A DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:
IN WHICH THE
WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGIN
AND ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,
AND
An English Grammar.

BY
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IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read to catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the same sound by different combinations.
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From this uncertain pronunciation arise in a great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the Saxon remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that, being once incorporated, can never be afterwards dismissed or reformed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in ish, as greenish, bluish; adverbs in ly, as dully, openly; substantives in ness, as vileness, faultless; were less

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


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diligently sought, and sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert
them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of English roots, but because their relation
to the primitive being always the same, their signification cannot be mistaken.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as hind, the female of the stag; stag, the male of the hind: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as burial into sepulture or interment, drier into desiccative, dryness into siccity or aridity, fit into paroxysm; for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But easiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be assisted by those words which now seem only to produce increase or obscurity. For this reason I have endeavored frequently to join a Teutonic and Roman interpretation, as to cheer, to gladden, or exhilarate, that every learner of English may be assisted by his own tongue.

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

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

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

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as masters of elegance or models of style; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve no other purpose, than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.
My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution, but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me, from late books, with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus have I laboured by settling the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structures,
and ascertaining the signification of English words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguished rather with subtility than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages selected with propriety, and preserved with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.
The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the author, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the English Dictionary was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow. It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprized in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the Italian academicians, did not secure them from the censure of Beni; if the embodied critics of France, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its economy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds: I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from censure or from praise.
THOUGH the Britains or Welsh were the first possessors of this island, whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the English language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have so few words which can, with any probability, be referred to British roots, that we justly regard the Saxons and Welsh as nations totally distinct. It has been conjectured, that when the Saxons seized this country, they suffered the Britains to live among them in a state of vassalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble services. But it is scarcely possible, that a nation, however depressed, should have been mixed with another in considerable numbers without some communication of their tongue, and therefore, it may, with great reason, be imagined, that those, who were not sheltered in the mountains, perished by the sword.

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

GOTHICK.

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<th>Anglo-Saxon,</th>
<th>Francick,</th>
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<td>Dutch,</td>
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<td>English,</td>
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Of the Gothick, the only monument remaining is a copy of the gospels somewhat mutilated, which, from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is called the silver book. It is now preserved at Upsal, and having been twice published before, has been lately reprinted at Oxford, under the inspection of Mr. Lye, the editor of Junius. Whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely Gothick, has been doubted; it seems however to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found of the Teutonick race; and the Saxon, which is the origin of the present English, was either derived from it, or both have descended from some common parent.

What was the form of the Saxon language, when, about the year 450, they first entered Britain, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech, therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses; which abruptness and inconnection may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may be supposed to have continued during their wars with the Britains, which for a time left them no leisure for softer studies; nor is there any reason for supposing it abated, till the year 570, when Augustine came from Rome to convert them to Christianity. The Christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the Roman language, and so gained, from time to time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilised people, as appears by king Alfred's paraphrase or imitation of Boethius, and his short preface, which I have selected as the first specimen of ancient English.

CAP. I.

ON òane tïde òe Lôtan or òibðu maçsp òibp Romana puce òeper upahopon. j msp hebora cýningum. Ræðgota and òallepica pæpon hathe. Romane buiyj abraçeon, and eall Itala puce jyr betpux òam muñum j Sicla òam cælonobæ in amalo cænelton. j òa òætæp òam òenerpre- cecan cýningum òeoðrice òeng to òam òican puce.
THE HISTORY OF THE

Deobpike rae Amalniga. he rae Lyrten-
phah he on sam Appmanranc zedpoxan duhphu-
mohe. je gethe Romanum hir peondepe,
rya \( \dot{\jmath} \) hi mortan heopa ealdhira pynk beon.
Ac he \( \jmath \) gezat \( \ddot{\jmath} \) de yele gleaze. \( \jmath \) pride
prape zeemode mid maneum mane. \( \ddot{\jmath} \) par to
eaca ofnum unapiieumbu yplum \( \jmath \) he Iohannes
pone papan he ofplean. Da \( \ddot{\jmath} \) par rum conrud, \( \ddot{\jmath} \)
pe hepetca hataf. Boetifar par haten, \( \ddot{\jmath} \) par in
bocpannyn \( \jmath \) on popud heapun by nipter-
pytta. \( \ddot{\jmath} \) de ongate \( \ddot{\jmath} \) mangyfealdan yfel \( \ddot{\jmath} \) re
cyning Deobpike rae sam Lyrtenanbome \( \ddot{\jmath} \) pih
sam Romanum pitum ybe. he \( \ddot{\jmath} \) samunu
bana epihe \( \ddot{\jmath} \) bana ealdhira he in under sam
Lyrtenum heandon heopa ealdhalopum. Da
ongan he \( \ddot{\jmath} \) maesan \( \ddot{\jmath} \) leapingan on him refulm
hu he \( \ddot{\jmath} \) nie sam unipithan cyninge apepman
nhibe. \( \ddot{\jmath} \) on yple lealgefla and on nipthirn
anpaldz eblegnu. Sender \( \ddot{\jmath} \) ba dibelle apendeg-
pytta to \( \ddot{\jmath} \) lam Lyrere to Concanthopolum.
\( \ddot{\jmath} \) par \( \ddot{\jmath} \) Leecar heah hagh \( \ddot{\jmath} \) heopa cyenntol.
pop \( \ddot{\jmath} \) lam \( \ddot{\jmath} \) Lyrere par heopa ealdhalopond cyne-
bonden hue \( \ddot{\jmath} \) he him to heopa Lyrtenbome
\( \ddot{\jmath} \) to heopa ealdhira ealdegnutnebe. \( \ddot{\jmath} \)
ongate \( \ddot{\jmath} \) pealhneopa cyning Deobpike. \( \ddot{\jmath} \) he
he hue eblegnu on canecen \( \ddot{\jmath} \) ba \( \ddot{\jmath} \) inne helu-
can. Da hit \( \ddot{\jmath} \) zeolom \( \ddot{\jmath} \) re appeynde par on \( \ddot{\jmath} \)
meelh neanajefro becom. \( \ddot{\jmath} \) par he \( \ddot{\jmath} \) miele
myridon on him \( \ddot{\jmath} \) mode eblenerd. \( \ddot{\jmath} \) pyr \( \ddot{\jmath} \)
mode ap \( \ddot{\jmath} \) myridon to \( \ddot{\jmath} \) lam popud \( \ddot{\jmath} \) lam ungerob par.
\( \ddot{\jmath} \) he \( \ddot{\jmath} \) manie myrift be innan \( \ddot{\jmath} \) lam canecen ne
jemune. ac he zepkeoll npol of dune on \( \ddot{\jmath} \) flo-
\( \ddot{\jmath} \) hune asthehite rynke unprot. and opinud hine
relhe angan pepan \( \ddot{\jmath} \) fur ringende crap.

C A P. II.

DA ho\( \ddot{\jmath} \) be ic preeca zeo lurthephe rong, to
peenal na heopienne ringan. \( \ddot{\jmath} \) mia \( \ddot{\jmath} \) ungetan-
barum popdon zuerettan. phahic ceo lurthia zeoephie
punde, aic ic repende \( \ddot{\jmath} \) epiehede of zuerphe
ponda mepro, me anheban \( \ddot{\jmath} \) la ungetheoan
popud relja. \( \ddot{\jmath} \) me \( \ddot{\jmath} \) fornetae rpa blhowe
on him damne hol. Da berseadon zeelhe lurth-
beuergre pa \( \ddot{\jmath} \) da \( \ddot{\jmath} \) ame bete trypode.
da penbon hi me heopa benc to and me mid ealle
promzepitan. To phon reedoban la mine friend

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

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

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and least of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of the original tongue; yet they have often this conve-
The same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the Saxon version and that of Wickliffe, written about the year 1380, in opposite columns, because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**

In the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a prest Zacarye by name: of the sort of Abia, and his wyfe was of the doughtris of Aaron: and his name was Elizabeth.

2. An bothe weren juste before God: goyng in alle the maundements and justifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

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

4. And it befel that whanne Zacarye scheidoul do the office of prestshod in the ordir of his course to fore God.

5. Afir the custom of the prestshod, he went forth by lot and entride into the temple to encensen.

6. And at the multitude of the puple was withoute forth and prayde in the our of encensyng.

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

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

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

10. And joye and gladyng schal be to thee: and manye schulen have joye in his natvyte.
THE HISTORY OF THE

11. For he schal be great before the Lord: and he schal not drinke wyn ne sydry, and he schal be fulfild with the holy gost yit of his modir wombe.

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

13. And he schal go before in the spiryte and vertu of Helye: and he schal turne the hertis of the fadris to the sonis, and men out of beleve: to the prudence of just men, to make redy a perfyt pulpe to the Lord.

14. And Zachary seyde to the angel: wherof schal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gon fer in hir dayes.

15. And the angel answerd and seyde to hime, for Y am Gabriel that stonde nygh bfore God, and Y am sent to thee to speke and to evangelise to thee these thingis, and lo thou schalt be doumbe.

16. And thou shalt not move speke, till into the day in which these thingis schulen be don, for thou hast not beleved to my wordis, whiche schulen be fulfild in her tyme.

17. And the puple was abidyng Zachary: and thei wondriden that the taryde in the temple.

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

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

20. And aftir these dayes Elizabeth his wif consevye and hidde hir fyme monethis and seyde.

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

22. But in the sixte monethe the angel Gabriel was sent from God: into a cyte of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

23. To a maydun weddid to a man: whos name was Joseph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye:

24. And the angel entride to hir, and sayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: blessid be thou among wymmen.
29. Sone the prey and hpanun, and citee on xyh, and gret:
30. Be this hir, his doon, the eobc schal genemneth:
31. And he micra' ecensre on Iacober hure, 
32. Se bid manere, and the heynsetan ruunu genenned, and him ylD Duihten Lode hir faeden Dauibej retl.
33. And he micra' conceppre on Iacober hure, 
34. Da craD mana to hir engle. hu zepyrD hij. fo'pam ic pepe ne oncnape:
35. Da andryapobe hype re engel. sle halga laf7 on pe becynn. and the heahysetan mihte pe ofymprceabD. and fo'pam + halge pe of pe acenned bid. bid Lodeb ruunu genenned.
36. And nu. Elizabeth hin mage ruunu on hype ylde zecnodbe. and pez monad ir hype ryxta. 
37. Fo'pam my alc ponse mid Lode unmihtelic:
38. Da craD mana. De7n ir Duihten jinen.
39. Bidliche on pam da'gum amar mana + ponse on muncland mid ofyte. on Judeigone ceartne.
40. J eode into Zachaparg hure. J zette Elizabeth:
41. Da par zeporben na Elizabeth gehynpe whipan zettegize. da zepag_cube j bid on hype innoode. and na peanD Elizabeth halzum hast zepleyed.
42. J heo clyprbe mycelpe rtere. and craD.
43. J hpanun ir me hir. j mineu Duihter merong to me some:
44. Sone rra hinne zettegize rtere on mune eopturn zeporben par. + pa fahnude [in glaebrate] min cild on mune innope.
25. And whanne sche hadde herd: sche was troublid in his word, and thoughte what manner salutacioun this was.
26. And the aungel seid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou hast founden grace anentis God.
27. Lo thou schalt conseyve in wombe, and schalt bere a sone: and thou schalt clepe his name Jhesus.
28. This shall be gret: and he schal be clepide the sone of higheste, and the Lord God schal geve to him the seete of Danith his fadir.
29. And he schal regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of his rewme schal be noon ende.
30. And Marye seyde to the aungel, on what maner schal this thing be don? for Y knowe not man.
31. And the aungel answerde and seyde to hir, the holy Gost schal come fro above into thee: and the vertu of the higheste schal over schadowe thee: and theryfore that holy thing that schal be borun of thee: schal be clepide the sone of God.
32. And to Elizabeth thi cosyn, and sche also hath conseyved a sone in hir eelde, and this monethe is the sixte to hir that is clepide bareyn.
33. For every word schal not be impossyble anentis God.
34. And Marye seide to the hond maydun of the Lord: be it doon to me aftir thi word; and the aungel departide fro hir.
35. And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente with haste into the mountaynes into a citee of Judec.
36. And sche entride into the hous of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.
37. And it was don as Elizabeth herde the salutacioun of Marye the young childe in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfild with the holy Gost.
38. And cryrede with a gret voice and seyde, blessid be thou among wymmen, and blessid be the fruit of thy wombe.
39. And whereof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?
40. For lo as the vois of thi salutacioun was maad in myn eeris: the yong child gladide in joye in my wombe.
45. And eadig bu eart bu he gelifhert. 
46. Da esaw Mania. Min rapel marnac
Drihten.
47. I min jart gebihrude on Godre manum
Bailende.
48. Forham he he gepeah hir pinene eadmode-
nerre, ois hec heonun-poli me eadige pecad
ealle cneoperre.
49. Forham he mycele ping dyde re be mihtig
jir. I hir nana ir halig.
50. I hir mid-heiptner of cneoperre on
cneoperre hine oumbadenum :.
51. Be londre mange on hir eame. he
todaide ha oafen-moban on mode hyna heopt-
tan.
52. Be apecrpa ha pican of retle. and ha ead-
moban upahor.
53. Pingyngende he mid godum gerylde. I
oafenmode idele poplet.
54. Be aeping Ithael hir cumt. I gemunde
hir mid-heoptnerre.
55. Spa he yrnaac to unum faedenum. Apba-
hame and hir fard on a peopuld :
56. Sothei Mania punude mid hynre pynle
hyn myndar. I zepende ha to hynre hure :
57. Da pas geryllid Eliabethhe cnening-tid.
and heo runu sende.
58. I hynre nechlebuny i hynre uddan i
zeyypidon. I Drihten hir mid-heoptnerre
mid hynre manre. I hir mid hynre biy-
pidon :
59. Da on fand elteodean hage hir comon i
aild ymbiroad. and neand hine hir farden
naman Zachapiam :
60. Da aegyrapode hir modor. Ne re roder.
ac he la/ Iohanner genemmed :
61. Da cramdon hi to hynre. Nir nan on hynne
martde pyrrum namen genemmed :
62. Da licenodon hi to hir farden. harat he
polbe hynre genemnedne beon :
63. Pa pnaac he zebedenum pek-hreode. Iohann-
nerre hir nama da punbodon mi ealle :
64. Da peanpo rona hir mud i hir tunge
zepenod. I he yrnaac. Drihten bletrin-
gende :

41. And blessid be thou that hast beleved : for
thilke thingis that ben seid of the Lord to the
schulen be parfytly don.
42. And Marye seyde, my soul magnifieth the
Lord.
43. And my spiryt hath gladid in God myn
helthe.
44. For he hath behulden the mekenesse of his
hand-mayden : for lo for this alle generationus
schulen seye that I am blessid.
45. For he that is mighti hath don to me grete
things, and his name is holy.
46. And his mersy is fro kyndrede into kyndredis
to men that dreed him.
47. He made myght in his arm, he scateride
proude men with the thoughte of his herte.
48. He sette down myghty men fro seete and
enhausde meke men.
49. He hath fulfiliid hungry men with goodis,
and he has left riche men voide.
50. He havynghe mynde of his mercy took up
Israel his child.
51. As he hath spokun to oure fadris, to Abra-
ham, and to his seed into worldis.
52. And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre
monethis and turned again into his hous.
53. But the tyne of beringe child was fulfillid
to Elizabeth, and sehe bar a son.
54. And the neyghbouris and cosyns of hir her-
den that the Lord hadde magnified his mercy with
hir, and thei thankiden him.
55. And it was doon in the eighthye day thei
camen to circumside the child, and thei clepiden him
Zacarye by the name of his fadir.
56. And his modir answereide and seide, nay;
but he schal be clepid Jon.
57. And thei seiden to hir, for no man is in thi
kyndrede that is clepid this name.
58. And thei bikenyped to his fadir, what he
wolde that he were clepid.
59. And he axinge a poynet wroot seyinge, Jon
is his name, and alle men wondrieden.
60. And annoon his mouth was openyd and his
tunge, and he spak and blesside God.
65. Da peređ ezre zepođen open ealle hýpa nehech ebar. and open ealle Iudea munt-land paron par pođ zepođen prede.

66. j ealle par te lit zëhýpdon, on hýpa heoptan pečum j cipdon. peñt jnu hær hýd pej snapa. pitopece Dpiltnjere hand par mid hım:

67. And Zacharja jir rafan par mid halazum Liarte zepilleg. j he pitopece and epałā.

68. Lebletrud yj Dpiltnen Isjnahela Loj. ropbame he zenepoyde. j jir folcer alýpedere hýde.

69. And he fr hale hopn analpde on Danber hure jir cmlter.

70. Spa he jirpar húph jir halazna pitezena mid. ra de of popider epým de jir-

71. j he alýpe de or upum peonben. and of ealpa japa handa pe or harsedon.

72. Mildheoptenere to pyjennne mid upum rafesum. j zemunan jir halazan cyđnerre.

73. Ñyne uj to pyjelenne ponu ađ pe he upum rafen Abrahame rop.

74. Dač pe butan eze, or pone feonda handa alýpe. hım peopian.

75. On halizere beforan him eallum upum bajaran:

76. And jnu snapa húrpar hehıtan piteza paulmen. jir jat beforan Dpiltnjer anyýne. hir pexar zeapnian.

77. To pyjelenne jir folce hale zepir on hýpa pyýma ropjýnere.

78. Dypin innodem uner Lodey mild-heoptenere. on bamen he up zeneprude of eartbale up-þyjnegende.

79. Onlyhtan bamen he on pýrtnum j on deadey reade dittað. jone fet to zepenne on ribbe pež:

80. Sodliche pe snapa peox. j para on jarte særpangod. j para on peretnum od pone bajaran hýr atýpederepyrum on Isjnahel.
Of the Saxon poetry some specimen is necessary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

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

The two passages, which I have selected, contain apparently the rudiments of our present lyric measures, and the writers may be justly considered as the genuine ancestors of the English poets.

De man hym pore aparede,
Dæt he ðanne ona bidde ne mogen,
Uop þ hilmerð home.
Bæ iþ þri þ hit and bone
And bet biuopen dome.
Deað com on þif midelband
Dupa þær deþegr onde,
And renne and purge and ippine,
On þe and on londe.
Ic am elde ðanne ic þer,
A þintre þe æ a lode.
Ic caldi mope ðanne ic þede,
On þit ȝȝhte to bi mope.
Se þ hine relæ worang,
Uop þueþ open uop þidbe.
Se þal comen on euele þedbe,
Bute g0b him bi midbe.
Ne hope þir to hipe þene,
Ne þene to hiþ þune.
Bi þop him relæ eþach man
Deþ þale he þece alue.
Eþach man mib þ he haued,
Mai begge þeueþegie.
Se þe þerre þe þe mope,
Pepe alþen þilie.
Deuene and ende he œuerpied,
Þir æþen þod þulþide.
Sunne þ mone þ alle þreppe,
Bieþ þieþere on hiþ þirce.
De þot öiþ þæþenæþ and òþer þod,
Alle quake þirce.
Niþ no looper þuþ þir þaþ,
Ne no king þuþ þipuþe.
About the year 1150, the Saxon began to take a form in which the beginning of the present English may be plainly discovered; this change seems not to have been the effect of the Norman conquest, for very few French words are found to have been introduced in the first hundred years after it; the language must therefore have been altered by causes like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers and societies instituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a specimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the Saxon chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Dir gepe pop he king Stephane open ra to Nornanb. l peper unben-fangen. popdi l in penden l he reulbe ben alrie alre he eom per. l pop he habde get hir therop. ac he ro hed

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
THE HISTORY OF THE

And he made the mania muneke, i planterd
pimamyn. i makebe name peopker. j penbe he
run betere pan it an par. and par go mune
i god man. j fordi hi luwened Lord and goode
men. Nu pe pilen ranen rum del pat belamp
on Stephine kinger time. On hiir time he
Judeur of Non-pie bohton an Epvreten caul
begopen Ertten. and puieden him alle he ile
pimp j une Druhtin par pined. and on lang-
frindai him on rode hegen for une Druhtner
luue. i yuiben hupieden him. Weuden j it
rublel ben pop-holen. oc une Druhtin atyrede
j he par hal manpluyn. j to muneke him na-
men. j behyried him hegnrc, in 8e muntper.
j he maken jun une Druhtin punedplice and
mamfauch ice mpuacr. j hatte he p. Wil-
lem:

On hiir gæn com Daub king of Scotland mid
opmeta meninb to hiir land polde pinnan hiir land.
j him com tozayer Willem eopl of Albamhe
king abbe beteht Euon-pie. j to oden aev
men mid fai men j fuhlen pil heom. j plen-
den he kint at te standand. j plogen ruin
ciel of hiir gænge:

On hiir gæn polde he king Stephine tæcen
Robhept eopl of Elouercrpe. he kinger pune
pennier. ac he ne miltbe for he pænt it par.
Da eftten he he lenget hertenebe he punne j
to da abuton nonite dejer ja men eten j me
htede candler to aeten br. j j par xiii. ki.
April. parpon men ruide oppunbebd. De
eftten foid-peopbe Willem Áepce-bircop of
Lantpan-bypig. j te king makaede Teobald
Áepce bircop. he par abbat in he Be. De
eftten pax ruide mune etebe betuys he king
j Randolf eopl of Laytrpe noht fopid j he ne
par him al j he cuse axen him. alre he bide
alle oðne. oc æpe he mape icp heom he
papre hi parpon him. De eopl heold Lincol
aganehe he kint. j benam him al j he ahtce
to hauen. j te king for pide j beugatte him j
hiir broden Willem de R ... aue in he capet.
j te eopl ytal ut j penbe eftten Robhept
eopl of Elouercrpe. j bront him pide mid
mecel mepb. and fuhlen pide on Ladelmarpe-
bae agenehe heoge lauenf. j namen him. pop
hiir men him ruiken j flugan. and laed him to
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Brytope and biden han in puprun.  j... tener.  
Da par all Engle-land ryteb man han ap par.  
and all yuel par in lande.  Depp eftyn com he 
kinger holde penner he hefre ben Empeere 
on Alamane.  j nu par cunterre in Angou.  j 
com do Lundene.  j te Lundeneqyce polc hipe 
polde tacen j rca fleh.  j popler par micel:: 
Depp eftyn he bircop of Win-erstye penri.  he 
kinger bnoeder Stephne.  pac id Robbejent 
eopl j pdb pennerce and rpon heom azej he neun 
ma mid te king he bnoeder polde halbe.  
3 cuprede alle he men he msg hime heolben.  
and hpe heom j he polde iuen heom up Win-
eroce.  j bide heom cumen biden.  Da hi haj 
inne papern pa com he kinger cuen... hipe 
tripenöz he brefat heom.  j bcn par inne micel 
hugten.  Da hi ne leng ne muhten polen.  pa 
rtah hi ut j flugen.  j hi pupden pap rivoten 
j polsebeben heom.  and namen Robbejent eopl 
on Eloue-erstye and lebben him to Roue-erstye, 
and biden him pane in puprun.  and te empenice 
fleh into an myystye.  Da reodebn da pyre 
men betryx.  he kinger fueond j te eopler 
feond.  and rathleden rca j me rulde leten 
ute king of puprun fon eopl.  te eopl.  j ypel 
fon he king.  j rca biden.  3iden depp eftyn 
rathleden he king j Randolcep eopl at Eean-fodn 
j abe rpopen and treueber earben j hen 
nowden rulde beforuen oden.  j jte rpon-rod 
nate.  for he king him riden nam in hamtrun.  
puphe pici parade.  j bide him in puprun.  j 
ep ronel he let him ut puphe parpe ncb 
fo ronapanp j he rupon halbom.  j teyler rupad.  j 
he alle hur cartler rulde iuen 
up.  jume he laf up and rume ne laf he noht, 
and bide panne parpe fanne he hupp rulde. 
Da par Engle-land ruidre to beleb.  rume helben 
mid te king.  j rume mid pennerce.  fop he par 
king par in puprun.  pa penne he eopler j te 
pice men j he neunpe rulde cumme ut.  j 
rathleden pyb pennerce.  hbohten hipe into 
Oxen-popbd.  and lauen hipe he buphe::  Da 
he king par ute.  ha hende j ragen.  and toc 
hir feod 3 he brefat hipe in he cup.  j me hit 
hipe bun on nibe of he cup mid paper.  j ratal 
ute j rca fleh j vaeb on poto te Waling-fobd.  
Daap eftyn rca: repbe open r.  j hi of Non-

mandi penne alle rna he king to te eopl of 
Angoue.  ruve hepe penker j ruve hepe un-
penker.  pop he brefat heom til hi aaben up 
hepe cartler.  j hi nan helpe ne hafden of he 
kng.  Da ryode Surfase he kinger rone to 
France.  j nan he kinger merten of France to 
pipe.  penbe to bigason Nonmanof rpa huph. 
oc he rpede htel.  j be gobe nube.  pop he 
par an yuel man.  pop pane he he... dide mapec 
yuel panne gub.  he neudehe he lander j hirbe 
mr..... j on.  he hrothe hir rup to Engle-
dand.  j bide hipe in he carte... teb.  gub 
pinnman rca pa.  oc rca hede htel blyfre mid 
him.  j xipit ne polde j he rulde lunge nixan. 
3 panbd deh and hur moden xien.  j te eopl of 
Anguen panbd deh.  j hir rume penri toc to he 
rice.  And te cuen of France to-dalbe rna 
he king.  j rca com to be hufe eopl penri.  j 
he toc hipe to rup.  j al Peirtou mid hupe.  j 
peipe he mid micel panbd into Engle-land.  j 
pan cartler.  j te king repbe ageny micel 
mape ruped.  j hodoape ruken hi noht.  oc 
repben he Eene-bircop j te rpie men betryx 
heom.  j makebe j rahnhe j te king rulde ben 
launb 3 king pyle he luede.  j aften hir da 
pane penri king.  j he helbe him pop raden j 
he hiun pop rume.  and rib j rahete rulde ben 
betryx heom j on al Engle-land.  dit and te 
oibne ronuander bet in makeben rupoen to 
halben he king j te eopl.  at te bircop.  j te 
eoplere.  j nicemen alle.  Da par he eopl ottelp-
zangen at Win-erstye at Lundene mid 
micel pennerce.  at alle biden him man-nped. 
and rupoen he pan to halben.  and hur pan 
rono rulde gub pain j neunr par hepe.  Da 
par he king rytebene penne he auept hep 
pay.  j te eopl repbe ouen r.  j al polc him 
luede.  pop he bide gub myrtire j makebe 
par::

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

\begin{quote}
\textbf{FUR in see bi west spaynge.}
If a lond ifote cokaygne.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
Der ni lond under heuencich.
Of wel of godez if its liche.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
Boy paradis be mi and byft.
Lokaighe if of fairif fiyt.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
What if per in paradis.
Bot graile and floure and groenif.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
Der nif met bote frute.
Der nif halle bute no bench.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
Bot watir man if furto quench.
Bef per no men but two.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
\textbf{SANCTA MARGARETTA.}
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
\textbf{OLDE ant yonge i prete ou oure folhef for to jete.}
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
\textbf{Denchet on god \textit{hat} ye\textit{f} ou wit oure funnes to bote.}
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
\textbf{Bere mai tellen ou, wid wordef seite and swete.}
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
De vie of one meidan. was horen Maregrete.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
Die fader was a patriac. af ic ou tellen my.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
In amtioge wif echefi \textit{de} falshe lay.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
Deve godes ant houmbe. he served upt and bay.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
So beden mony opere \textit{hat} fingende weidawe\textit{y}.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
Theodeo\textit{f}in waf if nome. on crif \textit{ne} levede he noutt.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
De levede on \textit{pe} falshe godes. \textit{Hat} peren wid hon den wroutt.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
Do \textit{hat} chuld fuculde christune ben. ic com him well in \textit{bott}.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
\textit{B}e\textit{b} w\textit{en} it were \textit{bore}, to \textit{be}\textit{fe} it were ibpoutt.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
De moder waf an he\textit{p}ene wif \textit{hat} hire to \textit{wynn}e bote.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
Do \textit{hat} chuld ibore waf. nolde ho hit furfare
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
Do fende it into afye. wid me\textit{l}agerf ful yare.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
To a nopice \textit{hat} hire \textit{wifte}. ant \textit{ffe} hire to lore.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
De nonce \textit{hat} hire \textit{wifte}, children ahewede feuene.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
De eittepe waf maregrete. criftef may of heuene.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
Talef ho an \textit{toble} ful feire ant ful euene.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
Wou ho pole\textit{den} mar\textit{t}\textit{b}dom. fein Laurence \textit{ant} femte \textit{feuene}.
\end{quote}

\begin{quote}
In these fragments, the adulteration of the Saxon tongue, by a mixture of the Norman, becomes apparent; yet it is not so much changed by the admixture of new words, which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes of its own forms and terminations; for which no reason can be given.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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

Of the batayles of Denemarch, pat hii dude in thy londe.
pat worst were of alle opere, we mote abbe an honde.
Worht hii were, vor opere adde tomwonne ydo,
As Romeyus & Saxons, & wel wufte pat lond perto.
Ac hii ne kept yt holde noxt, bote robbý, and tiende,
And destrue, & berne, & fle, & ne coupe abbe non ende.
And bote lute yt nas worp, peý hii were ouercome ylome.
Vor myd fýpes and gret poer as prest effone hii come.
Kýng Adelwolf of thy lond kýng was twentý gër.
pe Deneys come by hým rýuor ãn hii dude er.
Vor ãn pe al our vorst gër of ãs kynedoms
Myd pe ã & prýtý fýpou men her prince hýder come,
And at Souþamtone arýuende, an hauene by Souþe.
Anóper gret oft þulke týme arýuende at Portef­mouþe.
pe kýng nufté we þer kepe, at delde þys oft atuo.
pe Dënes adde þe mayestre. þo al was ýdo,
And by Eﬆangle and Lîndesëye hii wende vorþ atte lafte,
And fo hamward al by Kent, & flowe & barnde vaste.

Agen wînter hii wende hem. anoþer gër eft hii come.
And destruþe Kent al out, and Londone nôme.
þus al an ten gër þat lond hii brogte þer dounne,
So þat in þe teþe gër of þe kýnge's croune,
Al byþouþe hii come alound, and þet folc of Somer­fete
þoru þe byþlop Aleþton and þet folc of Dorfete
Hii come & smyþe an batáyle, & þere, þoru Godë's grace.
þe Deneys were al byþeþe, & þe lond folc adde þe place,
And more prowesse dude þo, þan þe kýng myghte byuore,
þeruore gode lond men ne beþ noxt al verlore.
þe kýng was þe boldore þo, & aëgen hem þe more drou,
And þys foure godes fones woxe vaste þy nou,
Edelbold and Adelbryþt, Edelred and Alfreþ.
þys was a ëtalwarde tem, & of gret wýßdom & red,
And kýnges were al fouve, & defendede wel þys lond,
An Deneys dude ëame þy nou, þat me volwel vond.
In fyxteþe gëre of þe kýnge's kynedom
Is eldeþe fone Adventol greþ oft to hým nôme,
And þys fader alfo god, and opere heye men al þo,
And wende aëgen þys Deneys, þat muche wo adde þy do.
Vor myd tuo honered fyþpes & an alf at Temfe mouþ hii come,
And Londone, and Kanterbûry, and opere tonnes nôme,
And so vorþ in to Soþereþe, & flowe & barnde vaste,
þere þe kýng and þys fone hem mette atte lafte.
þere was batáyle ftrong þynou ýsmýte in an þrowe.
þe godes kynëþes leþe adoum as gras, wan medeþ mowe.
Heueden, (þar were of ýsmýte,) & opere lymes also,
Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe batáyle were ýdo.
Wanne þat blod stod al abrod, vas þer greþ wþy nou.
Nýþ ýt reþþe vorto hure, þat me so volc fлу?
Ac our fuete Louerd atte lafte fëwede þy fuete grace,


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And fende þe Cristyne Englyshe men þe maystryte in þe place,
And þe heþene men of Denemarch þyne þe were echon.
Nou nas þer gut in Denemarch Cristendom non;
þe kynge her after to holþ chyrche þys herte þe more drou,
And teþegede wel & al þis lond, as hii ægte, wel ðy nou.
Seþyn Swythyn at Wynchestre byßolf þo was,
And Alefton at Syreboume, þat amenedede muche þys cas.
þe kynge was wel þe betere man þoru her beþere red,
Tuþent wþynter þe was kynge, ar he were ded.
At Wynchestre he was yburne, as he gut lyþ þere.
Hýs tueþe zones he þef þis lond, as he byþet ham ere.
Adelbold, the eldore, þe kynedome of Eftþex,
And þuþþe Adelbrýgt, Kent and Weftþex.
Eþte þundred þer þyt was and feuene and fyþty al ðo,
After þat God anerþe com, þat þys dede was þydó.
Boþe hii wuþte by her þyme wel her kynedom,
At þe vyþte þer Adelbold out of þys lyue nome.
At Syreboume he was yburne, & þys broþer Adelbrýgt
His kynedome adde after hým, as lawe was and rýgt.
By þys daye þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout,
And Hamteyfyrre and deftrude Wynchestre al out.
And þat lond folc of Hamteyfyrre her red þo nome
And of Barleþyre, and fôgte þe þe þfirenem over-come.
Adelbrýgt was kynge of Kent þeres folle tene,
And of Weftþex bote výue, þo he deþeye þych wene.
A Delred was after hým kynge þy mad in the place,
Eþhte þundred & feuene- & fyþty as in the þer of grace.
þe vorste þer of þys kynedome þe Deneyes þycke com;
And robbede and deftrude, and cytes vartef nome.
Maþþres hii adde of her oft, as þt were: dukes, tueþe,
Hýnguar and Hubba, þat þirewen were beþe.
In Eft Angle hii byþleuedo, to rest hem as þt were,
Myð her of þat wþynter, of þe vorst þere,
þe ofþer þer hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come,
And flowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwýk nome.
þer was batayle strong þy nou, vor þylawe was þere
Ofyrç kynge of Homberland, & monye þat with hým were.
þo Homberland was þus yþfend, hii wende. & tounes nome.
So þat atte lasse to Eftangle ægen hým come.
þer hii barnde & robbede, and þat folc to grounde flowe,
And, as voluces among þep, reulých hem to drowe.
Seþyn Edmond was þo her kynge & þo he feþ þat deluoþ cas
þat me morþede þo þat folc, & non amendement nas;
He ches leuere to deþeye hýmfulþ, þat fuch fowre abe to ýþey.
He duder hým vorþ among hýs son, nolde he-noþyþg fte.
Híi nome hým & secourde hým, & suþþe-naked hým bounde
To a tre, & to hým flote; & made hým monþy a-wounde,
þat þe arewe were on hým þo þyce, þat no fide across nas byþleuedo.
Atte lasse hii martred hým, and fmyte of þys heued.
þe fyxte þer of þe crounement of Aldered the kynge
A nýwe oft com into þys lond; gret þoru alle þyng,
And anon to Redýnge robbede and flowe.
þe king and Alfred þys broþer nome men þynowe,
Mette hem, and a batayle fmyte-vp Aslefþoun.
þer was monþy moder chyld, þat fone lay þer doune.
The batayle ýlafte vorte nýgt, and þer were a-flawæ.
Výþ dukæs of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wþþ drawe,
And monþy þousend of ofþer men, & þo gonne hii to fle;
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"Hour Louerd myd y $e eyen of milce on the loketh theruore.
"And thy poer the Wolfe $yue aegen, that thou ait ney verlore.
"And that thou ther of soth yfe, thou sialt abbe tokynynge.
"Vor thym men, pat beth ago to da$y auylfyng,  
In lepes & in coulles fo muche vyfs hii fio$de  
hym brynge,
"That ech man woundry filal of fo gret cacchynge.
"And the mor vor the harde vorfte, that the water  
yfrore hyf,
"That the more aegen the kunde of vyflynge yf y$f.
"Of serue yf wel aegen God, and ylef me ys mef$fager,
"And thou siall thy wyfle abyde, as ycham ytold her."

As thy$ kyng herof awoc, and of thy$ $ygte tho$ge,
H ys yflares come to hym, & fo gret won of yfs  
hym bro$te,
That wonder yf was, & namelyche vor the weder  
was fo colde.
Tho lyuide the god man wel, that Se$n Cutbert  
add to$told.
In Deuenyflyre per after aryuede of Deneyes  
Thre and tuenty fl$puol men, all aegen the peys,
The kyng$ brother of Denemarch duc of oft was.  
Oure kyng$ men of Engelond mette hem by cas,
And snyte per an batayle, and her gret duc flowe,
And eygte hondred & fourty men, & her caronyes  
to drowe.
Tho kyng Alfred hurde thye, ys herte gladede tho,
That lond sloc to hym come fo thyc$e fo yt my$te  
go,
Of Somerfete, of Wylteflyre, of Hamtefly$ e therto.
Euere as he wende, and of ys owe sloc al fo,
So that he odde poer ynou, and atte lafte hii come,
And a batayle at Edendone aegen the Deneys  
nome.
And flowe to grounde, & wonne the may$tre of the  
velde.
The kyng $ & ys grete duke bygonne hem to zelde
To the kyng Alfred to ys wyfle, and oftages toke,
Vorto wende out ys lond, $yf he yt wold loke;
And $ut therto, vor ys loue, to auonge Cristendom.
Kyng Gurmund, the hexte kyng, vor$ ther to  
come.

Ac hii addde alle $e affiend, $yl he nyt$e nadde  
y be,
Tueye batayles her in pe sul$ gere
Hii snyte, and at bope he he$ene mayftres were.
Pe kyng Adelred sone $o sen wey of de$ nome,
As yf vel, pe vyt$e gerd of ys kynedom.
At Wy$mborne he was y$ured, as God $ef $at  
cas,
Pe gode Alfred, $s bro$er, after hym kyng was.

ALFRED, $ys noble man, as in pe $er of grace  
he nom
E$gte hondred & fyxt$ & tuelue pe ky$edom.
A$it he addde at Rome $ebe, & vor $s grete wyfdom,
Pe pope Leon hym blef$ede, $o he $uder com,
And pe kynges croune of hys lond, pat in hys lond  
$ut yf:
And he led hym to be kyng, ar he kyng were  
ywys,
An he was kyng of Engelond, of alle pat spe come,
Pat vorft $us ylad was of pe pope of Rome,
An $ubpe $er after hym of pe erchebyf$opes  
echon.
So pat hyuor hym pore kyng nas $er non.
In pe Sou$t$ye de Temes$ e$ne batayles he nome
A$en pe Deneys $e vorft $er of ys ky$edom.
Nye $er he was $us in hys lond in batayle &  
in wo,
An ofte $yte aboue was, and binepe oftor mo;
So longe, pat hym nere by leuude bote $re fy$en  
in ys hond,
Hamteflyre, and Wylteflyre, and Somerfete, of al  
ys lond.
A day as he wey was, and auoddrynge hym nome
And ys men were wywend auyl$e$, Seyn Cutbert to  
hym com.
"Ich am," he feyde, "Cutbert, to pe y$am  
ywend
"To brynge the gode týtynge. Fram God  
ycham yfend.
"Vor pat sloc of hys lond to fynne her wyfle al  
$eue,
"And $ut nolle herto her fynnes blyeue  
"poru me & o$er halewen, pat in thys lond were  
ybore;
"Than vor doun býddeth God, wanne we beth hym  
býuoure,
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Kýng Alfred óst godfader was. & óybaptýfed ek ther were
Thretý of her hexte dukes. and muche of that folc þere
Kýng Alfred hem huld wýth hým tuelf dawes as he hende,
And suthpe he þe hem large ðýftes, and let hým wende.
Híi, that nold Crístyn be, of lande flowe tho,
And byȝonde fee in France dude wel muche wo.
ȝut the firewen come aȝen, and muche wo here wroȝte.
Ac the kýng Alfred atte laste to flame hem euere broȝte.
Kýng Alfred was the wýfoft kýng, that long was byuore.
Vor they me ñegge the lawes beth in worre týme vorlore,
Nas ýt nógt so biis daye, vor they he in worre were,
Lawes he made rýȝtuollore, and strengore than er were,
Clerc he was god ynow, and ȝut, as me telleth me,
He was more than ten ȝer old, ar be couthe ýs abece,
Ac ýs gode moder ofte ñmale ðýftes hým tok,
Vor to bylene other ple, and loky on ýs boke.
So that by þor clergye ýs rýȝt lawes he wonde,
That neuere er nere ý mad, to gouerný ýs lond.
And vor the worre was so muche of the luther Deney's,
The men of thyys fulue lond were of the worfe peys.
And robbede and flowe othere, theruor he byuonde,
That ther were honredes in eche contreýe of ýs lond,
And in echa toune of the honred a tethýnge were alfo,
And that echa man wythoute gret lond in tethýnge were ȝdo,
And that echa man knewe other that in tethýnge were,
And wuste fomdel of her flat, ýf me thu vp hem here.
So freȝt he was, that they me ledde amýdde weyes heye

Seluer, that non man ne dorfte ýt nýme, theyhe ýt feȝe.
Abbeys he rerde moný on, and moný studes ýywys.
Ac Wýnchestrýe he rerde on, that nýwe munstre ýcloped ýs.
Hýs líf eyȝte and tuentý ȝer in ýs kynedom ýlafte.
After ýs deth he was ýburede at Wýnchestr atte lafte.

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

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonede that, no man may see the sterre transmontane, that is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmeuable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode sterre. But men seen another sterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the schip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode sterre, right so don schip men bezonede the parties, be the sterre of the Southe, the which sterre apperethe not to us. And this sterre, that is toward the Northe, that wee clepen the lode sterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cause, men may wel perceyve, that the londe and the see ben of rownde schapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament schewethe in o contree, that schewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and fotyle compassement of wytt, that zif a man fond passages be schippes, that wolde go to serchen the world, men myghte go be schippalle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, after that I have seyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden theAstrolabre, that the sterre that is clept the transmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthe in Almayne and Dewme, it hath 38 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties septemtnoneles, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyne mynutes. For I my self have measured it by the Astrolabre. Now schulle ze knowe that
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azen the Transmontayne, is the tother sterre, that is clept Antartyk; as I have seyd before. And tho 2 sterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem turnethe alle the firmament, righte as doth a wheel, that turnethe his axille tree: so that tho sterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; so that it hathe als mchel aboven, as it hath benethen. Aftre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden that in Lybe, men seen first the sterre Antartyk. And so fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that sterre more highe; so that toward the highe Lybe, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the which, 60 minutes maken a degree) aftre goynge be see and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have spoke, and to other yles and londes beonde that contree, I have founden the sterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo minutes. And zif I hadde had companye and schippynge, for to go more beonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that we scholde have seen alle the roundnesse of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have seyd zou be furn, the half of the firmament is between tho 2 sterres: the whiche halfondelle I have seyn. And of the tother halfondelle, I have seen toward the Northe, undre the Transmontane 62 degrees and 10 minutes; and toward the partie meridionalle, I have seen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 minutes: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have seen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and so there ne faylethe but that I have seen alle the firmament, saf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourth the part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundnesse of the firmament holt 90 degrees: so there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half of the fourth partie. And also I have seen the 3 partie of alle the roundnesse of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I seye zou certeyny, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and schippynge and conduyt: and alle weyes he scholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben streghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the transmontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn undre us, been feet azenst feet. For alle the partie of see and of lond han here appositees, habitables or trepassables, and thei of this half and beond half. And wytethe wel, that aftre that, that I may perceve and compre-hende, the londes of Prestre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotland or from England toward Jerusalem, men gon upward alwayes. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the West: and the lond or Prestre John is the low partie of the erthe, toward the Est: and thei han the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and also highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the see ben of round forme and schapp, as I have seyd befor. And than that men gon upward to o cost, men gon downward to another cost. Also zee have herd me seye, that Jerusalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and schewen there, be a sper, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of myddfay, whan it is equenoxium, that schewethe no schadwe on no syde. And that it scholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytnessethe it in the Psautre, where he seythe, Deus operatus est salute in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the West for to go toward Jerusalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other confynyces of the superficialtie of the erthe bezoonde. And when men go beonde tho iorunyes, towarde Ynde and to the forcyne yles, alle is envyronyng the roundnesse of the erthe and of the see, undre oure contrees on this half. And therefore hath he bc Fallen many tyme of o thing, that I have herd counh, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed sometyme from our contrees, for to go serche the worlde. And so he passed Ynde, and the yles bezoonde Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and so longe he wente be see and lond, and so enviround the world be many seysons, that he fond an yle, where he herde speke his own langage, callynge on oxen in the plowgh, suche wordes as men spoken to bestes in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I seye, that he had gon so longe, be londe and be see, that he had enviround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envirowyng, that is to seve, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have passed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and so he lost moche peynesulle labour, as him self seye, a gret while after, that he was comen hom. For it betelle aftre, that he wente in to Norwaye; and there temp-
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pest of the see toke him; and he arrayed in an yle; and when he was in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle where he had herd speke his owne langage before, and the callynge of the oxon at the plowgh: and that was possible thinge. But how it seemeth to symple men unlearned, that men ne move not gude the erthe, and also that men scholde falle toward the hevene, from undre! But that may not be, upon lesse, than wee move falle toward hevene, fro the erthe, where we ben. For fro what partie of the erthe that men duell, outher aboven or benethen, it semeth alwayes to hem that duell, that they gom more righte than any other folk. And righte as it semeth to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semeth hem, that weo ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere resoun, the erthe and the see, that ben so grete and so hevy, scholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therfore seith the Lord God, Non timeas me, qui suspendi terra ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be possible thing, that men may so enyroune alle the world, natheles of a 1000 persones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen to in his contree. For, for the gretnes of the erthe and of the see, men may goe a 1000 and a 1000 other wyes, that no man cowde reyde him perfetly toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be adventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundnesse and aboute envyroun, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, affre the opynyoun of the old wise astronomers. And here seyenge I repreve noughte. But affre my lytulle wyte, it semeth me, savynghe here reverence, that it is more. And for to have betttere understandynge, I seye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hath a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than affre, be the gret compas devised be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; so that in als manye parties, as the gret compas schal be departed, in als manye, schalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the spaces ben lesse. Now thanne, be the gret compas represented for the firmament, and the litille compas represented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devised, be astronomeres, in 12 signes; and every signe is devised in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Also, be the erthe devised in als manye parties, as the firmament; and let every party answere to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that affre the auctours of astronomy, 700 furlonges of erthe answeren to a degree of the firmament; and the ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplied be 360 signes; and than thei ben 31250 myles, every of 8 furlonges, affre myles of oure contree. So moche hath the erthe in roundnesse, and of heigte envirowyn, affre my opynyoun and myn undirstondynge. And zee schulle undirstonde, that affre opynyoun of olnke wise philosophes and astronomeres, our contree ne Irelond ne Wales ne Scotland ne Norweye ne the other yles costynge to hem, ne ben not in the supercyylalte counted aboven the erthe; as it scheweth be alle the bokes of astronomye. For the supercilte of the erthe is departed in 7 partes, for the 7 planetes: and thopy partie ben clept clymates. And oure partes be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben descedendye toward the West. And also these yles of Ynde, which beth evene azent us, beth noghte reckned in the clymates: for thei ben azent us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates strechen hem enyrounyynge the world.

II. And I John Maundeville knyghte aboveseyd, (alle thoughe I be unworthy) that departed from our contrees and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322. that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in manye a fulle gode honourable company, and at manye a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myself, for myn unable insuffisance) now I am come hom (mawgree my self) to reste; for gowtes, artetykes, that me disstreynen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azent my wille (God knoweth.) And thus takynge solace in my wrecche reste, recordynge the tyme passed, I have fulfilled these thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departedede from our contrees. Wherfore I preye to alle the reducers and hereres of this boke, zif it plese hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that seyn for me a Pater noster, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my synnes, I make hem partners and graunte em part of alle the gode pilgramynages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his plesance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beseche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godenesse and grace comethe fro, that he voucheysaf, of his exellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire soules with inspiracioun of the Holy Gost, in
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makyng the defence of alle hire gosly enemyes here
in erthe, to hire saluacioun, both of body and soule;
to worschippe and thankyng of hym, that is three
and on, withouten begynnynge and withouten end-
ynge; that is, withouten qualitee, good, and with-
outen quantyte, gret; that in alle places is present,
alleg and alle thinges contentyng; the whiche that no
goodnesse may amende, ne non evelle empereye;
that in perfeyte truytyng lyveth and regnethe God,
be alle worldes and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

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

NOWE for to speke of the commune,
It is to dreede of that fortune,
Which hath befallen in sondrye londes:
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All sodeinly, er it be wiste,
A tunne, when his lie aryst
Tobreket, and renneh all aboute,
Which els shulde nought gone out.
And eke full ofte a littell skare
Vpon a bank, er mens be ware,
Let in the strenge, whiche with gret peine,
If any man it shall restreine.
Where lawe faielth, errour groweth.
He is not wise, who that ne troweth.
For it hath prooved oft er this.
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worldes is miswente,
And thervpon his argument
Yeueth every man in sondrye wise:
But what man wolde him selue ause
His conscience, and nought misuse,
He maie well at the first excuse
His God, whiche euer stant in one,
In him there is defaute none

CHAUCER.

ALAS! I wepyng am constrained to begin verse
of sorowfull matter, that whilom in florishyng
studie made delitable ditese. For lo! rendyng muses
of Poetes editen to me thinges to be written, and
drerie teres. At laste no drede ne might overcame
the muses, that thei ne weren fellows, and folowe-
So must it stand vpon vs selue;
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenary vpon vs all.
For man is cause of that shall fall.

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

COLVILE.

I THAT in tyme of prosperite, and florishyng
studye, made pleasaunte and delectable dites,
or verses: alas now beyng heauy and sad ouer-
thrown in aduersitie, am compelled to fele and tast
heuines and greif. Beholde the muses Poetical,
that is to saye: the pleasure that is in poetes ver-

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\[\text{den my waie, that is to saie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and green, conforten now sorrowfull wierdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarily upon me, hasted by the harnes that I have, and sorrow hath commanded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren shad overtimeliche upon my hed: and the slacke skinne tremblethe of mine empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is wellefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be swete, but cometh to wretches often icleped! Alas! alas! with how defe an ere deth cruell turneth aware fro wretches, and naeth for to close wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that sorrowfull hourre, that is to saie, the deth, had almoste drent myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpituous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto auented ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, stode in no stedfast dege.}\\

IN the mean while, that I still record these thynges with my selfe, and marked my wepelle complainte with office of poinctell: I saugh stondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by semblant. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, seyng over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with soche vigour and strength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it so, that she were full of so grete age, that menne wolden not trowne in no manere, that she were of our elde.

The stature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for sometyme she constrained and shronke her selven, like to the common mesure of menne: And sometyme it seemed, that she touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when she hove her hedde higher, she perced the self heven, so that the ses, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ these verses in meter, and the sorrowfull verses do wet my wretched face with very watterye teares, yssuing out of my eyes for sorowe. Whiche muses no feare without doute could overcome, but that they wold folow me in my journee of exile or banishment. Sometyme the ioye of happy and lustie delectable youth dyd comfort me, and newe the course of sorrowfull olde age causeth me to reioye. For hasty old age vnlooked for is come vpon me with al her incommodities and euyls, and sorowe hath commanded and broughte me into the same olde age, that is to say: that sorowe causeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled skyynne trembleth my flesh, cleane consumed and wasted with sorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is lustye, and in pleasure or welth: but in time of aduersitie, when it is often desyred. Alas Alas howe dull and defie be the cares of cruel death vnto men in misery that would payne dye: and yet refusythe to come and shutte vp theyr carefull wepyng eyen. Whiles that false fortune fauoryed me with her transitory goodes, then the howre of death had almost overcome me. That is to say, death was reddy to oppresse me when I was in prosperitie. Nowe for by cause that fortune beyng turned, from prosperitie into aduersitie (as the clere day is darkyd with clouds) and hath chaunged her decevable countenaunce; my wretched life is yet prolonged, and doth continue in doleour. O my frendes, why hau ye so often hosted me, sayinge that I was happy when I had honour possessions riches, and autheritie whych be transitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no stedfast dege.

WHYLES that I considerydde pryuylye with my selfe the thynges before sayd, and descrybed my wofull complaynte after the maner and office of a wrytter, me thought I sawe a woman stand ouer my head of a reverend countenaunce, hauyng quycke and glystering clere eye, aboue the common sorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of strength, although she semed so olde by no meanes she is thought to be one of this oure tyne, her stature is of douteful knowledge, for nowe she shewethe herselue at the common length or statu of men, and otherwys whiles she semeth so high, as though she touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when she wold stretch fourth her hed hygher, it also perced thorough heauen, so that mens syght could not atteaine to behold
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the sight of menne lokynge was in yeell: her clothhes were made of right deile theredes, and subtyle workemanshipd, and of susteunce permanent, whych clothhes she had wyten with her owne hands, as I perceyued after her soule declaryng, and shewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothhes a darkenes of a forleten and dispised elde had dymed and darked, as it is wone to darke by smoked images.

In the netherest hemme and border of these clothhes menne reede iworin therein a Grekishe A. that signifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hiest bordure, a Grekishe C. that signifieth the life contemplative. And betwene these two letters there were seen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climen from the netherest letter to the upperest: nathelesse handes of some men hadde krenve that cloth, by violence or by strength, and everich manne of them had borne awaie soche peces, as he might getten. And forsothe this forsaid woman bare smalle bokes in her right hande, and in her lefte hande she bare a scepter. And when she saw these Poetical muses approching about my bed, and endityng wordes to wyngynge, she was a little amoved, and glowed with cruel eyen. Who (q? she) hath suffered approch to this sike manne these commen stormpettes, of which is the place that menne called Theatre, the whiche onely ne asswaghen not his sorowes with remedies, but thei would fenden and norish hym with swete venime. Forsothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynge of talentes of afflications, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, distroen the Corne, plentifuls of fruites of reson. For thei holden hertes of men in usage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muses had withdrawn fro me with your flatteries any unconnynge and unprofitable manne, as ben wone to finde commenly among the peple, I would well suffer the lasse grevolus. For why, in soche an unprofitable man nyne entes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrawn fro me this man, that hath ben nourished in my studies or scoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Greke. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben swete, till it be at the last, and sufrieth this man to be cured and heled by my muses, that is to say, by my notefull sciences. And thus this companie of muses ilumen casten worthly the chere downdward to the yerth, and shewing by rednesse ther shame, thei passeden sorowfully the threshold. And I of whom the sight plonged in teres was darked, so that I ne might not know what that woman was, of so Imperial

behold her. Her vestures or clothes were perfyt of the finyste theredes, and subtyle workemanshipd, and of susteunce permanent, whych clothtes she had wyten with her owne hands as I perceyued after her owne saynyng. The kynde or beawtye of the whiche vestures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignorance of oldenes forgotten hadde obscuryd and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darke images that stand nyghe the smoke. In the lower part of the said vestures was read the Greke letter P. wone whych signifieth practise or actyfe, and in the hygher parte of the vestures the Greke letter T. whych estandeth for theoria, that signifieth speculacion or contemplacion. And betwene both the sayd letters were sene certayne degrees, wroght after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a passage or waye in steppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter P. was which is vnderstand from practys or actyfe, unto the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderstand speculacion or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of some yvolente persones had cut the sayde vestures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, such as any one could catch. And she her selfe dyd bare in her ryght hande litel bokes, and in her lefte hande a scepter, which foresayd philosophie (when she saw the muses poetical present at my bed, spekyng sorowful wordes to my wyngynge) beyng angry sayd (with terrible or frownynge countenance) who suffred these crafty harlotis to com to thys sycke man? whych can help hym by no means of hys grefe by any kind of medicines, but rather increase the same with swete poysen. These bee they that doo dystroye the fertile and plentious commodytys of reason and the fruytes thereof wyth their prckynge thornes, or barren affectes, and accustomed or subdue mens myndes with sickenes, and heuyynes, and do not deluyer or heale them of the same. But yf your flatterye had comued or withdrawn from me, any vulernyd man as the comen sorte of people are wone to be, I coulde haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke shoulde not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and comued from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the studyes of Aristotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence maremaids (that some swete untill you haue brought a man to death) and suffer me to heale thys my man wyth my muses or scyences that be holsome and good. And after that philosophie had spoken these wordes the sayd companie of the musys poetical beyng rebukyd and sad, caste down their countenance to the grounde, and by blussyng confessed their shamfastness.
perial authoritie, I wexe all abashed and stonied, and cast my sight downe to the yerth, and began still for to abide what she would done afterward. Then came she nere, and set her downe upon the utterest corner of my bed, and she beholding my chere, that was cast to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with these words (that I shall saine) the perturbation of my thought.

The conclusions of the Astrolabie.

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

LYTEL Lovys my sonne, I percewe well by certaine evidences thyne ablyte to lerne scyences, touching nombres and proportiones, and also well consyder I thy besye prayer in especyale to lerne the tretys in the astrolabye. Than for as moche as a philosopher saith, he wrapeth hym in his freund, that condysendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his freund: therefore I have given the a sufficient astrolabye for our orizont, compownded after the latitute of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretise, I purpose to teche the a certaine nombre of conclusions, certaynyng to this same instrument. I say a certaine nombre of conclusions for three cause, the first cause is this. Truste wel that al the conclusions that have be founden, or ells possibyle might be founde in so noble an instrument as in the astrolabye, ben unknowen perfected to anye mortall man in this region, as I suppose. Another cause is this, that sothely in any cartes of the astrolabye that I have ysene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther behestes: and some of hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to concewe. This tretise divyed in five partes, wil I shewe the wonde light rules and naked wordes in Englishe, for Latyne ne canst thou nat yet but smale, my litel sonne. But nevertheless suffiseth to the thes trewe conclusions in Englishe, as well as suffiseth to these noble clerkes Grekes these same conclusions in Greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to the Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had hem shamanstines, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my syght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, so that I knew not what woman this was hauing soo great authoritie) was amasyd or astonyed, and lopyng downeward, towarde the grounde, I began pryvylye to look what thynge she would saye feren, then she had said. Then she approching and drayynge nere vnsto me, sat downe upon the vtermost part of my bed, and lopyng vpon my face sad with wepyng, and declynyd toward the earth for sorow, bewayled the trouble of my minde wyth these sayynges folowyng:

firste out of other divers langages, and write hem in their owne tongue, that is to saine in Latine.

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

Now wol I pray mely every person discrete, that redeth or hereth this lyttel tretise to have my rude ententing excused, and my superfluite of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious endityng and harde sentences is ful hevy at ones, for soch a childe to lerne. And the seconde cause is this, that sothely me semeth better to written unto a childe twise a gode sentence, that he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be so that I shewe the in my lyt Engrish, as trewe conclusions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and subtil conclusions as ben yshewed in Latin, in any comon tretise of the astrolabye, comme me the more thanke, and praye God save the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him saith bereth, and obieth everycice in his degree, the more and the lasse. But consydrth wel, that I ne usurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. In ame but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn Engrish onely for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shal I slene envy.

The first party.

The first partye of this tretise shal reherse the figures, and the membres of thyne astrolabye, bycause that thou shalt have the greter knowinge of thine owne instrument.

The seconde party.

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

The Prologue of the Testament of LOVE.

MANY men ther ben, that with eres openly spred so moche swallowen the deliciousnesse of jestes and of ryme, by queint knittinge colours, that of the godenesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or else none.

Sothelye dulc witte and a thoughtfulle soule so sore have mined and graffed in my spirites, that soche craft of endittinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintance. And for rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point, and planten there the sentence of thinges, so that with litel helpe it is able to spring, this boke, that nothinge hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of semelyche colours, is dolven with rude wordes and boistous, and so drawe togeter to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent sentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and some with wers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thylyke chalkye purtreytue, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the syght of the better colours yeven to 'hem more joye for the first leudenesse. So sothly this leude clowyd occupacion is not to prayse, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudenesse commendeth. Eke it shall yeve sight that other precyous thynges shall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many soveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have mady noble thinges fulfilde, but certes there ben some that speken ther poise mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as gode a santasye as we have in herys of Frenche mens Enlishe. And many termes there ben in Englyshe, whiche unmeth we English men conen declare the knowleginge; howe should than a Frenche man borne? soche termes conenjumper in his mater, but as the jay chatereth Enlishe. Right so truely the understandyn of Englishmen woll not strethe to the privie termes in Frenche, what so ever we bosten of strange langage. Let then clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of science and the knowinge in that facultie: and let Frenche men in ther Frenche also enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us shewe our fantasies in such wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tongue. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudenesse in travaile, yet soch writing exiten men to thylyke thinges that ben necessarie; for every man thereby may as by a perpetual inyrrour sene the vices or virtues of other, in whiche thyngye lightly may be conceived to eschue perils, and necessaries to catch, after as aventures have fallen to other pepole or persons.

Certes the soverainst thinges of desire and most creture resonable, have or elshould have full appettite to ther perfeccion: unreasonoble bestes mowne not, sithe resonable hath in 'hem no workinge: than resonable that wol not, is comparisoned to unresoznable, and made lyke 'hem. Forsothe the most soveraine and finall perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a sothe, withouten any entent deceivable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungene, that is to knowe, and love his creature.

Nowe principally the mene to bryngye in knowleginge and lowynge his creature, is the consideracyon of thynges made by the creature, wher through by thylyke thinges that ben made, understandynghe here to our wytttes, arne the unsene pryvities of God made to us syghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and understandinge. These thinges than forsothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge sothe, and to the pryvitye love of the maker of hevenly thinges. Lo! David saith: thou hast delited me in makinge, as who saith, to have delite in the tyme how God hat lent me in consideracion of thy makinge. Wherof Aristotle in the boke de Animalibus, saith to naturell philosophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge ther creture: and also in knowinge of causes in kyndelye thynges, consiyrde forsothe the formes of kyndelye thynges and the shap, a grete kyndelye love we shuld have to the werkman that 'hem made. The crafte of a werkman is shewed in the werk. Herefore truile the philosophers with a lvyly studie manie noble thinges, righte precious, and worthy to memore, witten, and by a grete swet and travaile to us laften of causes the properties in natures of thinges, to whiche therfore philosophers it was more joy, more lykinge, more herty lust in kindely vertues and matters of reson the perfeccion by busy study to knowe, than to have had all the tresour, al the richesse, al the vaine glory, that the passed emperours, princes, or kynges hadden. Therfore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuell memorie in vertue and pece arne witten; and in the contrarie, that is to in Styxe the foule pitte of helde arne thiylke pressed that soch godenes hated. And bicause this boke shall be of love, and the prime causes of stereng in that doinge with passions and diseses for wantinge of desire, I will that this boke be cleped the testament of love.
But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in scorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, say he will rende out the swordes of Hercules handes, and also he shulde set Hercules Gades a mile yet farther, and over that he had power of strength to pull up the spere, that Alisander the noble myght never wage, and that passinge al thinges to ben mayster of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edwarde the thirde for al his grete prowesse in victories ne might al ye conquer?

Certes I wote well, ther shall be made more scorne and jape of me, that I so unworthyly clothed altogether in the clownde cloudes of unconning, wilt putten me in prees to speke of love, or els of the causes in that matter, sithen al the gratest clerkes han had ynoth to don, and as saith gathered up clenue toforne hem, and with ther sharp sithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al preties to fede me and many an other. Envye forsothe commendeth noughte his reson, that he hathe in hain, be it never so trusty. And although these noble reperes, as gode workmen and worthy ther hir, han al draw and bounte up in the shevres, and made many shockes, yet have I ensample to gather the smale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that falled from the bourde among the smalle houndes, notwithstanding the travaile of the maiger, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remissailles, as trenchours, and the relefe to bere to the almesse. Yet also here I leve of the noble husbande Boece, although I be a straungre of conninge to come after his doctrine, and these grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the shelyngge after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encrease my porcion with that I shal drawe by privyties out of shockes; a slye servauntes in his owne helpe is often moche commendeg; knowynge of trouthe in causes of thynge was more hardier in the firste secheris, and so sayth Aristotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther passing study han freshed our wittes, and oure understandynge han excited in consideracion of trouthe by sharpenes of ther resonys. Utterly these thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hoggges, it is lyfelych mete for children of trouthe, and as they me betiden when I pilgrimed out of my kith in wintere, when the wether out of mesure was boistous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind asketh, with dryninge coldes maked the waves of the ocean se so to arise unkindely over the commune barrenes that it was in point to spill all the erthe.

The Prologues of the Canterbury Tales of CHaucer, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his shouris sote,
The droughte of March had percid to the rote,
And bathed every yeyn in such licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his swete breth
Espirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ram in his halve cours yrunn:
And smalè foules makyn melodye,
That Slepe allè night with opin eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:
And palmeris for to sekin strange strondes,
To servyn hallowes couth in sondry londes:
And specially fro every shiris end
Of Englen, to Canterbury they wend,
The holy blissfull martyr for to seke,
That them hath holpyn, whan that they were seke.

Befall that in that seson on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendyn on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hostery
Wele nine and twenty in a company
Of sundrye folk, by aventur yfall
In felaship: and pilgrimes wer they all:
That toward Canterbury wouldyn ride.

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

But nathless while that I have time and space,
Er' that I farther in this talè pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reson,
To tell you allè the condition
Of ech of them, so as it semid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they wer in;
And at a knight then woll I first begin.

The Knight.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the timè that he first began
To ridin out, he lovd Chevalrie,
Trouth and honour, fredome and curtesy.
Full worthy was he in his lordis werre,
And thereto had he riddin nane more ferre
As well in Christendom, as in Hethness;
And evyr honoured for his worthiness.
At Alessandre he was whan it was won;
Full oft timis he had the bord begun
Abavin alle nacionys in Pruce;
In Letow had he ridden, and in Luce,
No Christen-man so oft of his degree
In Granada; in the sege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete see
At many a noble army had he be:
At mortal battails had he ben fiftene,
And foughtin for our feith at Tramcesene,
In listis thrys, and alwey slein his fo.
This ilke worthy knight had been also
Sometinis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir hethlin in Turky;
And evirmore he had a sov'ran prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was wise;
Of his port as meke as is a maid,
Ne nevir yet no villany he said
In all his life unto no manner wight:
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellyn you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay,
Of fustian he werid a gipon,
Allè besmottrid with his haburgen.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wentè for to do his pilgrimage.

The House of FAME.
The First Boke.

NOW herken, as I have you saied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the teneith daie,
When it was night, to slepe I laie,
Right as I was wont for to doen,
And fill aslepè wondir sone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimagè milis two
To the corps of sainct Leonarde,
To makin lith that erst was harde.

But as me slept me mette I was
Within a temple' imade of glas,
In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde, standyng in sondrie stages,
Sette in mo riche tabirnacles,
And with perrè mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portairitus,
And queint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then I sawe evyr.

But certainly I n'ist nevir
Where that it was, but well wist I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in purtreiture
I sawe anone right her figure
Nakid yfletyn in a se,
And also on her hedde parde
Her rosy garland white and redde,
And her combe for to kemeber her hedde,
Her davis, and Dan Cupido
Her blindè sonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full brune.

But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writtn on a table' of bras.
I woll now syng, if that I can,
The armis, and also the man,
That first came through his destine
Fugitife fro Troye the countre
Into Italie, with full moche pine,
Unto the strondis of Lavine,
And tho began the storie' anone,
As I shall tellin you echone.

First sawe I the distracioon
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his false untrue forswerynges,
And with his chere and his lesynges,
That made a horse, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans loste all their joye.

And after this was graved, alas!
How Ilians castill assailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus alas,
And Polites his sonne certain,
Dispitosly of Dan Pyrhrus.

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

Then sawe I next that all in fere
How Creusa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong sonne clepid Julo,
And eke Ascanius also,
Fleddin eke, with full dreeere chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a forest as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creusa was iostete, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her sought, and how her ghoste
Bad hym to fite the Grceks hoste,
And saide he must into Italie,
As was his destinie, sauns faile,
That is was pitie for to here,
When that her spirite gan appere
The wordis that she to hym saide,
And for to kepe her some hym praised.

There saide I graven eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meyne,
With his shippis began to saile
Toward the countrie of Italie,
As streight as ere they might go.

There sawe I eke the, cruel Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That hase liated all thy life
Merciless all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and crie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of allè kindes
So loudè, that he should ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wenche
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any’ of their salvacion.

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

There saide I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Ye wepyng with full woful chere
Yprayid Jupiter on he,
To save and kepyn that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithens that he your sonne ywas.

Gode counsaile of Chaucre.

FLIE fro the prese and dwell with soothesmesse,
Suffise unto thy gode though it be small,
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikinesse,
Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
Savour no more then the behovin shall,
Rede well thy self, that othir folke canst rede,
And trouthe the shall delivir it is no drede.
Paiene the not ech e crokide to redresse,
In trust of her that toomith as a balle,
Grete rest standith in litel businesse,
Beware also to spurned against a nalle,
Strive not as dooth a crocke with a walle,
Demith thy self that demith othr’s dede.

And trouthe the shall deliver it is no drede.
That the is sent receve in buxomenesse;
The wrastlyng of this worde asketh a fall.
Here is no home, here is but wildrenesse,
For thee pilgrim, for the best out of thy stall,
Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all,
Weith thy taste and let thy ghoste the lede,
And trouthe the shall deliver it is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid worlde is transmutacion
As wele and wo, nowe pore, and nowe honour,
Without ordir or due discrecion
Governed is by fortune’s errour,
But nathëlesse the lacke of her favour
Ne maie not doe me syngh though that I die,
J’ay tout perdu, mon temps & mon labour
For finally fortune I doe defie,
Yet is me left the sight of my resoun
To knowyn frie fœ foœ in thy mirrour,
So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and doun
I taughtin me to knowyn in an hour,
But trulie no force of thy redour
To hym that ovir hysmsel hath maistrie,
My suffisaunce yshal be my succour,
For finally fortune I do defie.

O Socrates, thou stedfast champion,
She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
Thou nevir dredest her oppression,
Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
Thou knowe wele the discipt of her colour,
And that her moste worship is for to lie,
I knowe her eke a false dissimulour.
For finally fortune I do defie.

The answere of Fortune.

NO man is wretchid but hymself it wene,
He that yhath hymself hath suffisaunce,
Why sauest thou that I am to the so kene,
That hast thy self out of my governaunce?
Saide thus grant mercie of thin habunsaunce,
That thou hast lent or this, thou shalt not strive,
What wost thou yet how I the wolle avance?
And eke thou hast thy bestè frende alive.
I have the taught division betwene
Frene of effecte, and frende of countenaunce,
The nedith not the gallè of an hine,
That curith eyyn derke for ther penauce,
Now seest thou cler that wer in ignoraunce,
Yet holt thine anker, and thou maist arive
There bountie beth the key of my substaunce,
And eke thou haste thy bestè frende alive.
How many have I refused to sustene,
Sith I have the fostrid in thy plesaunce?
Wolt thou then make a statute on thy quene,
That I shall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
About the whyle with othir must thou drive
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
And eke thou hast bestre frende alive.

The answere to Fortune.

THY lore I dampne, it is adversitie,
My frende maist thou not rewin blind godesse.
That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the
Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a presse,
The nigardis in kepyng ther richesse
Pronostike is thou wolt ther tour assaile,
Wicke appetitie cometh aie before sickenessse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

THOU pinchast at my mutabilite,
For I the lent a dropp of my richesse,
And now me likith to withdrawin me,
Why shouldist thou my roialtie oppresse?
The se maie ebbe and flowin more and lesse,
The welkin hath might to shine, rain, and haile,
Right so must I kithin my brotlenesse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiff.

LO, the' execution of the majestie,
That all purweighith of his rightwiseness,
That samethyng fortune yclepin ye,
Ye blinde bestis full of leundeness!
The heven hath propirte of sikerness,
This world hath evir restlesse travaile,
The last daie is the ende of myne entresse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

PRINCES I praie you of your gentilnesse,
Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
And I shall quitin you this businesse,
And if ye liste releve hym of his pain,
Praie ye his best frende of his noblenesse
That to some betther state he maie attain.

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

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foot, And hath none horse to relieue his travayle, Howte, drye and very, and may finde no bote Of wel cold whan thrust doth hym assayle Wine nor licour, that may to him auayle, Right so fare I which in my businesse, No succour fynde my rudenesse to redresse. I meane as thus, I have no fresh licour Out of the conduites of Calliope, Nor through Clio in rhetorike no floure, In my labour for to refresh me Nor of the susters in number thrise three, Which with Cithera on Parnaso dwell, They never me gagne drinke once of their wel. Nor of theuy springes clere and christline, That sprange by touchyng of the Pegase, Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine I fynde theuy bawme of so great scarcitie, To tame theuy tunnes with some drop of plentie For Poliphemus through his great blindnes, Hath in me derked of Argos the brightnes. Our life here short of wit the great dulnes The heuy soule troubled with travayle, And of memorye the glasyng brotelnes Drede and vnconsted haue made a strong batail With werines my spirite to assayle, And with their subtil creping in most quent Hath made my spirit in makyng for to feint. And auermore, the farefull forwardnes Of my stepmother called oblivion, Hath a bastyll of forcytfulnes, To stoppe the passage, and shadoe my reason That I might haue no clere direccion, In translating of new to quicke me, Stories to write of olde antiquite. Thus was I set and stode in double werre At the metysng of feareful wayes tweyne, The one was this, who euery list to lere, Whereas good wyll gan me constrayne, Bochas taccomplish for to doe my payne, Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede, My penne to rest I durst not procede:

Fortescue was chief justice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king Henry VI. He retired in 1471, after the battle of Tewkesbury, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book.
THE HISTORY OF THE

of The Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy.

HYT may peradventure be marveled by some men, why one Realme is a Lordship only Royall, and the Pryncethe thereof rulyth yt by his Law, called Jus Regale; and another Kyngdome is a Lordship, Royall and Politike, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, called Jus Politicum & Regale; sythen thes two Princes both of egall Astate.

To this dowte it may be answeryd in this maner; The first Institution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the cause of this diversyte.

When Nembrath by Myght, for his owne Glorye, made and incorporate the first Realme, and subdyed it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his owne Will; by which and for th' accomplishment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyd to cal hym a Kyng, Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo; Which thyng he dyd not, but oppressyd the People by Myght, and therfore he was a Tyrant, and callid Primus Tyrannorum. But holy Writ callith hym Robustus Venator coram Deo. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beste for to scle and eate hym; so Nembrath subdyed to him the People with Myght, to have their service and their goods, using upon them the Lordship that is callid Dominium Regale tantium. After hym Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyss; They, by Example of Nembrath, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Will. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then most resemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Crystyn Princes usen the same Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys sayen, Quod Principi placuit Leges habet vigorem. And thus I suppose first beganne in Realmys, Dominium tantium Regale. But afterward, when Mankynd was more mansuete, and better disposyd to Vertue, Grete Communalties, as was the Feliship, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllyng to be unyed and made a Body Politique callid a Realme, havyng an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the philosopher, every Communalty unyed of many parts must needs have an heed; than they chose the same Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Institution, and onyng of themself into a Realme, ordeynyd the same Realme so to be rulyd and justyfyd by such Lawys, as they al would assent unto; which Lawe therefor is callid Politicum; and bycause it is mynystryd by a Kyng, it is callid Regale. Dominium Politicum dicitur quasi Regimen, plurium Scientia, sive Consilio ministratum. The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by his Lawe, videlicet, Regimine Politico & Regali. And as Diodorus Syculs saith, in his Boke de priscis Historiis, The Realme of Egypte is rulyd by the same Lawe, and therfor the King therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Assent of his People. And in like forme as he saith is rulyd the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of Libie; And also the more parte of al the Realmys in Afrike. Which manner of Rule and Lordship, the sayd Diodorus in that Boke, praysith gretyly. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more sewery do Justice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is also good for his People that receyve therby, such Justice as they desyer themself. Now as nie seynyth, it ys showyd opinly nough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People Dominio tantium Regali, and that other reynith Domino Politico & Regali: For that one Kyngdom beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and that other beganne, by the Desier and Institution of the People of the same Prince.

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

WYSE men alway,
Affyrme and say,
That best is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
The business that he can,
And in no wyse,
To enterpryse,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no skyll,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath lathe,
The hosiers crafte,
And falleth to making shone,
The smythe that shall,
To payntyng fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng scole,
An olde butler,
Becum a cutler,
I wen shal proue a folke.
And an olde trott,
That can I wot.
Nothynge but kisse the cup,
With her phisick,
Wile kepeth one sicke,
Tyll she have soued hym vp.
A man of lawe,
That neuer sawe,
The wayes to bye and sell,
Wenyng to ryse,
By marchaundise,
I wish to speede hym well.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll go seke.
By all the meanes he may,
To fall in sute,
Tyll he dispute,
His money clene away,
Pletynge the lawe,
For euer strawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and strife,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.

When an hatter
Wyll go smatter,
In philosophy,
Or a pedlar
Ware a medlar,
In theology,
All that ensue,
Sche crafte new,
That drive so farre a cast,
That euermore,
They do therfore,
Beshrewe themselfe at last.
This thing was tried
And verefyed,
Here by a sergeant late,
That thrifty was,
Or he coulde pas,
Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would
See howe he could,
A little play the frere:
Now ye you wyll,
Knowe howe it fyll,
Take hede and ye shall here.
It happened so,
Not long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounde,
Of nobles rounde,
That had he layd a side:
His sonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
For to beginne with all:
But to suflise
His chylde, well thrisse,
That money was to smal,
Yet or this day
I have hard say,
That many a man certesse,
Hath with good cast,
Be ryche at last,
That hath begonne with lesse.
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
His money to employ,
That certainly,
His policy.
To see it was a joy,
For lest sum blast,
Myght over cast,
His ship, or by mischaunce,
Men with sum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And minish his subsaunce,

For to put out,
Al maner dout,
He made a good puruay,
For every whyt,
By his owne wyt,
And toke an other way:
First fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
He dydged it in a pot,
But them him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Coutously,
He supped it fayre vp,
In his owne brest,
He thought it best,
His money to enclose,
Then wist he well,
What euer fell,
He coulde not neuer lose.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundise:
Nauer payd it,
Up he laid it,
In like maner wyse.
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he spent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not miscontent.
With lusty sporte,
And with resort,
Of illy company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He linded merelie.
And men had sworne,
Some men is borne,
To haue a lucky howre,
And so was he,
For such degre,
He gat and suche honour,
That without dout,
When he went out,
A sergeant well and fayre,
Was rody straye,
On him to wayte,
As sone as on the mayre.
But he doubllesse,
Of his mekenesse,
Hated such pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Companied so,
But drewe himself a side,
To saint Katharine,
Straight as a line,
He gate him at a tyde,
For deucicion,
Or promociion,
There would he nedes abyde.
There spent he fast,
Till all were past,
And to him came there meny,
To aske their det,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With visage stout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A mouth or twaine,
Tyll he was fayne,
To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
But that he wist not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So sick alway,
He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchaunt man,
That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
That gan enquere,
What him was best to do.
And he answerde,
Be not aferde,
Take an accion therfore,
I you beheste,
I shall hym reste,
And than care for no more.
I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
For he wyll not come out.
The sergeaunt said,
Be not afayd,
It shall be brought about.

In many a game,
Lyke to the same,
Have I bene well in vre,
And for your sake,
Let me be bake,
But if I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And forth then goth,
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
He chaunged with a frene.
So was he dight,
That no man might,
Hym for a frene deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He spake and looked,
So religiously.
Yet in a glasse,
Or he would passe.
He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lephe in his syde
To see how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
He gooth withouten shame
To do this dede,
But now take hede
For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And softely,
Streight at the dore he knocked:
And a damsell,
That hard hym well,
There came and it unlocked.
The frene sayd
Good spece fayre mayd,
Here lodgeth such a man,
It is told me:
Well sry quod she,
And yf he do what than.
Quod he maystresse,
No harm doutlesse:
It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
Euer wight to forder.
With hym truly,
Fayne speake would I,
Syr quod she by my fay,
He is so sike,
Ye be not lyke,
To speake with hym to day.

Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray
This much at my desire.
Vouchesafe to do,
As go hym to,
And say an austen frene
Would with hym speake,
And matters breake,
For his auayle certayn.
Quod she I wyll,
Stonde ye here styll,
Tyll I come downe agayn.
Vp is she go,
And told hym so,
As she was bode to say,
He mistrustyng,
No maner thyng,
Said mayden go thy way
And fetch him hyder,
That we togyder,
May talk. A downe she gothe,
Vp she hym brought,
No harme she thought,
But it made some folke wrot.
This officere,
This fayned frene,
When he was come aloft,
He dopped than,
And greteth this man,
Religiously and oft.
And he agayn,
Rytgh glad and fayn,
Toke hym there by the hand.
The frene than sayd,
Ye be dismawy,
With trouble I understande.
In dede quod he,
It hath with me,
Bene better than it is.
Syr quod the frene,
Be of good chere,
Yet shall it after this.
But I would now,
Comen with you,
In counsayle yf you please,
Or ellys nat
Of matters that
Shall set your heart at ease.
Downe went the mayd,
The marchaunt sayd,
Now say on gentile frene,
Of thyss tyding,
That ye me bryng,
I long full sore to here.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

When there was none,
But they alone,
  The frere with ouyll grace,
Sayd, I rest the,
Come on with me,
  And out he toke his mace:
Thou shalt obey,
Come on thy way,
  I have the in my clouche,
Thou goest not hence,
For all the pense,
  The mayre hath in his pouche.
This marchaunt there,
For wrath and fere,
  He waxyng wellyng wood,
Sayd horson thefe,
With a mischeif,
  Who hath taught the thy good.
And with his fist,
Vpon the lyst,
  He gave hym such a blow,
That backward downe,
Almost in sowne,
  The frere is ouerthrow.
Yet was this man,
Well fearder than,
  Lest he the frere had slayne,
Tyll with good rappes,
And hevy clappes,
  He dawde hym vp agayne.
The frere took harte,
  And vp he starte,
  And well he layde about,
And so there goth,
Betwene them both,
  Many a lusty clout.

A rufal lamentacion (written by master Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of queene Elisabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the seuenthe, and eldest daughter to king Edward the fourth, which queene Elisabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the seuenthe.

Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene, my father kyng?
Was I not a kingses fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euer yellaunt thing?
Mercifull God this is a straunge reckenyng:
Rychesse, honour, welth, and anuentry,
Hath me forsaken, and lo now here I lye.
   If worship myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
   If wyt myght haue me saued, I neded not fere.
   If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.
   But O good God what mayleth all this gere.
When deth is come thy mighty messangere,
Obey we must there is no remedy,
Me hath he somonned, and lo now here I lye.
   Yet was I late promised otherwyse,
   This yere to liue in welth and delice.
If yrst, the to newer cleane for thy seyle so wyse. 
How true is for this yere thy prophecy 
The yere yet lasteth, and lo nowe here I ly. 
O bryttill wyth, as full of bitterness, 
Thy single pleasurer doubled is with payne. 
Account my sorow first and my distresse, 
In sondry wyse, and reckon there agayne, 
The joy that I haue had, and I dare sayne, 
For all my honour, endured yet haue I, 
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.

Where are our castels, now where are our towers, 
Goodly Rychmonde some art thou gone from me, 
At Westminster that costly worke of yours, 
Myne owne dere lorde now shall I never see. 
Almighty God vouchesafe to graunt that ye, 
For you and your children well may edefy. 
My palyece bylded is, and low now here I ly. 
Adew myne owne dere spouse my worthy lorde, 
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne, 
In marriage and peaseable concorde, 
Into your handes here I cleane resyne, 
To be bestowd vppon your children and myne. 
Erst wer you father, and now must ye supply, 
The mothers part also, for lo now here I ly. 
Farewell my daughter lady Margerete. 
God wotte full oft if greued hath my mynde, 
That ye should go where we should seldome mete. 
Nowe am I gone, and haue left you behynde. 
O mortall folke that we be very blynde. 
That we least feare, full oft it is most nye, 
From you depart I fyrest, and lo now here I ly. 
Farewell Madame my lorde worthy mother, 
Comfort your sonne, and be ye of good chere. 
Take all a worth, for it will be no nether. 
Farewell my daughter Katherine late the fere, 
To prince Arthur myne owne chylde so dere, 
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry, 
Pray for my soule, for lo now here I ly. 
Adew lord Henry my louyng sonne adew. 
Our lorde encrease your honour and estate, 
Adew my daughter Mary bright of hew, 
God make you vertuous wyse and fortunate. 
Adew sweete hart mo little daughter Kate, 
Thou shalt sweete babe suche is thy desteny, 
Thy mother never know, for lo now here I ly. 
Lady Cicely Anne and Katheryne, 
Farewell my welbeloved sisters three, 
O lady Briget other sister myne, 
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee. 
Now well are ye that earthly foly flee, 
And hevenly thynges loue and magnify, 
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly. 

Adew my lorde, adew my ladies all, 
Adew my faithfull seruauntes euerych one, 
Adew my commons whom I never shall 
See in this world, wherfore to the alone, 
ImmortalGod verely three and one, 
I me commend me. Thy infinite mercy, 
Shew to thy seruant, for lo now here I ly.

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

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high estate power and auctoritie, 
If ye ne know, enserche and ye shall spye, 
That riches, worship, welth, and dignitie, 
Joy, rest, and peace, and all thyng fynally, 
That any pleasure or profit may come by, 
To mannes comfort, ayde, and sustinance, 
Is all at my denyse and ordinance. 
Without my favoure there is nothyng wonne. 
Many a matter haue I brought at last, 
To good conclusion, that fondly was begonne. 
And many a purpose bounden sure and fast 
With wise prouision, I haue ouercast. 
Without good happe there may no wit suffise. 
Better is to be fortunate than wyse. 
And therfore hath there some men bene or this. 
My deadly foes and written many a boke, 
To my dispraise. And other cause there yrs, 
But for me list not frendly on them loke. 
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forsoke, 
The pleasaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them, 
Because he left and yet could not come by them. 
But let them write theyr labour is in voyne. 
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richesse, 
Much better is than penury and payne. 
The nedty wretch that lingereth in distresse, 
Without myne helpe is euer comfortellesse, 
A very burden odious and loth, 
To all the world, and eke to him selfe both. 
But he that by my favoure may ascende, 
To mighty power and excellent degree, 
A common wele to gouerne and defende, 
O in how blist condiccion standeth he: 
Him self in honour and felicite, 
And ouer that, may forther and increase, 
A region hole in joyfull rest and peace. 
Now in this poynyt there is no more to say, 
Eche man hath of him self the gouernance. 
Let euer yght then folowe his owne way, 
And he that out of pouertee and mischaunce,
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

List for to lie, and wyll him selte enhance,
In wealth and richesse, come forth and wayte on me.
And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.

THOMAS MORE to them that trust in Fortune.

THOU that are prowde of honour, shape or kyne,
That hepest vp this wretched worldes treasure,
Thy fingers shrined with gold, thy tawny skynne,
With fresh apparyle garnished out of measure,
And wenset to haue fortune at thy pleasure,
Cast vp thyne eye, and loke how slipper chaunce,
Illudeth her men with chaunce and vrayunce.

Sometime she loketh as lovely, fayre and bright,
As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde.
She beketh and she smyleth on every wight.
But this chere fayned, may not long abide.
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.
Like any serpent she beginneth to swell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.
Yet for all that we brotele men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and so blynde)
As soone as Fortune list to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenauce and deceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,
Not one or twayne but thousandes in a rout,
Lyke swarmyng bees come flickeryng her about.

Then as a bayte she bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious stone:
On whiche the mased people gase and stare,
And gape therefore, as dogges do for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone
Amyd her treasure and waueryng rychesse,
Proudly she honeth as lady and empressse.
Fast by her syde doth very labour stand,
Pale fere also, and sorow all bewept,
Disdayn and hatred on that other hand,
Eke restles watche fro slepe with travayley kept,
His eyes drowsy and lokynge as he slept.
Before her standeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dysceyt, mischiefe and tirannya.

About her commeth all the world to begge.
He asketh lande, and he to pas bryng,
This tye and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in loue prosper abose all thyng:
He keneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
He forceth not so he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompte hym for a knaue.

Lo thus ye see diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnstable here and there among them flittes:
And at aventure downe her giftes fall,

Catch who so may she throweth great and small
Not to all men, as commeth sonne or dewe,
But for the most part, all among a fewe.
And yet her brotel giftes long may not last,
He that she gane them, loketh prowde and hye.
She whirld about and plucketh away as fast,
And geueth them to another by an by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vseth to geue and take, and silly tosse,
One man to wynnyng of an others losse.

And when she robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and waylth and curseth her full sore.
But he that receueth it, on that other syde,
Is glad, and blesth her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when she loueth hym no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to,
And he her curseth, as other fooles do.

Alas the folysh people can not cease,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele.
About her alway, besely they preace.
But lord how he doth thynk hym self full wele.
That may set once his hande vpon her whel.

He holdeth fast: but upward as he flieth,
She whippeth her whel about, and there he lyeth.

Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perse.
Thus fell Allexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo then I may well reherse.
Thus double fortune, when she lyst reuser.
Her slipper fauour fro them that in her trust,
She fleeth her wyey and leyeth them in the dust.

She sodeinly enhauenceth them aloft.
And sodeynly mischeueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay easily and full soff,
In stede of pylows lyth after on the blocce.
And yet alas the most cruell proude mocke:
The deynty mowth that ladyes kissed haue,
She bryngeth in the case to kyss a knaue.

In chaungynge of her course, the chaunge shewth this,
Vp starth th a knaue, and down thare falth a knight,

The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to loye, loye to despogyght.
This is her sport, thus proueth she her myght.

Great boste she maketh of one be by her power.
Welthy and wretched both with in an howre.

Pouertee that of her giftes wyl nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vpon the preace,
And seeth how fortunes houshold goeth to wrake.
Fast by her standeth the wyse Socrates,
Arristippus, Pythagoras, and many a lese
Of olde philosophers. And eke agaynst the soor:

Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.
THE HISTORY OF THE

With her is Byas, whose countryt lackt defence,
And whyлом of their foes stode so in dout,
That eche man hastily gan to cary thence,
And asked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about:
Wisdom he mcnt, not fortunes borote fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leese.

Heraclitus eke, lyst fellowship to kepe
With glade ponteree, Democritus also :
Of which the fyrst can neuer cease but wepe,
To see how thicke the bynyed people go,
With labour great to purchase care and wo.
That other laugheth to see the foolysch apes,
How earnestly they walk about their capes.

Of this poore sect, it is conen vsage,
Onely to take that nature may sustayne,
Banishing cleane all other surplasage.
They be content, and of nothing complayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good so fayne.
But they more pleasure haue a thousande folde,
The secrete draughtes of nature to beholde.

Set fortunes servauntes by them and ye wull,
That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full,
That one in suretys, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyst to advise them bothe, parceyue he shall,
As great difference between them as we see,
Betwixt wretchednes and felicite.

Now haue I shewed you bothe: these whiche ye lyst,
Stately fortune, or humble ponteree:
That is to say, nowe lyeth it in your fyst,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thy paynte and ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to please,
If that ye thinke your selfe to well at ease.

And fyrst vpon the louely shall she smile,
And frendly on the cast her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a whyle,
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradise:
And foorth with all what so thou lyst deuise,
She wyll the graunt it liberally perhapes:
But for all that beware of after clappes.

Recken you neuer of her fauoure sure:
Ye may in cloudes as easily trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cause fishes to endure,
And make the burnynge fyre his heat to spare,
And all thyse worlde in compase to forfare,
As her to make by craft or engine stable,
That of her nature is euer variable.

Sirue her day and nyght as recurrently,
Vpon thy knees as any servaunt may,
And in conclusion, that thou shalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy servyce I dare say.
And looke yet what she gaueth the to day,
With labour wonne she shall happily to morow.
Plucke it agayne out of thyne hand with sorow.

Wherefore ye thou in suretye lyst to stande,
Take pouertes parte and let prowde fortune go,
Recceyue nothynge that commeth from her hande.
Loue maner and vertue: they be onely tho
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayst thou boldly defye her turnyng chaunce:
She can the nether hynde nor auaunce.

But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treasure,
Trust not therein, and spende it liberally.
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of measure,
Bylde not thyne house on boeth vp in the skye,
Nonne falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye.
Remember nature sent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of fortune count them borrowed ware.

THOMAS MORE to them that seke Fortune.

Who so delyteth to proven and assay,
Of wavering fortune the vncterayne lot,
If that the aunswere please you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not.
Fortune to trust, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fist,
She renneth loose, and turneth where she lust.

The rolyng dyse in whome your lucke doth stande,
With whose vnhappy chaunce ye be so wroth.
Ye knowe your selfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this pond be fysehe and frogges both.
Cast in your nette: but be you hie or lothe,
Hold you content as fortune lyst assyue:
For it is your owne fyshyng and not myne.

And though in one chaunce fortune ye offend,
Grudge not there at, but bare a mery face.
In many an other she shall it amend.
There is no manne so farre out of her grace,
But he sometyme hath comfort and solace:
Ne none agayne so farre forth in her favour,
That is full satisfied with her behauiour.

Fortune is stately, solemne, prowde, and hye:
And rychesse gaueth, to haue servyce therefore.
The nedly begger catcheth an halfpeny:
Some manne a thousande pound, some lesse some more.
But for all that she kepeth euer in store,
From every manne some parcell of his wyll,
That he may pray theryore and servyce her styll.
Some manne hath good, but children hath he none.
Some manne hath both, but he can get none health.
Some hath all thre, but vp to honours trone,  
Can he not crepe, by no maner of stelth.  
To some she sendeth, children, ryches, welthe,  
Honour, woorship, and reverence all hys lyfe:  
But yet she pyncheth hym with a shrewde wyfe.  

Then for asmuch as it is fortunyes guise,  
To graunte to manne all thyng that he wyll axe,  
But as her selfe lust order and deuyse,  
Doth euer manne his parte diuide and tax,  
I crouysale ye eche one trusse vp your packes,  
And take no thyng at all, or be content,  
With suche rewarde as fortune hath you sent.  

All thynges in this boke that ye shall rede,  
Does as ye lyst, there shall no manne you bynde,  
Them to beleue, as surely as your crede.  
But notwithstandingy certes in my mynde,  
I durst well swere, as true ye shall them fynde,  
In everye poynct eche answere by and by,  
As are the judgemeotes of astronomye.

The Descripcon of Richard the thirde.

RICHARDE the third soone, of whom we nowe  
entreate, was in witte and courage egall with  
either of them, in bodye and prowessse farre vnder  
them bothe, little of stature, ill fetured of limmes,  
croke backed, his left shoulder much higher than  
his right, hard fauoured of visage, and such as is in  
states called warlye, in other menne otherwise, he  
was malicious, wrathfull, enuous, and from afore  
his birth, euere frowarde. It is for trouth reported,  
that the duches his mother had so much a doe in  
her travaile, that shee could not bee delilvered of  
hym uncutte: and that he came into the worlde  
with the feete farwarde, as menne bee borne out-  
warde, and (as the fame runneth) also not vntoched,  
whither menne of hatred repore aboue the trouthe,  
or elles that nature chaunged her course in hys  
beginninge, whiche in the course of his lyfe many  
things vnpartlye committed. None euill captaine  
was hee in the warre, as to whiche his disposi-  
tion was more metely then for peace. Sundrye  
vyctories hadde hee, and sometimmes overthrowes,  
but neuer in defaulte as for his owne parsonye, either  
of hardinesse or polytyke order, free was he called  
of dyspence, and somme what aboue hys power  
liberal, with large giftes hee get him vnstedfasti  
fredenshippe, for whiche hee was faine to pil and  
spyle in other places, and get him stedfast hatred.  
Hee was close and sectere, a deepe dissimuler,  
lowlye of counteynance, arrogant of heart, out-  
wardly coupinable where he inwardly hated, not  
letting to kisse whome he thought to kyll: dispiti-  
ous and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after for  
ambicion, and either for the suretie and encrease of  
his estate. Frende and foo was muche what indif-  
ferent, where his aduauntage grew, he spared no  
mans deathe, whose life withstood his purpose.  
He slewe with his owne handes king Henry the  
sixt, being prisoner in the Tower, as menne con-  
stantly saye, and that without commaundemant or  
knowledge of the king, whiche woulde vndoubtedly  
yf he had entended that thinge, have appointed that  
boocherly office, to some other then his owne borne  
brother.

Somme wise menne also weene, that his drift  
courerly conuaude, lacked not in helping furth his  
brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee  
resisted openly, howbeit somwhat (as menne deme)  
more faintly then he that wer hartley minded to his  
welth. And they that thus deme, thinke that he  
long time in king Edwarde life, forethought to be  
king in that case the king his brother (whose life hee  
looked that euill dyete shoule shorten) shoule  
happen to decease (as in dede he did) while his  
children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thyss  
intente he was gladde of his brothers death the duke  
of Clarence, whose life must nedes have hindered  
hym so entendyng, whither the same duke of  
Clarence hadde keppe him true to his nephew the  
yonge king, or enterprised to be kyng himself. But  
of al this pointe, is there no certaintie, and whoso  
.diuineth vnpon conjectures, maye as wel shote to  
farre as to short. Howbeit this hau I by credible  
informacion learned, that the selfe nighte in whiche  
ykng Edwarde died, one Mystylebrooke longe ere  
mornyng, came in greate haste to the house of one  
Pottyer dwellyng in Reddecrosse strete without  
Crepulgate: and when he was with hastye rappyng  
quickly letten in, hee shewed vnto Pottyer that  
ykng Edwarde was departed. By my trouth  
mannye quod Pottyer then wyll my mayster the  
duke of Gloucester bee kyng. What cause hee  
hadde soo to thinke harde it is to saye, whether  
hee being toward hym, anye thynge knewe that hee  
suche thynge purposed, or otherwise he had anye  
inkelyng thereof: for hee was not likely to speake  
it of noughte.

But nowe to returne to the course of this hystorye,  
were it that the duke of Gloucester hadde of old  
fore-minded this conclusion, or was nowe at erste  
thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occasion  
of the tender age of the yonge princes, his nephews  
as opportunitye and lykelyhoode of spede, putthey  
a manne in courage of that hee neuer entended)  
certayne is it that hee contriued theyr destruction,
with the vsurpacion of the regal dignitie vpon hymselfe. And for as muche as hee well wiste and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brendynghe betwene the quenes kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritie, he nowe thought that their deuision shoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnynge to the pursuite of his intente, and a sure ground for the foundation of al his building yf he might firste vnder the pretext of reuengynge of olde displeasure, abuse the anger and ygnoraunce of the tone partie, to the destruccion of the tother: and then wynnynge to this purpose as manye as he could: and those that coulde not be wonne, myght be loste ere they looked therefore. For of one thing was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he shold soone haue made peace betwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edwarde in his life, albeit that this discencion beetwene hys friendedes somewhat yrked hym: yet in his good health he somewhat the lesse regarded it, because hee thought whatsoeuer busines should falle beetwene them, hymselfe should alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties. But in his last sickness, when hee receiued his naturall strengthe soo sore enfeblid, that hee dyspayred all reconuery, then hee consyderenge the yueth of his chyldren, albeit hee nothynge lesse mistrusted then that that happened, yet well forsyynge that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the yueth of hys chyldren should lacke discretion of themselfe and good counsayle of their frendes, of whiche either party shold counsayle for their owne commodity and rather by pleasante aduyse too wynnynge themselfe fauour, then by profitable advertisement to do the children good, he called some of them befor him that were at variaunce, and in especyall the lorde marques Dorsethe the quenes sonne by her fyrste housebande, and Richarde the lord Hastynes, a noble man, than lorde chamberlayne agayne whom the quene specially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and also for that shee thoughte hym secretylye famylyer with the kyng in wanton companyme. Her kynerd also bare hym sore, as well for that the kyng hadde made hym captayne of Caluye (which office the lorde Ruyers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kinges former promise) as for diverse other great giftes which he receyued, that they loked for. When these lordes with diverse other of bothe the parties were comne in presence, the kyng liftinge vppe hymselfe and vndersetteth with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyse sayd vnto then, My lordes, my dere kinsmenne and alies, in what plighte I lye you see, and I feele. By whiche the lesse whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what case I leaue you, for such as I leaue you, suche my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they should (that Godde forbydde fynde you at variaunce, myght happe to fall them selfe at warre er their discretion woulde serue to sette you at peace. Ye se their yueth, of whiche I recken the onely suretie to reste in your concord. For it suffiseth not al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer memme, your faithfulnesse happelye woulde suffise. But childhood must be maintained by mens authoritie, and slipper youth vnderpropped with elder counsayle, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it, nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of eche of others parson, impugneth eche others counsayle, there must it nedes bee long ere anye good conclusion goe farwarde. And also while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduyse, of whyche muste needes ensure the cuyll bringinge vppe of the prynce, whose mynd in tender youth infect, shal readil fall to mischief and riot, and drawe down with this noble relme to ruine, but if grace turn him to wisdome, which if God send, then thei that by euill menes before pleased hym best, shal after fall farthest out of fauour, so that euell driftes drewe to nought, and good plain wayes prosper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great causes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our misconstruccion turmeth vppe worse or a smal displeasure done vs, eyther our owne affeccion or euill tongues agreeueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had so great cause of hatred, as ye have of voue. That we be al men, that we be christen men, this shall I leve for precher to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any precher wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gooying to the place that thei all preache of.) But this shal I desire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of you with other, eyther of kynerd or affinitie, whiche spirytuall kynderd of affynyty, if the sacramente of Christes churche, heare that weghte with vs that woulde Godde thei did, shoulde no lesse moue vs to charite, then the respecte of fleshlye consangunitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worse, for the selfe cause that you ought to loue the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where
fynde wee so deadlye debate as amongst them, whyche by nature and lawe moste oughte to agree together. suche a pestilente serpent is ambition and desyre of vaine glorye and sourainety, whiche amongst states where he once enteth crepeth forth so farre, tyll with deuision and variance he turneth all to mischiefe. First longing to be neste the best, afterwarde egall with the beste, and at laste chiefe and aboute the beste. Of which immoderate appetite of woorship, and thereby of debate and dissenccion what losse, what sorowe, what trouble hath within these few yeares grown in this realme, I praye Godde as wel forgeate as weel remembre.

Whiche thinges yf I could as well haue foresene, as I haue with my more payne then pleasure proued, by Goddes blessed Ladie (that was euere his othe) I woude never haue won the courtesey of mennes knees, with the losse of so manye heads. But sithen thynge passed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occasion we haue taken soo greate hurt aforde, that we essoones fall not in that occasion agayne. Nowe be those grieues passed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and ylike righte wel to prosper in wealthfull peace under youre coseyns my children, if Godde send them life and you lone. Of whiche twoo thinges, the lesse losse wer they by whome thoughg Godde dydde hys pleasure, yet shoulde the realme alway finde kinges and peraduenture as good kinges. But yf you among your selue in a childes regne fall at debate, many a good man shall perish and happily he to, and ye to, erc thys land finde peace again. Wherfore in these laste wordes that euere I looke to speake with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euere borne to me, for the loue that I haue euere borne to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forward, all grieues forgotten, ech of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truste you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne surety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to sitte vp, laide him downe on his right side, his face towarde them: and none was there present that could refrain from weping. But the lorde recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and answering for the time as the thought to stand with his pleasure, there in his presence (as by their wordes appered) eche forgaue other, and joyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a sonder. As sone as the king was departed, the

noble prince his sonne drew toward London, which at the time of his decease, kept his houshold at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourse to justice, was begun to be farre oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbures and riuers walking at libertie uncorrected. And for this encheason the prince was in the life of his father sente thithere, to the ende that the authoritie of his presence should refraine euill disposed persons fro the baldness of their former outerges, to the gouvernance and ordering of this yong prince at his sending thither, was there appointed Sir Anthony Woduiile lord Riuers and brother unto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counsayle. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the same partie, and in effect euery one as he was nest of kin vnto the quene, so was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not unwisely devised, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes favor, the duke of Glocester turned vnto their destruction, and upon that grounde set the foundation of all his unhappy building. For whom soewe he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himself their favor, hee brake vnto them, som by mouth, som by writing or secret messengers, that it neyther was reason nor in any wise to be suffered, that the yong king their master and kinsmanne, shooode bee in the haundes and custodye of his mothers kinred, sequestred in maner from theyr compani, and attendance, of which cueri one ought him as faithful service as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side: whose blood (quod he) sauing the kinges pleasure, was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who say removed from the kyng, and the lesse noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys magestie, nor vnto vs, and also to his grace no surety to haue the mightiest of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little jeopardy, to suffer our welproved euill willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beleve and some perswaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himself, albeit he was a manne of age and of discreccion, yet was he in manye thynge ruleth by the bende, more then stode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any mame els, except onely the immoderater advauncement of them selfe. Whiche whither they sorer thristed after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer harde I wene to gesse. And if some folkes frendship had not holden better place with the king, then any
THE HISTORY OF THE

respect of kinred, thei might peraudenture easily have be trapped and brought to confusion somme of vs cre this. Why not as easily as they have done some other already, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wroght his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is past. Howe be it as great is growing, ye we comfort suffer this yonge kyng in oure enemies hande, whiche without his wyttyng, might abuse the name of his commuandements, to anu of our vndoing, which thyng God and good provision forbyd. Of which good provision none of vs hath any thing the lesse neede, for the late made attonentene, in which the kings pleasure hadde more place then the parties willles. Nor none of vs I beleue is so vnwyse, ouersone to truste a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an honyuer kindnes, sodainely contract in one houre continued, yet scant a fortnight, shold be deper setted in their stomaches: then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted.

With these worlde and wrytinges and suche other, the duke of Gloucester sone set a fyre, them that where of themself etho to kindle, and in especial twayne, Edwerde duke of Buckingham, and Richardere lorde Hastings and chaumberlayn, both men of honoure and of great power. The tone by longe succession from his ancestrie, the tother by his office and the kings favour. These two not bearing echother to other so muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the queenes partie: in thys poynct accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, that they wolde vterlye amowe fro the kinges companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemies. Upon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester vnderstanding, that the lorde whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng hym vppon to his coronacion, accompaniuned with suche power of theyr frendes, that it shoulde bee harye for hym to bryng his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great assemble of people and in maner of open warre, wherof the ende he wiste was doubtous, and in which the kyng being on their side, his part shold have the face and name of a rebellione: he secretly therefore by durers meanes, caused the quene to be perswaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wcr nede, and also shold be iopeardous, the king to come vp strong. For where as nowe every lorde loned other, and none other thing studied vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honour of the king: if the lorde of her kinred shold assemble in the kings name muche people, thei should geue the lordes atwixe whome and them hadde bene sommetyme debate, to feare and suspecte, lease thei shoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges sauegarde whome no manne empugned, but for their destruction, haungyng more regarde to their olde variaunce, then their newe attonemne. For whiche cause thei shoulde assemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whose power she wiste wel farre stretched. And thus shold al the realm fall on a rore. And of al the hurt that thereof should ensue, which was likely not to be litel, and the most harme there like to fal whe the lest would, al the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and sayt that thei had vnwysely and vntrewlye also, broken the amittie and peace that the kyng her husband so prudentelye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully observed.

The quene being in this wise perswaded, suche woord sent vnto her somne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kynges, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hymselfe and other lorde the chiefe of hys bene, wrote vnto the kynges soo reuerently, and to the queenes frendes, there soo loungelie, that they nothyng earthelye mystrustynge, brought the kynges vppon in greate haste, not in good spede, with a sober companye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when these dukes of Gloucester and Buckingham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynges vncle, entendynge on the morrowe to follow the kynges, and bee with hym at Stonye Stratforde miles thence, carly or he departed. So was there made that nyghte suche frendelye chere betwene these dukes and the lorde Ryiers a greate while. But incontinent after that they were openlye with greaty courteyse departed, and the lorde Ryiers lodged, the dukes secretelye with a fewe of thse mooste priyeye frendes, sette them downe in coynsayle, wherin they spent a greate parte of the nyght. And at their risynge in the dawynge of the day, thei sent about priulye to thier seruantes in the innes and lodgynges about, gynnenge them commandement to make them selve shortly readye, for their lordew wer to horsebackyard. Vppon whiche messages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Ryiers seruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde these dukes taken also into their custodye the kayes of the inne, that none shoulde passe foorth without theiyr licenice.

And ouer this in the hyghe waye warde Stonye Stratford where the kynges laye, they hadde beestowed certayne of theyr folke, that should sende
backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manere
that were gotten oute of Northampton toward
Stonye Stratforde, tyll they should gue other
lycencet. For as muche as the duket themselfe
entendedt for the shewe of theire dylygente, to bee
the fyrste that shouldt that daye attende vpon the
kynges hightnesse oute of that towne: thus bare
they folke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuer
dvnderstoodt the gates closed, and the wayes on
cuerye side besette, neyther hys servauntes nor
hymselfe suffered to go oute, parcelluyng well so
greate a thynge without his knowledge not begun
for nought, comparyng this maner present with
this last nightes chere, in so few houres so gett a
chaunge maruellouslye misliket. How be it sith
hee couldt not gett awaye, and keep himselfe close,
hee woulde not, lest he shouldt seeme to hyde
himselfe for some secret feare of hys owne faulte,
whereof he saw no such cause in hym self: he
determined vpon the suretie of his owne conscience,
to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys
matter myghte meane. Whome as soone as they
sawe, they beganne to quarrelle with hym, and saye,
that hee intended to sette daunce betweene the
kyng the and them, and to brynge them to confusion,
bet it shouldt not lye in hys power. And when
hee beganne (as hee was a very well spoken manne)
in goodly wise to excuse himselfe, they taryt not
the ende of his aunswere, but shortlye tooke him
and putte him in warde, and that done, fourthevyth
wente to horsebacke, and toke the waye to Stonye
Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his
companie readye to leape on horsebacke, and
departed forwarde, to leave that lodging for them,
because it was to streighte for bothe companie.
And as soone as they came in his presence, they
lichtte adowne with all theire companie aboute them.
To whome the duke of Buckingham saide, goe afore
gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe your rounmes.
And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinde,
and on theire knees in very humble wise, salued his
grace; whiche receyued them in very yoynes and
amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor
mistrustinge as yet. But even by and by in his
presence, they piked a quarrell to the lorde Rich-
arde Grayte, the kynges other brother by his mother,
sayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother
and the lorde Ryuers his vncle, hadd commpassed
to rule the kinde and the realme, and to sette vari-
aunce, among the states, and to subdewe and de-
stroye the noble blood of the realme. Toward the
accomplishinge whereof, they sayde that the lorde
Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London,
and thence taken out the kynges treasur, and sent
menne to the sea. All whiche thinge these duket
wiste well were done for good purposes and neces-
sary by the whole counsale at London, sauing that
somewhat thei must sai. Vnto whiche woordes,
the king aunswered, what my brother Marques hath
done I cannot sai. But in good faith I dare well
aunswered for myne vncle Ryuers and my brother
here, that thei be innocent of any such matters.
Ye my lige saide the duke of Buckingham thei haue
kepte theire dealing in these matters farre fro the
knowledge of your good grace. And fourthevth thei
arrested the lord Richard and Sir Thomas Waughan
knighte, in the kynges presence, and broughte the
king and all backe vnto Northampton, where the
tooke agayne further counsale. And there they
sent awaie from the kyng whom it pleased them,
and sette newe servauntes aboute him, such as lyked
better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee
wepte and was nothing contenete, but it botted not.
And at dyner the duke of Gloucester sente a dishe
from his owne table to the lorde Ryuers, prayers
him to be of good chere, all shouldt be well inough.
And he thanked the duke, and prayed the messen-
ger to bearre it to his nephewe the lorde Richard
with the same message for his comfort, who he
thought had more neede of containment, as one to whom
such aduersitie was strange. But himselfe had
been al his dayes in vre therewith, and therefore
couldt bearre it the better. But for al this coun-
fortable courteyse of the duke of Gloucester he
sent the lorde Ryuers and the lorde Richard with
Sir Thomas Vaugham into the North country
into dierers places to prison, and afterward al
Pomfrat, where they were in conclusion be
headed.

A letter written with a coyle by Sir Thomas More
to hys doughter maistres Margaret Roper,
within a whyle after he was a prisoner in the
Tower.

MYNE own good doughter, our lorde be thanked
I am in good helthe of bodye and in good
quiet of minde: and of worldly thynge I no more
desyer then I haue. I besech hym make you all
mery in the hope of heauen. And such thynge as
I somewhat longed to talke with you all, concern-
ing the worlde to come, our Lorde put them into
your mynudes, as I truste he dothe and better to by
hys holy spirite: who blesse you and preserue you
all. Written wyth a coyle by your tender loving
father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of
you all, nor your babes, nor your nurses, nor your good husbands, nor your good husbands shrewde wyues, nor your fathers shrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

Thomas More, knight.

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

Lewys the lost louer.

Ey flattering fortune, loke thou neuer so fayre,
Or neuer so plesantly begin to smile,
As though thou wouldst my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou shalt not me begile.
Trust shall I God, to entre in a while.
Hys hauen or heauen sure and vnforme
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a storme.

Dauey the dycer.

Long was I lady Lucke your seruung man,
And now haue lost agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore whan I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beshrew your cat,
But in fayth I blesse you agayne a thousand times,
For lending me now some layesure to make rymes.

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

The Prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

In Autummpe when the sonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne
Whan Luna full of matabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worn
Of our pole artyke, smylynge halfe in ascorne
At our foly, and our vnsedfastnesse
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres.
I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full cratcly
Vnder as courte termes asouldel be
Can touche a truth, and cloke subtily
With fressehe vvterance full sentencyously
Dynuerse in style some spared not vyece to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly did endyte

Wherby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
Maye neuer dye, but evermore endure
I was sore mowed to a forsche the same
But ignorance full soone dyd me dysure
And shewed that in this arte I was not sure
For to illumine she sayd I was to dulle
Aduysyng me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to wryte, for he so wyll atteyne
Excedyng fether than his connyng e
His heed maye be harde, but fable is brayne
Yet have I knownen suche er this
But of reproche surely he maye not mys
That clymyneth hyer than he may fotinge haue
What and he slyde downe, who shall hym sane?
Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and cast
That I ne wyste what to do was beste
So sore enwered that I was at the laste
Enforsd to sleepe, and for to take some reste
And to lye downe soeasome as I my dreste
At Harwynche porte slumbrynge as I laye
In myne hostes house called powers keye.

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

Descripccion of Spring, wherein each thing renews,
save only the lover.

The soote season that bud, and bloom fourth bringes,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The Nightingall with fethers new she singes;
The turtle to her mate hath told the tale:
Somere is come, for every spray now springes,
The hart hath hunge his olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coathe flynges;
The fishes flete with newe repayed scale:
The adder all her slough away she flynges,
The swift swallow pursueth the fyes smalle,
The busy bee her honey how she mynges;
Winter is wore that was the flource bale.
And thus I see among these pleasant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my sorrow sprynges.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Descripcion of the restless estate of a lover.

WHEN youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides scourge had made me runne:
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary course begunne:
And then I saw howe my desire
Misguiding me had led the waye.
Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me lose a better prey.
For when in sighes I spent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boyling smoke dyd still bewray,
The present heat of secret flame:
And when salt teares do bayne my breast,
Where love his pleasant traynes hath sown,
Her beauty hath the fruytes opprest,
Ere that the buddes were spronge and blowne.
And when myne eyen dyd still pursue,
The flying chase of theyre request;
Theyre greedy looks did oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my breste.
When every loke these cheekes might stayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward signes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my harte was fled.
But all to late Love learneth me,
To payut all kynd of Colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that else should see
My speckled chekes with Cupides hew.
And now the covert brest I clame,
That worship Cupide secretely;
And nourished his sacred flame,
From whence no blairing sparkes do flye.

Descripcion of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleights of Love.

SUCH wayward wyes hath Love, that most part in discord
Our wille do stand, whereby our hartes but seldom do accord:
Decyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The simple hartes which he doth strike with froward divers stroke.
He causeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,
And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others harte,
Whose gleames of burning fyre and easy sparkes of flame,
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame
From easye ford where I myghte wade and pass full well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe dark hell:
And me witholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And wille me that my mortal foe I do beseke of Grace;
He lettes me to pursue a conquest welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were lost, ere that my sute begunne.
So by this means I know how soon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to stryfe, and so agayne returne.
I know how to content myself in others lust,
Of little stufic unto my self to weave a webbe of trust:
And how to hyde my harmes with sole dyssembling chere,
Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appeare.
I know how that the bloud forsakes the face for dreed,
And how by shame it staynes agayne the Chekes with flaming red:
I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the restless forge I wote eke how it workes.
I know and con by roate the tale that I woulde tell
But ofte the wordes cyme fourth awrye of him that loveth well.
I know in heate and colde the Lover how he shakes,
In synging howe he doth complayne, in sleeping how he wakes
To languish without ache, sickellesse for to consume,
A thousand thynges for to devise, resolvynge of his fume;
And though he lyste to see his Ladyes Grace full sore
Such pleasures as delght his Eye, do not his helthe restore.
I know to seke the tracte of my sydered foe,
And fere to fynde that I do seek, but chiefly this I know,
That Lovers must transfourme into the thynge beloved,
And live (alas! who would believe?) with sprite from Lyfe removed.
If all the world were sought so farre,  
Who could finde suche a wight,  
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a starre  
Within the frosty night.

The Lover refused of his love, embraceth vertue.

MY youthfull yeares are past,  
   My joyfull dayes are gone,  
My lyfe it may not last,  
My grave and I am one.  
   My myrth and joyes are fled,  
And I a Man in wo,  
Desirous to be ded,  
My mischiefe to forgo.  
I burne and am a colde,  
I freese anyddes the fyer,  
I see she doth witholde  
That is my honest desyre.  
I see my helpe at hande,  
I see my lyfe also,  
I see where she doth stande  
That is my deadly fo.  
I see how she doth see,  
And yet she will be blynde,  
I see in helping me,  
She sekes and wil not fynde.  
I see how she doth wrye,  
When I begynne to mone,  
I see when I come nye,  
How fayne she would be gone.  
I see what wil ye more,  
She will me gladly kill,  
And you shall see therfore  
That she shall have her will.  
I cannot live with stones,  
It is too hard a foode,  
I wil be dead at ones  
To do my Lady good.

The death of ZOROAS, an Egiption astronomer,  
in the first fight that Alexander had with the Persians.

NOW clattring armes, now raging broys of warre,  
   Gan passe the noys of dredfull trumpets clang,  
Shrowded with shafts, the heaven with cloude of dartes,  
Covered the ayre. Against full fatted bulles,  
As forceh kyndled yre the lysons keene,  
Whose greedy guts the gnawing hunger pricke;  
So Maceedons against the Persians fare,
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
hyde the purpurde soyle with blood
And seking death, in fyrst front of his rage,
Large slaughter on eche side, but Perses more,
Moyst fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers Comes desperately to Alexanders face,
At him with dartes one after other throwes.
bate
With recklesse wordes and clamour him provokes.
Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.
And sayth, Nectanaks bastard shamefuU stayne
The litening Macedon by swordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troupes of footmen, with his garde, Of mothers bed, why losest thou thy strokes,
Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in case
Speedes to Dary, but hym his merest kyn,
Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
a
plumpe
Oxate preserves with horsemen on
Come
fight with me, that on my helmet weare
his
charge
should
none
give.
Before his carr, that
Here grunts, here groans, eche where strong youth Apollo's laurell both for learmnges laude,

Now corpses

is

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And

spent

eke for martiall praise, that

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shielde

The seven fold Sophie of Minerva contein,
Shaking her bloudy hands, Bellone among
A match more mete, Syr King, then any here.
The Perses soweth all kind of cruel death
The noble prince amoved takes rutli upon
M'ith throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
The wilfuU wight, and with soft words ayen,
Hym smytes the club, hym woundes farre stryking monstrous man (quoth he) what so thou art,
1 pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
bowe.
This lodge of Lore, the Muses mansion marre
And hym the sling, and him the shining sword ;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he restes.
That treasure house this hand shall never spoyle,
My sword shall neuer bruise that skilfuil brayne.
Right over stoode in snowwhite armour brave.
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunnyng clarke,
Long gather'd heapes of science sone to spill
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke ;
O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men
And in celestiall bodies he could tell
From Wisdoms garden give how many may
The moving meeting light, aspect eclips,
By you the wiser and the better prove
And influence, and constellations all
What error, M'hat mad moode, Mhat frenzy thee
What earthly chaunces ^vould betyde, what yere,
Perswades to be downe, sent to depe Averne,
Of plenty storde, what singe forewarned death,
Where no artes flourish, nor no knowledge vailes
How winter gendreth snow, what temperature
For all these sawes. When thus the Sovereign
In the prime tyde doth season well the soyle,
said,
Why summer burnes, why autumne hath ripe Alighted Zoroas with sword unsheathed,
gi-apes,
The careless king there smoate above the greve,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
At th' opening of his quishes wounded him,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
So that the blood down trailed on the ground
Of four begyns among themselves how great
The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnashe,
Proportion is
what sway the erring lightes
But yet his mynde he bent in any wise
Doth send in course gayne that fyrst movyng Hym to forbeare, sett spurrs upon his stede.
heaven
And turnde away, lest anger of his smai'te
^^ hat grees one from another distance be,
Should cause revenger hand deale balefull blowes.
What Starr doth lett the hurtfull fyre to rage.
But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
Or him more mylde what opposition makes.
One Meleager could not bear this sight.
What fyre doth qualifye jMavorses fyre,
But ran upon the said Egyptian rude.
Vi hat house eche one doth seeke, what plannett And cutt him in bothe knees
he fell to ground,
raignes
Wherewith a whole rout came of souldiours sterne,
^V ithin this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges
And all in pieces hewed the sely seg.
I speake, whole heaven he closeth in his brest.
But happely the scale fled to the starres,
This sage then in the starres hath spyed the fates
Where, under him, he hath full sight of all.
Threatned him death without delay, and, sith,
Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
He saw he could not fatall order chaunge,
The Persians waild such sapience to forgoe.
Foreward he prest in battayle, that he might
The very fone the Macedonians wisht
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Mete with

He would ha%e lived, king Alexander selfe
Demde him a man unmete to dye at all

the rulers of the

Macedons,
hand desirous to be slain,
The bouldest borne, and worthiest in the

Of his

right

feilde

;

|

Who wonne like

praise for conquest of his

Yre
43


THE HISTORY OF THE

As for stoute men in field that day subdued,
Who princes taught how to discern a man,
That in his head so rare a jewel bearers,
But over all those same Camenes, those same,
Divine Carmenthes, whose honour he procureth,
As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can,
Do cherish hym deceast, and set him free,
From dark oblivion of devoures death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is
the Ship of Fooles, of which the following ex-
tact will shew his style.

Of Mockers and Scorners, and false Accusers.

1 HEARTLESS fooles, haste here to our doc-
trine,
Leave off the wayses of your enormitie,
Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
For here shall I shewe you good and verite:
Encline, and ye finde shal great prosperitie,
Ensuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.

Who that will follow the graces manyfolde
Which are in vertue, shall find avancement:
Wherfore ye fooles, that in your sinne be bolde,
Ensiue ye wisdome, and leave your lewe intent,
Wisdome is the way of men most excellent:
Therfore haue done, and shortly spede your pace,
To quaynt your self and company with grace.

Learne what is vertue, therin is great solace,
Learne what is truth, sadnes and prudence,
Let grutche be gone, and grauntie purchase,
Forsake your folly and inconuenience,
Cease to be foole, and ay to sue offence,
Follow ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,
For it and wisdome is ground of clentynes.

Wisedome and vertue two things are doubles,
Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,
But suche heartes as slepe in foolishnes
Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
But in this litle barge in principall
All foolish mockers I purpose to repreue,
Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or greue.

Mockers and scorners that are harde of beleue,
With a rough combe here will I clawe and grate,
To prove if they will from their vice remewe,
And leave their folly, which causeth great desirion:
Suche cayties spare neyther poore man nor estate,
And where their selfe are most worthy desirion,
Other men to scorne is all their most condition.

Yet are no fools of this abuse,
Whiche of wise men despiseth the doctrine,
With mows, mockes, scorne, and collusion,
Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline:
Shewe to suche wisdome, yet shall they not encline
Unto the same, but set nothing therby,
But mocke thy doctrine, still or openly.

So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
A mocke or move shall he have by and by:
Thus in derision have fooles their special game,
Correct a wise man that would eschew ill name,
And fauie woulde learne, and his lewde life amende,
And to thy wordes he gladly shall intende.

If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
He gladly suffereth a juste correction,
And him that him teacheath taketh for his frende,
Him selfe putting melkyly unto subiection,
Following his preceptes and good direction:
But yt that one a foole rebuke or blaine,
He shall his teacher hate, sluander and diffame.

Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own shame,
And his owne darte returne to him agayne,
And so is he sore wounded with the same,
And in wo endeth, great misery and payne.
It also proued full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alwaye their mindes cast,
Shall of all other be mocked at the last.

He that goeth right, stedfast, sure, and fast,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his scornes cast
Against a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
Another vice, while he vseth the same.
But who that of sinne is cleane in deed and thought,
May him well scorne whose liuing is starke nought.

The scornes of Naball full dere should have been bought,
If Abigail his wife discrete and sage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes sought,
The wrath of David to temper and asswage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophet Helyseus did scorne.

So might they curse the time that they were borne.

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

44
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fools.

YE mocking fools that in scorn set your joy,
Proudly despising Gods punition:
Take ye example by Cham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto derision,
Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him seruaunt to all his lyne and stocke.
So shall ye caytifs at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought, and other scorn and mocke.

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

PRONUNCIATION is an apte orderinge both of the voyce, countenaunce, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of suche woordes and matter as by speache are declared. The vse hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to haue prayse for tellynge his tale in open assemblie, that haung a good tongue, and a comelye countenaunce, he shal be thought to passe all other that haue the like vtteraunce: though they haue much better learning. The tonge geneth a certayne grace to euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like maner, as a swete soundynge lute muche setteth forth a meanne devised ballade. Or as the sounde of a good instrumente styrryth the hearers, and moueth much delite, so a cleare soundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie cares with muche swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for the matters sake. Demosthenes therfore, that famouse oratour, beyng asked what was the chieffe point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praise to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the seconde, and the thirde, he still made aunswere, Pronunciation, and would make none other aunswere, till they lefte askyng, declaryng hereby that arte without vtteraunce can dooe nothynge, vtteraunce without arte con dooe right muche. And no doubt that man is in outwarde appearance half a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely gesture of his body. Æschines lykwyse beyng banished his countrie through Demosthenes, when he had rede to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto, by force whereof he was banished, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the same: then (q d Æschines) you would have marueiled muche more if you had heard hymselfe speak it. Thus beyng cast in miserie and bannished for euer, he could not but geue suche greate reporte of his deadly and mortal ennemy.

Thus have I deduced the English language from the age of Alfred to that of Elizabeth; in some parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at least, in such a manner that its progress may be easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which it advanced from its first rudeness to its present elegance.
GRAMMAR, which is the art of using words properly, comprises four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

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

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

The letters of the English Language are,

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

None of the small consonants have a double form, except \(f\), \(i\); of which \(f\) is used at the beginning and middle, and at the end.

Vowels are five, \(a\), \(e\), \(i\), \(o\), \(u\).

Such is the number generally received; but for \(i\) it is the practice to write \(y\) in the ends of words, as \(thy\), \(hy\); before \(i\), as from \(die\), \(dye\); from \(beautify\), \(beautifying\); in the words \(says\), \(days\), \(eyes\); and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with \(v\), as \(system\), \(ovum\); \(sympathy\), \(ovine\).

For \(u\) we often write \(w\) after a vowel, to make a glide; as \(raw\), \(grow\), \(view\), \(vow\), \(swallow\), \(brown\).

The sounds of all the letters are various.

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

Of Vowels.

A.

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

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

The \(a\) slender is the proper English, called very justly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, a \(a\) Anglicum et \(e\) mitum, as having a middle sound between the open \(a\) and the \(e\). The French have a similar sound in the word pens, and in their masculine.

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

Many words pronounced with a broad were anciently written with \(au\), as fault, mount; and we still say fault, vowel. This was probably the Saxon sound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustic pronunciation; as morn for man, hand for hound.

The short \(a\) approaches to the open, as grass.

The long \(a\), if prolonged by \(e\) at the end of the word, is always slender, as grass, fame.

A forms a glide; with \(i\) or \(y\), and \(u\) or \(w\). \(A\) or \(ay\) as in plain, vain, gay, clay, has only the sound of the long and slender \(a\), and differs not in the pronunciation from plane, wave.

\(Au\) or \(aw\) has the sound of the German \(au\), as raw, naughty.

\(Ae\) is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalised or assimilated, but is no English glide; and is more properly expressed by single \(e\), as Caesar, Enac.
ENGLISH

E.

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

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

It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, as in x, subject, object, etc., or before a vowel, as in seed, steady.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as the; or proper names as Penelope, Phoebe, Derbe; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as since, once, hundred, obliged; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as bin, bone, can, cone; pin, pine; thin, tune; rob, robe; pop, pope; sir, fire; cur, cure; tub, tube.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants end originally in e, as year, gear; wilderness, wildness; which e probably had the force of the French e feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, clove-re, fel-le, know-ldge. This e was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry, as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his Remains calls it the silent e.

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

It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as open, shooen, shotten, whistle, particular, here.

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

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

E sounds like e long, as mean; or like e, as dear, clear, near.

E is sounded like e long, as seize, perceiving.

E sounds as u long and soft.

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

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

E is found in yernam, where it is sounded as e short; and in people, where it is pronounced like ee.

I.

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

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

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the e final, as thin, thine.

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

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

I is joined with ex in flew, and ew in reaw; which triphongs are sounded as the open u.

O.

O is long, as bône, obedient, corrording; or short, as block, knock, oblique, foll.

Women is pronounced wîmen.

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

O coalesces into a diphthong with a, as noon, gown, approach; oa has the sound of o long.

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

With i, as oil, soil,moil, noise.

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

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

With u or w, as our, power, flower; but in some words has only the sound of a long o, as in sound, bowl, bow, grow.

These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations, as bow, an instrument for shooting; bow, a depression of the head; sors, the she of a boar; sora, to scatter seed; bowl, an oblique body; bow, a wooden vessel.

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

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

Some late innovators have ejected the u, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound rather of or nor ur, but a sound between them, if not compounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French mouus in ear, as honours, favour.

U.

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

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

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

Uc is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as provoque, syncope, plague, vague, banquer.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of i at the end of words, as thy; before an i, as dying; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as destroy, destroyer; betray, betrayed, betrayer; pray, prayer; say, seyger; day, days.

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

General Rules.

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

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as stâg, frâg.

Many is pronounced as if it were manny.

Of Consonants.

B.

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

It is mute in debt, debtor, subter, doubt, lamb, limb, dumb, thumb, clamb, comb, womb.

It is used before f and r, as black, browm.

C.

C has before e and i the sound of z; as sincerely, centrick, century, circular, cister, city, siciety; before a, o, and u, it sounds like k, as calm, concavity, copper, incorporate, curiosity, concipiscence.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by r, and the other by k, but that it preserves to the eye the etymology of words, as fare from fareis, entage from entace.

Ch has a sound which is analysed into tch, as church, chin, crutch.

It is the same sound which the Italians give to the e simple before i and e, as cettô, cerro.

Ch is sounded like k in words derived from the Greek, as chystian, scheme, chokeur.

Arch is commonly sounded ark before a vowel, as archangel; and with the English sound of ch before a consonant, as archbishop.

Ch, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like sh, as machine, chipeur.

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

It is used before f and r, as clock, crow.

D.

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

It is used before r, as drow, drum; and w, as dwell.
A GRAMMAR OF THE

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, is numbered by the grammarians among the semi-vowels; yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously sounded before a liquid, as flask, fly, freckle. It has an unvariable sound, except that of is sometimes spoken nearly as or.

G.

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

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

Before e and i the sound is uncertain.

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

G is mute before n, as gnash, sign, foreign.

G before i is hard, as give, except in giant, gigantick, gibbet, gibes, giblets, Giles, gill, gilliflower, gin, ginger, gingle, to which may be added Egypt, and gypsy.

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

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

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

G is used before h, t, and r.

H.

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

It seldom begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always sounded with a full breath, except in heir, herb, holster, honour, humble, honest, humour, and their derivatives.

It sometimes begins middle or final syllables in words compounded, as blockhead; or derived from the Latin, as comprehended.

J.

J consonant sounds uniformly like the soft g, and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as ejaculation, jester, flock, juice.

K.

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

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

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

L.

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

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

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

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

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

M.

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

N.

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

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

P.

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

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

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

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by u, and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by ep, cw, as quadrant, queen, equestrian, quilt, enquiry, quire, quotidian.

Qu is never followed by u.

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

R.

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

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

Rh is used in words derived from the Greek, as yogurt, søgerhure, catarhous, rheum, rheumatick, rhyme.

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

S.

S has a hissing sound, as sibilation, sister.

A single s seldom ends any word, except in the third person of verbs, as loves, grows; and the plurs of nouns, as trees, bushes, ditches; the pronouns this, his, ours, ours, us; the adverb that; and words derived from Latin, as relus, surplus; the close being always either in r, as house, horse, or in s, as grass, dress, dish, less, anxiously; grace, dress.

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

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

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

It is the peculiar quality of s that it may be sounded before all consonants, except x and z, in which s is comprised, a being only x, and z a hard or gross s. This is therefore termed by grammarians s non potestis literis; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we have in several languages: Euxyns, scatter, sedere, saracelct, ephelit, sagnare, sagnare, sagnare, shaker, slumber, smell, science, spring, squint, shriek, step, strength, strange, stripe, svery, swell.

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

T.

T has its customary sound, as take, temptation.

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

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

In other words it is hard, as thick, thunder, faith, faithful.

Where it is softened at the end of a word, an s silent must be added, as breath, breathe; cloth, clothe.
ENGLISH TONGUE.

V.

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

From s, in the islandic alphabet, s is only distinguished by a discrinct point.

W.

Of w, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not, rather, as it is called, a double w or on, as water may be resolved into ouer; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets: and it may be observed, that w follows a vowel with any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as frosty winter.

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

X.

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

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either a vowel or diphthong, is a consonant, ye, young. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of y as of w, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as ray, youth.

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

Z.

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

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

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

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

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, less assuredly indeed, but with equal success of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language, to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration?

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

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

At length Erasmus, that great inju'd name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,

Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And drov those holy Vandals off the stage.
At leng's Erasmus, fat gret ingard nam,
As glori of Sc piethiud, and Sc aam,
Stemm'd 4'ild torrent of a barbarous ag,
And drov Scis ill Vandals iff and stag.

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

Spenser, hook iii, can. 3.

Unto a nankful wreath, and tell me, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost quite? Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost wear with villous despight,
To blot her honour, and her heavenly light.

Die, rather die, than so disloyally;
Deem of her high desert, or seem so light.

Fair death is to shun more shame: then die,
Die, rather die, than ever live disloyally.

But if to love disloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from a death's door Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.

No, what can I less do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her dear reward cannot rester;

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

The life she gave, the one she doth deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service swerve.

Ve'nankful wreath, said bj, is Sc the mj,
Will w'rb her somnain meri Sou dust geji;
Dj ljf rj sawed bj her gnasus djd;
But Sou dust wen wiis vinus disptj.

Tu blot hr honor, and her hevulj ljht;
Dj, re'er dj, Scn so displajd.

Djm of hr hich dartz, or sm so lizht:
Fair dev it is to run mar fim; Scn dj,
Dj, re'er dj, Scn evu displaij.

But if tu lur displaij it bj,
Sal I Scn hit hr Sat from de'dez ddr.
Mj brouth! ab! far bj soo repro from mj,
Wat kan I lis du Scn bar lur safit,
Sih I hr du reward kanot rester?

Dj, re'er dj, and djj, du hr ser,
Djij hr ser, and livi hr derer.

Dlj ljf rj gai, Sclj ljf'de duk dezai;
Dj, re'er dj, Scn ser fr hr serus swa.

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

But whenever you have occasion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, than to trust to their gentleness. For the safeguard of your face, which they have most mind unto, provide a purse with, made of coarse boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against the eminent parts with woolen cloth. First cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temple and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being sowed in his place, join unto it two short pieces of the same breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then set another piece about the breadth of a shilling, against the top of the nose. At other times when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may serve, though it be in the heat of the day.

Pet pensever you hav' occasion to trouble Seir patience' or to come among Sem being troubled, it is better to stand upon your guard, &n to trust to Seir gentleness. For the saf gard of your face, pio Sey hav' most mind unto, provide a purse with, mad' of coarse boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more safety is to be lined against & eminent parts with woolen clot. First cut a pec about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by &e temples and forhead, from one ear to the other; pio being sowed in his plac', join unto it two port pieces of the san' breadth under &e eyes, for the balls of &e cheeks, and then set an &er pec about &e breadth of a pillar against the top &e nose. At o'her tim's, pre Sey af not angered, a little pec half a quarter broad, to cover &e eyes and parts about them, may serve, bawg it be in the heat of &e day. Butler on the Nature and Properties of Blox, 1654
A GRAMMAR OF THE

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

All the erst
Shall then be paradise, a happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier days.

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

Yr Fader hoith art in heven halloed bi dyhi nam, thyi cingdym cyin, dyhi will be dyin in erst as it is in heven, &c.

We have since had no general reformers; but some ingenious men have endeavoured to deserve well of their country, by writing honor and labor for honour and labour, red for read, in the preter-tense, sat for sayd, repeate for repeat, explain for explaina, or declare for decline. Of these it may be said, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both because they have innovated little, and because few have followed them.

The English language has properly no dialects; for the writer of an English book has no necessity of preserving his country, nor his province, nor his nation, but has no variations in England than in most other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of use, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonic race, and is subject with a pronunciation which now seems harsh and rough, but was probably used by our ancestors. The northern speech is therefore not barbarous but obsolete. The speech in the western provinces seems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would express.

ETYMOLOGY.

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

OF THE ARTICLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The article has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit

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

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

The is used in both numbers.

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

Many words are used without articles; as,
1. Proper names as, John, Alexander, Longinus, Aristarchus, Jerusalem, Athens, Rome, London. God is used as a proper name.
2. Abstract names, as blackness, witchcraft, virtue, vice, beauty, ugliness, love, hatred, anger, good-nature, kindness.
3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not beer, but water: this is not brass, but steel.

OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

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

Singular.

Nom. Magister, of a Master, the Master.
Gen. Magistri, of a Master, the Master, or Masters, the Masters.
Dat. Magistro, to a Master, to the Master.
Acc. Magistrum, a Master, the Master.
Voc. Magistri, Master, O Master.
Abl. Magistro, from a Master, from the Master.

Plural.

Nom. Magistri, Masters, the Masters.
Gen. Magistrorum, of Masters, of the Masters.
Dat. Magistris, to Masters, to the Masters.
Acc. Magistros, Masters, the Masters.
Voc. Masters, the Masters.
Abl. Magistris, from Masters, from the Masters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Scholar, Gen. Scholars, Plur. Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, master’s, scholar’s, according to an opinion long received, that the s is a contraction of his, as the soldier’s valor, for the soldier his valor: but this cannot be the true original: because s is put to female nouns, Woman’s beauty; the Virgin’s delicacy; the raddle’s insence, the multitude’s folly: in all these cases it is apparent that his cannot be understood. We say likewise, the foundation’s strength, the diamond’s lustre, the writer’s energy; but in these cases his may be understood, be he and his having formerly been applied to neutrals in the place now supplied by it and its.

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

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

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a syllable than the original word: knits, for knight’s, in Chaucer; bonis, for leaves, in Spenser.

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

The plural is formed by adding s, as table, tables; fly, flies; son, sons; wood, woods; or es where s could not otherwise be sounded, as after ch, s, sh, x, z ; after c sounded like s, and g like j; as the mute e is vocal before s, as lance, lances; outrage, outrages.

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

A few words yet make the plural in n, as men, women, men, and more, are used in about the same way as the ancient English.

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

Except a few, muf, muffs; chief, chiefs. So hoop, rope, proof, relief, mischief, puff, cuff, dwarf, handkerchief, grief.
Irregular plurals are teeth to tooth, lice to louse, mice from mouse, glee from gleam, feet from foot, dice from die, pence from penny, brethren from brother, children from child.

Plurals ending in s have for the most part no genitive; but we say, Womans excellencies, and Weigh the mens souls against the ladies hairs. Pope.

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

Some English substantives, like those of many other languages, change their terminations as they express different sexes, as prince, princess; actor, actress; him, his, hims; her, herm, hermen. To these mentioned by Dr. Lawth may be added arbiter, poet, charmer, peach, tennis, paper, cattier, vixen, author, austre, truster, and perhaps others. Of these variable terminations we have only a sufficient number to make us feel our want; for when we say of a woman that she is a philosopher, an astronomer, a builder, a woman, a dancer, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can say that she is an architect, a botanist, a student, because these terminations have not annexed to them the notion of sex. In words which the necessities of life are often requiring, the sex is distinguished not by different terminations, but by different names, as a bull, a cow; a horse, a mare; equus, equa; a cock, any or sir; and sometimes by pronouns prefixed as a be-ge, a she-gent.

OF ADJECTIVES.

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

The Comparison of Adjectives.

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

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

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

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as topmost, southwestmost.

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

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

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

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

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

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

Dissyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in some, as subsome, toilsome; in ful, as careful, splenfeful, dreadful; in ing, as trigling, charming; in ous, as porous; in less, as careless, harmless; in ed, as wretched; in id, as candid; in al, as mortal; in ent, as recent, fervent; in ain, as certain; in ire, as missive; in dy, as woody; in fy, as puffly; in ky, as rocky, except lucky; in my, as roomy; in ny, as skinny; in py, as roppy, except happy; in ry, as hoary.

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

So shady is compared by Milton.

Paradise Lost.

She in shadiest covert kis.

Tun'd her nocturnal note.

And virtuous.

What she will to say or do,

Seems wiser, virtuous, discreetest, best.

Paradise Lost.

So trifling, by Bay, who is indeed so great authority.

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

Ray on the Creation.

Famous, by Milton.

I shall be nam'd among the famousst

Of women, sung at solemn festivals.

Milton's Agamemn.

Inveentor, by Ascham.

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

Ascham's Schoolemaster.

Mortl, by Bacon.

The mortest morts poissous practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man.

Bacon.

Natural, by Wotton.

I will now deliver a few of the properst and naturalest considerations that belong to this piece.

Wotton's Architecture.

The wretchedest are the contemners of all helps; such as presuming on their own naturals, desire diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things.

Ben Jonson.

Powerful, by Milton.

We have sustin'd one day in doubfult fight.

What Heav'n's great King hath pour'd/fsllest to send

Against as from about his throne.

Paradise Lost.

The terminations in ish may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as black, blacker, or tending to blackness; salt, saltier, or having a little taste of salt; they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

OF PRONOUNS.

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

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

Singular. Plural.

Nom. I We

Accus. and other Me Us

Oblique cases. § Nom. Thou Ye

Oblique. Thee You

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

Singular. Plural.

Nom. He They § Applied to masculines.

Oblique. Him Them §

Nom. She They § Applied to feminines.

Oblique. Her Them §

Nom. It They § Applied to neutrals or things.

Oblique. Its Them §

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

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

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

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as These are our books. These books are ours. Your children need our society, but ours surpass yours in learning.

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

These books are ours.

Mine and thine were formerly used before a verb, as mine amiable lady, which, though now disused in prose, might he still properly continued in poetry: they are used as ours and yours, and are referred to a substantive preceding, as thy house is larger than mine, but my garden is more spacious than thine.
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Their and theirs are the possessives likewise of they, when they is the plural of it, and are therefore applied to things. Pronouns relative are, who, which, what, whether, whosoever, whatsoever.

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

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

Whose is rather the poetic than the usual phrase of which.

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

Milton.

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

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation, Whosoever, whatsoever, being compounded of who or what, and soever, follow the rule of their primitives.

Singular. Plural.
(This) These
(That) Those
(Other) Others
(Whether)

In all cases, The plural others is not used when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as I have sent other horses. I have not sent the same horses, but others.

Another, being only an other, has no plural.

Here, there, and where, joined with certain particles, have a relative and prepositional use. Hereof, herein, hereby, hereafter, hereof, thereof, therein, thereby, thereupon, therewith, thereof, wherein, whereby, whereupon, whence, which, signify of this, in this, &c. of that, in that, &c. of which, in which, &c.

Therefore and wherewith, which are properly there for and where for, for that, for which, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous.

They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

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

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

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

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

OF THE VERB.

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

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

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

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

To have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

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

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

Simple Preterite.

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

Compound Preterite.

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

Preterplusperfect.

Sing. I had had; thou hast had; he had had;
Plur. We had had; ye had had; they had had.

Future.

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

Second Future.

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

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

Imperative Mood.

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

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

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

Preterite simple as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound.

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

Future.

Sing. I shall have; as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

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

Potential.

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

Present.

Sing. I may have; thou mayst have; he may have;
Plur. We may have; ye may have; they may have.

Preterite.

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

Present.

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

Preterite.

Sing. I could have; thou couldst have; he could have;
Plur. We could have; ye could have; they could have.
In the like manner **should** is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double **preterite**.

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

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

**Infinite Mood.**

**Present.** To have.  **Preterite.** To have had.

**Participle Present.** Having.  **Participle Preterite.** Had.

**Verb Active.** To love.

**Indicative.** Present.

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

**Preterite Simple.**

**Sing.** I loved; thou lovedst; he loved;
**Plur.** We loved; ye loved; they loved.

**Preterperfect Compound.** I have loved, &c.

**Preterplusperfect.** I had loved, &c.

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

**Imperative.**

**Sing.** Love, or love thou; let him love;
**Plur.** Let us love; love, or love ye; let them love.

**Conjunctive.** Present.

**Sing.** I love; thou love; he love;
**Plur.** We love; ye love; they love.

**Preterite Simple.** as in the Indicative.

**Preterite Compound.** I have loved, &c.

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

**Second Future.** I shall have loved, &c.

**Potential.**

**Present.** I may or can love, &c.

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

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

**Infinite.**

**Present.** To love.  **Preterite.** To have loved.

**Participle Present.** Loving.  **Participle Past.** Loved.

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

**Indicative.** Present.

**Sing.** I am; thou art; he is;
**Plur.** We are, or be; ye are, or be; they are, or be.

The plural be is now little in use.

**Preterite.**

**Sing.** I was; thou wast, or wert; he was;
**Plur.** We were; ye were; they were.

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

**Preterite Compound.** I have been, &c.

**Preterplusperfect.** I had been, &c.

**Future.** I shall or will be, &c.

**Imperative.**

**Sing.** Be thou; let him be;
**Plur.** Let us be; be ye; let them be.

**Conjunctive.** Present.

**Sing.** I be; thou beest; he be;
**Plur.** We be; ye be; they be.
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me? Do they rebel? Did I complain? Didst thou love her? Did she die? So likewise in negative interrogations; Do I not yet grieve? Did she not die?

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

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

I am risen, surrexi, Lati; Je me suis levé, French.
I was walked out, exiram; Je m’etois promené.

In like manner we commonly express the present tense as; as, I am going, co. I am grieving, dolis. She is dying, ut moritur. The tempest is raging; virtut procella. I am pursuing an enemy, hostem ineunte. So the other tenses as: We were walking, Hic estamur ut vagamur; I have been walking, I had been walking, shall or will be walking.

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification; as, the grammar is now printing, grammatica jam nun charta imprimitur. The brass is forging, ara exstaurantur. This is, in my opinion, a vitious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now somewhat obsolete: The book is a printing. The brass is a forging; a being properly at, and printing and forging verbal nouns signifying action, according to the authority of this language.

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

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

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

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

The first irregularity is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable of ed is often joined with the former by suppression of e; as lovd for loved; after e, ch, sh, f, l, x, and after the consonants s, th, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after m, n, r, if preceded by a short vowel, t is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than d; as plncht, snatch't, fish't, watch't, dcre'd, smelt'd, or placed, snatch'd, fish'd, waked, dwelled, smelted.

Those words which terminate in l or II, or p, make their preterite in t, even in solemn language: as crept, felt, dcre'd, sometimes after s, ed is changed into t, as vast; this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, kept, slept, wpt, except, except; from the verbs, to keep, to sleep, to expect, except, expect.

Where d or t go before, the additional letter d or t, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical d or t: if t were the radical, they coalesce into t; but if d were the radical, then into d or t, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced: as read, led, spread, shed, shred; bid, chip, oled, bred, bred; split, split; rid; from the verbs to read, to lead, to spread, to shed, to shred, to bid, to hide, to chide, to read, to bred, to bred, to speed, to stride, to slide, to ride. And thus, cast, hurt, cost, burst, eat, heat, sweat, sit, quit, smit, writ, hit, met, shot; from the verbs to cast, to hurt, to cost, to burst, to eat, to heat, to sweat, to sit, to quit, to smite, to write, to bite, to hit, to meet, to shoot. And in like manner, lent, scut, rent, gift; from the verbs to lend, to send, to read, to gird.

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

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

In the same manner sown, sheen, hewn, mown, laden, laden, as well as sow'd, shew'd, he'd, mow'd, laded, laded, from the verbs to sow, to shew, to hew, to mow, to load or lade.

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

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. Win, spin, begin, swim, strike, stick, sing, sting, fliung, ring, wring, spring, swing, drink, sink, shrunk, stink, come, and, bind, grund, wound, both in the preterite, imperfect, and participle passive, give own, spun, sworn, struck, sunk, sung, sung, fliung, wrung, ping, sprung, swung, drank, sunk, shrunk, sunk, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound. And most of them are also formed in the preterite by a, as begun, rang, sang, sprung, drank, came, ran, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take en, as stricken, strucken, drunken, bounden.

2. Fight, teach, teach, seek, beseech, catch, buy, bring, think, work, make taught, taught, sought, besought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as teach'd, reached, beseeched, catched, worked.

3. Take, shake, for sake, wake, awake, stand, break, speak, bear, shear, swear, tear, wear, weave, cleave, strive, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, sit, write, slide, abide, ride, choose, choose, tread, get, beget, forget, sethe, make in both preterite and participle took, shook, forsook, woke, awake, stood, broke, spoke, bore, shore, swore, tore, were, were, clove, strove, threw, drove, shone, rose, arose, smote, wrote, bode, abode, rode, chose, trode, got, begot, forgot, sod. But we say likewise, thrive, rise, smit, writ, abid, rid. In the preterite some are likewise formed by a, as brake, spoke, bare, share, sware, tare, war, clave, gal, begot, forget, and perhaps some others, but more rarely. In the participle passive many of them are formed by en, as taken, shaken, for sake, broken, spoken, born, sworn, swarm, torn, worn, wrove, cloven, thriven, driven, risen, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodden. And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as waked, awaked, sheared, seared, laved, abided, seethed.

4. Give bid, sit, make in the preterite gone, aide, sake; in both the participle passive, giv'en, bidden, setten; but in both bid.

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

OF DERIVATION.

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

TONGUE.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb, as done or produced, is commonly either the present of the verb; as, to love, love; or to fight, a fight; to fight, a fight; or the präterite of the verb, as, to strike, I strike or struck, a stroke.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The original English privative is un; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as impious, impious, it is better to take un prefixed to substantives, as unhealthful, unprofitable, unobservant, which are preferable, unless it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English; as unright, untruth, unthought, unmeaning, unmannered.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present, to mark a forbearance of action, as unswearing; but a privation of habit, as unpraying.

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as infirmities, supererogations, if they have borrowed terminations, as in or in, as infantly, imperfections, unchild, insensate; as unright, untruth, unwhole.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to add the particle prefixed, as instead, instead, improper; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particles, we commonly prefix un, as unpolite, ungodly.

The prepositive particles dis and is, derived from the des and mes of the French, signify almost the same as un; yet dis rather imports contrary than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition de. Mis insinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words male or per per.

To like, to dislike; honour, dishonour; to honour, to grace, to dishonour, to disgrace; to deign, to disdain; chance, hap, mischance, mishap; to take, to mistake; deed, misdeed; to use, to misuse; to employ, to misemploy; to apply, to misapply.

Words derived from Latin written with de or dis retain the same signification; as distinguish, distinguishing; detract, detracting; defines, defamo; de-fain, define, define.

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

A giant, giant-like; earth, earthly; heaven, heavenly; world, worldly; God, godly; good, goodly.

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

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

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though not frequent; as a hill, a hillock; a cock, a cockrel; a pike, a pipkin; and thus Halkin, whence the patronymic, Hawkins, Wilkin, Whinkin, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lengthening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that sometimes so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, as sup, sip, sop, sup, sippet, which is besides the termination of the vowel, there is added the French termination et; top, sip, spot; bole, booby, bobby; bwaise; great pronounced especially with a stronger sound, great; little pronounced long, leettle; ting, tang, long, imports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in tangle, tangle, tangle, and many other made words.

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

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

Like these are some words derived from verbs; die, death, till, tillth, grow, growth, grow, now, maw, after mouth; pollen, pollen, pollen, written later math, after math; steal, stealth; bear, birth; rue, ruth; and probably earth, from to ear or plow; fly, flight; weigh, weight; fray, fright; to draw, draught.

These should rather be written fright, fright, only that custom will not suffer it to be twice repeated.

The same form retain faith, sight, breath, health, breast, birth, health, worth, light, weight, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete; or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from sey or sey, styg, styg, seynt, seynt, seynt.

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

Thus worship, that is, worship; whence worshipful, and to worship.

Some few ending in dom, rick, veik, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as kingdom, dukedom, earldom, principedom, popeedom, christendom, freedom, whoredom, bishoprick, bailieveck.

Ment and age are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as command- ment, name.

They are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as to beat, a bat, bottom, a battery, a battle, a battle-door, tabbert, batter, a kind of glutinous composition for food, made by beating different juices into one mass. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived
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from the Latin batua. Thus take, touch, tickle, tack, tackle; all imply a local con
junction, from the Latin tango, tecii, tactum.

From two are formed twins, twin, twenties, twelver, twine, twain, twint, twit,
twix, twixt, twin, twinge, between, betwixt, betwixt.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more
subtlety than solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be en-
larged to such an extent.

So usually imply the one, and what relates to it. From the Latin unus are
derived the French un, and the English one; and one is pronounced, as pro-
jects the French une, and the English one. As if from the Latin monas, the first
transposed, that they may the better correspond, so den are names; and thence
are derived many words that relate to the one, as some, some, some, mort, some,
more, more, most, least, more, more, more, more, many, many, many, many,

Thus in which may perhaps be derived from the Latin, simo, as
sacks, sack, dace, dace; so likewise nap and snug, such, snug.

If implied a blast; as blow, blast, to blast, and, metaphorically, to
blow down, to blast, a shock of death, a shock, a blast, to look blank or
bluff, blow, blase, bluff, bluster, blear, blater, blacker, blite, blite, bliter,
blitter, bluster, blast, blow, to blast, that is, blow, blow; and perhaps blow'd.

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

Thus words that begin with er intonate the force and effect of the thing
signified, as if probably derived from epicea, or streams; as strong, strength,
strengthen, strengthen, strengthened, stream, streamer, streamer, stream.

Stiffness here, with less degree, so much only is sufficent to preserve what has been already
communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin stox: for example, stand,
that is, to remain, or to prop, stai, that is; to oppose; step, to staff, stave, staff, and stave, to staff.

Stream, streamer, streamer, stream. It is to be noted, that in absence of
streamer, stagger, stickle, stike, stake, a sharp pale, and any thing deposited
at play; stock, stem, stee, to stink, stick, stick, stoch, stanchion, stick, to stick.

the eminence or the more sound noise, and the more consonant intonates its being suddenly terminated; but by adding to, is made the frequentative particle. The same by adding to, that is per, implies a more lively impulses of diffusing, or expanding itself; to which adding the termination ing it becomes spring; while the termination being, its sharp noise, and the ring, and lastly to being acute and tremulous, ending in the more consonant, denotes the sudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a repeated exhibition. Hence we call spring when there has an elastic force, as also a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to spring, to germinate, and spring, one of the four seasons. From the same par and out, is formed spring, and with the termination of, spring; of which the f-blowing, for the most part, is the difference; sprout, of a greater sound imports a fatter or grosser bud; sprig, of a slenderer sound denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from steer the word strike, and out, come strait, and strat. From the same steers, and the termination ungle, is made strangle; and this of imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure sound of the vowel u. In like manner, from throw and roll is made troll; and almost in the same sense is trundle, which, trundle, and trundle, the word gron, or gross, is compounded of gron, and rough; and trudge from tread or trud and arge.

In these observations it is easy to discover great sagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much desired by the deficiency of doing more than enough. It may be remarked, that Wallis's derivations are often so made, that by the same licence any language may be deduced from any other. That he makes no distinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and those which, being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the English language, or its laws of derivation. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonic; and therefore according to his own definition, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTACT.

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

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

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariably.

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

Verbs transitive require an oblique case; as, He loves me; You fear him.

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

PROSODY.

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

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

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

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

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented; as, childish, kingdom, detach, act, done, to, some, lover, sculls, father, forness, zealous, father, godly, wickly, artist.

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2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as to begôt, to bescem, to bestow.

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

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

4. All dissyllables ending in y, as crënnī; in our, as lâbour, favour; in our, as willow, willow, except allow; in le, as battle, bible; in ish, as banish; in ek, as cambrick, cassock; in ter, as to båttér; in age, as courage; in en, as fisten; in et, as quiet; accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns in er, as cånkér, båttér, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and e final, as comprise, eseρe; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as appease, reveal; or ending in two consonants, as attended; have the accent on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as applaise; except words in air, as certain, mountain.

8. Trisyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain their accent on the radical word, as lœliness, tenderness, contemner, waggouner, physicel, bespatter, commenting, commended, assurance.

9. Trisyllables ending in ous, as gracious, ASHBOARD; in al, as cépital; in ion, as mention; accent the first.

10. Trisyllables ending in er, en; and ate, accent the first syllable, as conourence, contînence, ârmoment, îmînent, éléphant, propogate; except they be derived from words having the accent on the last syllable, as connexance, acquaintance; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as promulgates.

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

12. Trisyllables in re or le accent the first syllable, as légible, théâtre; except disciple, and some words which have a position, as exemple, epistle.

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

14. Trisyllables ending in ator or atour, as crédule or crédule; or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as endoavour; or a vowel before two consonants, as doméstiek; accent the middle syllable.

15. Trisyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as acquiesce, repartie, magazine; or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as immatîre, overcharge.

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

17. Words in ion have the accent upon the antepenult, as salvation, perturbation, confection; words in autor or ator on the penult, as dedicate.

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

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

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

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

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

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as alóft, crearé; or trochaic, as hóly, lofty.

Our iambick measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,

Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's lost;
For all the cost
Words can bestow,
So poorly show
Upon your praise,
That all the ways
Sense hath, come short.

Drayton.

Dryden.

Of six,

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

Though in the utmost Peak
A while we do remain,
Amidst the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to sleet and rain;
No sport our hours shall break,'
To exercise our vein.

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

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swathes;
And what of all most dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble cheer,
To assure breem winter's scaths.

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

Drayton.
Of eight, which is the usual measure of short poems,
And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and mossy cell,
Where I may sit and nightly spell
Of ev'ry star the sky doth shew,
And ev'ry herb that sips the dew.  

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

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three: with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating sound.
The palace of loud fame, her seat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r,
A thousand winding entries, long and wide
Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide;
A thousand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.
'T is built of brass, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news;
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease:
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides receding from the insulted shore;
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where some devise
Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.  

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

Our trochaick measures are

Of three syllables,
Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stopes our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys.  Walton's Angler.

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

Old Ballad.

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

Waller.

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.
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In that of seven.
For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast achieve'd with six alone.

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

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

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

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

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

THE first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds; which may be termed the broad, open, and slender.

The broad sound, resembling that of the German a, is found in many of our monosyllabics, as all, wall, mall, salt; in which a is pronounced as aw in cause, or aw in law. Many of these words were anciently written with au, as fault, seaulk; which happens to be still retained in fault. This was probably the ancient sound of the Saxons, since it is almost uniformly preserved in the rustic pronunciation and the northern dialects, as maw for man, haund for hand.

A open, not unlike the a of the Italians, is found in father, rather, and more obscurely in fancy, fast, &c.

A, slender, or close, is the peculiar a of the English language, resembling the sound of the French e masculine, or diphthong ai in pois; or perhaps a middle sound between them, or between the a and e: to this the Arabic a is said nearly to approach. Of this sound we have examples in the words place, face, waste; and all those that terminate in ation, as relation, nation, generation.

A is short, as glass, grass; or long, as glaze, grase: it is marked long, generally by an e final, plane; or by an i added, as plain. The short a is open, the long a close.

1. A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; a man, a tree, denoting the number one; as a man is coming, that is, no more than one; or an indefinite indication, as a man may come this way, that is, any man. This article has no plural signification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written an; as, an ox, an egg, of which a is the contraction.

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2. A, taken materially, or for itself, is a noun; as, a great A, a little a.

3. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered by Wallis as a contradiction of at, when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, I am a walking. It also seems to be anciently contracted from at, when placed before local surrauases; as, Thomas a Becket. In other cases, it seems to signify to, like the French à.

A hunting Chloe went. Prior.

They go a begging to a bankrupt's door. Dryden.

May peace still slumber by these purling fountains!

Which we may every year
Find, when we come a fishing here. Wetton.

Now the men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled. Wetton.

He will klap the spears a pieces with his teeth. Mones Antid. Athen.

Another falls a ringing a Pescennius Niger, and judiciously distinguishes the sound of it to be modern. Addison on Medals.

4. A has a peculiar signification, denoting the possession of one thing to another. Thus we say, The landlord hath a hundred a year; The ship's crew gained a thousand pounds a man.

The river Inn passes through a wide open country, during all its course through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues a day. Addison on Italy.

5. A is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense.

For clove and nutmegs to the line-a
And even for oranges to China. Dryden.

6. A is sometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for he; as, will a come, for will he come.

7. A, in composition, seems to have sometimes the power of the French a in these phrases, a droit, a gauche, &c. and sometimes to be contracted from at; as, aside, aslope, afoot, asleep, athirst, awake.

I gin to be a weary of the sun;
And wish the state of th' world were now undone. Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.
ABANDONED, particip. adj. Corrupted in the highest degree; as, an abandoned
wretch. In this sense, it is a contraction of a longer form, abandoned [given up]
to wickedness.

ABANDONING. [A verbal noun from
abandon.] Desertion, forsaking.

He hoped his past meritorious actions might outweigh his present abandoning the thought of future action. Clarend. b. viii.

ABANDONMENTS. [abandonment, Fr.]
1. The act of abandoning.
2. The state of being abandoned. Dict.

ABANNITION. n. s. [Lat. abannitio.] A banishment for one or two years, for

To ABARGE, v. a. [abapian Sax.] To make
bare, uncover, or disclose. Dict.

ABARTICULATION. n. s. [from ab, from,
and articulus, a joint, Lat.] A bad
and apt construction of the bones, by
which they move strongly and easily;
or that species of articulation that has
manifest motion. Dict.

To ABASE, v. a. [Fr. abaisser, from the
Lat. basis, or bassus, a barbarous
word, signifying low, base.]
1. To depress, to lower.
It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with whom you speak with your eye; yet with a
decent showing of it sometimes. Bacon.

2. To cast down, to depress, to bring low,
in a figurative and personal sense, which
is the common use.
Happy shepherd, to the gods he thankful, that to thy advancement their wisdoms have thee
abased.
Behold every one that is proud, and abase him.
Job, xli. 11.

With unresisted might the monarch enrolls;
He levels mountains, and he raises plains;
And, regarding difference of degree,
Abate your daughter and exalted me.
Dryd. En. 3.

If the mind be burred and humbled too much in children; if their spirits be abated and broken
most of them over them: they lose all
their vigour and industry. Locke on Educ. §. 40.

ABAS'ED. adj. [with heralds] a term used of
the wings of eagles, when the top
looks downwards towards the point of
the shield; or when the wings are shut;
the natural way of bearing them being
spread with the toppointing to the chief
of the angle. Bailey. Chambers
ABATEMENT. n. s. The state of being
brought low; the act of bringing low;
depression.

There is an abatement because of glory;
and there is that lifteth up his head from a low estate,
Ecclesiasticus, x. 11.

To ABASH. v. a. [See BASHFUL. Perhaps
from abissir, French.]
1. To put into confusion; to make
ashamed. It generally implies a sud-
den impression of shame.
They heard, and were abash'd.
Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i. l. 531.

This heard th' imperfect queen sat mute
with
Nor further dust incense the gloomy thunderer. Silence was in the court at this rebuke:
Nor could the gods, aba'st'd, sustain their sover-
reign's look.
Dryden's Fables
2. The passive admits the particles at
sometimes of, before the casual noun.

To ABATEN. v. a. [abatement, Fr.]
1. The act of abating or lessening.
Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about
ten thousand houses; and allowing one man to
ABB

every house, who could have any share in the government (the rest consisting of women, children, and servants), and making other obvious abatements, these tyrants, if they had been near one quarter of its weight, might have been a majority even of the people collective.

Swift on the Conduct of Athens and Rome.

2. The state of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The most noxious part of the oil exists in roasting, to the abatement of under one quarter of its weight. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

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

The law of works is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remission or exception; so that, by that law, a man cannot be just, or justified, without an achievement of every title.

Lecky.

4. The cause of abating; extermination.

As our advantages towards practising and promoting piety and virtue were greater than those of other men; so will our excuse be, if we neglect to make use of them. We cannot plead in abatement of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the imposition of Hikhabits, and the bias of a wrong education. Atterbury's Sermons.

5. [In law.] The act of the abator; as, the abatement of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or passion of the thing abated; as, abatement of the writ. Corwell.

6. [With heralds.] An accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abasement, by reason of some stain or disadvantageous quality of the bearer.

Abbath, n. s. [A law term] One who intrudes into houses or land, void by the death of the former possessor, and yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir.

Dict.

ABBAD, n. s. [Old records.] Any thing diminished.

Bailly.

ABBA, n. s. [From abbat, French.] Those sprigs of grass which are thrown down by a stag in his passing by.

Dict.

ABBAD, n. s. The yarn on a weaver's warp, a term among clothiers.

Chambers. ABBAD, n. s. [Heb. 2Na] A Syriac word, which signifies to subdue, to lead captive. Abbad, n. s. [Lat. abbatia.] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See ABBAY.

According to Fenius, an abbacy is the dignity itself, since, an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a secular person, who has the care of souls, is sometimes, in the canon law, also styled an abbot.

Ashby.

ABBAD, n. s. [Lat. abbatia, from whence the Saxon abswyr], then probably аббава, and by contraction аббава in Fr. and аббава, Eng.] The superior or governor, of a nunnery or monastery of women.

They fled into this abbey, whither we pursued them; and here the abbatia shut the gate on us, and will not suffer us to fetch him out.

Shake, Com. of Errors.

ABBAD.

I have a sister, abbad in Terceran, Who lost her lover on her bridal day.

Drak. D. Sebatt.

Constantia, as soon as the solemnities of her reparation were over, retired with the abbas into her own apartment.

Addison.

ABBAD, n. s. [Lat. abbatia; from whence probably first abbreviabat; which see.] A monastic for religious persons, whether of men or women; distinguished from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. See ABBOT.

With easy roads he came to Leicester; Lodged in the abbey, where he revered abbat. With all his divert, honourably received in his society. Shak.

ABBAD-LUBER, n. s. [See LUBER.] A slowth loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and austerity.

This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown abbad-luber; this is but a diminutive person. Drak. Sp. Fr.

ABBAD, n. s. [In the lower Latin abbas, from 2Na, father, which sense was still implied; so that the abbas were called patres, and abasses matres monasterii. Thus Fortunatus to the abbat Peturnus, Nominis officium, Paternae, geris.] The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. Of these, some in England were mitred, some not: those that were mitred, were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having in themselves episcopal authority within their precincts, and being also lords of parliament. The other sort were subject to the diocesan in all spiritual government.

Corwell.

See ABBAD.

ABBADSHIP, n. s. The state or privilege of an abbat.

Dict.

To ABBREVIAE, v. a. [Lat. abbreviare.] To abbreviate, to shorten; to make the main substance; to abridge.

It is one thing to abbreviate by contracting, another by cutting out. Shakes.

The only invention of late years, which hath contributed towards politeness in discourse, is that of abbreviating or reducing words of many syllables into one, by lopping off the rest. Swift.

2. To shorten; to cut short.

Let the length of their days before the flood; which were abbreviated after, and contracted into hundreds and thousands.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 6.

ABBREVIATION, n. s.

1. The act of abbreviating.

2. The means used to abbreviate, as characters signifying whole words; words contracted.

Such is the propriety and energy in them all, that they never can be changed, but to disadvantage, except in the circumstances of using abbreviati. Shakes.

ABBREVIATOR, n. s. [abbreviatore, Fr.] One who abbreviates or abridges.

ABBREVIATURE, n. s. [abbreviatura, Lat.]

1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

2. A compendium or abridgment.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own suffering; who prays for him that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who sooner shews meekness than anger, who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to subdue the flesh to the spirit. This is an excellent abbreviation of the whole duty of a Christian. Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

ABBREVIATORY. [In French, a waterlogging-place. Ital. abbreviato, dal verbo breve. Lat. biberi, Abbevleri i cavalli. This word is derived by Menage, not much acquainted with the Tonton dialects, from abbrivare for abались; but more probably it comes from the same root with breve. See BREW.] Among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones, or the intersection between two stones to be filled up with mortar. Dict.

ABBY. See ABBY.

A, B, C.

1. The alphabet: as, he has not learned his a, b, c.

2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

Then comes question like an a, b, c, book. Shakespeare.

To ABDICATE, v. a. [Lat. abdicato.] To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn, here, with unpeas eye.

Beheld his abdicated skyes. Addison.

ABDICATION. n. s. [abdicatio, Lat.] The act of abdicating; resignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's abdication can make any other sort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death; since he cannot abdicate for his children, othersise than by his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses. Swift on the Sutcurals of a Church of England Man.

ABDICATIVE. adj. That causes or implies an abdication.

Dict.

ABDICATIVE. adj. [from abdo, to hide.]

That which has the power or quality of hiding.

Dict.

ABDOMEN, n. s. [Lat from abdo, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: it contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritoneum. The lower part is called the hypochondrium; the former part is divided into the epigastrum, the right and left hypochondrium, and the navel; its bounded above by the cartilage ensiformis and the diaphragm, sideways by the short or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebrae of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pulses, and os sacrum. It is covered with several muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions, in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for secretion and expulsion.

Quincy.

The abdomen consists of parts containing and connecting with the organs of Generation. ABDOMINAL. adj. Relating to the abdomen, or parts of it.

Dict.

To ABDUCE, v. a. [Lat. abducere.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another: A word chiefly used in physic or science.
A B F

If we obverse the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that position, the axis of the cones remain in the same plane, as is demonstrated in the optics delivered by Galen. "Alger, Errors, b. iv. c. 12."

Abducere, adj. Muscles abducunt those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called adduct. dict.

Abduction. n.s. [abductio. Lat.]
1. The art of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.
2. A particular form of argument.

ABDUCtor, n.s. [abductor, Lat.]
The name given by anatomists to the muscles, which serve to draw back the several members.

He supposed the constrictors of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilii; the abductors in man any further; he would have made the same steady and grave motion of the eye.

Arbuthnot and Pope’s Mattitius Scrittores.

Abece. darian. n.s. [from the names of a, b, c, the three first letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.

This word is used by Wood in his science, where mentioning Paraboly the critic, he relates, that, in some part of his life, he was reduced too follow the trade of an abecedarian by his misfortunes.

Abece. dary. adj. [See Abece. darian.]
1. Belonging to the alphabet.
2. Inscribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the sympathy of two reedles touched with the loadstone, and placed in the centre of two abce. darian circles, or rings of letters, described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate.

Ab'd. a. d. [from e, for at, and bed.]
In bed.

It was a shame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with longely abed; when the was of their age, she would have made a handkerchief by that time o’day. Sydney, b. ii.

She has not been abed, but in her chapel
Ashaw’s Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 3.

Aberrance. n.s. [from abeer, Lat.]
Aberrancy. $ to wander from the right way.
A deviation from the right way; an error; a mistake; a false opinion.

They do not only warn with errors, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect more than he deserts his rest, or complies with their aberrances.

Brown’s Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 3.

Could a man be composing to such an advantage of constitution, that it should not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this second nature would alter the basis of his understanding, and render it as obnoxious to aberrances, as now.

Guinile’s Saxon Scriptura, c. 16.

Aberrant. adj. [from aberrans, Lat.]
Deviating, wandering from the right or known way.

dict.

Aberration. n.s. [from aberratio, Lat.]
He art of deviating from the common or from the right track.
If it be a mistake, there is no heresy in such an harmless aberration; the probability of it will render it a lapse of easy pardon.

Guinile’s Saxon Scriptura, c. 11.

Aberring. port. [from the verb aberr,

A B H

of aberr, Lat.] Wandering, going astray.
Of the verb aberr I found no example.
Divers were out in their account, aberria several ways from the true and just compute, and callling that one year, which perhaps might be another.

Alger, Errors b. iv. c. 12.

To ABHERNATE. v. a. [acerruette, Lat.]
To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly.

Dict.

To ABET. v. a. [from beazan, Sax. signifying to entinkle or animate.]
To push forward another, to support him in his designs, by connivance, encouragement, or help. It was once innocent, but is almost always taken by modern writers in an ill sense; as may be seen in Abdett.

To abst signifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage, or countenance. Cowell.

Then shall I soon quoth he, return again, Abet that virgin’s cause disconsolate,
And shortly back return. Fairy Queen, b. i.

A widow who is a sedentia way Contracted to me, for my spouse, Comb’d with him to break her word, And has abetted all. Cowell, iii. c. 5.

Men lay so great weight upon right opinions, and eagerness of abetting them, that they account that the unum necessarium. Dryden.

They abetted both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end put to these fatal divisions.

Addison, Freetholder, No. 28.

ABETMENT. n.s. The act of abetting.

Dict.

ABETTER, or ABETTOR. n.s. He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.

Whilst calamity has two such potent abettors, we are not to wonder at its growth as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be traducing. Govern. of the Tongue.

You shall be still plain Tromiss with me, Th’ abettor, partner (if you like the name), The husband of a tyrant, but no king; Till you deserve that title by your justice.

Dryden’s Spanish Friar.

These considerations, though they have no influence on the multitude, ought to sink into the minds of those who are their abettors, and who, if they were punished, must know, that these several mischiefs will be one day laid to their charge.

Addison, Freetholder, No. 50.

ABEYANCE. n.s. [from the French abyver, allatrer, to bark at.] This word, in Latiten, cap. Discontinuance, is thus used. The right of fee simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendence, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parsonage, is in no man during the time that the personage is void, but is in abeyance. Cowell.

AGGREGATION. n.s. [aggregatio, Lat.]
A separation from the flock.
Dict.

To ABHOR. v. a. [abhorro, Lat.] To hate with aerymity; to detest to extremity; to loath; to abominate.

Whilst I was in dirt, a young man, Who having seen me in my worst state, Shunn’d my abhor’d society. Shaksp. R. Lear.

Justly thou abhorrest.

That son, who, on the quiet state of man, Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue Rational liberty.

Alta. Paratit. Lost, b. xii. l. 79.

A B I

The self-same thing they will abhor.

One way, and long anotaller. Hudibr. p. i. cant. 1.

A church of England man abhors the humour of the age, in delighting to fling scandals upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, cast an ignominy upon the kingdom. Swift. Ch. of Eng.

ABHORRENCE. n.s. [from abhor.]
1. The act of abhorring, detestation.

It draws upon him the hatred and abhorrence of all men here; and subjects him to the wrath of God hereafter.

South’s Sermon.

2. The disposition to abhor, hatred.

Even a just and necessary defence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the abhorrence of it, and insensibly dispose them to hostilities.

 Decay of Piety.

The first tendency to any injustice that appears, must be supposed with a show of wonder and abhorrence in the parents and governors.

Locke on Education, § 110.

ABHOR. RENT. adj. [from abhor.]
1. Struck with abhorrence; loathing.

In worlds inclosed could on his senses burn, He would abhorrent turn. Thomson’s Sam. l. 50.

2. Contrary to, foreign from, inconsistent with. It is used with the particles from or to, but more properly with from.

To the inconceive to be an hypothesis, well worthy a national belief; and yet it is so abhorrent from the vulgar, that they would as soon believe Anaxagoras, that more is black, as him that should affirm it is not white. Guinile’s Saxon Scriptura, c. 12.

Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments.

Abhorrent to your function and your breeding? Four drooping trunks of unpractic’d cells, Bred in the fellowship of bearded hoys, What wonder is it if you know not men? Dryden.

ABHORRER. n.s. [from abhor.]
The person that abhors; a hater; detester.

The lower clergy were railed at, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known abhorrers of episcopacy, and abused for doing nothing in the convocations, by these very men who wanted to bind up their haids.

Swift. Examiner, No. 21.

ABHORRING. The object of abhorrence.

This seems not to be the proper use of the participial noun.

They shall go forth, and look upon the carcasses of the men that have transgressed against me, for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an abhorring unto all flesh.

Isiah, lixiv. 44.

To ABIDE. v. n. I abode or abid. [from buman, or aubaman, Sax.]
1. To dwell in a place; not remove; to stay.

Thy servant became surety for the lad unto my father, saying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy servant abide instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren.

Gen. xlv. 29, 33.

2. To dwell.

The Marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he abides.

Shaksp. Richard III.

Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unchangeable; who is the only true being, and abhors for ever above the highest heavens, from whence He beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth.

A BL
To ABLATE. v. a. [ablacto, Lat.]
To wear or strip away the flesh.

ABLATION. n. s. [ablactio, Lat.]
The act of removing by ablation.

ABLACTION. n. s. [from ablacto.]
The act of sending abroad.

ABLENESS. n. s. [from able.]
Ability of body or mind for vigorous effort.

ABLY. adv. [able.]
With or as one that is able.

ABLESPEY. n. s. [Ablespey, Gr.]
Want of sight, blindness; unadvisedness.

ABLESPTION. n. s. [Ablespition, Lat.]
Prodigal expenditure; self-indulgence.

TO ABLIGATE. v. a. [abligo, Lat.]
To tie up.

TO ABLUCATE. v. a. [abluco, Lat.]
To let out to hire.

ABLU'TION. n. s. [ablution, Lat.]
The act of taking away.

ABLU'TIVE. n. a. [ablutus, Lat.]
That which takes away.

1. The sixth case of the Latin noun; the case which, among other significations, includes the person from whom something is taken away. A term of grammar.

ABLE. adj. [hable, Fr. habilis, Lat.]
Skilful ready.

1. Having strong faculties or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

Henry VII. was not afraid of an able man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwise, he was served by the ablest men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have prospered as they did.

Such skilledness he had, that he shew a weak mind and an able body, for which the prince admires him. 

Shakespeare, Henry V. p. ii.

2. Having power sufficient; enabled.

All nations acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things, which actually they never do.

Every man shall give as he is able, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee.

Deut. xvi. 17.

3. Before a verb, with the particle of, it signifies generally having the power.

Whosoever is able, and is willing, let him take up his cross, and follow me. 

Mark x. 21.

4. With for it is not often nor properly used.

There have been some inventions also, which have been able for the utterance of articulate sounds, as the speaking of certain words.

Wilkins: Mathematical Magic.

To ABLE. v. a. [able.]
To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly used. See ENABLE.

ABLED. adj. [able.]
Plate sin with gold, and the strong lance of justice lour'd breaks: Arm it with rags, a pigion's straw doth pierce it. None does scold, none, I say none; I'll able 'em. Take that of me, my friend. Shakes. King Lear.

ABLE-DO-DIED. adj. [able.]
Strong of body.

It lies in the power of every wise woman, when at least half a dozen able-bodied men to his majesty's service.

Addison, Frecholder, No. 4.

TO ABLEMATE. v. a. [ablego, Lat.]
To send abroad upon some employment; to send out of the way.

ABO
To ABO'RRITIVATION. v. a. [aberratio, Lat.]
The act of returning or returning to.

ABO'DENT. n. s. [from To Abo'de.]
A secret anticipation of something future; an impression upon the mind of some event to come; prognostication; omen.

For many men that stumble at the threshold, are well foretold that danger forks within.

—Thuc. 1 man, aberrants must not now alarm Shakespeare's Henry VI. p. iii.

My lord asked him, Whether he had never any secret aberration in his mind? No, replied the dice; but I think some adventure may kill me as well as another man.

Wotton.

To ABOLISH. v. a. [abolere, Lat.]
1. To annul; to make void. Applied to laws or institutions.

For us to abolish what he hath established, were presumption most intolerable. Hooker, b. iii. § 10.

On the parliament's part it was proposed, that all the bishops, deans and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and abolished. Clarendon, b. viii.

2. To put an end to, to destroy.

The long continued wars between the English and the Scots, had then raised invincible jealousies and hate, which long continued peace hath not at all inclined to peace.

That shall Peregrine well requite, I wot. And, with thy blood, abolish so reproachful a thing. Entry Queen.

More destroy'd than they. We should be quite aboil'd, and expir'd.

Milton.
ABORTIVE. [from abortive.] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABORTIVENESS. n. s. [from abortive.] The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT. n. s. [from abort.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

ABSCESSED. adj. [from abscess.] Conceded, subdued, now lost to mankind, shall be brought into use by the industry of converted penitents, whose wretched cases the impartial laws of reason, as unities exists, to the worms of the earth, in whom those whose deserted mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost abortions, unless those be made the active midwives to deliver them.

ABSCESSED TREATMENTS. [from abscess.] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABSENCE. n. s. [from absin.] The state of being absent.

ABSENT. adj. [from absin.] Absent; not present, or not residing in the place where it is wanted.

ABSENTEE. n. s. [from absin.] One who is absent, or is not present, or is not residing in the place where it is wanted.

ABSENTEEISM. n. s. [from absin.] The state of being absent, or not present, or not residing in the place where it is wanted.

ABSORPTION. n. s. [from absorb.] The act of absorbing, or the act of being absorbed.

ABSORPTION, n. s. [from absorb.] The act of absorbing.

ABSORPTION of liquids. The act of absorbing liquids. The process of absorbing liquids. The absorption of liquids by the body.

ABSORPTION of gases. The act of absorbing gases. The process of absorbing gases. The absorption of gases by the body.

ABSORPTION of heat. The act of absorbing heat. The process of absorbing heat. The absorption of heat by the body.

ABSORPTION of light. The act of absorbing light. The process of absorbing light. The absorption of light by the body.

ABSORPTION of sound. The act of absorbing sound. The process of absorbing sound. The absorption of sound by the body.

ABSORPTION of taste. The act of absorbing taste. The process of absorbing taste. The absorption of taste by the body.

ABSORPTION of touch. The act of absorbing touch. The process of absorbing touch. The absorption of touch by the body.

ABSORPTION of smell. The act of absorbing smell. The process of absorbing smell. The absorption of smell by the body.

ABSORPTION of heat, light, sound, taste, touch, or smell. The act of absorbing heat, light, sound, taste, touch, or smell. The process of absorbing heat, light, sound, taste, touch, or smell. The absorption of heat, light, sound, taste, touch, or smell by the body.

ABSORPTION of air. The act of absorbing air. The process of absorbing air. The absorption of air by the body.

ABSORPTION of water. The act of absorbing water. The process of absorbing water. The absorption of water by the body.

ABSORPTION of the earth, air, water, and other substances. The act of absorbing the earth, air, water, and other substances. The process of absorbing the earth, air, water, and other substances. The absorption of the earth, air, water, and other substances by the body.

ABSORPTION of the elements. The act of absorbing the elements. The process of absorbing the elements. The absorption of the elements by the body.

ABSORPTION of the food. The act of absorbing the food. The process of absorbing the food. The absorption of the food by the body.

ABSORPTION of the seed. The act of absorbing the seed. The process of absorbing the seed. The absorption of the seed by the body.

ABSORPTION of the organs. The act of absorbing the organs. The process of absorbing the organs. The absorption of the organs by the body.

ABSORPTION of the blood. The act of absorbing the blood. The process of absorbing the blood. The absorption of the blood by the body.

ABSORPTION of the nerves. The act of absorbing the nerves. The process of absorbing the nerves. The absorption of the nerves by the body.

ABSORPTION of the senses. The act of absorbing the senses. The process of absorbing the senses. The absorption of the senses by the body.

ABSORPTION of the senses and the organs. The act of absorbing the senses and the organs. The process of absorbing the senses and the organs. The absorption of the senses and the organs by the body.

ABSORPTION of the sense of smell. The act of absorbing the sense of smell. The process of absorbing the sense of smell. The absorption of the sense of smell by the body.

ABSORPTION of the sense of taste. The act of absorbing the sense of taste. The process of absorbing the sense of taste. The absorption of the sense of taste by the body.

ABSORPTION of the sense of touch. The act of absorbing the sense of touch. The process of absorbing the sense of touch. The absorption of the sense of touch by the body.

ABSORPTION of the sense of sight. The act of absorbing the sense of sight. The process of absorbing the sense of sight. The absorption of the sense of sight by the body.

ABSORPTION of the sense of hearing. The act of absorbing the sense of hearing. The process of absorbing the sense of hearing. The absorption of the sense of hearing by the body.

ABSORPTION of the sense of taste. The act of absorbing the sense of taste. The process of absorbing the sense of taste. The absorption of the sense of taste by the body.

ABSORPTION of the sense of smell. The act of absorbing the sense of smell. The process of absorbing the sense of smell. The absorption of the sense of smell by the body.

ABSORPTION of the sense of taste. The act of absorbing the sense of taste. The process of absorbing the sense of taste. The absorption of the sense of taste by the body.
To ABUND, v. n. [abund, Lat. abonder, French.]

A B O

1. To have in great plenty; to be copiously stored. It is used sometimes with the particle is, and sometimes the particle with.

The king-becoming graces, I have no relish of them, but abound
In the division of each Several crime,
Acting many ways. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,

In which our countries fruitfully abound,

Dryden's Indian Emperor.

A faithful man shall abound with blessings; but he that maketh haste to be rich, shall not be innocent.

Proverbs, xviii. 20.

Now that languages are made, and abound with words, there is no end of words in getting complex ideas, is by the explications of those terms that stand for them.

Locke.

2. To be in great plenty.

And because intuitively abound, the love of many shall wax cold.

Matthew xxiv. 12.

Words are like leaves, and where they most abound,

Many much of sense beneath is rarely found.

Pope's Essay on Criticism.

ABOUT. prep. [aburan, or aburun, Sax. which seems to signify encircling on the outside.]

1. Round, surrounding, encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forsake thee. Bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart.

Pope's Pastoral.

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, saying, get you up from the tabernacle of Korah, Danon, and Abiram.

Exodus.

 Thou dost not know, Sergius, that God is about thee; and be not ever so bold, for the Lord will deliver thee.

Acts.

Near to, by and before, woot and in thee too.


3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

When Constantine had finished an house for their service of God at Jerusalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy, about the solemn performance whereof, the greatest part of the bishops in Christendom should meet together.

Hooker.

The painter is not to take so much pains about the drapery as about the face where the principal resemblance lies.

Dryd.

They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill about them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of.

Tillot. Sermon 1.

Teeth is always a sin, although the particular species of it, and the denomination of particular acts, do both suppose positive laws about damnation and property.

Stillingfleet.

Children should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and desire to be informed about.

Curiosity should be as carefully cherished in children, as other appetites suppressed.

It hath been practised as a method of making men's court, when they are asked about the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade, to answer anything but what was in a flourishing condition.

Swift's Short View of Ireland.

4. In a state of being engaged in, or employed upon.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to command the representation of his death and sacrifice on the cross should be made by breaking of bread and effusion of wine; to signify to us the nature and sacredness of the liturgy we are about.

Taylor.

A B O

Labour, for labour's sake, is against nature. The understanding, as well as all other faculties, chooses always the shortest way to its end, would presently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then set upon some new enterprise. But this, whether laziest or haste, often misleads it.

Locke.

Our armies ought to be provided with accoutrements, to tell their story in plain English, and to let us know, in our mother tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are about.

Addison, Spect. No. 599.

5. Appendant to the person; as cloaths.

If you have this about you, and I will give you when we go, you may

Boldly assault the necromancer's hall.

Milton's Comus.

It is not strange to me, that persons of the fairest sex should like, in all things about them, that handsomeness for which they find themselves most liked.

Beau de Colonnies.

6. Relating to the person, as a servant, or attendant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, such I took him to be, admitted this Delphiantus about me, who well showed, there is no service like his that both serves and is served.

Sidney, b. ii.

Relating to person, as an act or office.

Good corporal, for my old dame's sake, stand my friend: she hath no body to do any thing about her when I am gone, and she is old and cannot help herself.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

ABOUT, adv.

1. Circularly, in a round; circum.

The wavy sisters, hand in hand, Posters of the sea and land, Thus do go about, about,

Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine, And thrice again to make about, Shakespeare, Macbeth.

2. In circuit, in compass.

I'll tell you what I am about.—Two yards and more.—No quips now, Piltok: indeed I am in the waist two yards about; but I am about no waste, I am about theft.

Shakespeare.

A turn about is 'vry pillar there, A pol'tish'd nateur shine out half so clear.

Dryd. Fables.

3. Nearly; circiter.

When the boats were come about sixty yards of the pillar themselves all about, and could go no farther; yet so as they might move about to go, but might not approach near the pillar.

Dryd. Atlantis.

4. Here and there; every way; circa.

Up rose the gentle virgin from her place, and looked about all, if she might spy her lovely knight.

Fair Queen, b. i. cant. ii. song. 33.

A wolf that was just labour, in his old age, borrow's a habit, and so about he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the disguise of a pilgrim.

L'Estaing.

5. With to before a verb; as about to fly; upon the point, within a small distance of.

These dying lovers, and their floating sons, Suspend the light, and scatter the flame: Beauty and youth, about to perish, finds Such noble pity in brave English minds. Walter

6. Round; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way.

Gold hath these natures; greatness of weight; clearness of parts; fixation; pliancy, or softness; immunity from rust; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the same way (though most about) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed.

Bacon's Natural Hist. No. 588.

Spectator.

Spies of the Velocipeds

Held me in chase, that I was forced to wheel Three or four miles about; else had I, Sir, Half an hour since brought my report.

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

**Abridgment. n. s. [abregræm, Fr.]**
1. The epitome of a larger work, contracted into a small compass; a compend; a summary.
2. A diminution in general. All trying, by a love of littleness, to make abridgments and to draw to less. Even that nothing, which at first we were.
3. Contraction; reduction. The constant desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us, to make an abridgment of liberty. To keep the law.
4. Restraint from any thing pleasing; contraction of any thing enjoyed.
5. It is not barely a man's abridgment in his external accommodations which makes him miserable; but when his conscience shall tell him that it was his sin and his folly which brought him under that abridgment.

**ABROACH. a. [See To Broach.]**
1. In a posture to run out, or yield the liquor contained; properly spoken of vessels. The jars of genrous wine.
2. In figurative sense; in a state to be diffused or extended; in a state of such beginning as promises a progress.
3. That man, that sits within a monarch's heart, and ripens in the sunshine of his favour.
4. In shadow of such greatness?

**ABROAD. a. [compounded of a and broad. See Broad.**
1. Without confinement; widely; at large. Intempest not watch. Against a wakeful foe; while I abroad.
2. To contract, to diminish, to cut short. Against the folly of far abroad. On secret rapine bent, and midnight flight; now haunts the elin, now traverses the lawn.
3. Out of the house.
4. Welcome, Sir.
5. This cell's my court; here laive I few attendants, and such associates not abroad. Wept, Turkmen.
6. Lady — walked a whole house abroad, without dying after it.
7. In another country.

**Abridged off.** Deprived of, cut short.

**Abridged. n.** By shortening something.

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Abridgment of part, deprived of, cut short.
A B S

ABRUPTION. n. s. [abraduo, Lat.] Breaking off, violent and sudden separation. Those, which are inclosed in stone, marble, or such other solid matter; being differently separable from it, because of its adhesion to all sides of them, we commonly remove some of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its abruption from them, on all their sides. 

A B RU T L Y. adv. [See A BR U P T.] Hastily, without the due forms of preparation. The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even over itself, suffered her not to enter abruptly into questions of Musidora. Sidney, ii. ii. Now missing from their joy, so lately found, So lately found, and so abruptly gone. 

A B R U T P E S S. n. s. [from abrupt.] 1. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness, utmost vehemence. 2. The state of an abrupt or broken thing: roughness, cragginess; as of a fragment violently disjointed. The crystalized bodies, found in the perpendicular interstices, have always their roots, as the jellys call it; which is only the abruptness at the end of the body, whereby it adhered to the stone or sides of the intervals; which abruptness caused by its being broke off from the said stone. 

A B S C E S S. n. s. [abcapsus, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour, filled with matter; a term of chirurgery. If the patient is not relieved, nor dies, in eight days; the inflammation ends in a suppuration, and an abscess in the lungs, and sometimes in some other part of the body. Arthus, of Diet. 

A B S C I S S A. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate. 

A B S C I S S I O N. n. s. [absection, Lat.] 1. The act of cutting off. Fabrics ab Aquapendente renders the absection of them difficult enough, and not without danger. Wickersham's Surgery. 2. The state of being cut off. By cessation of oracles, with Moutacius, we may understand this intercession, not absection or consommate dissolution. Harvay, on Confirmation. 

T O A B S C O N D. v. a. To hide one's self; to retire from the public view: generally used of persons in debt, or criminals eluding the law. The marmotte or mus alpinus, which abscends all winter, lives on its own fat: for in autumn, when it shuts itself up in its hole, it is very fat, and when it comes forth again, very lean. Ray on Creation. 

A B S C O N D E R. n. s. [from abscond.] The person that absconds. 

A B S C O N D E R E. n. s. [See Absent.] 1. The state of being absent, opposed to presence. Sir, 'tis fit, you have strong party to defend yourself, By calmsness, or by absence; all's in danger. His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain, For, what advice can ease a lover's pain? Absence, the best expeditious they could find, Might save the fortune, if not care the mind. Dryd. Fal. 

You have given no dissertation upon the absence of lovers: nor laid down any methods, how they should support themselves under those separations. Addison, Spectator, No. 241. 

WANT OF APPEARANCE IN THE LEGAL SENSE. Absence is of a fourfold kind or species. The first is a necessary absence, as in banished persons; this is entirely necessary. A second, necessary and voluntary; as upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the service of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable absence: as, that of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an absence entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandise, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of absence, which is committed by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as in a continuance person, who, in absentia to his contumacy, is (by the law) in some respects, regarded as present. Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canones. 

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little absences and distractions of mankind. Absent of his mother oft he'll mourn; And, with his eyes, look wishes to return. Dryd. A. V. S. ii. 

A B S E N T. adj. [absens, Lat.] 1. Not present: used with the particle from. In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love; At noon the plains, at noon the shady grove; But Deja always: absent from her sight, Nor plains at noon, nor groves at moonlight. Pope's Past. Where there is advantage to be given, Both more and less have given him the revolt; And none serve, who by a man's non-appearance things: Whose hearts are absent too. Shakes. Macbeth. Whether they were absent or present, they were used alike. Wilt. v. 11. 

2. Absent in mind, inattentive; regardless of the present object. I distinguish a man that is absent, because he thinks of something else; from him that is absent, because he is not attentive. Addis. Spec. No. 72. 

T O A B S C R I D. v. a. To withdraw, to forbear to come into presence. If thou disrest ever hold me in thy heart, Absent thee from felicity a while; And in this harsh world draw thy brevis in pain. To tell my tale. Shakespeare's Hamlet. Go! for thy stay, not free, absente thee more. Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix. 1. 392. 

The I am forced thus to absent myself, From all I love; I shall contrive some means, Some friendly intervals, to visit thee. 

The Areno is still called together in cases of importance: and if, after due summons, any necer auxiliary himself, he is absolved to the value of about a penny English. Addison's Rem. on Italy. 


A B S E N T E E. n. s. He that is absent from his station, or employment, or country. A word used commonly with regard to Irishmen, living out of their country. Then was the first state made against absences; commanding all such shall land in Ireland, to return and reside therupon. Sir John Davies on Ireland. 


T O A B S T E R. v. n. [abster, Lat.] To stand off, to leave off. 

T O A B S O L V E. v. a. [absolver, Lat.] 1. To clear, to acquit of a crime, in a judicial sense. Your great goodness, out of holy pity, absolve'd him with an axe. Shakes. Henry VIII. Our victors, hlest in peace, forget their wars, Enjoy past dangers, and absolve the stars. Tickell. As he hopes, and gives out, by the influence of his wealth to be here absolved; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of helping that general scandal of retracting the credit lost by former judgments. Sellig's Miscellaneous. 

2. To set free from an engagement or promise. Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath, And the act ill, I am absolve'd by both, Wilt's Bland's Tragedy. This command, which must necessarily, comprehended the persons of our natural fathers, must unus a duty we owe from our obedience to the magistrate, and from which the most absolute power of princes cannot absolve us. Locke. 

3. To pronounce sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense. But all is calm, in this eternal sleep: Here grief forgets its spur, and love to weep; Ev'n superstition loses every fear; For God, not man, absolves our frailties here. 

4. To finish, to complete. This use is not common. 

What cause Mov'd the Creator, in his holy rest Through all eternity, so late to build In chaos: and the work begun, how soon Absod.' Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. 1. 94. If that, which is so supposed infinitely distant from what is now current, is distant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely; then that one circulation, which preceded it, must necessarily be like ours; and consequently protracted in the space of twenty-four hours. Vale's Origin of Mankind. 

A B S O L U T E. adj. [absolutus, Lat.] 1. Complete; applied, as well to persons, as to things. 

Because the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or main; it cannot be, but that the words of his mouth are absolute and lack nothing which they shd have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. Hooker, b. ii. 6. 

What is his strength by land?—Great and increasing: but by sea 

He is an absolute master. Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra. 

2. Unconditional; as an absolute promise. Although it runs in form absolute, yet it is indeed conditional; as depending upon the qualification of the person, to whom it is pronounced. South's Sermons. 

3. Not relative; as, absolute space. 

I see still the distinctions of sovereign and inferior, of absolute and relative worship, will bear in the worship of any creature with respect to God; as well at least, as it doth in the worship of images. Stilling. Def. of Dice, on Rom. Idol. 

An absolute mode is that, which belongs to its subject, without respect to any other beings whatsoever; but a relative mode is derived from the regard, that one being has to others. Watti's Logic.
ABSOLUTELY, adv. [from absolute.]
1. Completely, without restriction.
2. Without relation; in a state unconnected.
3. Without limits or dependence.
4. Without condition.
5. Peremptorily; positively.

A. S. B. L. [absolute, Lat.]
1. Absolute, in the civil law, imports a full absolute, in case of a person by some final sentence of law; and, also a temporary discharge of his farther attendance upon a person, by failure or defect in pleading; as it does likewise in the canon law; where, and among divines, it likewise signifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of some sentence, pronounced either in a court of law, or else in face pudendi. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of absolution, termed judicial; and another, styled a declaration of extrajudicial absolution.

2. The remission of sins, or penance, declared by ecclesiastical authority.

The absolution pronounced by a priest, whether papist or protestant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the person, so absolved, confidence towards God.

A. B. T. [abstergo, L.]
To ABSTAIN, v. a. [abstergo, Lat. preter. absorbed; part. pret. absorbed, or absorbed.]
1. To swallow up.
2. To suck up. See A. B. R. E. N. [absorbens, Lat.]
A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either the aspersities of pungent humours, or dries away superfluous moisture in the body.

A. B. T. S. [abstergo, L.]
The act of cleansing. See A. B. R. E. N. To cleanse, to purify; a word very little in use, and less analogical than abstrage.

Nor will we affirm, that iron received, in the stomach of the ostrich, no alteration; but we suspect this effect, rather from corrosion than digestion, and any tendency to chelation by the natural heat, but rather some attrition from an acid and vitriolic-humour in the stomach, which may abate and shave the several parts most necessary to come into danger. Burnet's Law.

A. B. T. S. [abstergo, L.]
The act of cleansing. See A. B. R. E. N. Abstraction is plainly a scouring off, or incision of those viscid humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as in found in nitrous water, which scourish linen cloth speedily from the fouling. Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 42.
ABSTINENT. n. s. [abstinens, Lat.]

1. Abstinent, adj. [abstinent, Lat.] That uses abstinence; in opposition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is used chiefly of persons.

ABSTRACTION. n. s. The same with Abstinence.

Were our rewards, for the abstractions or hints of this present life, under the pretense of short or finite; the promises and threats of Christ would lose much of their virtue and energy.

Hammoud's Fundam.

ABSTRACTOR. adj. [abstractor, Lat.] Forced away; wrung from another by violence.

Dict.

To ABSTRACT. v. a. [abstraho, Lat.]

1. Take one thing from another.

Could we abstract from these pernicious effects, and suppose this was innocent; it would be too light, to be matter of praise.

Decay of Piety.

2. To separate by distillation.

Having deplored the spirit of soil, and partly abstracted the whole spirit, there remained in the retort a stypical substance.

Boyle.

3. To separate ideas.

Those, who cannot distinguish, compare, and abstact, necessarily find it extremely difficult to understand and make use of language, or judge or reason to any tolerable degree.

Leckie.

4. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the discourses we hear, or what we design to speak; let us abstract them into brief compendiums, and review them often.

Watt's Imp. of the Mind.

ABSTRACT. adj. [abstractus, Lat. See the verb To Abstract.

1. Separated from something else; generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, abstract mathematics, abstract terms, in opposition to concrete.
For well I wot, most mighty sovereign,
That all this famous antique history,
Of some th' abundance of an idle brain
Will judged be, and painted forgery.

ABUNDANT. adj. [abundant, Lat.]
1. Plentiful.
   Good, the more
   Communicated, more abundant grows;
   The author not impaire'd, but honour'd more.
   _Paradise Lost, b. v._

2. Exuberant.
   If the vessels are in a state of too great rigidity,
   so as not to yield; a strong projectile motion
   occasions their rupture, and hemorrhages;
   especially in the lungs, where the blood is abundant.
   _Arab. on Aliments._

3. Fully stored. It is followed sometimes by
   _in_ or _by_ commonly with _with_.
   The world began but some ages, before these
   were found out; and was abundant with all things
   at first, and men not very numerous; and therefore
   were not put so much to the use of their wits,
   to find out ways for living commodiously.
   _Burnet._

4. It is applied generally to things, sometimes
to persons,
   The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious,
   long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth.
   _Exod. xxxiv. 6._

ABUNDANTLY. adv. [from abundant.
1. In plenty.
   Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature
   that hath life.
   _Genesis, 1. 20._
   God loatheth
   Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd;
   Inward and outward both, his image fair.
   _Paradise Lost, b. vii._

2. Amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.
   Ye saw the French tongue abundantly purified.
   _Sprat._
   Heroic poetry has ever been esteemed the greatest
   work of human nature. In that rank has Aristotle placed it; and Longinus is so full of the like
   expressions, that he abundantly confirms the other's testimony.
   _Dryd. State of Language, Pref._
   What the example of our equals wants of authority,
   is abundantly supplied in the imaginations of friendship, and the repeated influences of a constant conversation.
   _Rogers's Serm._

To ABUSE. r. a. [abutor, abusus, Lat.]
1. In abuse the _s_ has the sound of _z_; in the noun, the common sound.
2. To make an ill use of.
   That they use this world, as not abusing it; for the fashion of this world passeth away. _Cor. vii. 31._
   He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer wait the perverseness of men, no longer suffer his compassion to be abused.
   _Rogers's Sermons._

2. To violate; to defile.
   Anarched figure how Jove did abuse
   Europas like a bull, and on his back
   Her through the sea did bear.
   _Spenser._

3. To deceive; to impose upon.
   Out of my weakness and my melancholy,
   As he is very potent with such spirits,
   Abuses me to damn me.
   _Shaks. Hamlet._

The world hath been much abused by the opinion of making gold; the work itself I judge to be possible; but the means, hitherto propounded, are in the practice full of error.

Brown's Natural History, No. 196.

It imports the misrepresentations of the qualities of things and actions to the common apprehensions of men, abusing their minds with false notions; and so, by this artifice, making evil pass for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life.

South's Sermons.

Nor be with all these tempting words abuse'd;
These tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
   _Pope._

4. To treat with rudeness; to reproach.
   I am no strumpet; but let us be honest
   As you that thus abuse me.
   _Shakesp. Othello._

But he mocked them, and laughed at them;
and abused them shamefully, and spake proudly.
   _1 Mac. vii. 34._

Some praise at morning, what they blame at night;
But always think the last opinion right.
A muse by these is, like a mistress, us'd;
This hour she's idoless, the next abuse'd.
   _Pope's Essay on Criticism._

The next criticism seems to be introduced for no other reason, but to mention Mr. Bickerstaff, whom the author wants every endeavor for, to imitate and abuse.
   _Addison._

ABUSE. n. s. [from the verb abuse.
1. The ill use of any thing.
   The casting away things profitable for the sustenance of man's life, is an unthankful abuse of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind.
   _Hooker, b. v. § 9._

Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right.
The good before him, but perverts best things
To worst abuse, or to their meanest use.
   _Paradise Lost, b. iv._

2. A corrupt practice, bad custom.
   The nature of things is such: that if abuses be not remedied, they will certainly increase.
   _Swift for Advancement of Religion._

3. Seduction.
   Was it not enough for him, to have deceived me; and, through the deceit, abused me; and, after abuse, forsaken me, that he must now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge.

4. Unjust censure, rude reproach, contumely.
   1 dark in light, expe'd
   To daily fraud, contemn, abuse, and wrong.
   _Dieu_ the vengeance of all sinners.
   _Pope's Miscellanies._

He that makes an ill use.
   _Denham's Sop._

2. He that deceives.
   _Swift's Miscel._

Next thou, the abuser of thy prince's ear.

3. He that reproaches with rudeness.
   _Denham's Sop._

4. A ravisher, a violator.

ABUSER. n. s. [from the verb abuse.
1. He that makes an ill use.
2. He that deceives.
   _Swift's Miscel._

3. He that reproaches with rudeness.
   _Denham's Sop._

4. A ravisher, a violator.

ABUSIVE. adj. [from abuse.
1. Practising abuse.
   The tongue whose gently first, and speech was low;
   Till wrangling science taught it noise and show,
   And wicked wit arose, thy most abusive foe.
   _Pope's Miscellanies._

Dame Nature, as the learned show,
Provides each animal its food.
   Hounds hunt the hare; the wily fox
   Devours your geese, the wolf your flocks;
   Thus envy pleads a natural claim
   To persecute the muse's fame;
   On poets, in all times, abuse;
   From Homer, down to Pope's, inclusive.
   _Swift's Miscel._

2. Containing abuse; as, an abusive lampoon.
   Next, Comedy appears with great applause,
   Till her licentious and abusive tongue
   Waken'd the magistrate's exercise power.
   _Roden._

3. Deceitful; a sense little used, yet not improper.
   It is verified, by a number of examples; that whatsoever is gained by an abusive treatise, ought to be restored in severer.
   _Bacon's Considera. on War with Spain._

ABUSIVELY. adv. [from abuse.
1. Improperly, by a wrong use.
   The oil (abusive called spirit) of rose swams at the top of the water, in the form of a white bubble;
   which I remember not to have observed in any other oil drawn in any Limbeck.
   _Bryce's Sceptrum._

2. Reproachfully.
ACATALECTIC. n. s. [ακταλέκτικος, Gr.] A verse, which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

TO ACCEDTO. r. a. [accedo, Lat.] To be added to, to come to; generally used in political accounts; as, another power has acceded to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

ACCELERATE. r. n. [accelero, Lat.] To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion; to give to the spirit a more impulsive motion, so as perpetually to increase.

Take new beer, and put in some quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not accelerate the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the grosser parts may fall down into lees.

BARON'S Natural History, No. 307.

By a skilful application of those measures, may he accelerate the riper, and improve the quality of the fruit, and the emptying of mince, at much more easy rates, than by the common methods. GNOMONIC, Sequoia.

He may cause them to arrive from the deepest part of the vibration; they may be accelerated and retarded, by the vibrations overakiing them.

Newton's Optics.

Spices quicken the pulse, and accelerate the motion of the blood, and disperse the fluids; from whence leanness, pains in the stomach, heatings, and fever, sometimes called Hilarious.

Lo! from the dread immensity of space, returning, with accelerated course, The rushing comet to the subsequents.

THOMPSON, Sam. I. 600.

2. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophical language; but is sometimes used on other occasions.

In which country the king himself (whose continental vigilantry did much cause those suspicions, which few else knew inclined to the accelerating a battle.

BARON'S Henry VII.

Perhaps it may point out to a student now and then, what may employ the most useful labours of his thoughts, and accelerate his diligence in the most numerous enquiries.

HATTS. ACCELERATION. n. s. [acceleration, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the acceleration of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileo, is; that the velocities, acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls from the spaces, through which it passes, will be as the squares of the velocities; and that the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadrature of the spaces.

2. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of acceleration of motion, the gravitation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either concave or intersected, and many the like, have taken up the thoughts and times of men in disputes concerning them.

3. The act of hastening.

Considering the language ensuring that action in some, and the visible acceleration it maketh of age in others, we cannot but think very much abridge.

BROWNE. ACCENDI. r. a. [accendere, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire; a word very rarely used.

Our devotion, if sufficiently accelerated, would (as their) burn up innumerable books of this sort.

Decay of Forty.

ACCENSION. n. s. [accessio, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire, at a candle or other flame; and upon its acceleration, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun; and makes an explosion so forcible, as sometimes to kill the miners, and rent and face bodies (of great weight and bulk) from the bottom of the pit or mine.

WOODWARD'S Nat. History.
ACC

ACCENT. n.s. [accentus, Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, Sir, I am no flatterer: he, that beguiled you in a plain accent, was a plain knave; which for my part, I will not be. 
Shakespeare, King Lear.

2. The sound, given to the syllables pronounced.

Your accent is something finer, than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling. Shakespeare’s As you like it.

3. In grammar, the marks made upon syllables, to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and usage, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice: the acute accent raising the voice in some syllables to a higher, (i.e. more acute) pitch or tone; and the grave, depressing it lower; and both, having some emphasis, i.e. more vigorous pronunciation. Holinshed.

4. Poetically, language or words.

If we ages hence Shall this our lofty scene be acted o’er, In states unborn, and acts yet unknown. Shakespeare’s Julius Caesar.

Winds! on your wings to heav’n her accents bear! Such words, as heaven alone is able. Dryg. Virg. Past. 3.

5. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

The tender accent of a woman’s cry Will pass unheard ; it is a sound that rings. When the rough seaman’s louder shouts prevail, When fair occasion shows the springing gale. To Accent. v.a. [from accentus, Lat.] formerly elevated at the second syllable, now at the first.

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

Having got some regard to mark the last syllable but one, where it is long, in words above two syllables; which is enough, to regulate her pronunciation, and accenting the words; let her read daily in the gospels, and avoid understanding them in Latin, if she can. Locke on Education, § 177.

2. In poetry; to pronounce or utter in general.

O my unhappy lines! you that before Have serv’d my youth, to vent some wanton cries; And now, like tongues with grief, can scarce improve Strength to accent, Here my Albertus lies! Winck.

3. To write or note the accents.

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

Accentuation. n.s. [from accentuate.]

1. The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

2. Marking the accent in writing.

To Accent. v.a. [acepio, Lat. accepter, Fr.]

1. To totake with pleasure; to receivekindly; to admit with approbation. It is distinguished from receive, as specific from general; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleasure in you, saith the Lord of hosts, neither will I accept an offering at your hand. Malachi, i. 10.

God is no respecter of persons: but, in every nation, he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him. Acts, x. 35, 36.

You have been graciously pleased to accept this tender of my duty. Dryg. Dedication to his Fables. Charms by accepting, by omitting or avoiding, a thing. Yet have your honour most, when you obey. Pope.

2. It is used in a kind of juridical sense; as, to accept terms, accept a treaty. They slavher’d many of the gentry; for whom no, or age could be accepted excuse. Sidney. His promise Palamedes never gave, but pray’d To keep it better, than the first he made. Dryden’s Fables.

Those, who have defended the true sense of our negotiators at the treaty of Grevynbergh, dwell upon their zeal and patience in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but say nothing of the probability, that France would ever accept them. Swift.

3. In the language of the Bible, to accept persons, is to act with personal and partial regard.

He will surely reprove you, if ye do secretly accept persons.

4. It is sometimes used with the particle of.

If I appraise him with the present, that goeth before me, and afterward I will see his face; peradventure he will accept of me. Job, xiii. 10.

Acceptability. n.s. [from accept.]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large sense seems now wholly out of use. Yet, poor soul! I know he no other, but that I do suspect, regard, and esteem him? For, every day, he finds one way or other, to set myself against him; but he is a rash person, the coldness of acceptation. Sidney, b. ii.

What is now, finds better acceptation, than what is good or great. Davenant’s Sophy.

2. Good reception, acceptance.

Cain, envies the acceptation of his brother’s prayer and sacrifice, slew him; making himself the first man-slayer, and his brother the first martyr. Bacon’s History of the World, b. i.

3. The state of being acceptable; regard.

Some things, although not so required of necessity; that, to leave them undone, excludeth from salvation, are, notwithstanding, of so great dignity and acceptation with God, that most ample reward in heaven is laid up for them. Hooker, b. ii:

They have those enjoyments, only as the consequences of the state of censure and acceptation they are in with their parents and governors. Locke on Education, § 33.

4. Acceptance in the juridical sense. This sense occurs rarely.

As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, there is required a surrender of all right, on his part that gives; so there is required also an acceptation on his part to whom it is given. Smith’s Sermons.

The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the earl of Lauderdale made a dispute upon the several usages of the word, and what acceptation these words and expressions had. Clarendon, b. viii.

All matter is either fluid or solid; in a large acceptation of the words; that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees, between extreme fixness and coherency; and the most rigid intestine movement of the particles of bodies. Beccaria’s Crime.

Accepter. n.s. [from accept.] The person that accepts.

Acceptation. n.s. [acceptatio, Lat.] A term of the civil law; importing the remission of a debt, by an acquittance from the creditor; testifying the receipt of money, which has never been paid. Acceptation. n.s. [acceptation, Fr. from accept, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning. Not in use.

That hath been essentially a proper acceptation of this word, I shall testify by one evidence, which gave me the first hint of this receipe. Hammond on Fundamenta’s Access. n.s. [In some of its sense, it seems derived from accessus; in others, from accessus, Lat. acces, Fr.]

1. The way, by which any thing may be approached.
AC

The access of the town was only by a neck of
land.

Bacon.

There remained very advantageous accesses, for
temptions to enter, and invite men to the forti-
cations being so very slender, little knowledge of in-
mortality, or any thing beyond this life; and no
assurance, that repetition would be admitted for
such a purpose. 

Druiden's Eulid. vi.

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching
even to things or men.

When we were wrong'd, and would unfold our
grifes;

We are den'd access unto his person,

En't b y those men that most have done us wrong. 

Shakespeare.

They go, commissioned to receive a peace;
And carry presents, to procure access

Druiden's Eulid, viii. 1. 999.

He grants what they besought;

Instructed, that to God is no access

Without Mediator; who his high office now
Moses in figure bears.

Milton's Par. Lost. b. xii. 1. 229.

3. Increase, enlargement, addition.

The gold was accumulated, and store treasures,
for the most part; but the silver is still growing.

Besides, infinite is the access of territory and en-
pire, by the same enterprise.

Nor think so, criminals aid

1. from the influence of thy looks, receive
access in every virtue; in thy sight
More wise, more watchful, stronger.

Paradise Lost. b. iv. 2.

Although to opinion, there are as many gods, may
seen an access in religion, and such as cannot
at all consist with atheism; yet doth it deductively,
and upon inference, include the same: for unity is
the inseparable and essential attribute of Deity.

Brown's Vulgar Errors. b. i. c. 10.

The reputation

Of virtuous actions past, if not kept up
With an access and fresh supply of new ones,
Is lost and soon forgotten.

Denham's Sophy.

4. It is sometimes used, after the French,
to signify the returns or fits of a distemper,
but this sense seems yet scarcely received in our language.

For, as expulsions make diseases
More desperate than their first accesses. Hudibras.

ACCESSARINESS. n. s. [from accessary.]
The state of being accessory.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative access-
ariness to the mischiefs. Decay of Piety.

ACCESSARY. adj. [A corruption, as it
seems, of the word accessory, which see; but
now more commonly used than the proper word.] That which, without
being the chief constituent of a crime, contributes to it.
But it had formerly a good and general sense.

As for those things, that are accessory herceto;
those things, that so belong to the way of
salvation, &c.

Henderson, b. iii. § 2.

He hath taken upon him the government of
Hull, without any pretense or imagination, that
it would ever make him accessory to rebellion.

Clavilux. b. viii.

ACCESSIBLE. adj. [accessibilitis, Lat. acces-
sible, Fr.] That which may be approached
or reached, that which we may reach or arrive at.
It is applied, both to persons and things, with the particle to.

Some be more open to our senses and daily ob-
servation; others are more occult and hidden; and,
through accessible (in some measure) to our senses,
yet not without great search and scrutiny, or some
happy accident. 

Here's Origin of Mankind.

ACCC

Those things, which were indeed inexplicable,
have been raked and tortured to discover them-
seff; while the plainer and more accessible truths,
as if defensible while easy, are clouded and ob-
scured.

Decay of Piety.

As an island, we being accessible on every side,
and exposed to the fury of pirates; against which it is
impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without
a power at sea.

Addison's Freethinker.

In conversation, the tamper of men are open
and accessible, their attention is awake, and their
minds disposed to receive the strongest impressions.
and, what is spoken, is generally more affecting,
and more appropriate to particular occasions. 

Regen's Eulid.

ACCESSION. n. s. [accessio, accession,
Fr.] 1. Increase, by something added; enlarge-
ment, augmentation.

Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own
large accession, raise a fortune to his heir; but, af-
fter vast sums of money, and great wealth gotten,
it was unaccomplished.

Clavilux.

There would not have been found the difference
(here set down) between the force of the air, when
expanded, and what that force should have been,
according to the theory; but that the inclined inch
of air receives some additional force, during the trial.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.

The wisest among the nobles began to appre-
cend that the admission of this or that thing
fore, knowing what an accession thereof would ac-
crue to them, by such an addition of property,
wasn't an easy task to prevent it.

Regen.

Perhaps, in respect of munificence, are
the proper discharge of such over-proportioned
accessions, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them.

Regen's Sermons.

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's
self to; as, accession to a confederacy
Beside, what wise objections he prepares,
Against any late accession to the wars?

Davies.

Is there no more force against Achilles bent?

Druiden's Fable.

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's
accession to the throne.

ACCESSORILY. adv. [from accessory.]
In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY. adj. Joined to another
thing, so as to increase it; additional.

In this kind there is not the least action, but it
doeth somewhat more to the accessory augmentation
of our bliss.

Henderson.

ACCESSORY. n. s. [accessorius, Lat.
accession, Fr.] This word, which had anec-
ditionally a general signification, is now almost
confused to forms of law.

1. Applied to persons

A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not
principally but by participation; as, by command-
ment, advice, or concealment. 

And a man may be accessory to the offence of another, after
two sorts; by complicity, or by statute; and, by
the common law, two ways also; that is, before
or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when
one commandeth another to commit a fel-
o ny, and is not present at the execution thereof;
for his presence makes him also a principal; where-
fore that person comes to be accessory before the fact;
in manslaughter, because manslaughter is suddcn
and not prepenset. Accesory after the fact is, when
one receives him, whom he knoweth to have
committed either by statute rule, that
abeteth, counsellors, or hides any man committing,
or having committed, an offence made felony by statute.

Coke.

By the common law, the accessorius cannot be
proceeded against, till the principal has received
his trial.

But pause, my soul! and study, ere thou fall
On accidental joys, th' essential.

Still before weerscries da abide
A trial, the means of being try'd. 

Denne.
ACC

Thy sin's not accidental, but a trade.
So shall you hear
Of accidental judgments, casual slaughters;
Of deaths, put on by cunning and for'ce caus'd.
-Shakesp. Hamlet.

Look upon things of the most accidental and mutable in nature, in this their condition, and
remember in their continuance; yet God's presence of them is as certain in him, as the memory
of them is, or can be in us.
South's Sermons.

3. In the following passage, it seems to signify accidental.
Ay, such a minister as wind to fire;
That adds an accidental fierceness to
Its natural fury.
-Denham's Sophy.

ACCIDENTALLY. adv. [from accidental.]
1. After an accidental manner; nonessentially.
Other points no less concern the Commonwealth,
though but accidentally depending upon the former
I conclude choler accidentally bitter and simonious,
but not in itself. Heresoy Consumption.

2. Casually, fortuitously.
Although virtuous men do sometimes accidentally
make their way to preferment; yet the world is
corrupted, and therefore prudently and hopefully to be
rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue.
-Swift's Miscellanies.

ACCIDENTALNESS. n.s. from accidental.
The quality of being accidental. Dict.

ACCIDENT. n.s. [accipiet, Lat.] A receiver, perhaps sometimes used for recipient. Dict.

To ACCITE. v. a. [accito, Lat.] To call, to summons; a word, not in use now.
Our coronon done, we will accite
(As I before remember'd) all our state
And (heav'n consign's to my good intents)
No prince, no peer, shall have just cause to say,
Heav'n shorten Harry's happy life one day.
-Shakesp. Henry IV.

ACCLAIM. n.s. [acclamau, Lat. from which probably first the verb acclam, now lost, and then the noun.] A shout of praise, acclamation.
Back from purgatory's Users, with loud acclam,
Thee only extol'd, Millon's Par. Lost, b. iii. l. 397.
The herald ends; the vaudet insignament
With loud acclam and vast applause is rent.
Dryden. Fables.

ACCLAMATION. n.s. [acclamatio, Lat.] Shouts of applause; such as those, with which a victorious army salutes the general.
It hath been the custom of Christian men, in
to the greater reverence, to stand, to utter certain words of acclamation; and, at the name of Jesus, to bow.
-Hooker, b. v. s. 29.

Gladdly then be mix'd:
Among those friendly powers, who him receiv'd
With joy and acclamations loud, that one
That of so many rival'd, yet one
Return'd, not lost. Milit. Parod. Lost, b. vi. v. 23.
Such an enchantment is there in words; and so
fine a thing, doth seem to some, to be roused
plausibly, and to be set red to their destruction
with paynegry and acclamation.
-South.

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

The men, leaving their wives and younger children behind, do not without some difficulty climb
chamber up the acclivities, dragging their kin with them;
where they feed them, and milk them, and
make butter and cheese, and do all the drizie-work.
-Bay on the Creation.

ACCLIVIOUS. adj. [acclivus, Lat.] Rising with a slope.

To ACCLY. v. a. [See CLOY.]
1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd, to stuff ful; a word almost obsolete.
At the well head the purest streams arise:
But mucky fill his branching arms amoy's,
And with nely weeds the gentle wave accliv's.
-Fair Queen.

2. To fill to satiety; in which sense, clay is still in use.
They, that escape best in the temperate zone,
Would be filled with long nights, very tending
no less than forty days.
Bay on the Creation.

To ACOIL. v. a. [See COIL.]
To crowd, to keep a coil about, to stuff, to be in a hurry; a word now out of use.
About the cauldron many cooks accoll'd
With books and ladles, as need did require;
The while the vains in the vessel boil'd,
They did about their business scart, and sorely
toll'd.
-Accolent. n.s. [accolus, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer.

Dict.

ACCOMMODABLE. adj. [accommodabilis, Lat.] That, which may be fitted; with the particle to.
As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times, and places; so
we must be furnished with such several rules, that
are accommodable to all this variety, by a wise
judgment and discretion.
-Witty's Logic.

To ACCOMMODATE. v. a. [accommodate, Lat.]
1. To supply with conveniences of any kind.
It has with before the thing.
These three
The rest do nothing; this word, stand! stand!
Accommodated by the place (more charming
With their own shambles, which could have turn'd
A distuff to a lance) gild'd pale looks.
-Shakesp. Cymbeline.

2. With the particle to; to adapt, to fit, to make consistent with.
He had altered many things:
not that they were not natural before; but that he might accommodate himself,
to the age in which he lived.
-Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.

Twas his misfortune, to light upon an hypothesis,
that could not be accommodated to the nature of things and humane affairs:
could not be made to agree with that constitution and order, which God hath settled in the world.
-Leake.

3. To reconcile; to adjust; what seems inconsistent or at variance; to make consistent appearance.
Part know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul, better than some late reconciliers. Norris.

To ACCOMMODATE. v. n. To be conformable to.
They make the particular ensigns of the twelve tribes accommodo unto the twelve signs of the zodiac.
-Brown.

Neither sort of clergyman have duly considered,
how great variety there is in the textures and consistencies of compound bodies; and how little the consistence and duration of many of them seem to accommodate and be explicable by the proposed notion.
-Chap.

ACCOMMODATE. adj. [accommodatus, Lat.] Suitable, fit; used sometimes with the particle for, but more frequently with to.
They are so acted and directed by nature, as to cast their eggs in such places as are most accommodo for the exclusion of their young; and where there is food ready for them, so soon as they are hatch'd.
Bay on the Creation.

ACCOMMODATION. n.s. [from accommodate.]
1. Provision of conveniences.

There were a few stagnant reports, industriously
by Wood and his acco.'s, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project.
-Swift.

2. In the plural, conveniences, things requisite to ease or refreshment.
The King's commissioners were to have such accommo-
dations, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's com-
missoinirs.
-Clarendon, b. viii.

3. Adaptation; fitness; with the particle to.
Indeed that disputing physiology is no accommodation to your designs; which are not to teach men to cast endlessly about nature and form.
-Glasse.'s Sceips.

The organization of the body, with accommoda-
tions to its functions, is fitted with the most curious mechanisms.

4. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

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

Dict.

To ACCOMPANY. v. a. [accompagnier, Fr.] To be with another, as a companion. It is used both of persons and things.
Go visit her, in her chaste bowser of rest,
Accom'pny'd with angel-like delights.
-Spencer, Sonnet iii.

The great business of the senses being to make
us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain
should accompany the reception of several ideas.
-Leake.

As fally is usually accompanied with perseverance,
so it is here.
-Swift's Short Virgil, Ireland.

To ACCOMPANY. v. n. To associate with; to become a companion to.
No man in effect doth accompany with others, but by acquiescence, he is aware he is present;
voice, or fashion; with.
-Hill.

ACOMPPLICER. n.s. [complic, Fr. from complex, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in use.]
1. An associate, a partner; usually in an ill sense.

There were several scandalous reports, industriously
by Wood and his acco.'s, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project.
-Swift.

2. A partner, or co-operator; in a sense indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking, without a mouth; what
could it have done, when it had all its organs of speech, and accompaniments of sound about it?
-Addison, Spectator, No. 247.

3. It is used with the particle of, before a thing; and with, before a person.
Childless Arturus, vastly rich before,
Thus by his losses multiplies his store;
For accompanied to the Vows, which
That burnt his palace, but to build it higher.
-Dryden.

Who, should they steal for want of his relief,
He judged him accompany with the thief.
-Dryden's Fables

D 17
To ACCOMPLISH. v. a. [accomplish, Fr. accomplir, L. accomplire.]
1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to accomplish a design.

He that is far off, shall die of the pestilence: and he that is near, shall fall by the sword; and he, that remaineth, and is besieged, shall be by the famine. Thus will I accomplish my fury upon them. Ezekiel, vi. 12.

2. To complete a period of time.
He would accomplish seventy years in the desolation of Jerusalem. Daniel, ix. 5.

3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy.

The vision, which I made known to Lucius the ear of the stroke of this year, 1593, against old books, was common, or in danger, or lost.

4. To gain, to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love) that he need not fear the hoping.

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

From the tents, the armourers accomplishing the knights, with busy hammers closing rivets up, give dreadful note of preparation.

ACCOMPLISHED. particip., adj.
1. Complete, in some qualification.
For, who expects, that under a tutor a young gentleman should be accomplished publick orator or logician.

2. Elegant; finished, in respect of embellishments; used commonly of acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.
The next I took to wife, (O, that I never had! fond wish too late) was in this respect, his wife, the most excellent; that spurious monster, my accomplished snare.

ACCOMPLISHER. n. s. [from accomplish.]
The person that accomplishes. Dic.

ACCOMPLISHMENT. n. s. [accomplissement, Fr.]
This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity; in case, by their evil, either through destiny or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost.

Sir John Hayward.

Thereby he might evade the accomplishment of those affections he now but gradually endured.

Nature's Vulg. Errors.

He thought it impossible to find in any one body, all those perfections, which he sought for the accomplishment of a Helen; because nature, in any individual person, makes nothing that is perfect in all its parts.

Dryden's Dunciad, Pref.

2. Completion; as, of a prophecy.
The intrinsic success of the apostles' preaching, and the completion of unity of their predictions, which to those early Christians were matters of faith only, are to its matters of sight and experience.

Atterbury's Sermons.

3. Embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.
Young heirs and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other accomplishments unnecessary, are of no manner of use, but to keep up their families.

Addison, Spectator, No. 172.

ACC.

4. The act of obtaining or perfecting anything; attainment; completion.
The means suggested by policy and worldly wisdom, for the attainment of those excellently efficacious, are unfit for that purpose; not only upon the account of the insufficiency of them; but also of their frequent opposition and contrariety to the accomplishment of such ends.

South's Sermon.

ACCOMPT. n. s. [Fr. compter, and comp, anciently acoper, Skirnir.]
An account; reckoning. See ACCOUNT.

The soul may have time, to call itself to a just account of all things past; by means whereof repentance is perfected.

Hosmer, b. v. § 40.

Each of my old acquaintances, when I was in the seventy and tenth years of my age, and had wound their round the year. Prior.

ACCOMPTANT. n. s. [accountant, Fr.]
A reckoner, computer. See ACCOUNTANT.

As the comptant runs on, generally the comptant goes backward.

South's Sermons.

ACCOUNTING DAY. The day on which the reckoning is to be settled.
To whom thou dost owe, thou must pay:
Think on the debt against thee accounting day.

Sir J. Denham.

To ACCORD. v. a. [derived by some from corda, the string of a musical instrument; by others from corda, hearts: in the first, implying harmony; in the other unanimity.]
1. To make; agree to; adjust one thing to another; with the particle to.
The first sports, the shepherds showed, were full of such beauty and gaiety; as, being accorded to the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the satyrs. Suda, b. k.

Her hands accorded the lute's music to the voice; her panting heart danced to the music.

Sedd. b. ii.

The lights and shades, whose well accorded strife
Gives all the strength and colour of our life.

Pope's Epist. Hymn.

2. To bring to agreement; to compose; to accommodate.
Men would not rest upon bare contracts, without reducing the debt into a speculation; which made much certainty, and accorded many suits.

M. Hume.

To ACCORD. v. n. To agree, to suit one another; with the particle with.
Things are often spoke, and seldom meant.
But (that my heart accordeth with my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preserve my sovereign from his foe)
Say but the word, and I will be his priest.

Shakespeare, Henry VI.

Several of the main parts of Moses's history, as concerning the flood, and the first fathers of the several nations of the world, do very well accord with the most ancient accounts of profane history.

Dryden's History of the world.

Jarring interests of themselves create
Th' according music of a well-mixt state.

Pope.

ACCORD. n. s. [from accord.]
1. Agreement with a person; with the particle with.
And prays he may in long accordance bide,
With that great worth, which hath such wonders wrought.

Fairfax, b. ii. stanza 63.

2. Conformity to something.
The only way of defining sin is, by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good, by the accordance with that will.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

ACCORDANT. adj. [accordant, Fr.] Wilting; in a good humour.
Not in use.

The prince discovered that he loved your nice; and as he had a knowledge of the matter, in a dance; and could not find him, accordant, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it.

Shakespeare. Much ado about Nothing.

ACCORDING. prep. [from accord, of which it is properly a participle, and is therefore never used but with to.]
1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.
Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, according to their several degrees and orders.

Hosmer, b. v. § 13.

Our zeal then should be according to knowledge; and what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, according to the true, saving, evangelical knowledge. It should accord to the gospel, the whole gospel: not only according to its truths, but precepts; not only according to its free grace, but necessary duties; not only according to its mysteries, but also it commandments.

Sprat's Sermons.

Noble is the name that is built on canopied and imperious, according to these heavenly lines of Sir John Denham.

Addison, Spectator.

2. With regard to.
God made all things in number, weight, and measure; and gave them to be considered by us according to these properties, which are inherent in created beings.

Hosmer on time.

3. In proportion. The following phrase is, I think, vitious.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

18
A man may, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party more than of the other, according as he thinks they best promote the good of church and state.

**Suff’s Church of England Man.**

**ACCORDINGLY, a d. [from accord.]**

Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

As the actions of men are of sundry distinct kinds, so to those laws thereof must accordingly be distinguished.

**Hock, b. v.**

Sirs, thou saidst to have a stubborn soul,

That apprehends no further guidance than this world,

And squarst thy life accordingly.

Shakespeare’s Measure for Measure.

Wherever is ascribed to the authority and sense of scripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live accordingly, shall be saved. Titus. Preface.

**Philom., p. 8.**

It must be always remembered; that nothing can come into the account of recreation, that is not done with delight.

**Locke on Education, § 137.**

In matters, where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public account, he would do it vigorously and heartily.

**Atterbury’s Sermon.**

The assertion is our Saviour’s, thus uttered by him in the person of Abraham, the father of the faithful, also, on an account of that scripture, very finely introduced.

**Atterbury’s Sermons.**

These tribunes kindled great dissensions between the nobles and the commons, on the account of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had imprisoned.

**Suff’s Contests in Athens and Rome.**

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, or our esteem, but either as it denotes our present, or is a means to assure a future happiness.

**Roger’s Sermon v.**

Sempontus gives no thanks on this account.

**Addison’s Cato.**

8. A narrative; relation; in this use it may seem to be derived from conte, Fr. a tale, a narration.

The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magistrate took an account of the tumult.

**Shakespeare’s Macbeth.**

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God, who sees men in the dark,

has in his hands rewards and punishments,

and is power enough to call the account the proudest offender.

**Loche.**

11. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It is easy to give account how it comes to pass,

that though all men desire happiness, yet they

will carry them so contrarily.

**Loche.**

It being, in our author’s account, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over those he had begotten,

it was not a power revocable; for he is enabled,

by the right, being consequent to, and built on

an act perfectly personal, made that power so

and impossible to be inherited.

**Loche.**

12. An opinion previously established.

These were designed to join with the forces at sea;

there being prepared a number of that-bottomed
to boats, to transport the land forces under the wing of the sea navy: for it is no account,

but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas.

**Bacon’s Considerations on War with Spain.**

A prodigious young fellow, that had sold his clothes;

upon the sight of a swallowed name account,

that summer was at hand, and away went his shirt

away.

**Entw., Feb. 293.**

13. The reasons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all accounts, that they

had the same reason to believe the history of our

**Saviour; as that of any other person, to which

they themselves were more actually eye-witnesses;

they were bound, by all the rules of historical faith

and of right reason, to give credit to this history.

**Add.**


Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action, brought against a man; that, by means of office or business undertaken, is to render an account to another person, as a bailiff toward his master,

a guardian to his ward.

**Concill.**

To ACCOUNT. n. a. [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To esteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That also was accounted a land of giants. Deut.

2. To reckon, to value.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, consists of whole numbers.

**Heron’s Plerarum Errors.**

3. To assign to, as a debt; with the particle to.

For some years really accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the king’s coffers; and it was, in truth, the only project, that was accounted to his own service.

**Clarendon.**

4. To hold in esteem; with of.

Silver was nothing accounted of, in the days of Solomon. Chron.

**To ACCOUNT, n. a.**

1. To reckon.

The calendar months are likewise arbitrarily and unequally settled, by the same power; by which we have, in this day, account; and the measure and make up that which we call the Julian year.

**Holden on Time.**

2. To give an account, to assign the causes; in which sense it is followed by the particle for.

If any one should ask, why our general continued so easy to the last? I know no other way to account for it, but by that unmeasurable love of wealth, which his best friends allow to be his predominant passion.

3. To make up the reckoning; to answer; with for.

Then thou shalt see him pludg’d, when least he fears;

At once accounting for his deep errors.

**Dr担任’s Juv. Sat. xiii.**

They had no uneasy presages of a future reckoning, but the profit thereby, must be accounted for; and may perhaps be outweighed by the pains which shall then fly hold of them.

**Atterbury’s Sermon.**

4. To appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained.

Such, as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of fresh chyle must make that circulation still more uneasy; which, indeed, is the case of consumptive and some asthmatie persons; and accounts for the symptoms they are troubled with after eating. *Arbain, on Meninges*

**ACCOUNTABLE, a d. [from account.]**

Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for: followed by the particle to, before the person; and for, before the thing.

**Addendum**

ACCOUNTABLE to none.

But to my counsel’s, and my God alone, Oldham.

Thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own legs, or being accountable for their conduct, when we seldom try ourselves with enquiries.

**Loche on Education.**

The good magistrate will make no distinction:

for the judgment is God’s; and he will look upon himself as accountable at his bar for the equity of it.

**Atterbury’s Sermons.**

ACCOUNTANT. n. a. [from account.] Accountable to; responsible for. Not in use.
A C C

ACC

His offence is so, as it appears
Accountant to the law upon that pain.
Shakespeare's Meas. for Meas.

ACCOUNTANT. n. s. [See Accomp-ant.] A computer; a man, skilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers states; the short and irreconcilable years of some; the exceeding error in the natural frame of others; and the false deductions of ordinary accountants in most.
Brown's Vulgar Errors

ACCOUNT-BOOK. n. s. A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour, to comfort myself upon the loss of friends, as I do upon the loss of money; by turning to my account-book, and seeing whether I have enough left for my support.
Swift

ACCOUNTING. n. s. [from account.] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

That method, faithfully observed, must keep a man from breaking, or running behind-hand, in his spiritual estate; which, without frequent accountings, he will hardly be able to prevent.
South's Sermons

To ACCOUPLE. v. a. [accoupler, Fr.] To join, to link together. We now use couple.

He sent a solemn embassage, to treat a peace and league with the king; accomplishing it with an article in the nature of a request.
Bacon's Henry VII

To ACCOURAGE. v. a. [Obsolete. See COURAGE.] To animate.

That forward pair she ever would assuage,
When they would strive the reason to exceed;
But that same forward twain would accourage,
And of her plenty add unto her need.
Fairie Queen, b. ii. e. 9

To ACCOUNT. v. a. [See TO COURT.] To entertain with courtship, or courtey; a word, now not in use.

Who all this while were at their wanton rest,
Accounting each her friend with lavish feast.
Fairie Queen

To ACCOUTRE. v. a. [Accoutre, Fr.] To dress, to equip.

Is it for this, they study? to grow pale, And miss the pleasures of a glorious mead? For this, in rags accoutre, are they seen? And made the May-game of the public spleen?
Dryden

ACCOUTREMENT. n. s. [accoutrement, Fr.] Dress, equipage; furniture, relating to the person; trappings, ornaments.

If profess requit to a hair's breadth not only in the simple office of love, but in all the accoutrement, complement, and ceremony of it.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor

ACCUSATION. n. s. [accusation, Lat.] Testimony, charge; a violent use.

The benefit or loss of such a trade accrasing to the government, until it comes to pose root in the nation.

ACCRU'EMENT. n. s. [accrue, v.] The act of growing to another, so as to increase it.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no accumulation.

The changes seem to be effected by the exalting of the moisture; which may leave the tingling corpuscles to live, and sometimes augmented by the accretion of the oily and earthly parts of that moisture.
Nepton's Optics

Infant support abstinence worst, from the quantity of aliment consumed in accretion.
Arbuthnot on Aliments

ACCRRETIVE. adj. [from accrete.] Growing; that, which by growth is added.

If the notion be very slow, we perceive it not: we have no sense of the accretion of motion of planets and animals; and the sly shadow steals away upon the dial; and the quickest eye can discover not, and become one of the authors; by the same signs, to judge the sense or meaning of the person, so obliged to express himself.
South's Sermons

Let the evidence of such a particular miracle be never so bright and clear, yet it is still but particular; and must therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which accresc to a standing general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and consented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and interests, of all ages and nations.
Atterbury's Sermons

3. To appear to, or arise from; as, an ill consequence; this sense seems to be less proper.

His scholar Aristotle as in many other particulars, so likewise in this did justly oppose him, and hereby; choosing a certain advantage, before the hazard that might accrue from the disrespect of ignorant persons.
Without

4. In a commercial sense, to be produced, or arise; as, profits.

The yearly benefit that, out of those his works, accrues to her majesty, amounteth to one thousand pounds.
Cerius's Servey

The great profits, which have accrued to the Duke of Florence from his free port, have set several of the states of Italy on the same project.
Addison on Italy

5. To follow, as loss; a vicious use.

The benefit or loss of such a trade accruing to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation.

ACCUmINATION. n. s. [accumbo, to lie down to, Lat.] The ancient posture of leaping at meals.

It will appear, that accumination, or lying down at meals, was a gesture used by very many nations.
Brown's Vulgar Errors

To ACCUMB. v. a. [accumbere, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.
Dict.
No man living has made more accurate trials than Reaume, that brightest ornament of France. Colton.

3. Determinate; precisely fixed.

Those causes the celestial bodies have more accurate influences upon these things below, than indeed they have but in gross. Bacon.

Accurately. adv. [from accurate.]

In an accurate manner; exactly, without error, nicely.

The site of incidence is either accurately, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the site of refraction. Newton.

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of the sun accurately and harmoniously adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the fortuitous hints of blind material causes; and must certainly flow from that eternal foundation of wisdom. Bentley.

Accuracy. n. s. [from accurate.]

Exactness; nicety.

But sometimes after, suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the diameter of the sphere with sufficient accuracy, I repeated the experiment. Newton.

To Accurately. v. a. [See Curse.] To do to misfortune; to invoke misery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had so accursed it; that it should never shine, to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. Hooke.

When Hildebrand accursed and cast down from his throne, Henry IV., there were none so hardly, as to defend their lord. Sir W. Raleigh's Ego Mus.

Accursed. part. adj.

1. That, which is cursed or doomed to misery.

'Tis the most certain sign the world, That the best things corrupted are, and worst. Dryden.

2. That, which deserves the curse; execrable, hateful, detestable; and, by consequence, wicked, malignant.

A swift blessing
May soon return, to our suffering country,

The charge of the miseries of wicked men, and those accursed spirits, the devils, is this, that they are of a disposition contrary to God. Titius.

They, like the seed from which they spring, accursed.

Against the gods immortal hatred must. Dryden.

Accusable. adj. [from the verb accuse.]

That which may be censured; blameable, culpable.

With mind serene; and could not wish, to see His vile accuser drink as deep as he. Dryden.

If the person accused made no inoffensive plea to appear upon his trial, the accuser is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent person is quadruply reimbursed.

Gulliver's Travels.

To Accuse. v. a. [accusate, Fr.]

To habitude, to inure; with the particle to. It is used chiefly of persons.

How shall we breathe in other air
Less pure, accusated to immortal fruits. Milton.

It has been some advantage, to accustom one's self to books of the same edition.

To Accustom. v. n. Watt's Imp. of the Mind.

To be wont to do any thing. Obsolete.

A boat overwrought and sunk, and all drowned, saving one woman, that in her first popping up again (which most living things accusate) got hold of the breast. Curxe.

Accustomed. adj. [from accusate.]

Of long custom or habit; habitual, customary.

Animals (even of the same original, extraction, and species may be diversified by accustomable residence in one climate, from what they are in another. Hales's Origin of Mankind.

Accustomedly. adv. According to custom.

Touching the king's fines, accustomedly paid for the purchasing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them; and do therefore, think that they sprang up with the custom. Bacon.

Accustome. n. s. [accustomane. Fr.]

Custom, habit, use.

Through accustomage and negligence, and perhaps some other causes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. Boyle.

Accustomeably. adv. In a customary manner; according to custom or customary practice.

Go on, rhetoric; and expose the peculiar eminencies, which you so accustomedly mistake before logic to public view. Cleveland.

Accustome. adj. [from accustom.]

Usual, practised; according to custom.

According to custom; frequent, usual.

Look, how she rubs her hands!—It is an accustomed action with her, to see thus washing her hands; I have known her continue in this, a quarter of an hour. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Ace. n. s. [As not only signified a piece of money, but also any integer; for whence is derived the word ace, or unit. Thus Ace signifies the whole inheritance. Arbuthnot on Coins.

1. An unit: a single point, on cards or dice.

When lots are shuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man blindfold casts a die; what reason in the world can be to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black, or throw an ace rather than a one-six.

South.

2. A small quantity; a particle; an atom.

How her bar to act of absolute certainty; but, however dishonourable or improbable the things coming from him it must go for an indisputable truth. Government of the Tongue.

I'll not wag an ace further; the whole world shall not bribe me to it. Dryden's Spanish Friar.

Acephalous. adj. [a-ce'phalus, Gr.]

Without a head. Dict.

Acereb. adj. [acerbus, Lat.]

Acid, with an addition of roughness; as most fruits are before they are ripe. Quincy.

Acreitty. n. s. [acerbitas, Lat.]

1. A rough sour taste.

2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper; severity.

True it is, that the talents for criticism (namely, sharpness, quick censure, vivacity of remark; indeed all, but acerbity) seem rather the gifts of youth, than of old age. Pope.

To Acervate. v. a. [acere. Lat.]

To heap up. Dict.

Acervation. n. s. [from accerate.]

The act of heaping together.


Acescent. adj. [accesus, Lat.] That which has a tendency to sourness or acidity.

The same persons perhaps had enjoyed their health as well, with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a sufficient quantity of acids; as bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Actose. adj. [from acetum, vinegar,
To ACHE. v. n. [See Ache.] To be in pain.
Upon this account, our senses are dulled and spent by any extraordinary invention; and our very visions and imaginations, being fixed upon any distantly discerned object.

To ACHIEVE. v. a. [achieve, fr. Achein.] 1. To perform; to finish a design prosperously.
Our toils, my friends, are crowned with sure The greater part performed, achieve the less.
2. To gain, to obtain.
Experience is by industry achieved, and perfected by the swift course of time.
If I achieve not this young modest girl, I shall hast achieve my liberty, confound'd Within hell-gates till now.
Show all the spoils by valiant kings achieved, and groaning battles by their arms relieve d.

ACHIEVERS. n. s. He, that performs; he, that obtains, what he endeavours after.
A victory is twice itself, when the achiever brings home full numbers.

ACHIEVEMENT. n. s. [achievement, fr. to achieve].
1. The performance of an action.
From every coast, that heaven walks about, Have thither come the noble martial crew, That famous hard achievements still pursue.
2. The escutcheon or ensigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.
Then shall the war, and stem debate, and stife Immemorial, be the business of my life; And in thy fame, the dusty spoils among, High on the burnish'd trod, my banner shall be long, Rank'd with my champion's bucklers; and below, With arms rever'd th' achievements of the foe.

ACHING, n. s. [from ache.] Pain; uneasiness. When old age comes to wait upon a great and worshipful sinner: it comes, attended with many painful girds and achings called the gout. South.

ACHOR. n. s. [achor, Lat. æsægæ, Gr. furfur.] A species of the herps; it appears with a crusty scab, which causes an itching on the surface of the head, occasioned by a salt sharp scurf nozing through the skin.

ACK. n. s. [from ack.] To say; to own; to have; to be; to be in any estate; to stand.
ACQ

Cornelius and drumble-berris gave the rest; And falling acorn furnish'd out a feast. Drayden's Ode.

He, that is nourished by the acorns he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himself. Locke.

ACORNED, adj. [from acorn.] Storied with acorns. Like a full acorn'd beast. Shakespeare.

ACQUISITORS, n. s. [ακουστης, of ἀκουσση, Gr. to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.

2. Medicines to help the hearing. Quincy.

To ACQUANT, v. a. [account.] To make familiar with; applied either to persons or things. It has with, before the object. We, that acquaint ourselves with every zone, and pass the tropics, and behold each pole; When we come home, are to ourselves unknown, and unacquainted still with our own soul. Davies.

There with thee, new welcome saint, Like fortunes may her soul acquaint. Milton.

Before a man can speak on any subject, it is necessary to be acquainted with it. Locke on Education.

Acquaint yourselves with things ancient and modern, civil, and religious, domestick, national, things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well acquainted with God and yourselves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own spirits. Watts Logic.

2. To inform. Is more in use before the object, than of.

But for some other reasons, my grave Sir, Which is not fit you know, I not acquaint My father of this business. Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

A friend in the country acquaints me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought words and phrases, which were never before in those parts. Tatter.

ACQUAINCE, n. s. [account.] The state of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. It is applied as well to persons as things, with the particle with.

Nor was his acquaintance less, with the famous poets of his age, than with the noblest men and ladies. Dryden.

Our admiration of a famous man lessen, upon our acquaintance with him; and we seldom hear of a celebrated person, without a catalogue of some notorious weaknesses and infirmities. Addison.

Would we were admitted into an acquaintance with God, let us study to resemble him. We must be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. Atterbury.

2. Familiar knowledge; simply, without a preposition. Brave soldier, pardon me, That any accent, breaking from my tongue, Should 'scape the true acquaintance of mine ear. Shakespeare.

This keeps the understanding long in converse with an object, and long converse brings acquaintance.

In what manner he lived with those, who were of his neighbourhood and acquaintance; how obliging his carriage was to them, what he did, and was always ready to do them; I forbear, particularly so. Atterbury.

3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship, as applied to persons. I hope, I may be very near seeing you; and therefore I would collect this acquaintance; because, if you do not know me, when we meet; you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. Swift to Pope.

ACQ

A long novice of acquaintance should precede the vows of friendship. Bidlebrook.

4. The person with whom we are acquainted; him, of whom we have some knowledge, without the intimacy of friendship.

In this sense, the plural is, in some authors, acquaintance; in others, acquainances.

But she, all woe unto the red-cross knight, His wand'ring jest cloudy daim lament. Ne in this new acquaintance could delight, But her dear heart with anguish did torment. Dryden.

That young man travel under some tutor, I allow; so that he be such a one, that may be able to tell them, what acquaintance they are to seek, what exercise or discipline the place yieldeth.

This, my lord, has justly acquired you as many friends, as there are persons, who have the honour to be known to you; mere acquaintance you have none; you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they, who have dealings in mercantile, are far ever inviolably yours. Dryden.

We see, he is ashamed of his nearest acquaintance. Bacon against Henley.

ACQUAINTED, adj. [from acquaint.] Familiar, well known; not new.

Now call we our high count of parliament; That war or peace, or both at once, may be As things acquainted and familiar to us. Shakespeare.

ACQUESTR, n. s. [acquerr, Fr. acquisit, to write by some one, with a view to the word acquire, or acquisition.]

Attachment, acquisition; the thing gained. New acquests are more burden than strength. Bacon.

Mud, reposed near the oast of rivers, makes, continuing it, the land, excluding the sea; and preserving these, as trophys and signs of its new acquests and encroachments. Wordsworth.

To ACQUISE, v. n. [acquire, Fr. acquitser, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with, without opposition or discontent. It has in, before the object.

Others will, upon account of the receivedness of the proposed opinion, think it rather worthy to be examined, than acquainted in.

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wishing, nor unaccountable in- vention; nor, lastly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can pass before God for men's willing to them of such things: and, consequently, if men, upon this account, will not take up and acquire an air ungrounded persuasion, that they will those things which really they not will; they fall thereby, into a gross and fatal delusion. South.

He hath employed his transcendental wisdom and power, that by these he might make way for his benignity; as the end, wherein they ultimately acquire. Grew.

ACQUISCE, n. s. [acquiser.] A silent appearance of content; distinguished on one side, from avowed consent; on the other, from opposition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought most averse from it, there appeared any sign of contradiction to that; but an entire acquiescence in all, the bishops thought fit to do. Churceton.

2. Satisfaction, rest, content. Many indeed have given over their pursuits after fame, either from disappointment, or from experience of the world, and the knowledge of it, or the better informations or natural coldness of old age; but seldom from a full satisfaction and acquiescence in their present enjoyments of it. Addison.

3. Submission, confidence.

The greatest part of the world take up their persuasions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full acquiescence in the word of those, who shall represent things to them under these characters.

ACQUISIBLE, adj. [from acquire.] That, which may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

These rational instincts, the innate principles engraven in the human soul, though they are truths acquirable and deducible by rational consequence, and are argued for in the veneration of the very crisis and texture of the soul, antecedent to any acquisition by industry or the exercise of the discursiveness, having first a name in mind. Hume's Origins of Mankind.

If the powers of cognition and volition and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion or modification of it; it necessarily follows, that they proceed from some cognitive substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit and soul. Bentley.

To ACQUIRE, v. a. [acquire, Fr. acquisir, Lat.] To gain, by one's own labour or power; to obtain, what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.

Better to leave undone, than by our deed Acquire too high a price; while we, we serve, is away. Shakspe, Antony and Cleopatra.

ACQUIRED, particip. adj. [from acquire.] Gained by one's self; in opposition to those things, which are bestowed by nature.

We are seldom at ease, and free enough from the solicitation of our natural or adopted desires; but a constant succession of uneasiness, out of that stock, which natural wants or acquired habits have heaped up, take the will in their turns. Locke.

ACQUERER, n. s. [from acquire.] The person, that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUISITION, n. s. [from acquire.] That, which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly used, in opposition to the former.

These his acquisitions, by industry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged, by many excellent endowments of nature. Haywood on Edward VI.

By a content and acquiescence in every species of truth, we embrace the shadow thereof; or so much, as may palliate its supposed substantial acquisitions.

Brown's Fugitive Errors. It is very difficult, to lay down rules for the acquisition of a taste; the faculty must, in some degree, be born with. Addison.

ACQUISITION, n. s. [acquisitio, Lat.] The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to contest the possession of these things, is by his own industrious acquisition of them. South.

2. The thing gained; acquisition.

Great Sir, all acquisition. Of glory as of empire, here I lay before Your royal feet. Denham's Saphos.

A state can never arrive to its period, in a wretched state; so that, whenever we succeed, resembling a vulture, to dismember its dying carcass; by which means it becomes only an acquisition to some mighty monarch, without hopes of a resurrection. Swift.
ACQUISITIVE. adj. [acquisitus, Lat.] That which is acquired or gained.

ACQUIST. n.s. [See ACQUISIT.] Acquisition; attainment; gain. Not in use.

To ACQUIT v. a. [acquiter, Fr. See QUIT.]
1. To set free.
   Nor do I wish (for wishing were but vain)
   To be acquitted from my continual smart;
   But joy, her thrall for ever to remain,
   And yield for pledge my poor captivated heart.

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve; opposed to condemn, either simply with an accusative, as, the jury acquitted him; or with the particles from or of, which is more common, before the crime.

I sin, then thou markest me, and thou wilt not acquit me from hence iniquity. Job, v. 14.

By the sufferings of the most and best, he is already acquitted; and, by the sentence of some condemned.

To that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot acquit himself of judging amiss.

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation.

ACQUITTANCE. n.s. [from acquit.] The state of being acquitted; or act of acquitting. The word imports properly an acquittal or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation; and a full and cognizance of his cause, and then the judgment.

ACQUITTAL. n.s. In law, a deliverance and setting free, from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence. Cowell.

The constant design of both these orators was, to drive some one particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal of an accused person. Swift.

To ACQUITTANCE. v. a. To procure an acquittal; to acquit; a word not in present use.

But, if black scandal and foul-fac'd reproach Attend the sequel of your imputation;
Your next enforcement shall acquit me
From all the impure blots and stains thereof.

ACQUITMENT. n.s. [from acquit.] The act of discharging from a debt.

But soon shall find
Forbearance, no acquittance, ere day end.
Justice shall not return, as beauty, scorn'd.

Milton.

2. A writing, testifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce acquittances
For such a sum, from special officers
Of Charles his father.

Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.

ACR. They quickly pay their debt; and then
Take no acquittances, but pay again. Donne.

The same man sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the acquittance. Arbuthnot.

ACRE. n.s. [Acre, Sax.] A quantity of land containing, in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards.

Dict.

Search every one in the high-growed field,
And bring it to our eyes. Shakep. King Lear.

ACRID. adj. [accer, Lat.] Of a hot biting; bitter; so, as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste.

Bitter and acrid differ, only by the sharp particles of the first being involved in a greater quantity of oil, than those of the last. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ACRIMONIOUS. adj. Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive.

If gall cannot be rendered acrimonious and bitter of itself; then, whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, must be from the admixture of melancholy.

Harvey on Convolutions.

ACRIMONY. n.s. [acrimonia, Lat.]
1. Sharpness, corrosiveness.
   There are plants, diet that have a milk in them when they are cut; as, eggs, old lettuce, saw-thistles, spurge. The cause may be in inequity of preparation; or from those milks, and some acrimony, though one would think they should be lenitive. Bacon's Natural History.
   The cynists define salt, from some of its properties, takes a body liable in the fire; conceivable again by cold, into brittle glories or crystals; soluble in water, so as to disappear; not malleable; and having something in it, which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of acrimony or sharpness. Arbuthnot.

2. Sharpness, of temper, severity, bitterness of thought or language.
   John the Baptist, with much acrimony and indignation, to this senseless arrogant conceit of theirs; which made them infat at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. South.

ACRITUDE. n.s. [from acrid.] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate.

In green vitriol, with its aromatic and sweetish tastes, is joined some acrimony. Green's Museum.

ACROMATICAL adj. [acroama'tical, Gr. I hear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the opposite of exoteric.

ACROSTICKS. n.s. [acros'ticks, Gr.] Aristotel's lectures, on the more nice and principal parts of philosophy; to which, none but friends and scholars were admitted by him.

ACRONYCAL adj. [from acro'nys, summus, and wé nox; importing the beginning of night.] A term of astronomy, applied to the stars; of which the rising or setting is called acronyical, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at the time of sunset. It is opposed to cosmical.

ACRONYCALLY. adv. [from acrony'cal.] At the acronyical time.

He is tempestuous in the summer, when he rises hottest and merriest in the winter, when he rises acronyically.

ACROSPIRE. n.s. [from acro's and spíre, Gr.] A shoot or spout from the end of seeds, before they are put in the ground.

Many crows will smilt, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream; and will send forth their substance in an acrospire. Mortimer.

ACROSPRIED. part. adj. Having sprouts, or having shot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is spread on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends; which is called acrospered, and it is fit only for swine.

Mortimer.

ACROSS. adv. [from a for at, or the French a, as it is used in à travers, and cross.] Aurther; laid over something so, as to cross it.

The harp hath the treble, not along the strings, but across the strings, and no harp hath the sound so melting and prolonged, as the Irish harp. Bacon.

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms across. He stood reflecting on his commercers, Dryden.

There is a set of artisans; who, by the help of several poles, which they lay across each other's shoulders, build themselves up into a kind of pyramid; so that you see a pile of men in the air, of four or five rows, rising one above another. Addison.

ACRO' STICK. n.s. [from ac'ros and spíre, Gr.] A poem, in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing, on which the poem is written.

ACROSTICK. adj.
1. That, which relates to an acrostick.
2. That, which contains acrosticks.

ACROTERS, or ACROTERIA. n.s. [from acros, Gr. the extremity of any body.] Little pedestals without bases; placed at the middle and the two extreme ends of pediments; sometimes serving to support statues.

To ACT. v. n. [ago, actum, Lat.]
1. To be in action, not to rest.
   He hangs between, in doubt to act or rest. Pope.

2. To perform the proper functions.
   Albic the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actions, there is a capability of being made to act with more or less difficulty, according to the different impressions it receives from internal objects.

   South.

3. To practise arts or duties; to conduct one's self.
   'Tis plain, that she (who for a kingdom now Would sacrifice her love, and break her vow)
   Not out of love, but interest, acts alone;
   And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne.
   Dryden's Comus of Grasada.

   The desire of happiness, and the constraint it puts upon us to act for it, no body accounts an abridgment of liberty.
   Locke.

   The splendor of his office, is the token of that sacred character, which he inwardly bears; and one of those ought constantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to act up to it, though the whole course of his administration.

   Atterbury's Sermon.

   It is our part and duty, to co-operate with this grace, vigorously to exert those powers, and act up to those advantages to which it restores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame.
   Roger's Sermon.

4. To produce effects, in some passive subject.

   Hence, 'tis we wait the word's cause to find,
   Our body acts upon impassive mind.

   The head and heart. Disputary.

   The stomach, the intestines, the muscles of the lower belly, all act upon the aliment: besides, the stylo is smitten, but approached, into the mouths of the last, by the action of the fingers of the guts.

   Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To ACT. v. a.
To Smth.

Gesticulation; a rascal, an athlete.

Perhaps it were as proud as Lucifer, as cove-
tous as Demas, as false as Judas; and, in the whole course of their conversation, act and are
acted, not by reason, but design. South.

We suppose two distinct incommunicable con-
sciences, acting the same body; the one con-
stantly by day, the other by night; and, on the other side, the same consciousness acting by inter-
vals to two distinct bodies. Locke.

ACT. n. s. [actus, Latt.]

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

2. To act; to perform; to do, as by force, will, or

3. To actuate; to put in motion; to regu-
late the movements.

4. To act as anything, i.e., to act in any capacity.

5. To act otherwise; to act contrary to the law, to

6. To act upon; to affect; to influence; to

7. To act for; to act by another.

8. To act as a judge, or as a legislator.

VOL. I.
ACT

ACTIVENESS. n. s. [from active.] The quality of being active; quickness; nimbleness. This is a word more rarely used than activity.

What strange agility and activity do our commoner stage-dancers on the rope attain to by continual exercise! Within's Math. Magick.

ACTIVITY. n. s. [from active.] The quality of being active, applied either to things or persons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial icicles, increases the cold of ice. Bacon. Our adversary will not be idle, though we are: he watches every turn of our soul, and incident of our life, and, if we resist our activity, will take advantage of our indolence. Rogers.

ACTOR. n. s. [actor, Lat.]

1. He that acts or performs any thing. The virtues of either age may correct the defects of the other; but the part she acts is very short; and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work.

2. He that personates a character; a stage-player.

Would you have Such an Hercules as the actor, And who is best? They must not say less, To fit their properties, than express their parts.

Ben Jonson.

If a good actor doth his part present, In every act he our attention draws; That at the last he may find just applause.

Desham.

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow; when the actor ceases to shine upon them, they vanish in a twinkling.

Dryden's Spanish Frier.

ACTRESS. n. s. [actric, Fr.]

1. She that performs any thing. Virgil has indeed admitted Fame, as an actress, in the Eccl.; but the part she acts is very short; and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work.

2. A woman, that plays on the stage.

ACTUAL. adj. [actual, Fr.]

1. That, which comprises action.

In this slumber of agitation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what at any time have you heard her say? Shakespeare's Measure.

2. In act; not merely potential.

Sin, there in pow'rs, before Once actual; now in body, and to dwell Ich of both: and good for succession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are actors.

3. In act; not purely in speculation.

For he, that but conceives a crime in thought, Contracts the danger of an actual evil: Then, what must he expect, that still proceeds To finish sin, and work up thoughts to deeds? Dryden.

ACTUALLY. n. s. [from actual.] The state of being actual.

That the tranquility of these spiritual qualities is thus imprisoned, though their potentiality be not quite destroyed: and thus a crisis, extended, impene- trable, to its limits of evil, unintelligible, substantive, is generated, which we call matter. Cheyne.

ACTUALLY. adv. [from actual.] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things, which actually they never do do.

Read one of the Chronicles; and you will think, you were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, where the historians were actually inspired.

ACU

and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were established, and the judgments of God, as they proceeded industrious, or the worship of the true God.

Addison.

Though our temporal prospects should be full of dangers, or though the days of sorrow should actually overtake us, yet still we must rejoice ourselves on God. Rogers.

ACTUALITY. n. s. [actuarious, Lat.] The register who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court; a term of the civil law.

Suppose the judge should say, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the master will have the custody of them with himself; certainly in this case the actuary or writer of them ought to be preferred. Addison.

ACTUATE. adj. [from the verb To ac- tuate.] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection.

To ACTUATE. v. a. [from ago, actum, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate, or increase the powers of motion.

The light, made by this animal, depends upon a living spirit; and seems by some vital irradion, to be actuated into this hi light.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Such is every man, who has not actuated the grace given him, to the subduing of every sin.

Dean of Poict.

Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the least actuated by it.

Addison.

Our passions are the springs, which actuate the powers of our nature. Rogers.

ACTUATOR. adj. [from act.] That which hath strong powers of action; a word little used.

To ACTUATE. v. a. [acuo, Lat.] To sharpen; to invigorate with any powers of sharpness.

Inordinate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and debauching with strong wines, do inflame the blood; whereby it is capable of corrode the lungs. Harvey on Consumption.

ACTULATE. adj. [aculeatus, Lat.] That, which has a point or sting; prickly; that, which terminates in a sharp point.

ACUMEN. n. s. [Lat.] A sharp-point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Aristarchus in common conversation, to signify genius or natural acumen.

Pipe.

ACUMINATED. part. adj. Ending in a point; sharp-pointed.

This is not acuminated and pointed, as in the rest; but semicircular, as it were, cut off.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

I appropriate this word, Nota turgescence, to a small sound aruminated tubercle; which hath not much pain, unless touched or rubbed, or exasper- ated by topicks. William.

ACUTE. adj. [acuus, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point; opposed to obtuse or blunt.

Having the ideas of an obtuse and an acute an- gled triangle, both drawn from equal bases and between unequal parallels; I can by intuition only conceive the one not to be the other; but cannot that way know, whether they be equal. Locke.

2. In a figurative sense, applied to men; ingenious; penetrating; opposed to dull or stupid.

The acute and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts and uncommon reflections, has started the notion of seeing all things in God. Locke.

3. Spoken of the senses, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our senses altered, and made much quicker and more sharpe, as we are by some and ambitious scheme of things would have quite another face to us. Locke.

4. Acute disease. Any disease, which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; opposed to chronic.

Quincy.

5. Acute accent; that, which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACTUALLY. adv. [from actue.] After an acute manner; sharply; it is used, as well in the figurative sense, as literally.

Act, that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there, perhaps as acutely as himself, who yet never heard of a syll..

Locke.

ACTUALITY. n. s. [from actual, which see.]

1. Sharpness.

They would not be so apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the actuality and penetration of the understanding.

2. Quickness and vigour of senses.

If eyes so framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be said to be actuated by that acuteness; which, whilst it discovered the secret contrivance of the machine, made him lose its use. Locke.


We apply present remedies, according to indications, respecting the actuality of the disease, and precipitancy of the occasion, than the rising and setting of stars.

4. Sharpness of sound.

This actuality of sound will shew that, whilst to the eye the bell seems to be at rest, yet the minute parts of it continue in a vibratory sense, without which they could not strike the ear. Boyle.

ADACTED. part. adj. [adactus, Lat.] Driven by force; a word little used.

The verb adact is not used. Dict.

ADAGE. n. s. [adagium, Lat.] A maxim, handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects are confident pre- tenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the advice, science had no friend but ignorance.

Chambers's Cyclopæda Scientific.

Fine fruits of learning and old amiable fools, Dar'st thou apply that adage of the school; As if 'twas nothing worth, that lies conceal'd. Dryden.

ADAGIO. n. s. [Italian, at leisure.] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

ADAMANT. n. s. [adamans, Lat. adamans; Gr. from ad and adam, to tame or subdue; that is insuperable, infrangible.]

1. A stone, imagined by writers of penetrable hardness.

So great a fear my name amongst them spread; That to support, I could resist bars of steel. And spin in pieces posts of adamant. Shakes.

2. A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

ADAMANT. n. s. [adamants, Gr. from ad and adam, to tame or subdue; that is insuperable, infrangible.]

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Saturn, with vast and naughty strides advances, Came tow'ring, arm'd in adamant and gold. Dryden.

External Deities, Who rule the world with absolute decrees; In might, whatso shall bring to pass, With pens of adamant, on plates of brass. Dryden.

2. The diamond.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies and all amours; the adamant all other stones, being excited to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it: the fac- tions stones of chastity in men, to be easily detected by an ordinary lapidary. Roy on the Cr. 26.
ADAMANT. A v. [from adam and corpus.] To unite one body with another; more usually wrote accoporate; which see.

ADD. v. a. [addo, Lat.] To join something to that which was before.

ADDIC'T. v. a. [addico, Lat.] 1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good sense; which is rarely used.

ADDITION. n. s. [from addid.] The quality or state of being added. Those know how little I have remitted of my former additiveness to make my chemical experiments.

ADDITIONAL. n. s. [from additent.] 1. The act of devoting, or giving up.

ADDITIONALITY. n. s. [from additent.] The addition, or thing added. Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other metals, of itself, by simple fire; so as the enquiry must be upon the calculation, and the addition, and the charge of them. Bacon.

ADDITIONALIST. n. s. [from additent.] In a place, there is first the case or fabric, or no matter of the structure itself; and besides that, there are certain additions, that contribute to its ornament and use; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, divers things appended to it. Hafez's Origin of Mankind.

ADDITION. n. s. [from add.] 1. The act of adding one thing to another; opposed to diminution. The infinite distance between the Creator and the noblest of all creatures can never be measured, nor exhausted by endless addition of finite degrees.

2. Addition, or the thing added. It will not be modestly done, if any of our own wisdom intrude or interpose, or be willing to make additions to what Christ and his apostles have designed; either for any other motive, than that of the Diamond.

Some such resemblances, methinks, I find of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream; But with addition strange. Swift.

ADDITIONAL. n. s. [from additent.] 3. In arithmetick. Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one sum or total.

ADD. v. a. [addo, Lat.] To add to. See ADDABLE.

ADDABLE. adj. [from add.] Possible to be added. See ADDABLE.

ADDIC'T. v. a. [addico, Lat.] To add to proficiency or improvement. In the clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the confused incomprehensible remainder of endless addible numbers, which affords no prospect of stop or boundary. Locke.

ADDIC'TION. n. s. [from addico, Lat.] To add to proficiency or improvement. In the clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the confused incomprehensible remainder of endless addible numbers, which affords no prospect of stop or boundary. Locke.

ADDICY. n. s. [from addico, Lat.] The possibility of being added. This endless addition or addicity (if any one like the word better) of numbers, so apparent to the mind, is that which gives us the clearest and most distinct idea of infinity. Locke.
ADH

To ADHERE. r. n. [adhereo, Lat.] 1. To stick to; as wax to the finger; with to, before the thing. 2. To stick, in a figurative sense; to be consistent; to hold together.

Why every thing adheres together, that no strand of a scruple, no scruple of a scruple, no incredulity or unsafe circumstance—Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, person, or opinion. Good gentlemen, he hath much talked of you; and Sir Francis Bacon there are not living to whom be more adherences. Shaksp. Hamlet.

Every man of sense will agree with me, that singularity is hashtable; when, in contradiction to a multitude, it adheres to the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour. Boyle.

ADHERENCE. n. s. [from adhere.] See Adherence.

1. The quality of adhering or sticking; tenacity.
2. In a figurative sense; fixedness of mind; steadfastness, fidelity.

The firm adherence of the Jews to their religion is no less remarkable than their dispersion; considering it as persecuted and contumeliously treated over the whole earth. Addition.

A constant adherence to one sort of diet may have bad effects on any constitution. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Plain good sense, and a firm adherence to the point, have proved more effectual, than those arts, which are contemptuously called the spirit or no spirit. Swift.

ADHERENCY. n. s. [The same with adherence.]

1. Steady attachment.
2. That which adheres. Vices have a native adherency of version. Decay of Poetry.

ADHERENT. adj. [from adhere.] 1. Sticking to.

Close to the cliff, with both his hands he clung; and stuck adherent, and suspended hung. Pope.

2. United with.

Matters are said to be adherent or adherent; that is, proper or improper, Adherent or improper modes arise, from the joining of some accidental substance to the chief subject, which may or may not be separated from it; so, when a bowl is wet, or a boy is dressed, those are adherent modes; for the water and the child are not substances, which adhere to the bowl or to the boy. Watt's Logic.

ADHERENT. n. s. [from adhere.]

1. The person that adheres; one that supports the cause, or follows the fortune of another; a follower, a partisan. Princes must give protection to their subjects and adherents when worthy occasion shall require it. Raleigh.

A new war must be undertaken, upon the advice of those who, with their passions and adherents, were to be the sole gainer by it. Swift.

2. Any thing outwardly belonging to a person.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they must try if they can possess themselves of the outworks; raise some prejudice against his discretion, his humour, his carriage, and his external adherence. Government of Tongue.

ADHERER. n. s. [from adhere.] He that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender cravings; but, at the same time, a firm adherer to the established church. Swift.

ADHESION. n. s. [adhesio, Lat.]

1. The act or state of sticking to something. Adhesion is generally used in the natural and adherer in the meta-

phorical sense; as, the adhesion of iron to the magnet; and adherence of a client to his patron.

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently shaped for adhesion, stick to one another as well as stick to this spirit? Boyle.

The rest (consisting wholly in the sensible configuration, as smooth and to the eye, else more or less firm adhesion of the parts, as hard and soft, tough and brittle) are obvious, Locke.

Love universal and desire adhesion. Prior.

2. It is sometimes taken (like adherer) figuratively, for firmness to an opinion, or steadfastness in a practice.

The same want of sincerity, the same adhesion to a lie, and aversion from goodness, will be equally a reason for their rejecting any proof whatsoever. Addison.

ADHESIVE. adj. [from adhesion.] Stick-
ing; tenacious.

If slow, yet sure, adhere to the tract, Hot stepping up.

To ADHESIT. r. a. [adhibeo, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.

Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacrifices, was adhisted and required in this view only, as an emblem of purification. President Forbes's Letter to a bishop.

ADOPTION. n. s. [from adhibit.] Application; use.

Dict. ADJACENCY. n. s. [from adjoinc.] 1. The state of lying close to another thing.

2. That which is adjacent. See Adjacent.

Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands (remote as it were) equi- distant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not disturbed by the vicinities of ad-


ADJACENT. adj. [adjacem, Lat.] Lying near or close; bordering upon something.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part of it issue into the body adjacent. Bacon.

Uniform pellucid mediums, such as water, have no sensible refection but in their external super-

ficies, where they are adjacent to other media of a different density. Newton.

ADJACENT. n. s. That which lies next another. That to which the mind goes at once in its own train; and the words, receiving a determined sense from their companions and adjacent, will not consent to give countenance and colour to what must be supported at any rate. Locke.

ADIAPOPHOROUS. adj. [adiaipo, Gr.] Neutral; particularly used of some spirits and salts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature. Quincy.

Our adipophorous spirit may be obtained by dis-

tilting the liquor that is affirmed by woods and divers other bodies. Adipophory.

n. s. [adiaiposia, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJECCT. r. a. [adicio, adjectem, Lat.] To add; to put to another thing.

ADJECCTION. n. s. [adjectio, Lat.] The act of adjecting or adding.

1. The thing adjected or added.

That unto every pound of sulphur, an adjec-

tion of one ounce of quicksilver; or unto every pound of pepper, one ounce of sal-ammoniac, will much intensify the taste, and consequently the re-


ADJUDICATION. adj. [from adjunction.] Added; thrown in upon the rest.

ADJ

ADJECTIVE. n. s. [adjectivum, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being; as, good, bad, are adjectives; because, in speech, they are applied to names, to modify their signification, or to intimate the manner of existence in the things signified thereby. Clark's Latin Gram.

All the verifications of Claudianus is included within a compass of four or five times, perpetually closing his sense at the end of a verse and that verse commonly, which they call golden; or two synonyms and two adjectives, with a verb between them, to keep the peace. Dryden.

ADJECTIVELY. adv. [from adjective.]

After the manner of an adjective; a term of grammar.

ADIEU, adv. [from à Dieu, used elliptically for à Dieu je vous commande, used at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a com-

mandation to the Divine care; but now used in a popular sense, sometimes to things inanimate; farewell.

We have him leave with that aged sire Adieu; but nimbly ran her wonted course.

Fairy Queen. Prior.

Use a more specious ceremony to the noble lords; you restrainest yourself within the list of too cold an adieu: be more expressive to them. Shaksp. All's well that ends well.

While now I take my last adieu.

Heave thou no sigh, nor shed no tear; Lest yet my half-elus'd eye may view On earth an object worth its care.

Watson.

Corrections or improvements should be as remarks annexed, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places; and superadded to a regular treatise.

Watts.

To ADJOIN. r. a. [adjoinde, Fr. adjun-

3. To fasten by a joint or juncture.

At a massey wheel,

Fist on the summit of the highest mount,

To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things Are mortised and adjacent with it.

To Adjoin. r. a. To be contiguous to; to lie next, so as to have nothing between.

Th' adjoining fane the assembled Greeks express'd,

And hunting of the Caledonian beast. Dryd.

In learning any thing, as little should be proposed to the mind at once is possible; and, that being understood and fully mastered, proceed to the next; adjudging, yet unknown, simple, unperplexed proposition, belonging to the matter in hand, and leading to the clearing what is principi-

ally designed. Prior.

To ADJOURN. r. a. [adjourn, Fr.] To put off to another day, naming the time; a term used in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of justice.

The queen being absent, 'tis needless, that we adjourn this court to further day.

By the king's authority alone and by his writs, they are assembled; and by him alone, are they prorogued and dissolved; but each house may adjourn itself. Bacon.

2. To put off; to defer; to let stay to a future time.
ADJ

1. An assignment of a day; or a putting off, till another day.

2. Delay; procrastination; dismission to a future time.

3. A passage, for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general; a term among the miners.

4. The act of going to another.

To ADJUDGE. v. a. [judicabo, Lat.]
1. To give the thing controverted, to one of the parties, by a judicial sentence; with the particle to, before the person.
2. To sentence, or condemn to a punishment; with to before the thing.

ADJUDICATION. n. s. [adjudicatio, Lat.]
The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant, by a judicial sentence.

To ADJUDICATE. v. a. [adjudico, Lat.]
To adjudicate; to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a sentence of decision.

ADJUDGE. v. a. [adjugeo, Lat.]
To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke.

ADJUment. n. s. [adjumentum, Lat.]
Help; support.

ADJunct. n. s. [adjunctum, Lat.]
1. Something adherent or united to another, though not essentially part of it.

ADJunction. n. s. [adjunctio, Lat.]
A. one Diet. proportion.
B. confess business simply, but that.

ADJUNCT. adj. United with; immediately consequent.

ADJUR. supporter.

ADJOURNMENT. n. s. [adjournament, Fr.]
1. The state, of being put in method, or regulated.
2. The state, of being put in method, or regulated.

ADJUST. n. s. [adjust, Lat.]
A. one Diet. to dismission out of a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of logick) is only an adjunt, not a propriety, of happiness and trust in God. Dug. de
The talent of discretion, in several adjuncts and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the consideration of it, to another occasion.

ADJUTANT. n. s. A petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment of the common men.

To ADJUTE. v. a. [adjuvo, adjutam, Lat.]
Help; to concur; a word not now in use.

ADJUTOR. n. s. [adjutor, Lat.]
A helper.

ADJUTORY. adj. [adjutorius, Lat.]
That, which helps.

ADJUTRIX. n. s. [Lat.] She, who helps.

ADJUVANT. adj. [adjuvans, Lat.]
Helpful; useful.

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

ADJUDICATION. n. s. [See MEASURE.
The adjustment of proportions; the act or practice of measuring according to rule.

ADJUCTION. n. s. [admimentum, Lat.]
The act, or practice, of measuring out any thing.

ADJUCTION. n. s. [adminiculum, Lat.]
Help; support; furthermore.

To ADMINISTER. v. a. [administre, Lat.]
1. To give; to afford; to supply.
2. To act, as the minister or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with some hint of subordination; as, to administer the government.

For forms of government let fools content; Whatever is best administered, is best. Pope.
ADM

4. To administer the sacraments, to dispense them.

Have not they the old popular custom of administering the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist with wafer cakes?—Hooker.

5. To administer an oath; to propose or require an oath authoritatively; to tender an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heaven to keep the oath that we administer.—Shakespeare.

6. To administer physic; to give physic, as it is wanted.

I was carried on men's shoulders administering physic and phlogiston. —Rafael Wolfe.

7. To administer to; to contribute; to bring supplies.

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wondening fall; and administers to the pleasure as well as the plenty of the place. —Spectator.

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law. See Administrator.

Nelson's order was never performed, because the executors durst not administer. —Arbuthnot and Pope.

To ADMINISTRATE. v. a. [administro, Lat.] To exhibit; to give as physic. Not in use.

They have the same effects in medicine, when inwardly administered to animal bodies. —Woodward.

ADMINISTRATION. n. s. [adminis-tratio, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the public affairs; dispensing the laws.

He then did use the person of his father. —The image of his power lay then in me. —And in th' administration of his law, While I was busy for the commonwealth, Your highness pleased to forget my place. —Shakespeare.

In the short time of his administration, he shone so powerfully upon me; that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. —Dryden.

2. The active or executive part of government.

It may pass for a maxim in state, that the administration cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. —Simpson.

Collectively; those, to whom the care of public affairs is committed; as, The administration has been opposed in parliament.

4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation. There is, in sacraments, to be observed their force, and their form of administration. —Hooker.

By the universal administration of grace (begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest of the world's end) all types, that darkened this faith, are enlightened. —Brand's Sermon.

ADMINISTRATIVE. adj. [from administrate.] That, which administers; that by which any one administers. —Adminstrator.

ADMINISTRATOR. n. s. [administrator, Lat.]

1. It is properly taken for him, that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the ordinary; and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him therefor. —Cowper.

He was wondrous diligent to enquire and observe, what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Castile; and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as administrator to his daughter. —Bacon's Henry VII.

2. He, that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conscience bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of Christians or otherwise, since it is a most plain command; whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a settled administrator. —Hutcheson.

3. He, that conducts the government.

The residence of the prince, or chief administrator of the civil power. —Swift.

ADMINISTRATRIX. n. s. [Lat., from administrare, to administer.] The office of administrator.

ADMIRABILITY. n. s. [admirabilis, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable.

Dict. Admisible. adj. [admirabilis, Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder: always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more admirable is his praise, that he will not hurt. —Sidney.

God was with them in all their afflictions; and at length, by working their admirable deliverance, did testify that they served him not in vain. —Hooker.

What admirable things occur, in the remains of several other philosophers! Short, I confess, of the rules of Christianity, but generally above the lives of Christians. —South's Sermons.

You can at most, to an indifferent lover's praise pretend; But you would spoil an admirable friend. —Dryden.

ADMIRABILITY. n. s. [from admirable.] The quality of being admirable; the power of raising wonder.

As to raise wonder, in an admirable manner.

The theatre is the most spacious, of any I ever saw; and so admirably well contrived, that, from the very depth of the stage, the lowest sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whispering place; and yet, raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing (like the invisible) to cause the least confusion. —Addison.

ADMIRAL. n. s. [amiral, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magistrate, that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes (as well civil as criminal) belonging to the sea.

Cowper.

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He also, in battle at sea, overthrew Rodericus Botandas, admiral of Spain; in which fight, the admiral with his son were both slain, and seven of his gallies taken. —Knapton.

Make the sea shine with gallantry, and all the English youth flock to their admiral. —Waller.

3. The ship, which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The admiral galley, wherein the emperor himself was, by great mischance struck upon a sand. —Knapton.

ADMIRALSHIP. n. s. [from admiral.] The office or power of an admiral.

ADMIRALTY. n. s. [admirallet, Fr.] The power or officers appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION. n. s. [admiratio, Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indeed with human voice and human sense, Reasoning to admiration. —Milton.

The passions always move, and therefore (consequently) please; for, without motion, there can be no delight; which cannot be considered, but as an active passion. When we view those elevated ideas of nature, the result of that view is admiration, which is always the cause of pleasure. —Dryden.

There is a pleasure in admiration; and that is, that we are properly called admirers when we discover a great deal in an object, which we understand to be excellent; and yet we see (we know not how much) more beyond that, which our understandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. —Tilottam.

2. It is taken sometimes in a bad sense, though generally in a good.

Your boldness I with admiration see, And hope had you, to gain a queen like me? Because a hero forced me once away, Am I thought fit to be a second prey? —Dryden.

To ADMIRE. v. a. [amiro, Lat. admirer, Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder, generally in a good sense. —This here, that knowledge wonders; and there is an admiration, that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed stupidly gazing at the unwonted effect; but the philosophic passion truly admires and adores the supreme efficient. —Glanville.

2. It is sometimes used in more familiar speech, for to regard with love.

3. It is used but rarely in an ill sense.

You have dispa'nd the ninth, broke the good meeting. —With most admir'd disorder. —Shakespeare.

To ADMIRE. v. n. To wonder; sometimes with the particle at.

The eye is already so perfect, that I believe the reason of a man would easily have rested here, and admired at his own contrivance. —Rawdon the Great.

ADMIRER. n. s. [from admire.]

1. The person, that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgils nor Horaces would have gained so great reputation, had they not been the admirers and admirers of each other. —Addison.

Who most, to shun or hate mankind, pretend; Shall for a admirer, or would to be thus. —Pope.

2. In common speech, a lover.

ADMIRINGLY. adv. [from admire.] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately spoke of him admiringly and magnificently. —Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.

We may yet further admirably observe, that men usually give fleecelock, where they have not given before. —Dolly.

ADMISSIBLE. adj. [admitte, admissam, Lard.] That, which may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were admirable; yet this would not any way be inconsistent with the eternity of the divine nature and essence. —Ld's Origin of Masons.

ADMISSION. n. s. [admissio, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was also enacted that charitable law, for the admission of poor suitors without fee; whereby poor men came rather able to vex, than unable to sue. —Bacon's Henry VII.

By means of our solitaire situation, and our rare admission of strangers, we know not what world; and as we are, are ourselves unknown. —Bacon's New Atlantick.

2. The state of being admitted, now more properly.

My father saw you ill design your; And my admission shew'd his fear of you. —Dryden.
ADM

God did then exercise man's hopes with the expectations, of a better paradise, or a more intemperate admission to himself. South's Sermons.

To crave admission in your happy land. Dryden.

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All springs have some degree of heat, none evermore; not in the longest and severest frosts especially those, where there is such a site and disposition of the strata, as gives fire and easy entrance. Blackmore's Nat. Hist.

4. [In the ecclesiastical law. It is, when the patron presents a clerk to a church that is vacant; and the bishop, upon examination, admits and allows of such clerk to be fitly qualified, by saying, Admit to habilem. Ayliffe's Parergon.

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved.

To ADMIT. v. a. [admitto, Lat.] To suffer to enter; to grant entrance.


To suffer to enter upon an office; in which sense the phrase of admission into a college, &c. is used.

The treasurer found it no hard matter, so far to terrify him; that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he admitted, for a sixpence, a person recommended by him. Clarendon.

3. To allow an argument or position.

Suppose, no weapon can thy valour's pride subdue; that, by force, thou may'st be won: Admit, no steel can hurt or wound thy side; And be it, heav'n hath such favour done.

This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot admit the inference. Locke.

4. To allow or grant, in general; sometimes with the particle of.

If you once admit of a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted and images raised above the life; that leads you insensibly, from your own principles, to mine. Dryden.

ADMITABLE, adj. [admitit,] The person or thing, which may be admitted. Because they have not a blander, like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a paradoxism not admissible; a falacy, that needs not the sun to scatter it. Dryden.

The clerk, who is presented, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a desecrator, and that he has orders; otherwise the bishop is not bound to admit him; for, as the law then stood, a deacon was admissible. Ayliffe's Parergon.

ADMISSION n. s. [from admit] The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which liveth should take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a solemn admission is of such necessity, that, without it, there can be no church policy. It is.

As to the admission of the weighty elastic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the vessels; it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies. John Dobson on Aliments.

2. The power or right of entering.

What, if I do line one of their hands?—tis gold, Which, rich inone, sustains the Cymbel. Surely a daily expectation at the gates is the readiest way, to gain admission into the house. South's Sermons.

There's news from Bertram; he desires admittance to the king; and cries aloud.

This day shall end our fears. Dryden.

ADM.

There are some ideas, which have admission only through experience, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. Lecky.

3. Custom or prerogative, of being admitted to great persons; a sense now out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great admission; authentic, in your place and person; generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations. Shakespeare.


Nor could the Pythagoreans give easy admission thither; for, holding that separate souls successively supplied by regions, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To ADMIT. v. a. [admitto, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined, by strong waters; or by admixture of salt, sulphur, and mercury.

The elements are no more pure, in these lower regions; and if there is any face from the admission of another, sure it is the more so, or the less so. Clavsius.

There is no way, to make a strong and vigorous powder of sulphate, without the admission of sulphur. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ADMISSION. n. s. [from admit.] The body, mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act of mingling.

Whatever acrimony or amanitiate at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the admission of another sharp bitter substance.

Harvey on Consumptions.

A mass, which to the sense appears to be nothing but mere earthy solidity, shall, to the smell or taste, discover a plentiful admixture of sulphur, alum, or some other mineral. Woodward's Nat. Hist.

To ADMONISH. v. a. [admonare, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reproose gently; to counsel against wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; with the particle of, or against; which latter is more rare: or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigue of affairs, admonished him against that unskilful piece of advice. Decoy of Petry. His of their wicked ways Shall they admonish, and before they act. The paths of righteousness. Dryden.

But, when he was admonished by his subject to descend, he came down, gently circling in the air and singing, to the ground. Dryden.

ADMONISHER n. s. [from admonish.] The person, that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild admonisher; a court satirist, fit for the gentle lines of Augustus. Dryden.

ADMONISHMENT n. s. [from admonish.] Admonition, a word, by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often used.

But yet be wary, in thy studious care.—Thy grave admonitions prevail with me. Shakespeare, Henry V. p. 1.

To th' infinitely Great we owe Immortal thanks; and his admonishment Receive, with solemn purpose to observe Impeccably his sovereign will, the end Of what we are. Milton.

ADMONITION. n. s. [admonitio, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof.

They must give our teachers leave, for the saving of souls, to intermingle sometimes with other more necessary things, admonition concerning their own imperfections.

From this admonition they took only occasion, to redouble their fault, and to sleep again; so that upon a second and third admonition, they had nothing to plead for their unreasonable drowsiness. South's Sermons.

ADMONITONER. n. s. [from admonition.] A liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

Albeit the admonitioner did seem at first, to like no prescript form of prayer at all; but thought it the best, that their minister should always be left to liberty to pray, for their own discretion did serve; their defender, and his associates, have sitten proposed to the world a form as themselves did like. Hooker.

ADMONITORY. adj. [admonitorius, Lat.] That, which admonishes.

The sentence of reason is either mandatory, showing what must be done; or else permissive, showing what may be done. Locke.

ADMURMERATION. n. s [admurmarus, Lat.] The act of murmuring or whispering to another.

Diet.

To ADVERSE. v. a. [adversare, Lat.] To bring one thing against another. A word not in use.

If, unto the powder of lead or iron, we advance the nether pole of the lodestone; the powders, or small dividers, will erect and confine themselves to it. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ADO. n. s. [from the verb to do, with the French affairs, de and faire.

1. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Cato upon his prisoner; whom, with many ado, he kept alive; the Italians being unwillingly cruel. Sidney. They moved, and in the end perambled (with much ado) be held many parliaments, wherein sundry laws were made. Sir John Davies.

With much ado, he partly kept awake; Not suffering all his eyes, repose to take. Dryden.

2. Bustle; tumult; hubbub; sometimes with the particle about.

Let's follow, to see the end of this ado. Shakespeare.

All this ado, about Adam's fatherhood and the greatness of his power, helps nothing to establish the power of those who govern. Locke.

3. It has a light and ludicrous sense, implying more tumult and show of business, than the affair is worth: in this sense it is of late generally used.

It made no more ado, but took all their seven points in my target, thus:—Shakespeare, Henry IV.

We'll keep no great ado:—a friend or two. It may be thought, we held him carelessly. Being our kinsman, if we reveal much. Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

This ado, without any more ado, it's time to go to breakfast; can't live upon dialogues. L'Estrange.

ADOLESCENCE. n. s. [adolescentia, Lat.] The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty: more largely, that part of life, in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature; if we believe Josephus, who places him in the last adolescence, and makes him twenty-twelve, or older, according to Brown.

The sons must have a tedious time of childhood and adolescence, before they can either themselves
ADO

She held the very garment of Posthumus in more respect, than any noble and natural person, together with the adornment of my qualities.

Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

ADV

Down; on the ground.

Thrice did she sink adown, in deadly sound;
And there she lie herself, with busy pain.

Dryden. Fergy Queen.

ADV

prep. Down; towards the ground; from a higher situation, towards a lower.

In this remembrance, Emily, ere day
Arose, and dress’d herself in rich array;
Fresh was the morning, and the morning fair:
Adorn her shoulders, and her feet with hair.
Dryden.

ADRE'AD. adv. [from a and dreadful; as, aside, athirst, asleep.] In a state of fear; frightened; terrified: now obsolete.

And thinking, to make all men adhere to such a one; an enemy, who would not spare nor fear, to kill so great a prince.

Dryden. Sydney.

ADrift. adv. [from a and drift, from drive.] Floating at random; as, an impulse may drive.

Then shall this mount
Of Paradise, by night of wares, be moved
Out of his place; push’d by the sudden flood
(With all his verdure spoil’d, and trees adrift)
Down the great river, to the opening gulf;
And there take root.

Milton.

ADROIT. adj. [French.] Dextrous; active; skilful.

An adroit stout fellow would sometimes destroy a whole family, with justice apparently against him, the whole time.

Shakespeare. The Merry Wives of Windsor.

ADROITNESS. n. s. [from adroit.] Dexterity; readiness; activity. Neither this word, nor adroit, seem yet completely naturalized.

ADRY. adv. [from a and dry.] Athirst; thirsty; in want of drink.

He never told any of them, that he was his humble servant, but his well-wisher; and would rather be thought a useless material, than think the king’s health when he was not adry. spectator.

ADSCRIPTIOUS. adj. [adscricitius.] That, which is taken in, to complete something else, though originally extrinsic: supplemental, additional.

ADSTRICITION. n. s. [from adstric.] The act of binding together; and applied generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

TO ADVANCE. v. a. [avancer, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local sense.

Now more, her rosy steps in the eastern clime
Advancing, soon she’d the earth with orient pearl.
Milton.

2. To raise to preeminence; to aggrandize.

He hath been ever constant, in his course of advancing me; from a private gentleman, he made me a merchant; and a merchant, a queen; and now he intends to crown my innocency, with the glory of martyrdom.

Bacon.

The declaration of the King’s Majesty, whereby the king advanced him.

Ether, s. 2.

3. To improve.

What laws can be advised more proper and effectual, to advance the nature of man to its highest perfection, than these precepts of Christianity?

Tillotson.
7. Overplus; something more, than the more lawful gain.

We owe thee none; within this wall of flesh, is there a soul, cometh thee her creditor.

And, with advantage, means to pay thy love.
Shakespeare.


3. Preference, on one side of the comparison.

Much more should the consideration of this party appear wise, and our ordinary calamities; especially, if we consider this example with this advantage; that though his sufferings were really undeserved to himself but for us, yet he bore them patiently.

Tillotson.

To ADVANCE. r. a. [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey, what I set down, to thy lady; it shall advantage more, than ever the bearing of letter did.
Shakespeare.

The trial hath endan"g'rd thee no way; Rather more honour left, and more esteem:
Methought advantage'd, missing what I aimed.

Swift.

The great business of the senses being, to make us take notice of what hurts or advant'ges the body; it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas.
Locke.

We should have pursued some other way, more effectual, for discovering the common enemy, and advant'ging ourselves. Swift.

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground to.

The stoic (that philosoph'd, the souls of wise men dwell about the moon, and those of fools were buried about the earth) advant'ged the c.o.r.e. of this effect. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To ennable it with the spirit, that inspires the Royal Society, were to advant'ge it in one of the best capacities, in which it is improvable.
Glorieux's Sepulchre Scientific.

ADVANTAGEABLE. adj. [from advantage.] Profitable; convenient; gainful.

As it is advantag'able to a physician, to be called to the cure of a declining disease; so it is for a command'r, to suppress a sedition which has passed the height.
Sir J. Houmard.

ADVANTAGE. adj. [from To advantage.] Possessed of advantages; commodiously situated or disposed.

In the most advantaged temper, this disposition is but comparative; whereas, the most of men labour under disadvantages, which nothing can rid them of.
Glanville.

ADVANTAGE GROUND. n. s. Ground, that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the advantage-ground before; from the time of his promotion to the archbishopric, provoked or underwrought the envy, and reproach, and malice, of men of all qualities and conditions; who agreed in nothing else.
Clarendon.

ADVANTAGEOUS. adj. [avantageux, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; useful; opportune; convenient.

The time of sickness or affliction is, like the coil of the day to Adams, a season of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very advan"g'us opportunity of begetting or renewing spiritual life, that may be, etc.
Hammond.

Here perhaps Some advantageous act may be achiev'd, that will do good; or may be advan"g'ous to a man's self, who is otherwise advan"g'ous to him.
Browne. S. P. B. He.

To waste his whole creation, or possess All as our own.
Milton.
ADVENT

2. It is used, with relation to persons; and followed, by to.

Since everyone paints himself in his own works, 'tis advantageous to him to know himself; to the end, that he may cultivate those talents, which make him really to be his audience. Bacon.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, adv. [from advantage] Conveniently; opportunity; profitably.

It was advantageously situated; there being an easy access from it to London, by sea. Abrahall.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS, n. s. [from advantageous] Quality of being advantageous; usefulness; convenience.

The last property which qualifies God for the fittest object of our Love, is the advantageousness of his to us, both in the present and the future life. Boyle's Seraphic Life.

To ADVENT. v. n. [advenio, Lat.] To Accord to something; to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded.

A cause, considered in Judicature, is stilled an accidental event or incident of any sort said to be, whatever adverse to the act itself already substantiated. Dictionary.

ADVENT, n. s. [from adventus; that is, adventus Redemptoris.] The name of one of the holy seasons, signifying the coming; that is, the coming of our Saviour: which is made the subject of our devotion, during the four weeks before Christmas. Common Prayer.

ADVENTURE, n. [from adventus, adventure.] Adveniturn; that is, which is extrinsically added; that, which comes from outward causes: a word scarcely in use.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true; that, the proportion of the adventure be greater than the natural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissolution or notable alteration. Bacon.

ADVENTUROUS, adj. [adventurus, Lat.] That, which advenit; accidental; superabundant; extrinsically added, not essentially inherent.

Diseases of continuance get an adventitious strength from custom, besides their material cause from the humours. Bacon.

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others adventitious: yet such changes of colours, from whatsoever cause they proceed, may be properly taken in. Boyle.

If his blood boil, and the adventure fire, (Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines) require To temper and alay the burning heat; Waters are brought, which by digestion get

New clothes. Boyle.

In the same kind, of all the many sorts reckoned up by the sublimest heads, there are not above three or four that are original; their diversities, as to lustre, colour, and hardness, arising from the different adveniturn of other adventitious minerals. Woodward.

ADVENTIVE. n. s. [from adventro, Lat.] The thing, or person, that comes from without: a word not now in use.

ADVENTURER. n. s. [from adventurer, advenire.]

1. He, that is inclined to adventure; and, consequently, bold, daring, courageous.

As at land and sea, in many a doubtful fight. Was never known a more adventurous knight; Who often drew his sword, and always for the right. Dryden.

2. Applied to things; that, which is full of hazard; which requires courage; dangerous.

But I've already told you too long; Nor dare attempt a more adventurous song; My humble verse demands a softer theme. Addison.

ADVENTURERS. n. s. After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and so would this be, if he dare steal any thing adventurously. Shakespeare's Henry V.

ADVENTURESOME, adv. [from adventure.] The same, with adventurous; a low word, scarcely used in writing.

ADVENTURENSNESS, n. s. [from adventuresome.] The quality of being adventurous.

ADVERB. n. s. [adverbium, Lat.] A word, joined to a verb or adjective; and solely applied, to the use of qualifying and restricting the latitude of their signification, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as, of quality, manner, degree.

Chakre's Latin Grammar. Thus we say, he runs swiftly; the bird flies ely; he lives virtuously.

ADVERBIAL, adv. [adverbialiter, Lat.] That, which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

ADVERBially, adv. [adverbialiter, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think, age was joined adverbially with haunt; did Virgil make use of so equivocal a syntax?: Addison.

ADVERSABLE, adj. [from adverse.] Contrary to; opposite to. Dict.

ADVERSARIA. n. s. [Lat. A book, as it should seem, in which Debtor and Creditor were set in opposition.] A common-place; a book to note in.

These parchments are supposed to have been St. Paul's adversaria. Bull's Sermons.

ADVERSARY. n. s. [adversarius, Lat.] An opponent; antagonist; enemy; generally applied to those, that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as, controversists or litigants: sometimes, to an opponent in single combat. It may sometimes imply an open profession of enmity; as we say, a secret enmy is worse than an open adversary.

Yet am I noble, as the adversary came to court e. Shak's King Lear.

Those rites and ceremonies of the Church therefore (which are the self-same now, that they were, when holy and virtuous men maintained them, against profane and deriding adversaries) her own children have in derision. Hooker.

Mean while th' adversary of God and man, Satan, with thoughts inflamed of highest design, Puts on swift wings. Milton.

An adversary makes a stricter search in us, as it were; every flaw and imperfection in our tempers; a friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes. Addison.

ADVERSAIVE, adj. [adversativus, Lat.] A term of grammar, applied to a word, which makes some opposition or variety; as, in his sentence; This diamond is evident, but it is rough; but is an adversative conjunction.
ADVERSES. adj. [adversus, Lat.]  
In prose, it has now the accent on the first syllable; in verse, it is accentuated on the first by Shakespeare; or, on the last, by Dryden; on the first, by Roscommon.

1. Acting with contrary directions; as, two bodies in collision.
2. Figuratively; contrary to the wish or desire; hence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is opposed to prosperous.
3. Personally opponent; the person, that counteracts another, or contests any thing.

The cause of our sorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this sense, it may have a plural.

Let me embrace these sour adversities; for wise men say, it is the wisest course. Shakespeare, Henry VI.

The state of unhappiness; misery.

Considering the difference itself from all adversity, we use not to say, ‘Men are in adversity, whensoever they feel any small hindrance of their welfare in this world; but, when some notable affliction o’er them, some great calamity or trouble, befall them. Hooker.

Sweet are the uses of adversity; which, like the toad, ugly and venomous, Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. Shakespeare.

A remembrance of the great use he had made of prosperity, contributed to support his mind under the heavy weight of adversity, which then lay upon him. Aytaby.

ADVERSELY. adv. [from adverse] In an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath: if the drink you give me, touch my palate adversely; I make a crooked face at it. Shakespeare.

To ADVERT. n. v. [advert, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to observe: with the particle to, before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable, at once to advert to more than one thing; a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vast bodies, will afford matter of admiration.

Now to the universal whole advert: the earth regarded, as of that whole a part;
ADV

You wereadvis'd, his flesh was capable
Of wounds and scars; and that his forward spirit
Would lift him, where most trade of lesser rang:
Shakespeare.
Such discourse bring on;
As may advise, his happy state;
Happiness in his power, left free to will.
Par. Last.
A posting messenger, dispatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop advis'd their aged prince.
Drayton's Eneid.

TO ADVISE. t. n.
1. To consult: with the particle with before the person consulted; as, he advis'd with his companions.
2. To consider; to deliberate.

Advice, if this be worth Attempting; or to sit in darkness here.
Hitching vain empires.
Milton's Par. Lost. b. ii.

ADvised. participial adj. [from advise.]
1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise.

Let his travel appear, rather in his discourse, than in his apparel or gesture: and, in his discourse, let him better advise in his answers, than forward to tell stories.
Haroon's Essays.
Th' Almighty Father, where he sits
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of heaven's secular reign;
Consulting on the sum of things foreseen,
This tumult (and permitted all) advis'd.
Paradise Lost. b. vi.

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpose; acted with design.

By that, which we work naturally (as, when we breathe, sleep, and move) we set forth the glory of God, as natural agents do; albeit we have no express purpose, to make that our end nor any advised determination, therein to follow a law.
Hooker, b. i. p. 49.
In my school-days, when I had lost some shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight,
The self-same way, with more advised watch,
To find the other forth; by ventilating both,
I lost both.
Shakespeare, Sketch of Venice.

ADvisedly. adv. [from advised.]
Soberly; heedfully; deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently.

This book, advisedly read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do more good, than three years traveling abroad.

Surprise may be made by moving things, when the party is a haste; and cannot stay, to consider advisedly of that which is moved.

Thou stillest second thoughts (by all allowed the best) a release; and accuses constancy of mischief, in what is natural, and advisedly undertaken.
Sir John Suckling.

ADvisedness. n. s. [from advised.]
Delegation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modestly tender their thoughts to the consideration of those, that are in authority; to whose care it belongeth, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all just adviseliness and undeliberation, to the judgment in our favor.

ADVICEMENT. n. s. [advisement.]
1. Counsel; information.
Mote I were,
What strange adventure do ye now pursue?
Perhaps my succour, or advisement were.
Mote steal thou, nameless, fairy-shaped Queen.
I will, according to your advisement, declare the evil, which seem most hurtful.

2. It is taken likewise, in old writers, for prudence and circumvention. It is now, in both cases, antiquated.

ADVISER. n. s. [from advise.]
The person, that advises, or gives counsel; a counsellor.

ADU

Here, free from court compliances, he walks;
And with himself, if not with his keeper, Falder.
They never fail of most their artful and indestructible address, to silence this importunate adviser, whose severity aves their lives.
Roger's Sermons.

ADUlation. n. s. [adulation, Fr. adulation, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment.
O be sick, great Greatness!
And bid thy creature,
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation? Shakespeare, Henry VI.
They, who flattered him most before; mentioned
him now with the greatest bitterness; without imputing the least crime to him, committed since the time of that exalted adulation; or that was then so much known to us, as it is to be now.
Clarendon.

ADulator. n. s. [adulator, Lat.]
A flatterer.

ADulatory. adj. [adulatory, Lat.]
Flattering; full of compliments.

ADULT. adj. [adultus, Lat.]
Grown up; past the age of infancy and weakness.

They would appear less able to approve themselves, not only to the censor, but even to the catechist, in their adult age; than they were, in their minority; as having scarce ever thought of the principles of their religion, since they ceased the innocent exercise of youth.
The earth (by these applauding schools 'tis said)
This single crop of men and women bring;
Who grown adult, so chance (it seems) envious,
Did, male and female, propagate their kind.
Blackmore.

ADULT. n. s. A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength; sometimes, full grown.

word used chiefly by medicinal writers.
The depression of the brain, without a fracture, can but seldom occur; and then it happens to children, whose bones are more pliable and soft, than those of adults.
Sharpe's Surgery.

ADULTERANCE. n. s. [from adultery.]
The state of being adulterous; or of committing adultery.

That incestuous, that adulterate beast.
Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

ADULTERATION. n. s. [from adultery.]
The quality or state, of being adulterate or counterfeited.

ADULTERATION. n. s. [from adultery.]
The act of adulterating or corrupting, by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound pass for the rich metal simple, is an adulteration or counterfeiting; but if it be done knowingly, and without disguising, it may be a great saving of the richer metal.
Bacon's Natural History, No. 190.

The state of being adulterated or contaminated.
Such transmutations are like the adulteration of the noblest wines; where something of the colour, spirit, and flavour, will remain. Fellows on the Chances.

ADULTERER. n. s. [adulter, Lat.]
The person guilty of adultery.

With what impudence must the name proceed The wife, by her procuring husband sold; For, tho' the law inakes him th' adulterer's deed Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed.
Drayton's Journal.

ADULTERESS. n. s. [from adulter.] A woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when she was asked, What was the punishment for adulterous? There are no such things here. Government of the Tongue, § 5.
Helen's rich attire,
From Argo by the landad adulteress brought:
With golden flow'res and winding foliage wound.
Drayton's Aigle.

ADULTERINE. n. s. [adulterine, Fr. adulterin., Lat.] A child born of an adulteress: a term of canon law.

ADULTEROUS. adj. [adulter, Lat.]
Guilty of adultery.
The adulterous Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off;
And gives his potent regiment to a trull.
That were against us, Government and Sleep.
An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is reparable; and to make provision for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate.

Think on whose faith th' adulterous youth rely'd; Who promis'd, who procured the Spartan bride.
Drayton's Jovisian.

ADULTERY. n. s. [adulterum, Lat.]
The act, of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy domestic griefs at home be left;
The wife's adulter, with the servant's theft;
And (the most rackling thought that can intrude) Forget false friends, and their ingratitude.
Drayton's Journal.

ADUMBRANT. adj. [from adumbrate.]
That, which gives a slight resemblance.

To ADUMBRATE, v. a. [from adumbrate.]
To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance, like that, which shields afford of the bodies which they represent.

Heaven is designed for our refuge. Shaks. Art, as well as rescue; and therefore is adumbrated by all those positive excellencies, which can endear or recommend.
Deevey in Poets.
ADVERB

ADVERBATION. n.s. [from adverberate.] 1. The act of adverbating, or giving a slight and imperfect representation. To make some adverbation of that of we mean; it is rather an impulsion or contusion of the air, that an elision or section of the same. Bacon's Advancement, p. 167.

2. The slight and imperfect representation of a thing; a faint sketch.

The observers view but the backside of the hangings; the right one is on the other side the corner, and the edge is, but little pleased ends; at last, a most confused adverbation. Glosses in Scipion's Scientifics.

Those of the first sort have some adverbation of the rational nature; as vegetables have of the sensibility. Hale's Origin.

ADUATION. n.s. [from ad and nus, Lat.] The state, of being united; union, a word of little use. When by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water, are supposed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cause any real union or aduation; but, only hardening the aqueous parts of the earth, and the other bodies, being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not really united. Bp.

ADUANCY. n.s. [advenitas, Lat.] Crookedness; flexure inwards; hooked.

There can be no question, but the aduancy of the puppies and beaks of the hawks, is the cause of the great and habitual humbleness of those animals. Aduance and Vexation, Sept.

ADUQUE. adj. [aduenus, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards; hooked.

The birds, that are speakers, are parrots, pies, Jays, daws, and ravens; of which, parrots have an aduquum bill, but the rest not. Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 239.

ADVOCATION. n.s. [from advocate.] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology; a word in little use.

If any there are, who are of opinion, that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall; they shall not want herein the appliance or advocation of Satan. Broun's Wonders, b. 1.

ADVOCATE. n.s. [advocatus, Lat.] 1. He that pleads the cause of another, in a court of judicature.

An advocate (a very eminent import of the word) is that person, who has the pleading and management of a judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, an advocate is not a pleading advocate, who is in the passion of the cause; and is often, in Latin, termed togatus, and in English, a person of the long robe. Bp. Adovitus, Deputto, and Yagers Hour.

Learn what thou ow'st thy country and thy friend; what's requisite to spare, and what to spend: Learn this; and, after, envy not the store. Of the great'st advocate, that grinds the poor. Dryden, Persian.

2. He, that pleads any cause, in whatever manner a cause, as a controversialist or vindicator. If she dare trust me with her little babe, I'll shew the King; and undertake to make her advocate to the lowest. Shakespeare.

Of the several forms of government, that have been or are in the world; that cause seems commonly the better, that has the better advocate, or is advantaged by fischer experience. Temple, Idylls.

3. It is used with the particle for, before the person or thing, in whose favour the plea is offered. Goes to all living worth, except your own; And advocates, for folly dead and gone.

4. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

AER.

AER. n.s. See Addice.

Al, or Ae. A diphthong, of very frequent use in the Latin language; which seems not, properly to have any place in the English; since the $c$ of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to $c$ simple; to which, in words frequently occurring, the $e$ of the Romans is (in the same manner) altered; as in equa$, equa\textsuperscript{r}, equa$, etc., the Romans.

ELOGUE. n.s. [written instead of Eclogue, from a mistaken etymology.] A pastoral; a dialogue in verse, between goat-herds.

Which moved him rather, in eclogues otherwise to write; doubting perhaps his ability, which he little needed, or minding to furnish our tongue with this kind, where it faulted. Sprauer's Past.

EGLIOPS. n.s. [a'glws, Gr. signifying goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.] A tumour or swelling in the outer corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper. Quincy.

Eglips is a tuberue, in the inner canthi of the eye. Wi's. Surgery.

EGYPTIACUM. n.s. An ingredient, consisting only of honey, verdigrise, and vinegar. Quincy.

EL, or EAL, or AL. [in compound names, as παξ in the Greek compounds signifies all, or altogether. So Ελων is a complete conqueror. Albert, all, illustrious; Aldred, altogether reverend; Alfred, altogether peaceful. To these Panmackius, Paneratius, Pamphilus, &c. do in some measure answer.

Gibson's Camden.

ELF. [which, according to various dialects, is pronounced ulf, wolph, halph, halph, helph, and, at this day, help] implies assistance. So Ελφιεν is victorius; and Ελφελδ, an auxiliary governor: Ελφίς, a lender of assistance; with which Boetius, Symmachus, Epicurus, &c. bear a plain analogy.

Gibson's Camden.

ENIGMA. See Enigma.

ÆRIAL adj. [æirius, Lat.] 1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it.

The thunder, when to roll
With terror thr'o the dark aerial ball. Par. Lost.

From all, that can with fins or feathers fly, Thro' the aerial or the wat'ry sky. Prior.

I gathered the thickness of the air, or aerial interval, of the glasses at that ring. Newton's Optics.

Vegetables abound more with aerial particles, than animal substances. Arbuthnot on Aliment.

2. Produced by the air.

The gills of heav'n's my following song purses; Aerial honey, and ambarial dews. Dry. Vir. Georg.

3. Inhabiting the air.

Where those immortal shapes
Of bright aerial spirits live inspired,
In the cloud and the stormy region aere, Par. Reg. Aerial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies. Locke.

4. Placed in the air.

Here I subterraneous works and cities see; There townes aereial, on the waving tree. Pope's Essay on Man.

5. High; elevated in situation, and therefore in the air.
Affability. n.s. [affabilité, Fr. affabilité, Lat. See Affable.] The quality of being affable; easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. It is commonly used of superiors. Hearing of her beauty and her wit, her affability and bashful modesty, her round and quiet behaviour, was so pleasing to all.

Affect. v.t. [affecter, Fr. efficier, affectum, Lat.] 1. To act upon; to produce effects, in any other thing. The sun had first its precept, so to move, so shine; and under its influence the cold and heat, the day and night, order themselves to its will.

Affectation. n. The spring of all actions; the species of causation; the potentiality of moving the soul; the native force of consciences. 

Affair. n. [affaire, Fr. Affaire.] 1. Something that is of importance, or of moment; a cause, matter, event. 

Affaire. adv. [from a for far, and far.] See Far. 

1. At a great distance. 
So shaken, as we are, so wan with care; 
Find we a time for frigging peace, to pant; 
And breathing short-winded accents of new broils, 
To be commended in storms of fortune. 
Shakespeare, Henry II. 

2. To or from a great distance. 
How hast thou fastened to relieve his body, 
Dismiss'd his burdens, and kept his soul afloat? 
The pride of warrior's, and the pomp of war. 
Dryden.

3. From afar; from a distant place. 
The rough Vulturius, furious in its course, 
With rapid streams divides the fruitful ground, 
And from afar in hollow murmurs sounds.
Addison on Italy.

4. A far off; remotely distant. 
Much suspecting his secret ends, he entertain'd a treaty of peace with France, but secretly and afar off, and to be governed as occasions should vary. 
Sir John Hayward.

Affaired. participal adj. [from to fear, to for fright, with a redundant.] 
1. Frightened; terrified. 
He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard; 
And from his wide-dowering open seat 
A flakes of fire, that flashing in his heart, 
him all amaz'd, and almost made effect. 
F. Qu.

2. To tell me, I'll, art thou not horribly aghast? 
Thou being their apparent, could the world pick thee out three such enemies again.
Shakespeare, Henry IV.

3. To be so much feared, and make Love or me affect. 
Ben Johnson's Underwood.

Affair. n. [Lat.] The south-west wind. 
With adverse blast upturns them from the south, 
Notus and after, black with thunderous clouds. 
 Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.

As authors describe it; without other symptoms or effects joined to it. 

Argumentative. n. [Affirratorius, Fr. affectif, affectual, Lat.] 1. To act upon; to produce effects, in any other thing. The sun had first its precept, so to move, so shine; and under its influence the cold and heat, the day and night, order themselves to its will.

Affectus. n.s. [from the verb affect.] 
1. Afection; passion; sensation. 
It seems then, that nature have a sympathy with the heart, so the arts have a sympathy with the heart, and they see, the affects and passions of the heart and spirits are by the dissort by the pulse. 

2. Quality; circumstance. 
And it difficult to make one single ulcer,
AFFECTION. n.s. [affectation, Lat.]

1. Fondness; high degree of liking; commonly with some degree of culpability.

2. An artificial show; an elaborate appearance; a false pretence.

It has been (from age to age) an affection, to love the pleasure of solitude, among those, who cannot possibly be supposed qualified for passing life in that manner. Spectator, No. 355.

AFFECTED. participial adj. [from affect.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally disposed or inclined.

2. Studied with overmuch care, or with hypocritical appearance.

3. In a personal sense, full of affection; as, an affected lady.

AFFECTEDLY. adv. [from affected.]

1. In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance than reality.

Perhaps they are affectedly ignorant: they are so willing, 'twould be true, that they have not attempted to examine it.

Government of the Tongue, § 5.

Some indeed have been so affectedly vain, as to counterfeit immortality; and have stolen their death, in hopes to be esteemed immortal.

Brown's Tale of Errors, b. vi. c. 10.

By talking so familiarly of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, to tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or affectedly ignorant of our condition.

Suffi.

2. Studiously; with labouring intention.

Some people declare, concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting men's manners; as if they were designed, and affectedly chosen, for that purpose.

Dean of Peter.

AFFECTEDNESS. n.s. [from affected.]

The quality, of being affected, or of making false appearances.

AFFECTION. n.s. [affection, Fr. affection.] Lat.

1. The state of being affected by any cause or agent. This general sense is little in use.

Some men there are, love not a gaping pig; some, that are mad, if they behold a cat; and others, when the big-pipe rings, they, nose, cannot contain their urine for affection.

Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.

2. Passion of any kind.

Then gan the Palmer thus: most wretched man, That to affection does the bridle lend; In their beginning they are weak and wan, But soon through sufferance grow to fine and fair.

Fairy Queen.

Impute it to my late solitary life, which is prone to affections.

Sidney, b. I.

AFFECTION. n.s. [affection, Fr. affection.]

1. Full of affection; strongly moved; warm; zealously.

In their love of God, and desire to please him, men can never be too affectionate; and it is as true, that, in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate.

Sprat's Sermons.

2. Strongly inclined to; disposed to; with the particle to.

As for the parliament, it presently took fire; being affectionate of old, to the war of France.

Bacon's Henry VIII.

3. Fond; tender.

He found me sitting, beholding this picture, I know not how with how affectionate countenance; but, I am sure, with a most affectionate mind.

Sidney.

Affectious; and, undesiring, bear The most delicious morsel to their young.

Thom. Spr. Sermons.

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect, on all this affectionate care of Providence for our happiness; with what wonder must we observe the little effect it has on men!

Roger's Sermons.

AFFECTIONATELY. adv. [from affectionate.]

In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFECTIONATENESS. n.s. [from affectionate.]

The quality or state, of being affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good will; benevolence.

AFFECTIONED. adj. [from affectioned.]

1. Affected; conceited. This sense is now obsolete.

An affectioned ass, that cons state without book, and utters it by great swallows.

Shakesp. Twelfth Night.

2. Inclined; mentally disposed.

Be kindly affectioned one to another. Rom. xi. 10.

AFFECTIOUSLY. adv. [from affect.] In an affecting manner.

AFFECTIVE. adj. [from affect.] That, which affects; that, which strongly touches. It is generally used for painful.

Pain is so uneasy a sentiment; that very little of it is enough, to corrupt every enjoyment; and the affect, God intends this variety of ungrateful and affective sentiments should have on us, is, to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears.

Rogers.

AFFECTUSOITY. n.s. [from affectus.] Passionateness.

Diet.

AFFECTUOUS. adj. [from affect.] Full of passion; as, an affectuous speech:—a word, little used.

To Affear r.a. [affect, Fr.] A law term, signifying to confirm. See To Affect.

AFFEERORS. n.s. [from affect.]

Such, as are appointed in court-leets, &c., upon oath, to mutilate such as have committed faults, arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty set down by statute.

Cowell.

AFFIANCE. n.s. [affiance, from affect, Fr.]

1. A marriage contract.
AFF

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won;
Accord of friends, consent of parents sought,
Affiance made, my happiness begun.

Fairy Queen, b. ii.

AFFAINT

2. Trust, in general; confidence; secure reliance.
The duke is virtuous, mild; and too well given,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall,—
—Ah! what's more dangerous, than this fond affection?
Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed.
Shakes. Henry VI.

3. Trust in the divine promises and protection.
To this sense it is now almost confined.
Religion receives man, into a covenant of grace;
where there is pardon reach out, to all truly penitent sinners, and assistance promised, and engaged, and bestowed, upon very easy conditions; viz. humility, prayer, and confidence in him.
Hammond’s Fundamentals.

There can be no surer way to success, than by disclaiming all confidence in ourselves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit affection.
Atterbury’s Sermons.

To AFFIANCE, v. a. [from the noun affection.

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise, to marriage.
To use (a maid, or rather widow sad)
He was affianced, long time before;
And sacred pledges he both gave and had;
False earnest knight, infamous and forsaken.
Fairy Queen.
Her should Angelo have married, was affianced to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the solennity, his brother was wretched, having in that vessel the dovec of his sister.
Shakes. Measure for Measure.

2. To give confidence.
Stranger! whom'ter art, securely rest
Affiance in my faith, a friendly guest.
Pope’s Odys.

AFFIANCER, n. s. [from affiance.]
He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.
Dict.

AFFIATION. n. s. [from affido, Lat.]
AFFIDATURE. See AFFIRED. Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.
Dict.

AFFIDAVIT. n. s. [affidavit signifies, in the language of the common law, he made oath.] A declaration upon oath.
You said, if I return’d next size in Lent,
I should be in remitter of your grace;
In the interim, my letters should take place.
Of affidavits
Donne.
Count Rechtheren should have made affidavit,
that his servants had been affianced; and then Monsieur Mesanger would have done him justice.
Spectator, No. 481.

AFFIRED. participial adj. [from the verb affy, derived from affido, Lat. Bracton using the phrase affidare mulieres. Jointed by contract; affianced.
Be we affied, and such assurance taken,
As shall with other our greenest stand.
Shakes.

AFFILIATION, n. s. [from ad and filius, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a son.
Chambers.

AFFINAGE, n. s. [affinage, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. Dict.

AFFINED, adj. [from affinis, Lat.] Jointed by affinity to another; related to another.
If partially affid, or beagled in office,
That does deliver more or less than truth,
Then art no soldier.
Shakes. Othello.

AFFINITY. n. s. [affinity, Fr. from affinis, Lat.]
1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted, by the husband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to those of the husband. It is opposed to consanguinity, or relation by birth.
In this sense it has sometimes the particle with, and sometimes to, the person to whom the relation is contracted.
They had left none alive; by the blindness of rage killing many persons, either for affinity to the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers.
Shakespeare, ii. n.
And solemn made affinity with Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh’s daughter.
1 Kings, iii. 1.
A breach was made with France itself, notwithstanding so strait an affinity, so lately accomplished; as if indeed (according to that pleasant maxims of state) kingdoms were never married.
Wotton.
2. Relation to; connexion with; resemblance to; spoken of things.
The British tongue or Welsh was in use, only in this island; having great affinity with the old Gallic.
Camden.
All things, that have affinity with the heavens, move upon the center of another, which they benefit.
Bacon, Essay xxiv.
The art of painting hath wonderful affinity with that of poetry.
Dry. Dyntaxn. Pref. Man is more distinguished by devotion than by reason; as several brute creatures discover something, like reason, though they betray not anything, that bears the least affinity to devotion.
Addison Spect. No. 201.

To AFFIRM, v. n. [affirm, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently; opposed to denies, or deny.
Yet their own authors faithfully affirm,
That the land Saliake lies in Germany,
Between the floods of Salae and of Elae.
Shakes. Henry V.

To AFFIRM, v. a.
1. To declare positively; as, to affirm a fact.
2. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment; opposed to reverse or repeal.
The house of peers hath a power of judicature in some cases, properly to examine, and then to affirm; or, if there he cause, to reverse judgments, which have been given in the court of king’s bench.
Bacon’s Advice to Sir G. Villiers.
In this sense we say, to affirm the truth.

AFFIRMATIVE. adj. [from affirm.] That, which may be affirmed.
Those attributes and conceptions, that were applicable and affirmative of him when present, are now affirmative and applicable to him though past.
Hale’s Origin of Mankind.

AFFIRMATION, n. s. [from affirm.] Confirmation; opposed to repeal.
This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in affirmation of the common law.

AFFIRMANT, n. s. [from affirm.] The person, that affirms; a declarer.
Dict.

AFFIRMATION, n. s. [affirmation, Lat.]
1. The act of affirming or declaring; opposed to negation or denial.
This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of bloody affirmation, his to be more virtuous, and less attemptable, than any of our ladies.
Shakes. Cymbeline.

2. The position affirmed.
That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation, wherein his despair is founded; and one way of removing this dismal apprehension.

AFFIX, n. s. [affix, Lat.]
A term of grammar. Something, united to the end of a word.
In the Hebrew language, the noun hath its affix to denote the present possessive or relative.
Kant’s Critique of the Pure Reason.

AFFIXION, n. s. [from affix.]
1. The act of affixing.
2. The state of being affixed.
Dict.
AFFLATION. n. s. [affló, afflātum, Lat.] The act of breathing upon anything.

Dict. AFFLICTION. v. a. [afflicto, afflictum, Lat.] 1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment. It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and afflict them: it doth not appoint, in what form and manner we ought to punish the sin of idolatry in others. Hooker, b. v. § 17. O coward conscience, how dost thou afflict me! The lights bum blue.—Is it not dead midnight? Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh. Shaksp. Rich. III. Give not over thy mind to heaviness, and afflict not thyself in thine own counsel. Eccles. xxx. 21. A father, afflicted with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child soon taken away, now honours him as a God, which was then a dead man; and delivered, to those that were under him, ceremonies and sacrifices. Wisian. A melancholy tear afflicts my eye; And my heart labours with a sudden sigh. Prior. 2. The passive (to be afflicted) has often at, before the causal noun; by is likewise proper. The matter was so afflicted, at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son; she died for grief of it. Addison, Spect.

AFFLICTEDNESS. n. s. [from afflicted.] The state of affliction, or of being afflicted; sorrowfulness: grief. AFFLICTER. n. s. [from afflicted.] The person that afflicteth.

AFFLICT. v. a. [affectum, Lat.] 1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity. To the flesh (as the apostle himself graneth) all affectum is naturally grievous; therefore nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. We'll bring you to one, that you have cause of money: I think, to repay that money, will be a bountiful affectum. Shakespeare. 2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to joy or prosperity. Besides you know, Prosperity's the very kind of love; Whose fresh complexion, and whose heart together, Affections alters. Shakespeare, Winter's Tale. Where shall we find the man, that bears affectum, Great and majestic in his griefs, like Cato? Addison, Cato. Some virtues are only seen in affection, and some in prosperity. Addison, Spectator, No. 257.

AFFLICTIVE. adj. [from afflicted.] That, which causeth affliction; painful; tormenting. They found martyrdom a duty; dressed up indeed with all, that was terrible and afflictive to human nature; yet, not at all the less a duty. South. Nor can they find, Where to retire themselves, or where appease Th' afflitive keen desire of rest; expost To winds and storms, and jaws of savage death. Philips. Restless Perserver.—On the spacious land and liquid main, Spreads slow disease, and darts affective pain. Prior.

AFFLUENCE. n. s. [affluence, Fr. affluentia, Lat.] 1. The act of flowing to any place; course. It is almost always figuratively. I shall not relate the affectum of young nobles, from hence into Spain; after the voice of our prince being there, had been unused. Watton. 2. Exuberance of riches; stream of wealth; plenty. Those degrees of fortune, which give fulness and affectum to one station, may be wanted and pruned in another. Let joy or care, let affectum or content, And the gay conscience of a life well spent, Calm e'er thought, inspir'd e'er gravity. Pope.

AFFLICTUM. adj. [affluent, Fr. affluentia, Lat.] The quality of being affluent. Dict.

AFFLICTION. n. s. [affluence.] 1. The act of flowing to some place; affectum. 2. That, which flows to another place. The cause hiercunt cannot be a supply by procreations; ergo, it must be, by new affects to Lordship, the introduction of a new being. The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by aggrandizement of one affectum to another. Harvey on Consumptions. An animal, that must live still, receives the affectum of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it. Locke.

AFFLUXION. n. s. [affluorium, Lat.] 1. The act of flowing to a particular place. 2. That, which flows from one place to another. An inflammation; either simple, consisting of an hot and anguishing affectum; or else denominated: from other humours, and genere, or from the predominance of melancholy, sanguine, or choler. Browne's Virgin Errors.

To AFFORD. v. a. [offer, offerer, Fr.] 1. To yield or produce; as, the soil afford gins; the trees afford fruits. This seems to be the primitive significiation. 2. To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good sense, and sometimes in a bad, but less properly. So soon as Mammon then arriv'd, the door To him did open, and afforded way. Fairy Queen. This is the conclusion of all good men, not what his ubiquity affordeth continual comfort and security; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it affordeth despair and redundant calamity. Brown's Virgin Errors.

To be able to sell. It is used always, with reference to some certain price; as, I can afford this for less than the other. They fill their magazines, in times of the greatest plenty, that so they may afford cheaper, and increase the public revenue, at a small expense of its members. Addison on Italy. 4. To be able to bear capacities; as, traders can afford more finery in peace than war.

The same errors run through all families; where there is wealth enough to afford, that their sons may be good for nothing. Macaulay, The Modern Education.

To AFFOREST. v. a. [afforestare, Lat.] To turn ground into forest. It appeareth, by Charts of Forester, that he afforested many woods and wastes, to the grievance of the subject, which by that law were disafforested. The Foresoresters, and much extended the rigour of the forest laws. Hale's Common Law of England.

To AFFRANCHISE. v. a. [affrancher, Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRAY. v. a. [affragor, or effragor, Fr.] which Menage derives from affragar; perhaps it comes from frugius. To fright; to terrify; to strike with fear. This word is not now in use. The same to wight he never would disclose; But when as monsters huge he would disman, Or shun the uncouth injuries of fear, Or when the flying heavens would affray. Fairy Queen.

AFFRAY, or AFFRAIMENT. n. s. [from the verb.] 1. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others; a law term. A battle; in this sense it is written fray.

2. Tumult; confusion; out of use. Let the night be calm and quiet, Without tempestuous storms or bad affray. Spencer.

AFFRICATION. n. s. [affricatio, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another. I have divers times observed, in wearing silver-hilted swords, that, if they rubbed upon my coat, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the affraction would quickly blacken them: and, consequently hereunto, I have found pens blacked almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a silver case. Boyle.

To AFFRONT. v. a. [See Fright.] To affect with fear; to terrify. It generally implies a sudden impression of fear. Thy name affrights me, in whose sound is death. Shakespeare, Henry VI. Godlike his courage seemed; whom no delight Could sojourn, nor the face of death affright. Waller.

He, when his country (threat n'd with alarm) Requires his courage and his conquering arm, Shall more than once the Punic bands affright. Dryden's Eclog.

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with or, before the thing feared. Thou shalt not be affrighted at them; for the Lord thy God is among you. Deut. vii. 21.

3. Sometimes with the particle with, before the thing feared. As one affrighted.

He then arose. With hellish hends, or frightful appar. Fairy Queen, b. iv. cant. 5.

AFFRIT. n. s. [from the verb.] 1. Terrour; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, clothed with cloudy night, Does shew to him, the walkes in fear and sol affright. Fairy Queen.

Wide was his parish, not contracted close In streets, but here and there a straggling house; Yet still he was at hand, without request, To serve the sick, to succour the distressed; Tempting, on foot, alone, without affright, The dangers of a dark tempestuous night. Dryden's Table.
The war at hand appears with more affright, and
And rises ever more to the sight. De
g. Locke.

AFFRONTED, a. [from affront.] The person that affronts.

AFFRON'T, v. a. [affront. That, which has the quality of
affronting; contumelious.

Among words, which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others on
clean, some are affronting and reproachful; because of the secondary idea, which custom has all
folled to them. That, to which the affront is applied.

To AFFUSE. v. a. (affused, affusian, Lat.) To pour one thing upon another.

To AFFUSION (affusio, Lat.) The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the affusion of a tincture of gall, it immediate
ly became as black as ink. Sir John Haward.

To AFFY. v. a. [affir, Fr. affir, affir, muret, Braccon.] To betroth, in order to
marriage.

Wielded he thus to the flint of hell,
For daring to affy a mighty lord,
Unto the daughter of a worthless king.

Shaksper. Henry VI.

AFFIELD, adv. [from a and field. See
FIELD.] To the field.

We drove affield; and both together heard,
What time the grey fly winds her sultry horn;
Battling our blocks, with the fresh dew of night.

Milton.

AFFLE. adj. [from a and float. See
FLOAT.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit
trees, take a low tree; and bow it, and lay all his
branches afflat upon the ground, and cast earth
on them; and every twig will take root.

Bacon's Nat. History.

AFOAT. adj. [from a and float. See
FLOAT.] Borne up in the water; not sinking; in
figurative sense, within its original motion.

There is a tide, in the affairs of men;
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallow waters;
On such a full sea, are we now afloat;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures.

Shaksper. Julius Cæsar.

AFO. Take any passage of the soul of man, while it is
predominant and afoot; and, just in the critical
height of it, nick it with some lucky or unlucky
word; and you may as certainly over-rule to your
purpose, as a spark of fire, falling upon
gunpowder, will inflamibly blow it up.

Smollett.

Thee generally several hundred loads of
niter afloat: for they cut, above twenty-five
leagures up the river; and other rivers bring in
their contributions.

Adams's Diary.

AFOOT, a. [from a and foot.] 1. On foot; not on horseback.

He thought it best, to return, for that day, to a
village not far off; and, dispatching his horse in
some sort, the next day early, to come afoot thither.

Shakesp. King Lear.

AFORE, prep. [from a and fore. See
BEFORE.] 1. Not behind; as, he held the shick
afore: not in use.

2. Before; nearer in place to anything:

3. Sooner in time;

If your diligence be not speedy, I shall be ther
afore you.

Shakesp. King Lear.

AFOREHAND, adv. [from afore and
hand.] 1. In time foregone or past.

Whosoever should make light of any thing afoot
spoken or written, out of his own house a trifle
should be taken, and he be heavy to be hanged.

Shaksper. King Lear. 1. 11.

It he never drink wine afoot, he will go near to
remove his fit.


2. First in the way.

Emilia, run you to the citadel;
And tell my lord and lady, what hath hap'd:
Will you go on afoot?

Shaksper. Othello.

3. In front; in the fore part.

Approaching nigh, he reared high afoot.

His body monstrous, horrible, and vast.

AFOREGOING, participial adj. [from
afoot and going.] Going before.

AFOREHAND. adv. [from afore and
hand.] 1. By a previous provision.

Many of the particular subjects of discourse are occasional, and such as cannot afoothand be
referred to any certain account.

2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted.

For it will be said, that in the former times
whereof we have spoken, Spain was so mighty
as now it is; and England, on the other afoot
was more afoothand in all matters of power.

Bacon's Considerations on War with Spain

AFOREMENTIONED. adj. [from afoot
and mentioned.] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in
a condition to give alms or relief to those afootmen
tioned: being very near reduced themselves, to the
same miserable condition.

Adams.

AFORENAMED. adj. [from afoot and
named.] Named before.

Imitate something of circular form; in which, as
in all other afootnamed proportions, you shall
help yourself by the diameter.

Poe's Dying.

AFORESAID. adj. [from afoot and said.

It need not go for repetition, if we resume again that, which we said in the afootmentioned experi-
ment.

AFTER.

AFTER-TIME.  adv. [from after time].

In time past.

O thou, that art waxen old in wickedness! Now thy sins, which thou hast committed ofter-time, are come to light.  Susannah.

AFTER.  adj. [from the verb afford; it should therefore properly be written with ff.]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

So persevere with thee to the last, and make them afraid with thy storm.  Psalm xxxix. 15.

2. It has the particle of, before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet of death afraid, In anguish of her spirit she prayer.  Donne.

AFTER.  prep. [after, Sax.]

1. Following in place: as, he came after, and stood behind him. It is opposed to before.

What says Lord Warwick? Shall we after them?—after them! say, before them, if we can.  Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. 1.

2. In pursuit of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? After whom dost thou pursue?  After a dead dog, 1 Sam. xiv. 11.

AFTER.  adv. [from a and front].

In front; in direct opposition to the face.

These four came all afterfront, and mainly thrust at me.  Shakespeare. Henry VI.  p. 1.

AFTER-AGE.  n.s. [from after and ages].

Successive times; posterity. Of this word I have found no singular; but see not, why it might not be said, This will be done in some after-age.

Not the whole land, which the Chaldees should or might, in future time, conquer, seeing, in after-ages, they became lords of many nations.  Raleigh's History of the World.

Nor to philosophers be praise deny'd, Whose wise instructions after-ages guide.  Sir J. Denham.

What an opinion will after-ages entertain, of their religion; who bid fair for a ghist, to bring in a superstition, which their fore-fathers perished in flames to keep out.  Addison.

AFTER-ALL.  adj.

When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at last; in fine; in conclusion; upon the whole; at the most.

They have given no good proof, in asserting this extravagant principle; for which (after-all) they have no ground or colour, but a passage of words, or sentences, perverted, inconsistent to many express texts.  Atterbury's Sermons.

But after-all, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to some good old ancestors, whose works I study.  Pope on Pastoral Poetry.

AFTER-BIRTH.  n.s. [from after and birth].

The membrane, in which the birth was involved, which is brought away after; the secundine.

The excrements or degenerations, whether from a birth in blood, or out of part of the after-birth left behind, produce such virulent distempers of the blood, as make it cast out a tumour.  Women's Surgery.

AFTER-CLAP.  n.s. [from after and clap].

Unexpected events, happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's need they closely went, For fear of after-claps to prevent.  Spens. Hist. Tale.

It is commonly taken in an ill sense.

AFTER-COST.  n.s. [from after and cost].

The latter charges; the expense, incurred after the original plan is executed.

You must take care to carry off the land-floods and streams, before you attempt draining; lest your after-cost and labour prove unprofitable, and your labours be thrown away.  Addison's Husbandry.

AFTER-CROP.  n.s. [from after and crop.]

The second crop or harvest of the same year.

After-crops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle.  Pope's The Shepherd's Husbandry.

AFTER-DINNER.  n.s. [from after and dinner].

The hour passing just after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amusement.

There hast nor youth nor age. But (as it were) another appetite,  Dreaming on both.  Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.

AFTER-ENDEAVOUR.  n.s. [from after and endeavour].

Endeavours, made after the first effort or endeavour.

There is no reason why the sound of a pipe should be so little observed in their brains; which, not at first, but by their after-endevours, should produce the like sounds.  Locke.

AFTER-ENQUIRY.  n.s. [from after and enquire].

Enquiry, made after the fact committed, or after life.

You must either be directed by some, that take upon them to know; or take upon yourself that, which (I am sure) you do not know; or hump the after-enquiry, on your peril.  Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

AFTER-EYE.  n.s. [from after and eye.]

To keep one in view; to follow in view. This is not in use.

You should make me, as little as a crow, or less; ere left To after-eye him.  Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

AFTER-GAME.  n.s. [from after and game].

The scheme, which may be laid, or the expedients, which are practised, after the original design has miscarried; methods, taken after the first turn of affairs.

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and bloom slowly; nature sometimes delighting to play an after-game, as well as fortune; which had (both) their turns and tides, in course.  Hotten.  The fables of the axe-handle and the wedge serve to precaution us, not to put ourselves needlessly upon an after-game, to weigh liberty, what we say and do.  L'Estrange's Fables.

Our first design, my friend, has proved abortive; Still there remains an after-game to play.  Addison's Cato.

AFTER-HOURS.  n.s. [from after and hours].

The hours, that succeed.

So smile the heavens upon this holy set, That after-hours with sorrow chide us not.  Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.

AFTER-LIVER.  n.s. [from after and live].

He, that lives in succeeding times.

By thee may promise sent Unto myself, let after-livers know.  Sidney, b. ii.

AFTER-Love.  n.s. [from after and love].

The second or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault? If but the first, how heinous e'er it be; To win thy after-love, I pardon thee.  Shakespeare. Richard II.

AFTER-MATH.  n.s. [from after and math, and from more].

The latter math; the second crop of grass, mown in autumn.  See Aftercrop.

AFTER-MORN.  n.s. [from after and morn].

The time, from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-crowned and distressed widow, Even in the afternoon of her best days, Made price and purchase of his wan-eyed.  Shakespeare. Richard III.
AGA

AGA n. s. [from after and wrath.] Anger, when the provocation seems past.

AGA n. s. The title of a Turkish military officer.

AGAIN. adv. [agen, Sax.]

1. A second time; once more: marking the repetition of the same thing.

2. Upon the other hand: marking some opposition or contrariety.

3. Upon another part: marking a transition to some new consideration.

4. In return: noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, "his fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature again upon his fortune."


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The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the succedaneous.

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**AGA**

This mode of speaking probably had its original from the idea of making provision against, or in opposition to, a time of misfortune; but by degrees acquired a neutral sense. It sometimes has the case elliptically suppressed; as, against the time, when he comes. The like charge was given them against the time, they should come to settle themselves in the land promised unto their fathers. 

In that, and the whole covered over, with a friable cretaceous sand, from the base of a larch forest. 

**AGATY. adj.** [from agate.] Partaking of the nature of agate. 

An agaty flint was above two inches in diameter; the whole covered over, with a friable cretaceous sand, from the base of a larch forest. 

**AGAZI. r. a.** To set a gazing: as, amaze, amuse, and others. To strike with amazement; to stupey with sudden terror. The verb is now out of use. 

As so as they travelled, so they came easy. 

An armed knight toward them gallop fast. 

That seemed from some feared to fly. 

Or other grisy thing that him agaze. 

Fairy Queen. 

**AGAZED. participial adj.** [from agaze; which see.] Struck with amazement; terrified to stupidity. 

Hundreds be sent to hell; and none durst stand him. 

Here, there, and every where, every'ud be fleer: 

The French exclain'd. 'The devil was in arms!' 

All the whole army stood agaze on him. 

Shakep. Henry VI. 

**AGE. n. s.** [age, Fr. ancienneté, or age: it is deduced by Manege, from etatium, of statia, by Janius, from a, which (in the t'etonic dialects) signified long duration. 

1. Any period of time, attributed to something, as the whole or part of its duration: in this sense, we say, the age of man, the several ages of the world, the golden or iron age. 

One mon age was many parts, his life being seven ages. 

Shakep. 

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt, seventeen years; so the whole age of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years. 

Genes. xlix. 25. 

2. A succession or generation of men. 

Hence lastly springs care of posterities; for things, their kind would everlastings make: Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees, the fruit whereof another age shall take, Sir J. Davies. 

Next to the Son, 

Destin'Restorer of mankind, by whom New heav'n and earth shall to the age reive, Or down from heav'n descend, Milton's Par. Lost. 

1. No declining age. 

E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. 

Roncesvall. 

3. The time, in which any particular man, or race of men lived, or shall live; as, the age of heroes. 

No longer now the golden age appears, When patriarchs wits survived a thousand years. 

Dryden. 

4. The space of a hundred years; a secular period; a century. 

5. The latter part of life; old age; oldness. 

You see, how full of change his age is; the observation we have made of it, hath not been little: he always loved our sister must; and, with what poor judgment, he hath now cast her off! 

Shakep. King Lear. 

Boys must not have th' ambitious care of men; nor, the weak anxiety of age. 

Roncesvall. 

And on this fair feast, when all is said, the loves delighted, and the graces play'd: 

Insulting age will trace his cruel way, and leave sad marks of his destructive sway. 

Priest. 

6. Maturity; ripeness; years of discretion; full strength of life. 

A solemn admission of proverbes; all, that either, being of age, desire that admission for themselves; or that, in infancy, are by others presented to that charity of the church. 

Hammon. 

We sought our sires, not with their own content. 

Had (ere we came to age) our portion spent. 

Dryden. 

7. In law. 

In a man, the age of fourteen years is the age of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full age. 

In a woman, at seven years of age, the lord her father may distrain for aid to marry her at the age of nine years, she is dowerable; at twelve years, she is able finally to ratify and confirm her former acts, given to mankind; at fourteen, she is enabled, to receive her land into her own hands; and shall be out of ward, at the death of her parents. Before, at fifteen, she shall be out of ward; though, at the death of her ancestor, she was within the age of fourteen years; at twenty-one, she is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the age of fourteen, a spirit-less is enabled to choose his own guardian; at the age of fourteen, a man may consent to marriage. 

Cowell. 

**AGED. adj.** [from age. It makes two syllables in poetry. 

1. Old; stricken in years; applied generally, to animate beings. 

If the comparison do stand between man and man, the aged (for the most part) are best experienced, least subject to rash and unadvised passions. 

Hudson. 

Novelty is only in request: and it is as dangerous, to be aged, as any kind of course; as it is virtuous, to be constant in any undertaking. 

Shakep. Measure for Measure. 

Kindness itself to old men; and charity will prove, To raise the feeble fires of aged love. 

Prior. 

2. Old; applied to inanimate things. 

This use is rare, and commonly with some tendency to the prosopopoeia. 

The people did not more worship the images of gold and silver, than their statutes; and the same, Quintilian saith, of the aged oaks. 

Stilligast's Defence of the, in Rom. Idiot. 

**AGEDLY. adv.** [from aged.] After the manner of an aged person. 

**AGE'N. adv.** [agen, Sax.]

Again; in return. See AGAIN. 

This word is now only written in this manner (though it be in reality the true orthography) for the sake of rhyme. 

Thus Venus: Thus her son reply'd ages. 

None of your sisters have we heard or seen. 

Dryden. 

**AGENCY. r. s.** [from agent.] 

1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action; action. 

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to assert the superintendence and agency of Providence in the natural world. 

Hudson's Preface to Nat. Hist. 

2. The office of an agent or factor for another; business performed by an agent. 

Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a wealthy country, rather than to encounter the charge of exchange and assignments. 

Swift. 

**AGENT. adj.** [agens, Lat.] That which acts; opposed to patient, or that which is acted upon. 

This success is ofl' truly ascribed, unto the force of imagination in the body agent; and, then, by a secondary means, it may upon a diverse body; as, for example; if a man carry a ring; or some part of a beast, believing truly that it will help him to obtain his love; it may make him more industrious, and again more confident and persisting, than otherwise he would be. Bacon's Nat. Hist. 

**AGENT. n. s.** 

1. An actor; he, that acts; he, that possesses the faculty of action.
AGG

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not excluded, an impression unto the thing; but as needless in regard of the agent, which weal already what to resolve upon.

To whom, nor agent, nor the instrument,
Nor power of working from the work is known.

He's made to parts, free to good or ill,
And forc'd it not, he foresees the will.
Freedom was first bestowed on human race,
And prescience only held the second place.

Drum.

A miracle is, exceeding the power of any created agent, consequently being an effect of the divine omnipotence.

South's Sermons.

2. A substitute; a deputy; a factor; a person, employed to transact the business of another.

- All hearts in love, use your own tongues;

Let every eye negotiate for itself,

And trust to no agent.

Shakery.

They had not the wit, to send to them (in any orderly fashion) agents or chosen men, to tempt them, and to treat with them. Bacon's Henry VII.

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife:

Who, not content to be reveng'd on you,

The agent of your passion will pursue. Dry. Aureng.

3. That, which has the power of operating, or producing effects, upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper application of agents to patients. Temple.

AGGATION. n.s. [Lat. gchen.] Concretion of ice.

It is round in ball, and figured in its gluttonous descent from heaven; growing greater or lesser, according to the accretion or obfuscation about the fundamental atoms thereof.

Brown's Tulgar Errours.

To A'GGERATE. v.a. [from agger, Lat.]

To heap up.

AGGERATION. n.s. [aggr.]

Full of heaps.

Dict.

To AGGLOMERATE. v.a. [agglomero, Lat.]

1. To gather up in a ball, as thread.

2. To gather together.

To AGGLOMERATE. v. n.

Besides, the hard agglomerating salts.
The spoil of ages, would impetuous choke
Their secret channels.

Thomson's Autumn.

AGGLOMERANTS. n.s. [from agglomerat-.

Those medicines or applications, which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLUTINATE. v.a. [from ad and glut, glue, Lat.]

To unite one part to another; to join together, so as not to fall asunder.

It is a word, almost appropriated to medicine.

The body has got room enough, to grow into its full dimensions; which is performed, by the daily ingestion of bread, that is digested into blood; which, being diffused through the body, is agglutinated to those parts, that were immediately agglutinated to the foundation bones.

Harvey on Consumptions.

AGGLUTINATION. n.s. [from aggluti-

Union; cohesion; the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated.

The occasion of its not healing by agglutination,
2. To impose some hardships upon; to harass; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical sense; and whenever it is used now, it seems to bear some allusion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbishop of York, much agitted with some practices of the pope's collectors, took all legal advantage of it.
The landed man finds himself aggrieved, by the falling of his rents, and the strengthening of his security; whilst the manifold man keeps up his gains, and the mercantile thrives and grows rich by trade.

Of injury's fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Chloe complaints, and wondrously aggrieved.
Granville.

To AGGREGATE v. a. [aggregate, Lat.]
To bring together into one figure; to crowd together; a term of printing.

Bodies of divers nature, which are agglomerated (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleasant to the sight.

Dygenia.

AGHAIST. [either participial of agaze (see AGAIZE), and then to be written agazed, or agast; or from a and gay, a ghost; which the present orthography favours; perhaps they were originally different words.]

Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre; stupefied with terror.

It is generally applied to the external appearance.

She (sighing sore, as if her heart in twain
Had risen been, and all her heart-strings burst)
With weary drooping eye look'd up, like one agast.

Spenser.
The aged earth, agast.

With terror of that blast,
Shall from the source to the centre shake.

Milton.

Aghast he wak'd; and, starting from his bed,
Cold sweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erspread.

Dygenia's Emile.

I laugh to think, how your unshaken Cato
Will look agast, while unforeseen destruction
Pours in upon him thus from ev'ry side.

Adda, Cato.

AGILE adj. [agile, Fr. agilis, Lat.]
Nimbly; ready; having the quality of being speedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horse the head;
And, bending forward, struck his agile heels Against the pinding sides of his poor jade.

Up to the howel.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

The immediate and agile subserviency of the spirits to the empire of the mind or soul.

Latter part.

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war.

Ridder it agile, witty, valiant, age;
As fits the various course of human age.

Prior.

AGILITY n. s. [from agile].
The quality of being agile; nimbleness; readiness for motion; quickness; activity.

AGILNESS n. s. [from agile].
The quality of being agile; nimbleness; readiness for motion; quickness; activity.

AGILLOCHM. n. s. Aloeoswood.
A tree in the East-Indies, brought to us in small bits, of a very fragrant scent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a strengthener of the nerves in general: the best is of a blackish purple colour; and so light, as to swim upon water.

Quincy.

AGO n. s. [An Italian word, signifying ease or convenience.]
A mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. Chambers.

To AGOST. r. a. [from giste, Fr. a bed or resting place, or from gister, i. e. stani.]

To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the wood of his forest, for what he do this, are called agosters; in English, guest or gist takers: their function is termed agistment; as, agistment upon the sea-banks.

This word agist is also used, for the taking-in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate per week.

Blount.

AGISTMENT n. s. [See AGIST.

This is taken by the canons lawyers, in another sense, than it is mentioned under agist.

They seem to intend by it, a modus or composition, or mean rate, at which some right or due may be reckoned; perhaps it is corrupted from advancement, or adjustment.

AGISTOR n. s. [from agist.] An officer of the king's forest. See AGIST.

AGITABLE adj. [from agitate; agitabilis, Lat.]
May, which may be agitated, or put in motion; agitated, that may be blistered. See AGISTMENT, and AGITATION.

To AGITATE v. a. [agitate, Lat.]
1. To put in motion; to shake; to move nimbly; as, 'the surface of the waters is agitated by the wind; the vessel was broken, by agitating the liquor.'

2. To be the cause of action; to actuate; to move.

Where dwells this sojourn's arbitrary soul,
Which does the human animal control
Inform each part, and agitate the whole.

Blackmore.

3. To affect with perturbation; as, 'the mind of man is agitated by various passions.'

4. To stir; to bandy from one to another; to discuss; to controvert; as, to agitate a question.

Though this controversy be revived, and hotly agitated among the moderns; yet I doubt, whether it be not, in a great part, a mutual dispute.

Boyle.

5. To contrive; to revolve; to form by laborious thought.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more studied and elaborate, than when politicians most agitate desperate designs.

King Charles.

AGITATION n. s. [from agitate; agitatio, Lat.]
1. The act of moving or shaking any thing.

Purification asketh rest; for the sublimate, which putrefaction requireth, is disturbed by any agitation.

Bocca.

2. The state of being moved or agitated; as, 'the waters, after a storm, are some time in a violent agitation.'

3. Discussion; a contro vernier examination.

A kind of a school question is started in this; on the question as instant; this deliberative proceeding of the crown was rather a logical agitation of the matter.

U' Estrange's Fables.

4. Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature, to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching, without the effects of walking, and other actual performances, what have you heard her say?

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

AGIO n. s. [His mother could no longer hear the agitations of so many passions, as thronged upon her. Tat. No. 51.]
5. Deliberation; contrivance; the state of being consulted upon.

The project now in agitation, for repelling of the test act, and yet leaving the name of an establishment to the present national church, is inconsistent.

AGITATOR n. s. [from agitate.]
He, that agitates any thing; he, who manages affairs; in which sense seems to be used, the agitators of the army.

AGLARAE R. s. [Some derive it from agara, splendor; but it is apparently to be deduced from agilae, Fr. a tag to a point; and that, from aigu, sharp.]
1. A tag of a point, curved into some representation of an animal, generally of a fish. He therefore gave for the gather a bat, word 2000, and his gown addressed with aigle, esteemed worth 20M.

Holvard.

Why, give him gold enough, and merely hunt to a puppet, or an agilie baby, or an old troth, and never a tooth in her head.

Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.

2. The pendulums, at the ends of the chieves of flowers, as in tulips.

AGMONAL adj. [from agmen, Lat.]
Belonging to a troop.

Aglue adj. [from aroge, aigre, and naple, a miracle.]
A disease of the nails; a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails.

AGNATION n. s. [from agnatus, Lat.]
Descent from the same father, in a direct male line; distinct from cognation, or consanguinity, which include descendents from females.

AGNITION n. s. [from agnito, Lat.]
Acknowledgment.

To AGNIZE v. a. [from agnoscio, Lat.
To acknowledge; to own; to own.

This word is now obsolete.

A natural and prompt alacrity, in finding in hardness.

Shakespeare, Othello.

AGNOMINATION n. s. [agnominatio, Lat.]
Allusion of one word to another, by resemblance of sound.

The British continue yet in Wales, and some of Cornwall, enriched with proverbial Latin; being very significant, copious, and pleasantly running upon agnomination, although harsh in accordance of Camoles.

AGNUS CANTUS. n. s. [Lat.]
The name of the tree, commonly called the Chaste Tree, from an imaginary virtue of preserving chastity.

Of laurel some; of woodbine many more.
And wreathes of agnus coecus others bore.

Dryden.

Aglad e, agnus; a past or gone; whence writers formerly used, and in some provinces the people still use, agne for ago.

Past; as, long ago; that is, long time has past since. Reckoning time towards the present, we use since; as, it is a year since it happened: reckoning from the present, we use ago; as, it happened a year ago.

This is not, perhaps, always observed.

The great supply
Are wreck'd three nights ago on Godwin sands.

Shakespeare.

This, both by others and myself, I know:
For I have serv'd their sovereign, long ago;
Oh, have been caught, within the winning train.

Dryden's Fables.

I shall set down an account of a discourse, I chance to have with one of them some time ago.

Addison's Freeloader.
The French have the term à agoge, in low language; as, its rivient à agoge, they live to their wish; from this phrase, our word may be (perhaps) derived.

1. In a state of desire; in a state of warm imagination; heated, with the notion of some enjoyment; longing; strongly excited.

As for the sense and reason of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it sound well and sound, and claim right to the honour, which is at present agoge; just as a big, long, rattling name is said, to command even admiration from a Spaniard; and no doubt, with this powerful, senseless engine, the rabble-driver shall be able to carry all before him.

Smith's Semantics.

2. It is used, with the verbs to be, or to set; as, he is agoge, or you may set him agoge.

The gawdy ghost, when she's set agoge, in jewels drest, and at each ear a bobbin. Goof's flaunting out; and, in her train of pride, Thinks, all she says or does is justly D. Depl. Ju. Sat. vi. This maggot has no sooner set him agoge, but he gets him a ghastly hold, burlescs each in the air, and conceals both the Indies in his coffers.

L. Estrange.

It has the particle on, or for, before the object of desiring.

On which, the suitors are all agoge; And all this, for a bear and dog. Hudibr. cant. ii. Gypsies generally stuggle into these parts, and set the heads of our servant-minds so agoge for husbands, that we do not expect to have any business done as it should be, whilst they are in agoge. Addison's Spectator.

Ago, participial adj. [from a and going.] In action; into action.

Their first movement, and impressed motions, demanded the impulsion of an Almighty hand, to set them first agoging. Taylor.

See Ago.

Is he such a princely one, As you make him long agoge? Bew. Jonat. 's Fairy Prince.

AGONISME. n. s. [agonismus, Gr.] Contention for a prize.

Dict.

AGONIST. n. s. [agonistes, Gr.] A contender for prizes.

Dict.

AGONISTES. n. s. [agonistes, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at any public solemnity for a prize. Milton has so styled his tragedy, because Samson was called out, to divert the Philistines with feats of strength.

Aconistical adj. [from agonistes] Relating to prize-fighting.

Dict.

To AGONIZE. v. n. [from agonize, low Latin: agoniz., Gr. agonizer, Fr.] To feel agogies; to be in excessive pain.

Dost thou behold my poor distracted heart, Thus rent with agonizing love and rage; And ask me, what it means? Art thou not false? Home's Jane Shore.

Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all over, To smart and agonize at every pore? Pope's Essay on Man.

AGONOTHETIC. adj. [agon and therion, Gr.] Proposing public contentions for prizes; giving prizes; presiding at public games.

Dict.

AGONY. n. s. [ἀγωγός, Gr. agon, low Lat. agoniz, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly, the last contest between life and death.

Wuna was there more pity, in saving any, than in ending me; because therein my agon shall end.

Thou, who for me didst feel such pain, Whose precious blood the cross did stain, Let not those agonies be vain. Rondeau.

2. Any violent or excessive pain of body or mind.

Betwixt both, they have me done to dye, Turn'd wounds, and strokes, and stubborn handling; That death was better, than such agony. As grief and fury unto me did bring. Fair. Qrv.

They, presence; agony of love! till now Not felt, nor shall be twice. Milt. Por. Lost.

3. It is particularly used, in deviations for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propose our desires, which cannot take such effect as we specify, shall (notwithstanding) otherwise proceed of necessity and end; even as this very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as comforters in his agony. Hooker.

Agood adv. [a and good.]

In earnest; not fictitiously. Not in use.

At that time I made her weep agonized, For I did play a favourable part. Shoob. Two Gent. of Verona.

AGOUTY. n. s. An animal of the Antilles; *of the bigness of a rabbit, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. He has but two teeth in each jaw; holds his meat in his fore paws, like a squirrel; and has a very remarkable cry; when he is angry, his hair stands on end, and he strikes the earth with his hind feet; and, when chafed, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by smoke. Trevor.

To AGRACE. v. a. [from a and grace.] To grant favours to; to confer benefits upon: a word not now in use.

She granted; and that knight so much agreed, That she him taught celestial discipline. Fairy Queen.

AGRAMMATIS. n. s. [agrar. and grammat. Gr.] An illiterate man.

Dict.

AGRARIAN. adj. [agrar. and gr. Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds: a word seldom used, but in the Roman History; where there is mention of the agrarian law.

To AGREASE. v. a. [from a and grease.] To daub; to grease; to pollute with filth. The waves thereof so slow and sluggish witt Engross'd with mud, which did them foul. Agree. Queen.

To AGREED. v. n. [agreed, Fr. from grief, liking or good-will; gratia and gratus, Lat.] 1. To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.

The more you agree together, the less hurt can your enemies do you. Brown's View of Epic Poetry.

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit, with the particle to, or upon.

And persuaded them, to agree to all reasonable conditions. 2 Macrob. xi. 14.

We do not prove the origin of the earth, from a chaos; seeing that is agreed on by all, that give it any origin. Barnet.

3. To settle amicably.

A form of words were quickly agreed on between them, for a perfect combination. Clarendon.

4. To settle terms, by stipulation; to accord: followed by with.

Agreed with those adversaries quickly, whilst thou art in the way with them; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. Matt. v. 23.

5. To settle a price, between buyer and seller.

Friend, do thee no wrong; didst not thou agree with me for a penny? Matt. xi. 16.

6. To be of the same mind or opinion.

Milton is a noble genius; and the world agrees, to confess it. Wits's Improvement of the Mind.

7. To concur; to co-operate.

Must the whole man (amazing thought!) return, To the cold marble and contracted urn? And never shall those particles agree, as men in life; this he did not agree to. Prior.

8. To settle some point, among many; with upon, before a noun.

Strifes and troubles would be endless; except they gave their common consent all, to be ordered by some, whom they should agree upon. Her. Wits's Improvement of the Mind.

If men, skilled in chemical affairs, shall agree to write clearly, and keep men from being puzzled by dark or empty words; they will be reduced, rather to write nothing; or books, that may teach us something.

9. To be consistent; not to contradict:

with to, or with.

For many bare false witness against him; but their witness agreed not together. Mark. xiv. 66.

They that stood by, said again to Peter, Surely thou art one of them; for thou art a Galilean, and thy speech agreeth thereto. Mark. xiv. 70.

Which testimony, I the less scruple to allege; because it agreeth very well, with what has been affirmed to use. Boyle.

10. To suit with; to be accommodated to; with to, or with.

Thou feederst thinne other people with angels food; and didst send them from heaven bread, agreed to every taste. Wits's Improvement of the Mind.

His principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order, which God had settled in the world; and therefore must needs clash, with common sense and experience. Locke.

11. To cause no disturbance in the body.

I have often thought that, our prescribing asses milk in such small quantities is injudicious; for undoubtedly, with such as it agree with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities. Arbuthnot.

To AGREE. v. a.

1. To put an end to a variance.

He saw from far, or a peep for to see, Some troubled uproar, or contentious fray; Wherefore he drew in haste, it to agree. Fairy Queen, b. ii.

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whose desperate rage Did the whole world in civil wars engage, Are now agreed. Rondeau.

AGREEABLE. adj. [agreeable, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; consistent with; conformable to. It has the particle to, or with.

This pacity of blood is agreeable to any other animals, as frogs, lizards, and other fishes. Brown's Vulgar Errors.
The delight, which men have in popularity; fame, submission, and the subjection of other men, and which seems to be a thing (in itself, without contemplation of consequence) agreeable and grateful, to the nature of man. When you do, as not at all agreeable, either with so good a Christian, or so reasonable and so great a person.

3. Compact; bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.

And your covenant with death shall be disillusioned, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; then the worm shall be trodden down by it.

Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye, every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree.

The division and quarreling, which please so much in music, have an agreement with the glittering of light; as the moon-beams, playing upon a wave.

Expansion and duration have this farther agreement; that, though they are both considered as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from the other.

The author's Natural Hist. Agreed.

Fr. agreable. 

Sometimes, it is agreeable to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another.

L'Estrange.

As the practice of all piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason; so is it likewise the interest, both of private persons, and of public societies.

Tibullus.

2. In the following passage, the adjective is used (by a familiar corruption) for the adverb agreeably.

Agreeable hervanto, perhaps it might not be amiss to make children (as soon as they are capable of it) often to tell a story. Locke on Educ.

3. Pleasing: that is suitable, to the inclination, faculties, or temper: it is used in this sense, both of persons and things.

And, while the face of outward things we find Pleasant and fair, agreeable and sweet.

They have things transplant.

Sir J. Davies.

I recollect in my mind the discourses, which have passed between us; and call to mind a sort of agreeable marks, which he has made on these occasions.

Addison, Spectator, No. 231.

AGREEABLENESS. n. s. [from agreeable.]

1. Consistency with; suitableness to; with the particle to.

Pleasant tastes depend, not on the things themselves, but on their agreeableness to this or that particular palate; wherein there is great variety.

Loke.

2. The quality of pleasing. It is used in an inferior sense; to mark the production of satisfaction; calm and lasting, but below rapture or admiration.

There will be occasion, for largeness of mind, and agreeableness of temper. Collier of Friendship.

It is very much an image of what we have in an agreeableness that charms us, without correctness; like a mistress, whose faults we see, but love her with them all.

Pope.

3. Resemblance; likeness; sometimes, with the particle between.

This relation is likewise seen, in the agreeableness between man and the other parts of the universe. Green's Cosmologia Sacra.

AGREEABLY. adv. [from agreeable.]

1. Consistently with; in a manner, suitable to.

They may look, into the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem: agreeably to that, which is in the law of the Lord.

1 Esd. xviii. 12.

2. Pleasingly.

I did never imagine, that so many excellent rules could be produced so advantageously and agreeably.

Swift.

AGREED. participial adj. [from agree.]

Settled by consent.

When they had got known and agreed names, to signify those internal operations of their own minds; they were sufficiently furnished, to make known by words all their desires.

AGREEMENT. n. s. [from agree.] Consistence; suitableness.

AGREEMENT. n. s. [agnuement, Fr. in law, Latin aequamentum], which Coke would willingly derive from aequaggregatio mentum.

1. Concord.

What agreement is there, between the hyena and the dog? and what peace, between those two, against the shear and the poor?

Eccles. xiii. 18.

2. Resemblance of one thing to another.

AGU

The paroxysm of the ague.

This ague fits of fever is overwhelm.

Shaker. Rich. II.

AGU-FIT. n. s. [from ague and fit.] The

AGU-GUE. adj. [from ague and gue.]

A name, sometimes given to sassafras. Dict.

To AGUISE. v. o. [from a and guise. See GUISE.]

To dress; to adorn; to deck; a word not in use now.

Her fantastic wit did most delight.

Sometimes her head she fondly would aguise

With gaudy garlands, or fresh flowers shining

About her neck, or rings of rushes plight.

Fairy Queen.

AGUISH. adj. [from ague] Having the qualities of an ague.

So calm, and so serene, but now:

What means this change, on Myra's brow?

Her aguish look now grows and burns,

Then chills and shakes, and the cold fits returns.

Granville.

AGUISHNESS. n. s. [from aguish.] The quality of resembling an ague.

At. Interjection.

1. A word, noting sometimes dislike and censure.

Ah! sinful nation! a people, laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers; children, that are corrupters! they have forsaken the Lord. Isaiah, i. 4.

2. Sometimes, contempt and exultation.

Let them not say in their hearts, Ah! so we would have it; let them not say, we have swallowed him up.

Psalm xxxv. 29.

3. Sometimes, and most frequently, compassion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;

But ah! the mighty bliss that false

Discour'd sickness, anxious labour come,

And age and death's inexorable doom.

Dryd. Fig. Georg. iii.

Ah me! the blooming pride of May,

And that of beauty, are but one:

At morn, both flourish bright and gay;

At night, both fade at evening, pale and gone.

Prior.

4. When it is followed by that, it expresses vehement desire.

In goodness, in greatness, they excel.

Ah! that we lov'd ourselves, but half so well!

Dryd. s. Jurer.

AHA! AHA! interjection, A word, intimating triumph and contempt.

AHA!
AID

They opened their mouth wide against me, and said, what? what? our eye hath seen it.

AHEAD. adv. [from a and head.]

1. Farther onward, than another: a sea term.

And now the mighty Centaurus seems to lead; And now the speedy Dolphins gets ahead.

Dryden. *Tamburlaine.*

2. Headlong; precipitantly: used of animals, and figuratively of men.

It is mighty the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governors, that so many misfortunes are befallen to the first, to run ahead; and, when perverse inclinations are advanced in habits, is no dealing with them.

*Macbeth.* *Fables.*

AHEIGHT. adv. [from a and height.]

Aloft; on high.

But have I fallen or no.—From the dread summit of this lofty bower? Look up aloft! the shrill-gong'd lark so far Cannot be seen or heard. Shakep. King Lear.

AHOULAT. n. s. The name of a poisonous plant.

To AID. n. s. [aider, Fr. from adjutare, L.:] To help; to support; to succour.

Into the hek he leapt, his lord to aid.

And, of catching hold, him strongly staid From drowning. *Fairy Queen.*

Neither shall they give any thing without them, that makes upon them, or aid them with victuals, weapons, money, or ships.

By the loud trumpet, which our courage aid'd, We learn that, sound as well as sense persuade.

*Racoonom.*

AID. n. s. [from To aid.]

1. Help; support.

The memory of useful things may receive considerable aid, if they are thrown into verse.

Watts's *Improvement of the Mind.*

Your patrimonial stores in peace possess;

Undoubled all your frail claim confess;

Your private right should impugn power invade.

The peers of Uthara would aim in aid. *Pope's *Od.*

2. The person that gives help or support; a helper; auxiliary.

Thou hast said, it is not good, that man should be alone; let us make unto him an aid, like unto himself. *Gen. vii.*

Great aids came in to him, partly upon missiles, and partly voluntary from many parts. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. In law.

Aid is also peculiarly used, in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling in of help from another; that hath an interest in the cause in question; and is likewise, both to give strength to the party, that prays in aid of him; and also, to avoid a prejudice arising towards his own right, except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, courtesy, &c. being impeached touching his estate, he may pray in aid of him in the reversion; that is, in the court, that he may be called in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his claim.

*Adam's *n. s. [from aid.] Help; support: a word little used.

Oft have I seen a thinly parted ghost,

Of shay semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless, Being all devoured by the hallowing heart; Who, in the conflict that it holds with death, Attracts the same, for *aid* against the enemy.

*Shaken. Henry.*

AIDANT. adj. [aidant, Fr.] Helpful; helpful: not in use.

All you, unpubl'ish'd virtues of the earth,

Spring with my tears; be aidant and remitad,

In the good cause. *Shaken. King Lear.*

AIDER. n. s. [from aid.] He, that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

AIR

All along, as he went, were punished the adherents and rebels of the late robbers; *Bacon's Henry VII.*

AIDLESS. adj. [from aid and less, an inseparable particle] Helpless; unsupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd

The mortal gate to the city, which he painted

With shunless destiny: *aidless came off;* And with a sudden re-enforcement, struck

Corioli, like a planet: *Shaken. Coriolanus.*

He had none.

Already, ere my best speed could prevent,

The aidless innocent lady, his wife, torey.

*Milton's Comus.*

AIGUET. n. s. [aiguet, Fr.] A point, with tags; points of gold, at the end of fringes.

It all above besprinkled was throughout

With golden aiglettes, that cliter'd bright,

Like twinkling stars; and, all the skirt about,

Was benn'd with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen.*

To All. r. a. [elegant, Sax. to be troublesome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and said unto her; *What aileth thee?* Hagar? fear not; for God hath heard the voice of the lad, where he is. *Gen. vii.*

2. It is used in a sense less determinate

For to afflic in any manner; as, something aills me, that I cannot sit still; what ails the man, that he laughs without reason?

Love smiled, and thus said; *Want, joined to desire, is unhappy; but, if the noughtness of what can Heruculus aills*; *Shaks.*

What ails me, that I cannot lose thy thought? Command, the empress lister to be brought:

In her death, shall some diversion find

And rid my thoughts at once, of woman-kind. *Dryden's Tigranique Lec.*

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

It is, that remarkable, this word is never used, but with some indefinite term, or the word nothing; as, What ails him? What does he ail? He ails something; he ails nothing. Something ails him; nothing ails him. Thus we never say, a fever ails him, or he ails a fever; or use definite terms with this verb.

AIL. n. s. [from the verb.] A disease.

Or heal, O Norses, thy obscurer all. *Pope.*

AILMENT. n. s. [from ail.] Pain, disease.

Little ailments oft attend the fair,

Not decent for a husband's eye or ear. *Granville.*

I am never ill, but I think of your ailments: and repine, that they mutually hinder our being together. *Swift's Letters.*

AILING. participial adj. [from To ail.] Sickly; full of complaints.

To AIM. r. a. [It is derived by *skimmer* from *osmer,* to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour to strike with a missive weapon; to direct towards: with the particle at.

Ails thee then at princes, all amsaid they said, The last of games. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. To point the view, or direct the steps, towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain; with to formerly, now only with at.

Let him make the world lie bare; so here the end.

To which all men do aim, rich to be made.

Such grace now, to be happy, is before thee laid. *Fairy Queen.*

AIR

Air was all which we desired for itself, as health, as long and quiet knowledge; nevertheless they are not the last mark, whereby we aim; but have their further end, whereunto they are referred.

*Shaks.*

So with an aplausible, and aiming still at more, He now provokes the sea-gods from the shore.

Dryden. *Aeneas.*

Religion tends, to the case and pleasure, the peace and tranquility, of our minds; which, all the wisdom of the world did always aim at, as the utmost felicity of this life. *Tilts.*

To guess.

To AIM. r. a. To direct a missile weapon; more particularly taken, for the act of pointing the weapon with the eye, before its dismission from the hand.

And proud Idas, Peirans character,

Who shakes his empty reins, and airs his airy spear. *Dryden.*

AIM. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a missile weapon.

A circular, young and eager of his game,

Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his aim.

But the dire found the fatal arrow glides,

Which, piercing his bosom, ran its way into his panting sides.

Dryden. *En. vii.*

2. The point, to which the thing thrown is directed.

That arrows fled not swifter toward their aim; Than did our soldiers, aiming at their safety.


3. In a figurative sense, a purpose; a scheme; an intention; a design.

He trusted to have equal'd the Most High,

If he oppos'd me, and, with ambitious aim,

Against the throne and monarchy of God,

Rall'd impious war. *Milton's Par. Lost.* h. l. 41.

But see, how oft ambitious aims are crouch; And chiefs contend, till all the prize is lost. *Pope.*

4. The object of a design; the thing, after which any one endeavours.

The safest way is to suppose, that the epistle has but one aim; till (by a frequent perusal of it) you are forced to see, there are distinct independent parts.

Locke's *Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

5. Conjecture; guess.

It is impossible, by aim to tell it; and for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that, there was ever any of the particulars thereof.

*Spenser on Ireland.*

There is a history in all men's lives, Pitting the nature of the world against the thing observed, a man may prophesy

With a near aim, of the main chance of things; As yet not come to life, which, in their seeds

And weak beginnings, are incresed.

Shaks. *Henry IV.*

AIR. n. s. [air, Fr. aér, L.:]

1. The element, encompassing the terraqueous globe.

If I were to tell, what I mean by the word air; I mean, it is that fine fluid, which, being breath'd in and breathe out continually; or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that invisible moisture, which fills all places near the earth, or which immediately encompasses the globe of earth and water.

*Watts's Logic.*

2. The state of the air; or the air, considered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful airs, that do appear by habituation and other proofs; that differ not in smell from other airs.

*Bacon's Natural History.* h. 904.

3. Air in motion; a small gentle wind.

Fresh gales and gentle airs

Whisper'd it to the woods: and from their wings

Plying rose, thing; from the spicy shrub

Dispelling! *Milt.'s Par. Lost.* h. vii. 154.
AIR

But safe repose, without an air of breath,
Dwells here; and a dumb quiet, next to death.
Let warm airs through trembling otiers play,
And Albion’s cliffs resound the rural lay.

4. Scent; vapour.
Stinks, which the nostrils strictly abhor,
Are not the most puerile; but such airs, as have
Some similitude with the man’s body; and so unite
Themselves, and betry the spirit. Bacon.

5. Blast; pestilential vapour.
All the storg’d vengeances of heaven fall
On the ingrateful top; to strike her young bone;
You taking air, with lameness.

Shakesp. King Lear.

6. Any thing, light or uncertain; that is
As light, as air.
O momentous grace of mortal men!
Which we must hunt after, for the grace of God,
Who builds his hope in air of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast.
Ready with ev’ry nod to tumble down.

Shakesp. Richard III.

7. The open weather; air unconfined.
The garden was bless’d! within the sphere,
Where young Emilia took the morning air.

Dryden’s Fable.

8. Vent; utterance; emission into the air.
I would have asked you, if I durst for shame.
If I could breathe, I gave it air before me.
But air, why were we not both of a sex?
For then we might have lived, without a crime.

Dryden.

9. Publication; exposure to the public view
and knowledge.
I am sorry to find, it has taken air, that I have
some hand in these papers.

Pope’s Letters.

10. Intelligence; information. This is
not now in use.
It grew from the air, which the princes
and states abroad received from their ambassadors
and agents here.

Paradise Regained.

11. Mistick, whether light or serious;
sound; air modulated.
This mistick crept by me upon the waters,
Attaining both their fury and my passion.
With its sweet air.

Call in some mistick, I have heard, soft airs
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares.

Shakespeare’s Sonnets.

12. The same, which some entertain with
most delightful transports, to others are important.

Glencoe’s Scenes Scientific.

Since we have such a treasure of words, so
proper for the airs of musick; I wonder that;
persons should give so little attention.

Addison, Spectator, No. 463.

13. Air, the manner, or manner of a person;
the look.
Her graceful innocence, her ev’ry air,
Of gesture, or least action, of her mien.

Milton’s Paradise Lost.

For the air of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood shall reign
A beauty dapp’d of cold and dry.
To weigh thy spirits down, and consume
The balm of life.

Milton’s Paradise Lost.

But, having the life before us, besides the
experience of all they knew; it is no wonder, to hit
some airs and features which they have missed.

Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.

There is something wonderfully divine in
This picture of nature.

Addison on Italy.

Yet should the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an air divinest on thy face.

Pope.

14. An affected manner or gesture;
as, a lofty air, a gay air.
Whom Accurs follows, with a frowning air;
But vain within, and proudly popular.

Shakesp. King Henry VI.

There are of these sorts of beauties, which last
but for a moment; as, the different airs of an
assembly, upon the sight of an unexpected
unconcealed object; some particularity of a violent
passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of
an eye, a disdainful look, a look of gravity, and
a thousand other such like things.

Addison’s Remarks on Italy.

To curl their wav’ring hairs,
Assist their blushers, and inspire their airs.
Pope; he assumes and affects an entire set of very
different airs: he conceives himself, a being of a
superior nature.

Swift.

15. Appearance.
As it was concomitanted with the air of a secret,
it soon found its way into the world.

Pope’s Dep. to Rape of the Lock.

16. [In horsemanship.] Airs denote the
artificial or practised motions of a
managed horse.

Chambers.

To A.I.R. r. a. [from the noun air.]

1. To expose to the air; to open to the air.
The other made, a matter of small commu-
nication in itself; if they, who wear it, do nothing
else, but air the rubes which their place required.

Shakesp. to Sir F. Bacon, b. v. 23.

Fleas breed principally of straw or straw,
where there hath been a little moisture; or the chamber
and bed-straw being new and not dried.

Bacon’s Natural History, No. 606.

We have had, in our time, experience twice or
three times; where, the judges that sat upon the
jury, and some of those that attended the busi-
ness, were present, sickened upon it, and died.
Therefore, it was good wisdom, that in such cases
the jury were aired, before they were brought
forth.

Bacon’s Nat. Hist. No. 914.

As the ants were airing their provisions one
winter, up came a hungry grass-hopper to them,
and begs a charity.

L’Estrange’s Fables.

Or wicker-baskets weave, or air the corn.

Dryden’s Fugiel.

2. To gratify, by enjoying the open air,
with the natural pronoun.
Now, stay a little.
Were you but riding forth to air yourself;
Such parting were too petty.

Shakesp. Cymbeline.

I ascended, on a scaffold of light, to pass the rest of the day in meditation
and prayer. As I was before airing myself, on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound
contemplation, on the vanity of human life.

Addison.

3. To air liquors; to warm them, by the
fire: a term, used in conversation.

Addison Spect.

4. To breed in nests. In this sense, it is
derived from aeris, a nest: it is now
only used of uninclosed nests.

You may add your busy, dangerous, discour-
ting, yea and sometimes delightful, stedding, one
from another, of the eggs and young ones; who if
they were put to them, in large numbers and quietly,
there would be store sufficient, to kill not only
the partridges, but even all the good house-wives
chickens, in the country.

Carus’s Survey of Cornwall.

Air-Bladder. n. s. [from air and bladder]

1. Any cuticle or vesicle, filled with air.
The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the
substance divided into an infinite number
of ramifications.

Arbuthnot on Animus.
AIS

The right eye to an amount of unknown value. The left eye to an amount of unknown value. The right hand to a small island. The left hand to a small island.

A. L. A.

The river A. L. A. is a tributary of the river A. L. A. It is 7 miles long and 3 miles wide. It is navigable for a distance of 10 miles. It is supplied by several springs and tributaries.

A. L. A. This is a small island. It is about 1 mile long and 1/2 mile wide. It is inhabited by a few families. It has a small town on it.

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God himself is with us, for our captain; and his priests with sounding trumpets, to cry alarums against you.

The trumpet's loud change
Excites us to arms,
With shrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarums.
Dryden.

Tainted by this stroke, renowne the war's alarums;
And learn to tremble, at the name of arms.

Pope's Hind.

2. A cry, or notice of any danger approaching; as, an alarm of fire.

3. Any tumult or disturbance.

Crowds of rivals, for thy mother's charms,
Thy palace fill with insults and alarums.

Pope's Odyssey.

To ALARM. v. a. [from alarm, the noun.]
1. To call to arms.
2. To disturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The wasp the hive alarms
With louder hums, and with unequal arms.

Tickell.

3. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger.

When thou misconduces me, or when fear alarums,
When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms.

Addison.

4. To disturb in general.

His son, Cesare, brus'd the bloody flood;
Upon his arm, a hasty Centaur stood;
Who heark'd a rock, and threat'ning still to throw.
With lifted hands, alarm'd the seas below.

Dryden.

ALARUM-BELL. n. s. [from alarm and bell.]
The bell, that rang at the approach of an enemy.

Th' alarm-bell rings, from our Alhambra walls;
And, from the streets, sound drums and satalles.

Dryden.

ALARMING. participle, adj. [from alarm.]
Terrifying; awakening; surprising; as, an alarming message; an alarming pain.

ALARMD-POST. n. s. [from alarm and post.]
The post or place, appointed to each body of men to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

ALARUM. n. s. [corrupted, as it seems, from alarm. See ALARM.]
Now are our brows hound, with victorious wreaths;
Our bristled arms hang up, for monuments;
Our stern alarm'd g's, to merry meetings.

Shakespeare.

That Alcibiades might better hear,
She sets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,
Are but th' alarums, which they beat.

Prior.

Te ALARM. v. a. [corrupted from To alarm.]
See ALARM.

Te ALARM. v. a. [withered murder]
(Alarum'd by his sentinel the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch) thus, with his steady pace,
Moves like a ghost.

Shakespeare.

ALAR.'s. interjct. [helas, Fr. cylors, Dutch.]
1. A word expressing lamentation, when we use it of ourselves.

But yet, alas! O but yet, alas! our hopes be but hard hopes.

Shakespeare.

Alas, how little from the grave we claim
Thou but present'st a form, and I a name.

Pope.

2. A word of pity, when used of other persons.

Alas, poor Proetus! thou hast entertain'd
A fox, to be the shepherd of thy hounds.

Shakespeare.

3. A word of sorrow and concern, when used of things.

Thus saith the Lord God; 'Tis with thine hand,
And stamp with thy foot, and say Alas! for all the evil abominations of the house of Israel.

Ezekiel.

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cause! Miltiades.

Alas! for pity of this bloody field:
Pious indeed must be; when I, a spirit,
Can have so soft a sense of human woes.

Dryden.

ALARAS-A-DAY. interjct. Ah! unhappy
ALARAS-THE-DAY. i. y day!
Alas-the-day! I never gave him cause.
Shakespeare. Alas! alas! you have ruined my most precious
You have made a gap, in her reputation; and can you blame her, if she make it up with her husband?

Milton.

ALARAS-THE-WHILE. interjct. Ah! unhappy time!

All as the sheep, such was the shepherd's look;
For pale and wan was it, the-alas-the-while.

May seem, he lov'd or else some care he took.

Spenser.

ALARTE. adv. [from a and late.]
Lately; no long time ago.

ALB n. s. [album; Lat.]
A surplice; a white linen vestment, worn by priests.

ALBE. adv. [a condition of the words Albeit, All be it so. Skinner.]
Although; notwithstanding; though it should be.

Ne were he suffer death once thitherward
Approach, after his thready den was next. Spenser.

This is a very thing is sufficient; why duties,
Belonging to each kind of (albeit the law of reason teach them) should notwithstanding be prescribed, even by human law. Hooker.

One, whose eyes
(Albeit, unused to the melting mood)
Drop tears as fast, as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum.
Shakespeare.

He, who has a probable belief, that he shall meet with thieves in such a road, thinks himself to have reason enough to decline it; albeit he is sure, to sustain some loss (though yet considerable) inconveniency, by his so doing.

South's Sermons.

ALBEGNIOUS. adj. [albégne, Lat.] Resembling the white of an egg.

Eggs will freeze in the albégneous part thereof.

Brown's Vaguer Errors.

I opened it by incision, giving vent, first to an albégneous, then to white concretion matter: upon which the tumour sunk.

Wiggins's Surgery.

ALBÉN COLOUR. n. s. See AUBURN.

ALCHEMIST. n. s. An Arabick word, to express an universal dissolver; preferred to, by Paracelsus and Helmont.

Quincy.

ALCAND. n. s. [from al, Arab, and λάος, the head.]
1. In Barbary, the governor of a castle.

Th' a
don;

Shuns me; and with a ghastly mien, Bows, and declines my wars.

Dryden.

2. In Spain, the judge of a city; first instituted by the Saracens. De Cerza. ALCÂNNA. n. s. An Egyptian plant, used in dyeing; the leaves making a yellow, infused in water; and a red, in acid liquorers.

The root of alcantara, though green, will give a red stain.

Brown's Vaguer Errors.

ALCHYMICAL. adj. [from alchemy.] Relating to alchemy; produced by alchemy.

The rose-noble, then current for six shillings and eight pence, the alchemists do affirm as an

unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication alchymical of Raymond Lully in the tower of London.

Camden's Remains.

ALCHYMICAL. adv. [from alchymical.] In the manner of an alchemist; by means of alchemy.

Raymond Lully would prove it alchymically. Camden.

ALCHEMY. n. s. [of al, Arab, and gηγία.] 1. The more sublime and occult part of chemistry; which proposes, for its object, the transmutation of metals, and other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous, than this declin'd art; which, in the meaning of words, as alchemy doth (or would do) the substance of metals; maketh of any thing, what it listeth; and bringeth, by the alchemical truth, to nothing. Hooker.

O he sits high, in all the people's hearts;
And that, which would appear offensive in us,
His countenance, like richest alchemy,
Will change to grace, and to worthiness.

Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.

Consider this, to whom all honour's due.
All honour's due, all wealth, all alchemy. Donne.

2. A kind of mixed metal, used for spoons and kitchen utensils.

White alchemy is made of pan-brass one pound, and arsenic three ounces; or alchemy is made of copper and auripigmentum.

Bacon's Physical Remain.

They bid ere
With trumpets regal sound, the great result;
Towards the four winds, four speedy chereubs
Put to their mouth the sounding alymy,
By holy voice's example.
Milt. Part. Last.

ALCOHOL. n. s. An Arabick term used by chymists, for a high spiritified, or degeminated spirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder.

Quincy.

If the same salt shall be reduced into alcobol, as the chymists speak, or an impalpable powder; the particles and intersected spaces will be extremely lessened.

Bouge.

Sul volatile alcobol will coagulate the serum, on account of the alcobol (or rectified spirit) which it contains.

Arabinum.

ALCOHOLIZATION. n. s. [from alcobolization.] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies, to an impalpable powder.

To ALCOHOLIZE. v. a. [from alcobol.] 1. To make an alcobol; that is, to rectify spirits, till they are wholly degeminated.

2. To comminate powder, till it is wholly without roughness.

ALCORAN. n. s. [al and koren, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda.

If this would satisfy the conscience, we might not only take the present covenant, but subscribe to the council of Trent, even, and to the Turkish alcoban; and swear, to maintain and defend either of them.

Sounders against the Covenant.

54
ALE

ALCOVE. n.s. [alcaoba, Span.] A recess, or part of a chamber; separated by an estrade or partition, and other correspondant ornaments; in which is placed a bed of state, and sometimes seats to entertain company.

A'LE. n.s. [A'le, Aram.] The cistern of the four lions: a noblest boast of thy romantic groves.

ALDER. n.s. [albus, Lat.] A tree, having leaves resembling those of the hazel: the male flowers, or catkins, are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is squamosum, and of a conical figure: the species are,

1. The common or round-leafed alder.
2. The long leaved alder.
3. The scarlet alder.

ALDERLE'VEST. adj. superl. [from ald, old, elder, and lieve, dear beloved.] Most beloved; which has held the longest possession of the heart.

ALDERMAN, n.s. [from aldman and man.] 1. The same, as senator; Cornwall. A government or magistrate, originally (as the name imports) chosen on account of the experience, which his age had given him. Tell him, 'Myself, the moderator, and alderman.' 'Are come to have some confidence with his grace.' Shakespeare.

2. In the following passage it is, I think, improperly used.

ALDERMANNY. adv. [from alderman.] Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

ALE. n.s. [ale, Sax.] 1. A liquor, made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

ALE-BERRY. n.s. [from ale and berry.] A beverage, made by boiling ale, with spice and sugar, and sops of bread: a word, now only used in conversation.

ALE BREWER. n.s. [from ale and brewe.] One that professes to brew ale.

ALE CONNEX. n.s. [from ale, and to conn.] An officer in the city of London, whose business is, to inspect the measures of publick houses. Four of them are chosen (or rechosen) annually, by the common-hall of the city; and, what ever might be their use formerly, their places are now regarded only as sinecures for decayed citizens.

ALE-COST. n.s. [perhaps from alde and costus, Lat.] The name of an herb. Dict.

ALEC'TROMANCY, or AL'EC'TROMANCY. n.s. Diction of a monk. Dict.

ALE'GAR. n.s. [from ale, and eager sour.] Sour ale; a kind of acid, made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has lost its spirit.

ALEGAR. adj. [allegr, Fr. alacritas, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly: a word, now not used.

ALE-HOOF. n.s. [from ale and hoops, head.] Groundivy; so called by our Saxon ancestors, as being their chief ingredient in ale. An herb.

ALE-HOUSE. n.s. [from ale and house.] A house where ale is publicly sold; a tippling-house. It is distinguished from a tavern, where they sell wine.

ALE-HOUSE-KEEPER. n.s. [from ale-house and keeper.] He that keeps ale publicly to sell.

ALE-KNIGHT. n.s. [from ale, and knight.] A pot companion; a tippler: a word, now out of use.

ALE-WASHED. adj. [from ale and wash.] Steeped or soaked in ale; not now in use.

ALE-WIFE. n.s. [from ale and wife.] A woman that keeps an ale-house.

ALEXANDERS. n.s. [sympyrum, Lat.] The name of a plant.

ALEXANDER'S-FOOT. n.s. The name of an herb.

ALEXANDRINE. n.s. A kind of verse, borrowed from the French; first used in a poem, called Alexander. They consist, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couples; and, among us, of twelve.

ALEY-ACRE. n.s. [from ale and acre.] One acre, made up of ale.

ALEY-NINE. n.s. [from ale and nine.] A certain measure of ale.

ALEY-TWELVE. n.s. [from ale and twelve.] A certain measure of ale.

ALEY-YEAR. n.s. [from ale and year.] A certain measure of ale.

ALEY-YARD. n.s. [from ale and yard.] A certain measure of ale.

ALEY-ZERO. n.s. [from ale and zero.] A certain measure of ale.

ALEYE. n.s. [from ale and eye.] The old ale-knights of England were well described by Harville, in the ale-house colours of that time.
ALG, or ALGEBRA, N. S. [An Arabic word, of uncertain etymology; derived by some, from Geber the philosopher; by some, from gebr, parchment; by others, from algebr, a bonester; by Menage from algibarat, the restitution of things broken.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity (at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof) is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities, which are known; and consequently itself is known. This art was in use among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world; and they are supposed to have borrowed it, from the Persians, and the Persians from the Indians. The first Greek author of algebra was Diophantus; who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books: in 1414, Lucas Paciolius (or Lucas de Burgos) a cordelier, printed a treatise of algebra in Italian, at Venice: he says, that algebra came originally from the Arabs. After several improvements, by Vicla, Oughtryd, Harriot, Descartes; Sir Isaac Newton brought this art to the height, in which it still continues.  —Trev. Cham. It would surely require a very profound skill in algebra, to reduce the difference of mineuse in thirty shillings.

Swift.

ALGEBRAIC, adj. [from algebra.] 1. Relating to algebra; as, an algebraical treatise. 2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an algebraical computation.

ALGEBRAIST, n. s. [from algebra.] A person, that understands or practises the science of algebra. When any dead body is found in England, no algebrist or uncipherer can use more subtle sup-

positions, to find the demonstration or cipher; than every uncounseled person doth, to find the murderer to whom the facts do point. Confusing themselves, to the synthetic and analytic methods of geometers and algebraists; they have drawn such narrow rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. Watts's Logick.

ALGID, adj. [alguidus, Lat.] Cold; chill.

ALGIDITY. n. s. [from algid.] Chilling.

ALGIDNESS. n. s. Cold.

ALGIFIC. adj. [from algor, Lat.] That, which produces cold.

ALGOR. n. s. [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilliness.

ALGORISM. n. s. Arabic words; which are used, to imply the six operations of arithmetic, or the science of numbers.

ALGOS, adj. [from algor, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill.

ALIANCES, adv. A Latin word, signifying otherwise; often used in the trials of criminals, whose danger has oblied them to change their names; as, Simson, alias Smith, alias Baker; that is, otherwise Smith, otherwise Baker.

ALIBILE. adj. Nutritive; nourishing; or that which may be nourished.

ALIEN, adj. [alienus, Lat.] 1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land. The mother plant adores the leaves unknown Of alien trees, and apples not her own. Dryden. From native soil Ex'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace Of his youthful guiltless progeny, he seeks Inglorious shelter in an alien land. Philips. 2. Estranged from; not allied to; adverse to; with the particle from, and sometimes to, but improperly. To declare my mind to the disciples of the fire by a solitude not alien from their profession. Bogle. The sentiment, that arises, is a conviction of the depravity of those, with whom we are reduced; a weak, ignorant creature, alien from God and goodness, and a prey to the great destroyer. Rogers's Sermons. They encouraged persons and principles, alien from our religion and government, in order to strengthen their faction. Swift's Miscellanies. 3. A foreigner; not a denizen; a man of another country or family; one, not allied; a stranger. In whomsoever these things are, the church doth acknowledge them for their children; them only she holdeth for alien and strangers, in whom these things are not found. If he be prov'd against an alien, he seeks the life of any citizen; The party, against which he doth contrive, Shall avoice on half his goods. Shak. Merid. of Ven. The mere Irish were not only accounted aliens, but enemies, as it was no capital offence, to kill them; Sir John Davies on Ireland. Thy place in council thou hast rudely lost, Which thy younger brother is to pay: And art a pricier former. Of all the court and princes of my blood. Shak. The lawgiver condemned the persons, who sat idle in their dominions dangerous to the government, as aliens to the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. Addison, Freethinker. 4. In law. To make it a thing of another.

ALIENATE. v. a. [alienar, Fr. aliener, Lat.] 1. To make any thing the property of another. If the son alien lands, and then repurchase them again in fee; the rules of descents are to be observed, as if he were the original purchaser. Hale's History of Common Law. 2. To estrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make aversio: with from. The king was disquieted, when he found that, the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. Crellion. To ALIENATE. v. a. [from To alienate.] That, of which the property may be transferred. Law is alienable, and treasure is transitory; and both must pass from him, by his own voluntary act, or by the violence of others, or at least by fate. Bacon's Letters. To ALIENATE. adj. [from To alienate.] That, of which the property may be transferred. The countries of the Turks were once Christian, and members of the church; and where the golden candlesticks did stand; though now they be utterly alienated, and no Christians left. Bacon. To withdraw the heart or affections: with the particle from, where the first possessor is mentioned. The manner of men's writing must not alienate our hearts from the truth. Hooker. Be it never so true, which we teach the world to believe; yet, if once their affections begin to be alienated, a small thing persuadeth them to change their opinions. Hooker. His eyes survey'd the dark idolatries Of alienated Judah. Milton's Par. Lost. Any thing, that is apt to disturb the world, and to alienate the affections of men from one another, such as cross and distasteful offices; is, either expressly, or by clear consequence and defection, forbidden in the New Testament. Tertullian. Her mind was alienated, from the honest Cassilius; whom she was taught to look upon, as a formal old fellow. Addison. ALIENATE. adj. [alienatus, Lat.] Withdrawn from; stranger to: with the particle from. The Whigs are damnable wicked; impatient, for the death of the queen; ready to gratify their ambition and revenge by all desperate methods; wholly alienated, from truth, law, religion, mercy, conscience, or honour. Swift's Miscellanies. ALIENATION. n. s. [alienatio, Lat.] 1. The act of transferring property. This ordinance was, for the maintenance of their church in Ireland, and for excluding all inovation or alienation thereof unto strangers. Spencer's State of Ireland. God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a check to sacrilege. Her successor passed a law, which prevented all future alienations of the church revenues. Atterbury. Great changes and alienations of property have created new and great dependencies. Swift on Albania and Rome.

2. The state, of being alienated; as, the state was wasted during its alienation.

3. Change of affection.
ALI

It is left, but in dark memory; what was the ground of his defection, and the alienation of his heart from the king:

4. Applied to the mind, it means disorder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulsion; though not against, yet without, their wills: as, in alienation of mind, or any higher or invincible utterance of wit and judgment.

Hooker.

ALFEROUS. adj. [from alas and fare, Lat.] Having wings. Diet.

ALGEROUS. adj. [aliger, Lat.] Having wings. Diet.

To ALIGGE. r. a. [from a, and lig to lie down.] To lay; to allay; to throw down; to subdue: an old word, even in the time of Spenser; now, wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why sitten we so,

As weere overcome with woe.

Upon so fair a morrow?

The joyous time now nigheth fast,

That shall alage this bitter blast,

And slake the winter sorrow.

Spenser's Pastonel.

To ALIGHT. r. n. [alizan, Sax. affichen, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and stop. The word implies the idea of descending; as, a bird, from the wings; a traveller, from his horse or carriage; and generally, of resting or stopping.

There ancient night arriving, did alight

From her high car and plane.

Fairy Queen.

There is alighted, at your gate,

A young Venetian.

Shakep. Mer. of Venice.

Starkweather's worms; but thar sure traveller,

Though he alighted sometimes, still goeth on.

Herbert.

When marching with his foot, he walks till night;

When with his horse, he never will alight.

Dryden.

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,

His heavy limbs onjointed pinions borne;

To the Cunean coast, at length he came;

And, here alighted, built this rock his frame.

Dryden's Erec.

When he was admonished by his subject to descend, but that he was too gentle, and circling to the air, and singing to the ground: like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her song till she alighted, still preparing for a higher flight, at her next Sally.

Dryden.

When finishe'd was the flight,

The victor from their lazy steeds alight;

Like them, dismounted all the wildfire train.

Dryden.

Should a spirit of superior rank, a stranger to human nature, alight upon the earth, what would be his notions of us be? Addison, Spectator.

2. It is used also, of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

But storms of stones, from the proud temple's height.

Pour down; and, on our batter'd helms, alight.

Dryden.

ALIKE, adv. [from a and like.] With resemblance; without difference; in the same manner; in the same form. In some expressions, it has the expression of an adjective, but is always an adverb.

The darkness hideth not from thee; but the night shineth, as the day: the darkness and the light are both alike to thee. Psal. cxlii. 12.

With thee conversing, I forget all time;

All seasons, and their change, all please alike.

Paradise Lost.

Riches cannot rescue from the grave,

Which claims alike the monarch and the slave.

Vol. I.

ALI

Let us unite, at least in an equal zeal, for these capital doctrines; which all equally embrace, and are alike concerned to maintain. Atterbury.

Two hundred wait the throne; alight, in place;

But differing far, in figure and in face.

Peope.

ALIMENT. n. s. [alimentum, Lat.]

Nourishment; that, which nourishes; nutriment; food.

New parts are added, to our substance; and, as we die, we are born, daily; nor can we get an account, how the aliminent is prepared for nutrition; or, by what mechanism, it is distributed.

General Continuas Alimentaria.

All bodies, which (by the animal faculties) can be changed into the fluids and solids of our bodies, are called aliment. The largest sense; by aliment, I understand every thing, which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and seasoning, as salt, spice, vinegar. Arbuthnot.

ALIMENTAL. adj. [from aliment.] That, which has the quality of aliminet; that, which nourishes; that, which feeds.

The sun, that light imparts to all, receives

(From all) its aliment recompense,

In humid exhalations.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Except they there be, higher and more august, these weeds must losel their aliment sap, and vital

Of its humidities, when the sun in Leo rides,

Forget not, at the foot of every plant;

To sink a circling trench, and daily pour

A just supply of aliment streams;

Exhausted sap recruiting. Philips.

ALIMENTALLY. adv. [from alimental.]

So, as to serve for nourishment.

The substance of gold is invincible, by the powerfull heat; and that, not only alimentally in a substantial mutation, but also medicinally, in any corporeal conversion.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ALIMENTARINESS. n. s. [from alimentary.]

The quality, of being alimentary, or of affording nourishment. Diet.

ALIMENTARY. adj. [from aliment.]

1. That, which belongs or relates to aliment.

The solution of the aliment by mastication is necessary: without it, the aliment could not be disposed for the changes, which it receives, as it passes through the alimentary duct.

Paradise Lost.

2. That, which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing.

I do not think that, water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment; but serves, for a vehicle to the alimentary particles, to convey and distribute them to the several parts of the body.

Ray on the Creation.

Of alimentary roots, some are pulpous and very nutritious; as, turnips and carrots. These have a fattening quality.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ALIMENTATION. n. s. [from aliment.]

1. The power of affording aliment; the quality of nourishing.

The state, of being nourished by assimilation of matter received.

Plants do nourish; inanimate bodies do not: they have an acumen, but no alimentation.

Bacon's Natural History.

ALIMONIOUS. adj. [from alimony.]

That, which nourishes: a word very little in use.

The plethora renders us lean, by suppressing our spirits, whereby they are insensible, or digesting the Alimentary humour into flesh.

Harvey on Consumptions.

ALIMONY. n. s. [alimonia, Lat.]

Alimony signifies that legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sen-}

tence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him; provided, it be not caused by her clémophtn or adultery. Aphthis Parmgurr before they settled breaches and heart.

Till alimony doth them parts.

Hudibras.

ALIQUANT. adj. [aliquaunt. Lat.]

Parts of a number; which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10; thrice 3 being 9; and four times 3 making 12.

ALIQUOT. adj. [eliquot. Lat.]

Aliquot parts of any number or quantity; such, as will exactly measure it, without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12; because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

ALIUM. adj. [from alume.] Resembling ale; having qualities of ale.

Sning it, and beating down the yeast, gives it the sweet after taste. Mer. of Venice.

AlLURE. n. s. [allitura. L.]

Nourishment. Diet.

ALIVE. adj. [from a and live.]

1. In a state of life; not dead.

Not well alive, nor wholly dead, they were;

But some faint signs of feeble life appear.

Dryden.

Not youthful kings, in battle seized alive;

Not scornful virgins, who their charms survive.

Dryden.

2. In a figurative sense, unexhausted; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured; and the good affection of such, as incline towards them, kept alive.

Herder.

3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not so much alive, the whole day; if she slept more, than six hours.

Teilus.

The Earl of Northumberland, who was the proudest man alive, could not look upon the destruc-

tion of monarchy with any pleasure.

Cherden.

John was quick, and understood business; but no man alive was more careless, in looking into his accounts.

Arbuthnot.

ALKHESEX. n. s. A word used first by Paracels, and adopted by his followers, to signify an universal solvent; or liquor, which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALIESENT. adj. [from alkal.] That, which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is alkaliescent or anti-acid.

Arbuthnot.

ALK. n. s. [The word alkali comes from an herb; called by the Egyptians, kali; by us, glasswort. This herb they burnt to ashes; boiled them in water;
and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt: this they called sal kali, or alkali. It is corrosive; producing putrefaction in animal substances, to which it is applied. Arbuthnot on Aliments Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation.

**ALKALINE. adj.** [from alkali.] That, which has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquor will keep an animal from starting very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from an alkaline state. People have lived twenty-four days, upon nothing but water, Arbuthnot.

**To ALKALIZATE. v. a.** [from alkali.] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

**ALKALIZATE. adj.** [from alkali.] That, which has the qualities of alkali; that, which is impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid, but that which is discovered, being dissolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other alkalize salts. Boyle.

The colour of violets in their syrup, by acid liquors, turns red; and, by acetic and all-alizarine, turns green.

**ALKALIZATION. n. s.** [from alkali.] The act, of alkalizating, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

**ALKANE. n. s.** [anchusa, Lat.] The name of a plant. This plant is a species of bugloss, with a red root; brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine. Miller.

**ALKEENGL. n. s.** A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called winter-cherry; the plant bears a near resemblance, to Solarium or Night-shade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of rescurianum. Chambers.

**ALKERMES. n. s.** In medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs; denoting a celebrated remedy, of the consistence of a confection; whereas the kermes berries are the basis. The other ingredients are, pippin-cyder, rose-water, sugar, anbergease, musk, cinnamon, aloes wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the sweets are usually omitted. The conciilio Alkermes is chiefly made at Montpellier; the grain, which gives it the denomination, is no where found so plentifully, as there. Chambers.

**ALL. adj.** [All, Æal, ealle, alle, Sax. oll, Welsh; al, Dutch; alle, Germ. &c., Gr.] 1. Being the whole number; every one. Brutus is an honourable man. So are they all, all, honourable men. Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.

To graze the herd all leaving, Deny'd each other. Milton's Paradise Lost. The great encouragement of all, is the assurance of a future reward. Tindalton.

2. Being the whole quantity; every part. Six days thou shalt labour, and do all thy work. Deut. v. 13. Political power I take to be a right of making laws with penalties; and of employing the force of the community, in the execution of such laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and all this, only for the public good. Locke.

3. The whole quantity, applied to duration of time. On those pastures cheerful spring, All the year, doth sit and sing: And round, while there Their green backs warms his lively. Crassus.

4. The whole extent of place. Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice. Shakespeare, Othello, 4. 1.

**ALL. ade.** [See ALL, adj.]

1. Quite; completely. How is my love all ready forth to come. Spenser.

Know, Rome, that all alone Marcus did fight Within Coriolanus. Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

He swore so loud; That, all amaz'd, the priest let fall the book. Shake. The Saxons could call a comet, a fixed star; which is all one, with stella erratica or cometa. Camden's Remains.

For a large conscience is all one, And signifies the same with none. Hudibras.

Bala, from a silver box distill'd around, Shall all bedew the roots, and scent the sacred grove. Dryden.

I do not remember, he (any where) mentions expressly the title of the first-born; but (all along) keeps himself, under the shade of the indeterminate term, heir. Justice may be furnished out of fire, as far as her sword goes; and courage may be (all) over a continued blaze. Addison.

If the miser disturbs his earnings spare, He thinly spreads them through the public square: Where, all be made the rail, rag'd beggars lie: And, from each other, catch the soulful cry. Gay.

2. Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration. I am of the temper of most kings; who love, to be in debt; are all for present moneys, no matter how they pay it afterward. Dryden.

3. Only; without admission of any thing else. When I shall wed; That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall marry Half my love with him, half my care and duty: Sure, I shall never marry, like my sister, To love my father all. Shakespeare, King Lear.

4. Although. This sense is truly Teutonic, but now obsolete. Do you now think, the accomplishment of it sufficient work for one man's simple head; All were it, as the rest, but simply writ. Spencer.

5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis; nearly the same with just. A shepherd's swain, say, did thee bring; All as his straying flock, he fed; And, when his honour hath thee read, Crave pardon for thy hardhead. Shakespeare, Pastoral.

Tell us, what occasion of import Hath all so long detain'd you, from your wife. Shakespeare, All.

**ALL. n. s.**

1. The whole; opposed to part, or nothing. And will she yet debase her eyes on me; On me, whose all not equals Edward's moiety? Shakespeare.

Nought's had, all's spent; Where our desire is got, without content. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

The youth shall study; and no more engage Their flattering wishes, for uncertain age: Shakespeare, All.

2. Every thing. Then shall he news-cramm'd. All the better; we shall be the more remarkable. Shakespeare. Up, with my tent; here will I live to-night; But where, to-morrow?—Well, all's one for that. Shakespeare. All the fitter, Lentulus; our coming Is not for salvation; we have busied our hands. Ben Jonson.

3. That is, every thing is the better, the same, the fitter. Scopere and pow'r, thy giving, I assume; And glad, her shall resign; when, in the end, Thou shalt be all in all, and I in thee. For ever; and in me, all whom thou lov'st. Milton.

They, that do not keep up this indulgency for all but truth, put coloured spectacles before their eyes, and look through false glasses. Locke.

4. The phrase and all is of the same kind. They all fell to work, at the roots of the tree; and left it so little foot-hold, that the first blast and wind laid it flat upon the ground; nest, eagles, and all. L'Estoing. A torch, smel all and, goes out in a moment; when dipped in the water. Addison's Remarks on Italy.

5. All is much used in composition; but, in most instances, it is merely arbitrary; as, all-commanding. Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and classical; as, Almighty. When it is connected with a participle, it seems to be a noun; as, all-surrounding; in other cases an adverb; as, all-accomplished, or completely accomplished. Of these compounds, a small part of those, which may be found, is inserted.

**ALL-EARING. adj.** [from all and bear.] That, which bears every thing; omniparous. Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he drew; Where, on th'all-hearing earth, unmark'd it grew. Pope.

**ALL-CHEERING. adj.** [from all and cheer.] That, which gives gayety and cheerfulness to all. Soon, as the all-cheering sun Should, in the fearless east, begin to draw The shaly curtains from Aurora's bed. Shakespeare.

**ALL-COMMANDING. adj.** [from all and command.] Having the sovereignty over all. He now sets before them the high and shining idol of glory; the all-commanding image of bright gold. Raleigh.

**ALL-COMPOSING. adj.** [from all and compose.] That, which quiets all men, or every thing. Wreath in emulous shades, Ulysses lies, His woes forgot; but Pallas now addresses, To break the bands of all-composing rest. Pope.

**ALL-COURNERING. adj.** [from all and con-quer.] That, which subdues every thing. Second of Satan sprung, all-conquerer death! What thinkst thou of our empire now? Milton.

**ALL-CONSUMING. adj.** [from all and consume.] That, which consumes every thing.
A L L

By age unbrok — but all-consuming care
Destroying through the strength, that time would spare.

Pope.

ALL-DEVOURING. adj. [from all and devour.] That which eats up everything.

Secure from flames, from envy's Yorker rage,
Destructive, all-devouring agé.
Pope.

ALL-FOURS. n.s. [from all and four.] A low game at cards, played by two; so named, from the four particulars by which it is reckoned; and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are said to make all-fours.

All-hail! n.s. [from all and hail, for health.] All health! This is therefore not a compound, though perhaps usually reckoned among them; a term of salutation. All, or all-hail.

All hail, ye fields, where constant peace attends
All hail, ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whose conversation pleasure and improvement.
Webb.

All-hallow. n.s. [from all and hallow.] All saints day; the first of November.

All-hallow-day. adj. [from all and hallow, to make holy.] The time, about all saints day.

All-hallow-tide. n.s. [See All-hallow-day.] The term, near all saints, or the first of November.

Cut off the bough about All-hallowtide, in the bare place; we set it in the ground; and it will grow, to be a fair tree in our year.

Bacon's Natural History.

All-heal. n.s. [penas, Lat.] A species of ironwort; which see.

All-judging. adj. [from all and judge.] That, which has the sovereign right of judgment.

I look with horror back,
That I detest my wretched self, and curse
My past polluted life. All-judging Heaven,
Who knows my crimes, has seen my sorrow for them.

All-knowing. adj. [from all and know.] Omniscient; all-wise.

Shall we repine, at a little misplaced charity;
We, who could no way foresee the effect? When in all-knowing, all-wise Being, shower down every day his benefits on the thankless and undeserving.

Mather's Sermons.

All-making. adj. [from all and make.] That, created all; omnific. See All-seeing.

All-powerful. adj. [from all and powerful] Almighty; omnipotent; possessed of infinite power.

O all-powerful Be! the least motion of whose will can create or destroy a world; pity us, the miserable friends of thy distressed servant. Scott.

All-saints-day. n.s. The day, on which there is a general celebration of the saints. The first of November.

All-seer. n.s. [from all and see.] He, that sees or beholds every thing; he, whose view comprehends all things.

That high All-seer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head;
And given in earnest, what I begg'd in jest.
Shaksp.

All-seeing. adj. [from all and see.] That beholds every thing.

A L L

The same first Mover certain bounds has plac'd,
How long those perishable forms shall last:
Nor can they last, beyond the time, assign'd
By that all-creating, and all-creating mind. Dryden.

All-souls. n.s. The day, on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November.

That is all-souls day, fellows! Is it not?—
It is, my lord.
Why then, all-souls day is my body's doomsday.
Shaksp.

All-sufficient. adj. [from all and sufficient.] Sufficient to every thing. The testimonies of God are perfect: the testimonies of God are all-sufficient unto that end, for which they were given.

He can more than employ all on powers in their utmost elevation; for he is every way perfect and all-sufficient.
Norris.

All-wise. adj. [from all and wise.] Possess of infinite wisdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, all-wise mind, governing the affairs of the world.
South.

All-wise, eternal, potentate!
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

All-hallowtide. n.s. [See All-hallow-day.] The term, near all saints, or the first of November.

To make one's self a king by the blood of thousands.

Prioz.

Allantois, allaitoïdes. n.s. [from a lat. a, and allait.] The urinary tunnic, placed between the amnion and chorion; which, by the navel and urachus (or passage, by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb) receives the urine, that comes out of the bladder.

Quinquis.

To ALLAY. v.a. [from allay, Fr.] To mix one metal with another, in order to coinage: it is therefore derived by some, from a la loi, according to law; the quantity of metals being mixed, according to law; by others, from allier, to unite; perhaps from allocere, to put together.

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this sense, most authors preserve original French orthography, and write alleay. See Alloay.

2. To join any thing to any other, so as to abate its predominant qualities; it is used commonly, in a sense contrary to its original meaning; and is, to make something bad, less bad. To obtund; to repress; to abate.

Being brought into the open air, I would allow the burning quality
Of that fell passion.
Shaksp.

No friendly offices shall alter or allay that rau-
cour, that frets in some hellish breasts; which, upon all occasions, will turn out at its foul warrant
in slander and invective.
South.

3. To quiet; to pacify; to repress.
The word, in this sense, I think not to be derived from the French allayer; but to be the English word lay, with a before it, according to the old form.

If by your art you have
Put the wild wilds in this in, allay them. Shaksp.

QUIN.

ALLAY. n.s. [allay, Fr.]

1. The metal of a base kind, in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. Gold is allayed, with silver and copper; two carats, to a pound Troy; silver, with copper only; of which eighteen penny-weight is mixed with a pound. Cowell thinks the alloy is added, to counterbalance the charge of coinage; which might have been done, only by making the coin less.

For fools are stumbleth by their folly.
As coins are harden'd by th' alloy. J. Milton.

2. Any thing, which (being added) abates the predominant qualities of that, with which it is mingled; in the same manner, as the adnixture of baser metals allays the qualities of the first mass.

Dull colours easily suffer a small alloy, by little scattering light.
Newton's Opticks.

3. Alloy, being taken from baser metals, commonly implies something worse than that, with which it is mixed.

The joy has no alloy, of jealousy, hope, and fear.
Rid. Common.

ALLAYER. n.s. [from allay.] The person or thing, which has the power or quality of allaying.

Phlegnum and pure blood are used allayers of certainness; and Avicenna countermands letting blood be for various disorders, as the blood a fœnum bilis, or a blade of gall, ob-
tunding its serenity and fierce.
Harve.

Allegation. n.s. [from alleg.] That, which has the power of allaying or abating the force of another.

If I could temporize with my affection,
or brew it to a weak and colder palate;
The like allayment would I give my grief. Shaksp.

ALLEGATION. n.s. [from alleg.] 1. Affirmation; declaration.
2. The thing alleged or affirmed.
3. An excuse; a plea.

I omitted no means, to be informed of my errors; and I expect not to be excused in any negligence, or account of youth, want of leisure, or any other idle allegations.

To ALLEG. v.a. [allege, Lat.] 1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
2. To plead, as an excuse; or produce, as an argument.

Surely the present form of church-government is such, as no law of God, or reason of man, hath hitherto been alleged of force sufficient, to produce any do ill; who, to the utmost of their power, withstand the alteration thereof. Hooker.

If we forsake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot allege any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say, we have not learned them, or we could not.
Sprat.

He hath a clear and full view; and there is no more to be alleged, for his better information.
Locke.

ALLEGABLE. adj. [from alleg.] That, which may be alleged.

Upon this interpretation, all may be alleged, by alleging against it. Brown's Jugg. Erro.

ALLEGEMENT. n.s. [from alleg.] The same with allegation.

Dict.

ALLEGER. n.s. [from alleg.] He, that alleges.

The narrative, if we believe it as confidently, as the famous allegor of it (Pampillo) appears to do, would argue; that there is no other principle requisite, than what may result from the lucky mixture of several bodies.
Pope.

ALLEGANCE. n.s. [allegation, Fr.] The duty of subjects to the government.

I did pluck allegiance from men's hearts.
loud shouts and salutations from their mouths.
Even in the presence of the crowned king. Shaksp.
We charge you, on allegiance to ourselves,
To hold your slaughtering hands, and keep the peace.

Shakespeare.

The powers of common, whom every day,
Petitions are directed by the several counties
Of England, professing allegiance to them, govern
Almost the utmost in the lord concurrence, or rather sub-,
mitting, to whatsoever is proposed. 

Clarendon.

ALLEGIANT, adj. [from allega.] Loyal;
conformable to the duty of allegiance;

a word, not now used.

For your great graces,
Heal'd upon you; poor impersoner! I
Can nothing render, but allegiance thanks,
My prayers to heaven for you.

Shakespeare Henry VIII.

ALLEGORIC, adj. [from allegory.] After
the manner of an allegory; not real,
not literal.

A kingdom they pretend to; but, what
kings,
Red or allegor. I diecon not.

Milton.

ALLEGORICAL, adj. [from allegory.]
In th- form of an allegory; not real,
not literal; mystical.

When our Saviour said, in an allegorical and
mystical sense; 'Except ye eat the flesh of the Son
of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in
you,' the hearers understood him literally
and grossly.

Percy.

The best poet of Apollo for shooting, is capable
of two applications; one literal, in respect of the
darts and bow, the ensigns of that god; the other
allegorical, in regard to the rays of the sun.

Pope.

ALLEGORICALY, adv. [from allegory.]

After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the messenger of Juno,
allegorically taken for the wind.

Popeam.

All the figures of speech are understood allegorically; and,
what is thus spoken by a Pheasant with wisdom,
is (by the Poet) applied to the goddess of it.

Pope.

ALLEGORICALNESS, n.s. [from allegorical.]
The quality of being allegorical.

Diet.

To ALLEGORIZE v. a. (from allegory.)
To turn into allegory; to form an
allegory; to take in a sense not literal.

He hath very wittily allegoriz'd this tree; al-
lowing his supposition of the tree itself to be true.

Beauch.

As some would allegorize these signs, so others
would confine them to the destruction of Jeru-
salem.

Burnet's History.

An alchemist shall reduce dignity, to the
maxims of his laboratory; explain morality by salt,
sulphur, and mercury; and allegorize the script-
ure itself, and the sacred mysteries thereto, into
the philosopher's stone.

Locke.

ALLEGORY, n.s. [allegoría.] A fig-
urative discourse; in which something
other is intended, than is contained in
the words literally taken; as, wealth
is the daughter of alliance, and the
parent of authority.

Neither must we draw out one allegory too
long; lest either we make ourselves obscure; or
fall into affectation, which is childish. De Janv.

This word symbola nunyth nothing else, but
(by allegory) the vegetative humour or moisture,
that quicketh, and giveth life to trees and
flowers, whereby they grow.

Poeam.

ALLEGRO, n.s. A word, denoting
one of the six distinctions of time. It
expresses a sprightly motion, the quick-
est of all, except Presto. It originally
meant gay, as in Milton.

ALLELUJAH, n.s. [This word is falsely
written for Halilujah, הולווחי
and הולוי] A word of spiritual exulta-
tion, used in lawyers; it signifies, Praise
unto God.

He will set his tongue, to those pious divine
strains; which may be a pr per praedicatm to
thos e alleluia, he hopes eternally to sing.

Government of the Tongue.

ALLEMANDE n.s. [Ital.] A grave
kind of music.

Dict.

To ALLEVIATE. v.a. [altero, Lat.]
1. To make light; to ease; to soften.

The pains, taken in the speculative, will much
allovate me in describing the practice part.

Hervey.

Most of the distempers are the effects of abuses
plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon
our Sinner: who (not understanding) hath pro-
vided excellent medicines, to alleviate those evils,
which we bring upon ourselves.

Bentley.

2. To extenuate or soften; as, he alle-
vitates his fault by an excuse.

ALLEVIATION. n.s. [from allenate.]

1. The act, of making light, of allaying,
or extenuating.

All apologies for, and alleviations of, faults,
though they are the heights of humanity; yet
they are not the favours, but the duties of
friendship.

South.

2. That, by which any pain is eased,
or fault extenuated.

This loss of one-fifth of their income will sit
heavy on them, who shall feel it, without the
allivation of any profit.

Locke.

ALLEY. n.s. [alle, Fr.].

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within are walks and alleys wide,
With foot ing worn, and leading toward the
rose.

Spencer.

Where alleys are close gravedell, the earth
putth forth with the first year's verdure, and a
bushy grass.

Bacoon's Natural History.

Yonder alley green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown.

Milton.

Come, my fair love! Our morning's task we lose;
Some labour, 'tis the easiest life would choose;
Ours is not great, the dashing bows to erope,
Whose too luxuriant growth our alley stopp'd.

Dryden.

The thriving plants, ignoble brownlings made,
Now solve those alleys they were born to hide,

Pope.

2. A passage in towns, narrower than a
street.

A back friend, a shoulder clapper; one, that
commands the passages of alleys, creek's, and
narrow lands.

Shakespeare.

ALLIE. n.s. [alliance, Fr.].

1. The state of connection with another,
by confederacy; a league. In this
sense, our histories of Queen Anne
mention the grand alliance.

2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Bruenish stud, th' alliance join'd,
Between the Tyrian and th' Anusonian line.

Dryden.

3. Relation, by any forms of kindred.

For my father's sake,
And for alliance's sake, declare the cause.

Shakespeare. Henry VI.

Admit it, with goodwill to your heart, shall join
In dire alliance with the Théan line:
Tis the battle, which we shall rise, and mortal
war succeed.

Pope.

4. The act of forming or contracting
relation to another; the act of making a
confederacy.

Dorset, your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads disconsolate steps in foreign soil,
This fair after thee, quickly shall call home.

To high promotion.

Shakespeare. Richard III.

5. The persons allied to each other.
I would not boast the greatness of my father,
But point out new alliances to Cato. Addison.

ALLIENCY. [allieo, Lat. to entice or
draw.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetism; attraction.

The Anglo-Saxon word for this art is a word and the manner of it, still occult.

Grenville.

To ALLIGATE. v. a. [allige, Lat.] To
tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGATION. n.s. [from alligate.]

1. The act, of sticking together; the state,
of being so tied.

2. The arithmetical rule, that teaches to
adjust the price of compounds, formed
of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR. n.s. The crocodile. This
name is chiefly used for the crocodile
of America; between which, and that of
Africa, naturalists have laid down this
discrimination: that the former has the upper,
and the other the lower jaw; but this
is now known to be chimerical, the lower
jaw being equally moved by both.

See Crocodile.

In his nicely shop a tortoise hung,
An alligator staid, and other skins
Of fish and fowl's.

Shakespeare.

Alot in rows large poppies' heads were strong,
And here a scalable alligator hung, Garth's Dictionary.

ALLIGATION. n.s. [from alligate.]
The link or ligature, by which two things are
joined together.

Diet.

ALLISON. n.s. [allido, allium, Lat.]
The act, of striking one thing against
another.

There have not been any islands of note, or
considerable extent, torn and cast off from the
continent by earthquakes, or severed from it by
the boisterous allusion of the sea. Wordsworth.

ALLITERATION. n.s. [ad and iterus, Lat.] Of the things called the alli-
teration, being several words in
the same verse with the same letter;
there are instances, in the eldest
and best writers, as

Belemonth biggest born. Milton's Paradise Lost.

ALLURATION. n.s. [allest, Lat.] A
term, used in the Exchequer.

Chambers.

ALLUCTION. n.s. [allest, Lat.] The
act of speaking to another.

Allodial. adj. [from allium.] Held
without any acknowledgment of super-
iority; not feudal; independent.

ALLODIUM. n.s. [A word of very
uncertain derivation, but most probably
of German original.] A possession, held
in absolute independence, without any
acknowledgment of a lord paramount:
It is opposed to fee, or feudalum, which
intimates some kind of dependence.

There are no allodial lands in England;
all being held, either mediatutely or imme-
diately, of the king.
ALLONgE. n.s. [alloigne, Fr.] 1. A pass or thrust with a rapier; so called from the lengthening of the blade, taken up by the fencer. 2. It is likewise taken for a long reign, when the horse is trotted in the hand.

To AlLO'o. v.a. [This word is generally spoken hallo; and is used to dogs, when they are incited to the chase or battle; it is commonly imagined to come from the French allons; perhaps from alla, look all; shewing the object.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying allo.

ALLOQUY. n.s. [alloquium, Lat.] The act, of speaking to another; address; conversation.

To ALLOT. v.a. [from allot.] 1. To distribute by lot. 2. To grant.

ALLOTMENT. n.s. [from allot.] 1. That, which is allotted to any one; the part, the share, the portion, granted.

Part appropriated.

ALLOTTERY. n.s. [from allot.] That, which is granted to any particular person in a distribution, See ALLOTMENT. Allow me such exercises, as may become a gentleman; or give me the poor alotted, my father left me by testament. Shakespeare.

To ALLOW. v.a. [allow, Fr. from allouer, Lat.] 1. To admit; as, to allow a position; not to contradict; not to oppose.

The principles, which all mankind allow for true, are innate; those, that men of right reason admit, are the principles allowed by all mankind.

The power of music all our hearts allow; And, what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. Pope.

That some of the Persians, allowed openly against the king's murder, I allow to be true. Swift.

To justify; to maintain, as right.

The powers above

Allow obedience.

The Lord alloweth the rightous. Bible.

3. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, allow too much sincerity to the professions of most men; but think their actions to be interceptors of their thoughts.

I shall be ready, to allow the pope as little power here, as you please. Swift.

4. To grant license to; to permit.

ALLOWABLE. adj. [from allow.] 1. That, which may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not allowable, what is observable in many pieces of Raphael; where Magidian is represented before our Saviour, with his feet on his knees; which will not consist with the text.

Brown's Vulg. Errors.

2. That, which is permitted or licensed; lawful; not forbidden.

In action of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that, which is in the sight of God allowable.

Hobbes.

I was, by the freedom allowable amongst friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence.

Pope.

Reputation becomes a signal and a very particular blessing, to magnifiers; and their pursuit of it is, not only allowable, but laudable.

Attewber's Sermon.

ALLOWABleness. n.s. [from allowable.] The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

Lots, as to their nature, use, and allowance, in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others.

South's Sermon.

ALLOWANCE. n.s. [from allow.] 1. Admission, without contradiction.

That, which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challenged allowance of them that succeed, although it plead for itself nothing.

Hobbes.

Without the notion and allowance of spirits, our philosophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it.

Leck.

2. Sanction; license; authority.

You sent a large commission to conclude (Without the king's will, or the state's allowance) A league, between his Highness and Wiven."—Shakespeare.

3. Permission; freedom from restraint.

They should therefore be accustomed betimes, to consult and make use of their reason, before they give allowance to their inclinations.

Leck.

4. A settled rate, or appointment for any use.

The victual in plantations ought to be expended, almost as in a besieged town; that is, with certain allowance.

And his allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king; a daily rate, for every day all his life. 2 Kings.

5. Abatement, from the strict rigor of a law or demand.

The whole power, though written in hieroglyphics, is, of the Fountains nature; as in the thought, as the expression: and, as much, requires the same degree of allowance for it.

Davies on Ireland.

Parents never give allowances, for an innocent passion.

Sawt.

6. Established character; reputation.

His bark is sturdily shivered, and his pilot, Of my expert and approved allowance. Shakespeare.

ALLOY. n.s. [See ALLOY.] 1. Baser metal, mixed in coinage. That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine silver is silver, without the mixture of any other metal; Alloy is baser metal, mixed with it.

Let another piece be coined of the same weight; wherein half the silver is taken out, and copper or other alloy put into the piece; it will be worth, but half as much; for the value of the alloy is so inconsiderable, as not to be reckoned.

Leck.

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of sense are probably relished, by heirs in a more exquisite degree, than they are by men; for they taste them sincerely, and pure, without mixture or alloy. Atewber.

ALLOBSCENCY. n.s. [allebescence, Lat.] Willingness; content.

Diet.

To ALLUDE. v.n. [allude, Lat.] To have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to insinuate. It is used of persons; as, he alludes to an old story; or of things, as the lampoon alludes to his mother's faults.

These speeches of Jeron and Chryssostom do seem, as a reply unto such ministerial arraignments, as were then in use.

Hobbes.

True it is, that many things of this nature be allowable, yes, many things declared. Hobbes.

Then just proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and measure; and this, I doubt not, was that artificial structure here alluded to. Burnet's Theory.

ALLOMINOR. n.s. [allominor, Fr. to light.] One, who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; because he gives graces, light, and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured.

Cowell.

To ALLURE. v.a. [leurer, Fr. looren, Dutch; belewen, Sax.] To entice to any thing, whether good or bad; to draw towards any thing by enticement.

Unto laws, that men make for the benefit of men, it hath seemed also helpful to add rewards which may move allure unto good, than any hardships deterreth from it; and punishments, which may render one from evil, than any sweetness allureth to allurement.

Hobbes.

The golden sun, in splendour, likest heaven. After the eye. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Each sly ring influence, and each allureth to Ligeieth.

ALLUR'E. n.s. [from the verb allure.] Something set up, to entice birds (or other things) to it. We now write lure.

The rather to train them to his allure, he told them both again; and, with a vehement voice, these were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. Haywood.

ALLEUREMENT. n.s. [from allure.] That, which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleasure.
ALL

Against allurement, custom, and a world
Offended; fearless of reproach and scorn,
Or unless Milton's Paradise Lost.
—Adam, by his wife's allurement, fell.

Paradise Regained.

To shun th' allurement, is not hard
To minds read'sd, warn'd, and well prepar'd;
But, words are difficult, when once hesit.
To struggle through the straits, and break't in
To allure, by Dryden.

Allurer. n.s. [from allure.] The person, that allures; cuiter; inveigler.

Alluringly. adv. [from allure.] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

Alluringness. n.s. [from allure.] The quality, of alluring or enticing; invitation; temptation, by proposing pleasure.

Allusion. n.s. [alius, Lat.] That, which is spoken with reference to something, supposed to be already known, and therefore not expressed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle to.

Here are manifest allusions and foot-steps of the divinity of the earth, as it was in the beginning, and will be in its last ruin.

Burnet's Theory.

This last allusion gall'd the Panther more;
Because indeed it rebel'd upon its own digits.
Dryden. Expressions now out of use, allusion to customs lost to us, and various particularities, must needs continue several passages in the dark.
Leck. Allusive. adj. [alldro, allusum, Lat.] Hintsing at something not fully expressed.

Where the expression in one place is plain, and the sense alluded to agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expression, in the other, is figurative or allusive, and the doctrine, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is reasonable, in this latter place, to restrain the extent of the figure and allusion to a consistency with the former.
Rogers. Sermon.

Allusively. adv. [from allus.] In an allusive manner; by implication; by insinuation.

The Jewish nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compass of one generation, were, according to his prediction, destroyed by the Romans, and taken up by those eagles. (Matt. xxiv. 33.) by which, allusively, are noted the Roman armies, whose ensign was the eagle.

Hammond.

Allusiveness. n.s. [from al/us.] The quality of being allusive.

Alluvious. adj. [from allus.] That, which is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon something else.

To Ally. n.a. [allier, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy.

All these sept are allied, to the inhabitants of the North; so, as there is no hope, that they will ever serve faithfully against them.

Wrenner in Ireland.

Want, frailties, passions, closer still ally
The common interest, or endure the yoke.
Pope.

To Deponent.

From him they draw the animating fire.
Thomson.

2. To make a relation, between two things, by similitude, or resemblance, or any other means.

Two lines are indeed remotely allied to Virgil's sense; but they are too like the tenderness of Ovid.

All'y. n.s. [elle, Fr.] One, united by some means of connection; as marriage, friendship, confederacy.

He in court stood, on his own feet; for the most of his allies, rather leaned upon him, than shone him.
Warton.

Would hinder the accession of Holland to France; either as subjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade; or as an inferior and dependent ally, under their protection.
Temple.

ALMACANTAR. n.s. [An Arabick word, written variously by various authors; by D'Herbelot, almocantar; by others, alunocantar.] A circle, drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally used in the plural; and means a series of parallel circles, drawn through the several degrees of the meridian.

ALMACANTAR'S Staff. n.s. An instrument, commonly made of pear-tree wood, or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees; used to take observations of the sun, about the time of its rising and setting, in order to find the amplitude, and consequently the variation of the compass.

Chambers.

ALMANACK. n.s. [Derived, by some, from the Arabick al, and manah, Heb. to count or compute; by others, from al, Arabick, and man, a month, indicates the course of the months; by others, from a Teutonick original; al, and man, the moon, an account of every moon, or month. All of them are probable.] A calendar; a book, in which the revolutions of the seasons, with the return of feasts and fasts, is noted for the ensuing year.

It will be said, this is an almanack for the old year; all hath been well: Spain hath not assailed this kingdom.
Byron.

This astrologer made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inversion of the common prognosticators.

Government of the Tongue.

Beware the woman too, and shun her sight,
Who in these studies does herself delight;
By whom a greasy almanack is borne,
With often handling, like chaff anther worn.

Dryden.

I'll have a fasting almanack printed, on purpose
for her use.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

ALMAHINE. n.s. [Fr. almanache, Ital.] A ruby, coarser and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the garnet.

Diet.

Almightiness. n.s. [from almighty.] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It serveth to the world, for a witness of his almightiness, whom we outwardly honour with the object of outward things.
Houter.

In creating and making existent the world universal, by the absolute act of his own word, God shewed his power and almightiness.
Sir Walter Raleigh.

ALM

In the wilderness, the bitttern and the stork,
the unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and receive his power, and feel the force of his almightiness.

Taylor.

Almighty. adj. [from all and mighty.] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abraham; and said unto him, I am the almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect.
Genesis, xvii. 1. He wills you, in the name of God almighty;
That you divest yourself, and be apart.
The borrowed glories; that, by gift of heart,
By law of nature and nations, long
To him and to his heirs.
Shakespeare.

ALMOND. n.s. [amand, Fr. derived by
Menage from amandula, a word in low Latin: by others, from Allemand, a German; supposing, that almonds come to France from Germany.] The nut of the almond tree, either sweet or bitter.

Pour an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one; and the sweet taste, into an oily one.
Leck.

ALMOND-Tree. n.s. [amgdalus, Lat.] It has leaves and flowers, very like those of the peach tree; but the fruit is longer, and more compressed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the shell is not so rugged.

Milles.

Like to an almond-tree, mounted high
On top of Green Selents, all alone.
With blossoms brave bededcked daintily;
Whose tender locks do tremble every one.
At every little breath that under heaven's blown.
Fairy Queen.

Mark well the flowing almonds in the wood:
If o'f yon blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will answer to the syren reign;
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.

Dryden.

Almonds of the throat, or Tongues, (called improperly, almonds of the ears) are two round glands, placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces; each of them has a large oval sinus, which opens into the fauces; and in it are a great number of lesser ones, which discharge themselves through the great sinus of a mucous and slippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and esophagus, for the moistening and lubricating those parts. When the esophagus muscle acts, it compresses the almonds, and they frequently are the occasion of a sore throat.

Quincy.

The tonsils, or almonds of the ears, are also frequently swollen in this lung's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a species of it.
Wrenner's Surgery.

ALMOND-FURNACE, or Alman-Furnace. called also the Sweep; is a peculiar kind of furnace, used in refining, to separate metals from cinders and other foreign substances.

Chambers.

ALMONER, of Almner. n.s. [eleemosynarius, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other person, employed in the distribution of charity.

I enquired for an almoner; and the general answer had pointed out your reverence, as the worthyest man.
Dryden.
ALMONRY. n. s. [from almoner.] The place where the almoner resides, or where the alms are distributed.

ALMOST. adv. [from all and most; that is, most part of all. Skinner.] Nearly; well nigh: in the next degree, to the whole, or to universality.

ALMS. n. s. [In Saxon, elm, from elecemosyna, Lat.] What is given gratuitously, in relief of the poor. It has no singular.

ALMS-BASKET. n. s. [from alms and basket.] The basket, in which provisions are put to be given away.

ALMS-DEED. n. s. [from alms and deed.] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

ALMS-GIVER. n. s. [from alms and giver.] He, that gives alms; he, that supports others by his charity.

ALMS-HOUSE. n. s. [from alms and house.] A house, devoted to the reception and support of the poor; an hospital for the Poor.

ALMS-MAN. n. s. [from alms and man.] A man, who lives upon alms; who is supported by alms.

ALMS-REEVER. n. s. A tree, mentioned in scripture. Of its wood were made musical instruments; and it was used also, in rails, or in a staircase. The Rabbins generally render it corai, others couvy, brazil or pine; in the Septuagint, it is translated wornget wood; and in the Vulgate, Linaga Thyina; but coral could never answer the purpose of the almsreever; the pine-tree is too common in Judea, to be imported from Ophir; and the Typhion or ebron-tree, much esteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood almangin, or aligmim, or simply gymnium, taking al for a kind of article, may be understood oily and gummy sorts of wood; and particularly the trees, which produce gum algamim, or gum arabick; and is (perhaps) the same, with the Shittin wood mentioned by Moses.

And the navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of almangin-trees and precious trees.

1 Kings, x. 11

HAIN NAGAR, HAIN NGER, or HAIN OR. n. s. [from alnarge.] A measure by the ell: a sworn officer; whose business formerly was, to inspect the assize of woolen cloth, and to fix the seals appointed upon it for that purpose: but there are now three officers, belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufatures; the scarcher, measureur, and alnager. Dict.

ALNAGER. n. s. [from aulnage, or aulnage, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the measuring by the ell or yard. Dict.

ALNIGHT. n. s. [from all and night.] A service, which they all night, is a great care of wax, with the wick in the butt; whereby it cometh to pass, that the wick fetcheth the nourishment farther off. Bacon.

ALOES. n. s. [Σημεριλος, as it is supposed.] A term, applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood, used in the East for perfumes; of which the best sort is of higher price than gold; and was the most valuable present, given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France; it is called Tambar; and is the heart, or innermost part, of the aloe tree; the next part to which is called Callandra; which is sometimes imported into Europe, and (though of inferior value to the Tambar) is much esteemed: the part, next the bark, is termed by the Portuguese Paço da quela, or eadge-wood; but some account the eadge-wood not the outer part of the Tambar, but another species. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. Savary.

2. Aloe is a tree, which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

3. Aloe is a medicinal juice, extracted, not from the odoriferous, but the common aloe tree; by cutting the leaves, and exposing the juice (that drops from them)

to the sun. It is distinguished, into Socotrine, and Caballine or horse aloe: the first is so called, from Nocorera; the second, because (being coarser) it ought to be confined to the use of farriers. It is a warm and strong cathartic.

ALOE-TLICAL. adj. [from aloe.] Consisting chiefly of aloe.

It may be executed, by aleritical, sanomacnium, or agronomical medicines. Wiseman's Surgery.

ALOEICK. n. s. [from aloe.] Any medicine is so called, which chiefly consists of aloe.

ALOFT. adv. [after, to lift up. Dan. Left air, Icelandish; so that aloft is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word, used chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in stories oft, That love his wings, and soars aloft. Suckling.

Upright he stood; and bore aloft his shield, Conspicuous from afar: and overlooked the field. Dryden.

ALOFT. prep. Above.

The great luminary (Aloft the vulgar constellation thick, That hies his lordly eye keen distance due) Dispenses light from far. Milton's Paradise Lost.

ALOGY. n. s. [Συζύγος.] Unreasonableness; absurdity. Dict.

ALOGE. n. [allen, Dutch; freu al and een or one, that is, single.]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none, but us alone: Between ourselves let us decide it then. Shakespeare.

If by a mortal hand my father's throne Could be defended, 'twas by mine alone. Dryden.

God, by whose alone power and conversation we all live, and move, and have our being. Beatty, Dict.

2. Without company; solitary.

Fathers we see fly along; and they are but sheep, which always hold together. Sidney.

Alone, for other creature in this place, Living or lifeless, to be found was none. Milton.

I never durst in darkness be alone. Dryden.

ALONE. adv.

1. This word is seldom used, but with the word be: if: even then, it is an adverb.

It implies sometimes an ironical prohibition, forbidding to help a man, who is able to manage the affair himself.

Let us alone, to guard Coriol.: If they set down before 's, 'fore they remove, bring out your army. Shakespeare.

Let you alone, cunning arithmet.; See, how his gurgle peers above his gown.

To tell the people in what danger he was. BenJon.

2. To forbear; to leave undone.

His chief stole it; but he had better, have it done; for he lost his cause by his pret. Addison.

ALONG. adv. [en longe, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowel a mighty stone; some, laid along.

And bound with burning wires, on specks of which Avemar glides along the lovely lands.

2. Through any space measured lengthwise.

A firebrand carried along, leaves a train of light behind it. Bacon's Natural History.

Where Ucass glides along the lovely lands, Or the black water of Pompitana stands. Dryden.

3. Throughout; in the whole: with all prefixed.

Silenus, all along in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man. Tickleton.

They were all along, a cross toward sort of people. Sedge.

4. Joined with the particle with; in company; joined with.
ALO

I your commission we, forthwith dispatch;
And be to England shall along with you.
Though then! and Evil go with thee along,
The offering, to the place of evil Hell. When religious zeal is subject to an excess, and to a defect; when something is mingled with it, which it should not have; or, when wanting something, that ought to go along with it. Sprat.

5. Sometimes with is understood.
Command thy slaves: my face-born soul disdains.
A tyrant's curst and restive breaks the reins.
Take this along; and no dispute shall rise
(Though mine the woman) but let my candid price.

Dryden.

6. Forward; onward. In this sense it is derived from allons, French.
Come then, my friend; my genius, come along, Thou master of the poet and the song!

Alo'of. ade. [all off, that is, quite off.]

1. At a distance; with the particle from.
It generally implies a small distance; such, as is within view or observation.

Shakespeare.
Then bade the knight thus holy yede aloof,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside;
From whence she might behold the baron's proof,
And else be safe from danger far described.

Fairy Queen.

As next in worth,
Came singly where he stood, on the bare strand;
While the promiscious crowd stood yet aloof.

Million's Paradise Lost.
The noise approaches; through our palace stood
Aloof from streets, encompass'd with a wood.

Dryden.

2. Applied to persons; it often intimates caution and circumspection.
Turn on the bloody moulds, with heads of steel;
And make the cowards, stand aloof at bay.

Shakespeare.
Going northward aloof, as long as they had
Any doubt of being pursu'd; at last, when they were cut off, resolved, they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain.

The king would not, by any means, enter the city, because the people of the grandees, that was the conversion of gramman, more than any other, now comprize in short hints; and a dictionary, alphabetically containing the words of the language, with the deaf person, is to be learned by each of the letters, or elements of speech.

Shakespeare.

Already, ade. [from all and readily.]
At this present time, or at some time past;
Opposed to finitude; as, Will he come soon? He is here already. Will it be done? It has been done already.

Touching our uniformity; that, which has been already answered, may serve for answer.

Hooker.

You warn'd me still, of loving two;
Can I love him, already living you?

Dryden's Fables.

Urbain's Galles.

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to import art or cunning in conversation, by which a man holds the principal question at a distance.
Nor do we find him forward to be sound;
But with a crafty madness keeps aloof.
Whereon sprang in him an unfeigned confession
Of his true state.

Shakespeare, Hamlet.

4. It is used metaphorically of persons, that will not be seen in a design.
It is never seen, the queen join; for, if she stand aloof, they will be still suspicious; it being a received opinion, that she hath a great interest in the king's favour and power.

Sacheting.

5. It is applicable to things, not properly belonging to each other.
Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards, that stand
Aloof from the entire point.

Shakep. K. Lear.

ALO' D. ade. [from a and loud.] Loudly; with a strong voice; with a great noise.

Strangely he first! yet seems to cry aloud,
To warn the night the proud; that of the great, neglecting to be just.

Hallaer.

Then heaven's high monarch thunders rise aloof,
And thence he shook aloft a golden cloud.

Dryden.

Alo'of. ade. [from a and loud.] In a low place; not aloft.
And now aloft, and now aloft they fly,
As borne through air; and seem to touch the

Dryden.

ALPHA. n. s. The first letter in the Greek alphabet, answering to our A; therefore used to signify the first.
I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the ending, with the Lord; which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty; Rev.

ALPHABET. n. s. [from alpha, and beta, the two first letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of speech.
Thou shalt not sigh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a sign; but 1 of these will rest an alphabet.

And by still practice learn to know thy meaning.

Shakespeare.

The letters of the alphabet, formed by the several motions of the mouth; and the great variety of syllables, composed and formed with letters, almost equal velocity; and the endless number of words, capable of being framed out of the alphabet, either of more syllables or of one, are wonderful.

Hiller.

Taught by their nurses, little children get this saying, sooner than their alphabet.


To ALPHABET. v. a. [from alphabet, num.] To range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABETICAL. adj. [from alphabet; alphabetick. (alphabetique, Fr.) In the order of the alphabet; according to the series of letters.
I have digested, in an alphabetical order, all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great Britain, with their respective tempers.

Sayt.

ALPHABETICALLY. adv. [from alphabetical.] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.
I had once, in my thoughts, contrived a grammar, more than any other, now comprize in short hints; and a dictionary, alphabetically containing the words of the language, with the deaf person, is to be learned by each of the letters, or elements of speech.

Shakespeare also.

ALREADY. adv. [from all and readily.]
At this present time, or at some time past;
Opposed to finitude; as, Will he come soon? He is here already. Will it be done? It has been done already.

Touching our uniformity; that, which has been already answered, may serve for answer.

Hooker.

You warn'd me still, of loving two;
Can I love him, already living you?

Dryden's Fables.

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ALS

Als suo. [from all and so.]
1. In the same manner; likewise.
In these two, no doubt, are contained the causes of the great decline; as according to Moses, so also according to necessity: for our world affords no other treasures of water.

Burnet's Theory.

2. Also is sometimes nearly the same with and, and only conjures the members of the sentence.
God do so to me, and more.

1. Samuel, xiv, 44.

ALTAR. n. s. [alterare, Lat. It is observed by Juvenal, that the word alter is received, with Christianity, in all the European languages; and that alterare is used by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the Christian worship, in opposition to the area of gentilism.]

1. The place, where offerings to heaven are laid.
The goddess of the nuptial bed,
Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead;
Recall'd the dinted hand should be repaid;
Which incense offer'd, and her altar held.

Dryden.

2. The table in Christian churches, where the communion is administered.

Her grace rose; and, with modest presence,
Came to the altar, where she kne'd, and saintedlike.

Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd devoutly.

Shakespeare.

ALTERAGE. n. s. [alterari-um, Lat.] An emolument, arising to the priest from oblations, through the means of the altar.

Augli's Parergon.

ALTAR CLOTH. n. s. [from alter and cloth.] The cloth, thrown over the altar in Churches.
I should set down the wealth, books, hangings, and altar-cloths which our kings gave this abbey.

Pococke on Drawing.

To ALTER. v. a. [alter, Fr. from alter, Lat.]
1. To change; to make otherwise than it is.
To alter seems more proper to imply a change, made only in some part of a thing; as, to alter a writing, may be, to blot or interpelate it; to change it, may be, to substitute another in its place.

With from and to; as, her face is altered from pale to red.

Do you note,
How much her grace is altered on the sudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale she looks.
And of an earthly cold?

Shakespeare, Henry VIII.
Acts, a propitiated to the worship of God by his own appointment, must continue so, till himself hath otherwise declared: for, who dares alter, what God hath appointed?

Stillingfleet.

2. To take off, from a persuasion, practice, or sect.
For the way of writing plays in verse, I find it troublesome and slow; but I am no way altered, from my opinion of it; at least with any reasons, which have opposed it.

Dryden.

To ALTER, r. n. To become otherwise, then it was; as, the weather alters from bright to cloudy.

ALTERABLE. adj. [from alter; alterable, Fr.] That, which may be altered or changed by something else; distinct from changeable, or that, which changes, or may change itself.
That alterable respects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a considerate Dis-\n
count. Our condition in this world is mutable and un-\ncertain, alterable by a thousand accidents, which we can see or foresee, or prevent. I wish they had been more clear in their direc-\ntions upon that mighty point. Whether the settle-\nment of the succession in the House of Hanover be alterable, or not? Swift.

Alternableness. n. s. [from alterable.] The quality of being alterable, or ad-
mitting change from external causes. Alternably. adv. [from alterable.] In such a manner as may be altered.

Alterage. n. s. [from alter.] The breed-\ning, nourishing, or fostering of a child. In Ireland they put their children to fosterers: the rich self, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children; and the reason is, because, in the opinion of the people, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. Sir John Davies on Ireland.

Alterant. adj. [alterant, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes in any thing. And whether the body be alterant or altered, evermore a perception precedent operation; for else all bodies would be alike one to another. Bacon.

Alteration. n. s. [from alter; alteration, Fr.] 1. The act of altering or changing. Alteration, though it be from worse to better, hath in it inconveniences, and those weights.

2. The change made. Why may we not presume, that God doth even call for such change or alteration, as the very condition of things doth make necessary? Hooker.

So be, with difficulty and labour hard, Mov'd on: But he once past, soon after, when man fell, Strange alteration Sin! and, in his death, undoes. Following his track, (such was the will of heav'n) Peace shall follow wide and hasten way. Milton. No other alteration will satisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order, South.

Appius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons of those who had been slaves; by which, and succeeding alterations, that council degenerate-\ned into a most corrupt body. Swift.

Alternative. adj. [from alter.] Medicines called alterative, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution, by changing the humours from a state of disordered temper to health. They are opposed to curatives. Quincy.

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by such alterative medicines as purify the blood. Governor of the Tongue.

Alteration. n. s. [alteration, Fr. from alterer, Lat.] Debate; controversy; wrangle. By this hot pursuit of lower controversies amongst men professing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations of Christianity, they extol hope, that, about the higher principles themselves, there will come alteration to grow. Hals. Their whole life was little else than a perpetual wrangling and alteration; and that, many times, rather for victory, and satisfaction of wit, than a sober and serious search of truth. Hakewill on Providence.

Alter'n. adj. [alterrus, Lat.] Acting by turns, in succession each to the other.
A M

We find not in the world any people that hath lived altogether without religion. Hooker.

And death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, nor would ever be obliged to suffer for his conscience, or do to his religion; it being altogether as absurd to imagine a man obliged to suffer, as to do impossibilities. Shaks.

I do not altogether disapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of scripture through the style of your sermon. Sengt.

2. Conjunctly, in company. This is rather all together.

Cousin of Somerset, join you with me, and altogether with the Duke of Suffolk, we'll quickly boist duke Humphrey from his seat.

St. Aude. n. s. [from a and latus; that is, without lute.]

A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astrignency. The ancient Romans divided all salts into two sorts of alum, natural and factitious. The natural alum is said to be obtained from the island of Milo, being a kind of whitish stone, very light, friable, and porous, and streaked with flannel-white. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where alum is principally produced; and the English recha-alum is made up of a billunan or natural stone, in the hills of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

Searccharine alum is a composition of common alum, with ashes and whites of eggs boiled together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus moulded at pleasure. As it cools, it grows hard as a stone.

Burnt alum is alum calcined over the fire. Plutarch or phum alum is a sort of saline mineral stone, of various colours, most commonly white, bordered on green; it runs in threads or fibres, resembling those of a feather; whence its name from phum, a feather. Chambers. By the French name of a white of an egg, the French have obtained a lump of alum, you may bring it, for the most part, into white claws. Bogis.

Alum stone. A stone or calx used in surgery; perhaps alum calcined, which then becomes corrosive.

She gazed with oxen, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with vitriol and alum stones. Wiseman.

Aluminous. adj. [from alum.] Relating to alum, or consisting of alum.

Nor do we reasonably conclude, because, by a cold and aluminous moisture, it is able whilst to resist the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it subsisteth and liveth in it.

Brown.

The murder may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolic or aluminous nature. Wiseman's Surgery.

Always. adv. [It is sometimes written any, compounded of all and way; called piego, Sax. tuttiva, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; that which always, at all time: opposed to sometime, or to never.

That, which sometime is expedient, doth not always so continue. Hooker.

Man never is, but always is to be blest. Pope.

2. Constantly; without variation: opposed to sometimes, or to now and then.

He was so great a man, when some great occasion is presented to him. Dryden.

M. n. Stands for arthrum magister, or master of arts; the second degree of our universities, which, in some foreign countries is called doctor of philosophy.

AM

The first person of the verb to be.

[See To Be.]

And God said unto Moses, I am that I am: and he said, shall I say unto the children of Israel, I am hath sent me unto you. Exod. iii, 14.

Come then, my soul; I call thee by that name, Thou bane boy thing, from whence I know I am.

For knowing that I am, I know thou art;

Since that must needs exist, which can impart, Prior.

AMABILITY. n. s. [from amabilis, Lat.]

Loveliness; the power of pleasing.

No rules can make amability, our minds and apprehensions make that; and so is our felicity. Taylor.

AMADETTO. n. s. A sort of pear.

[See Pear] so called, says Skinner, from the name of him who cultivated it.

AMADOT. n. s. A sort of pear. [See Pear.]

AMAIN. adv. [from maine, or maige, old Fr. derived from magnus, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently.

It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland am I come.

To signify that rebels there are up. Shakes.

What? What! to what we fled amain, pursued, and struck. With hea'm nor afflicting thunder, and beard amain. Milton.

The deep to shelter us. Milton.

The hills, to their supply, Vapour and exhalation, dust and moist, Sent amain up. Milton.

From hence the bow was rouser'd, and sprung amain.

Like light'nning sudden, on the warrian train, Beats down the trees before him, shakes the ground.

The forest echoes to the cracking sound, Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around, Dryden.

AMALGAM. n. s. [am and ymag.] AMALGAMA.} The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. See AMALGAMATION.

The introduction of the amalgam appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the collision of the mingled ingredients, that make up the amalgam.

To AMALGAMATE. v. a. [from amalgam.] To unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practised upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is, to make the metal soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMATION. n. s. [from amalgamate.]

The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

AMALGAMATION is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the rest are answerable: Take six parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crocodile, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crocodile; stir these well, that they may incorporate; then cast the mass into cold water, and wash it.

Poem.

AMANDATION. n. s. [from amendo, Lat.]

The act of sending on a message or employment.

AMARINUS. n. s. [Lat.] A person who writes what another dictates.

AMARTH. n. s. [amaranthus, Lat.]

The name of a plant. Among the many species, the most beautiful are, I. The tree ama-

AMARANTH. 2. The long pendulous amaranth, with reddish coloured seeds, commonly called Love lies a bleeding.

In poetry, it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to die. Immortal amaranth! a flower which once in paradise, fast by the tree of life,

Began to bloom; but soon, for man's offence,

To heaven remov'd, where first it grew, there grows,

And flourishes aloft, shedding the fount of life; And where the river of liss, thou midst of heavn,

Rows o'er Elysian flow'rs; her amber stream:

With these, that never fail, the spirits elate Bind their resplendent locks, in weareth'd with beams.

AMARANTHINE. adj. [amaranthinus, Lat.] Relating to amaranths; consisting of amaranths.

By the streams that ever flow,

By the fragrant winds that blow

Of the Elysian flow'rs;

By those happy souls that dwell

In yellow needs of asphodel,

Or amaranthine bow'rs.

AMARANTHUS. n. s. [amaranthus, Lat.]

Bitterness.

What amaranth or acrimony is depredated in choler, it acquires from a compositure of melancholy, or external malign bodies. Harvey on Consumptions.

AMARULENCE. n. s. [amarulentus, Lat.]

Bitterness.

AMASMENT. n. s. [from amass.] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now, is but an amasment of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impostures. Glanville's Sequel Sententiae.

To AMASS. v. a. [amass, Fr.]

1. To collect together in one heap or mass.

The rich man is not blazoned, as having made use of any unlawful means to amass riches, as having striven by fraud and injustice. Atterbury's Sermon. When we would think of infinite space, or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which possibly we doubt, or err in several times. All that we thus amass together in our thoughts, is positive, and the amasment of a great number of positive ideas of space or duration, Locke.

2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerness or indiscretion.

Such as amass all relations, must err in some, and be unbelieved in many. Brown's Pal. Err.

Do not content yourselves with mere words, lest your improvements only amass a heap of unintelligible phrases. Wotton's Imper. of the Mind.

The life of Honour has been written, by amas-

AMASMA. n. s. [amas, Fr.] An amas-

blage; an accumulation.

This pillar but a medley or amas of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by stealth. Wotton.

To AMATE. p. a. [from a and mate.] See
To

A

AMATEUR, adj. [amatorius, Lat.]

A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection.

AMATORIUS, n. s. [amatorius, Lat.]

Relating to love or causing love.

It is the same thing whether one avows Lucrezia by force, as Tarquin, or by amatory potions not only to allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and force her, effectually, and draw her, inventive, to follow him spontaneously.

AMAUROSIS. n. s. [aumacptic.]

A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eyes, but from some distemper of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compressed by the blood-vessels being too much distended; so that, in many of its parts, all sense is lost, and therefore no images can be painted upon them; whereby the eyes continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling successively upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the stagnations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. Quincy. To AMAZE. v. a. [from amaze, perplexity.]

1. To confound with terror.

Yea, I will make many people amaze thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee, when I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the Ecke! Ezekiel.

2. To put into confusion with wonder.

Go, heavy pair, and with your dazzling virtues,

Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,

Amaze and charm mankind.

Smith.

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot amaze me. Him he be not amaze, he will be mocked; if he be amaze, he will every way be mocked.

Shakesp.

AMAZE. n. s. [from the verb amaze.] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax, whose name in arms thro' Europe rings, And fills all mouths with envy or with praise, And all her jealous monarchs with amaze. Milton.

Meantime the Trojan cuts his wary way, Fix'd on his voyage, through the eurin sea; Then cast the ships back with his fire amaze. See the Punic Wars the mounting blaze. Dry.

AMAZEDLY. adv. [from amazed.] Confusely; with amazement; with confusion.

I speak amazedly, and it becomes

My marvel, and my message.

Shakesp.

But why?

Stands Macbeth thus amazed?

Come, sisters, cheer we up his spirits. Shakesp.

AMAZEDNESS. n. s. [from amazed.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion.

I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little amazened, we were all compounded out of the chamber. Shakesp.

AMAZEMENT. n. s. [from amaze.]

1. Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme fear; horror.

He answer'd nought at all; but adding new fear to his first astonishment, saying wide, With stony eyes, and heartless hollow hue, Astonish'd stood, as one that had esp'd infernal forces, with their chains us'd. Fairy Q.

But look! amazement on thy mother sits; O step between her and her fighting soul; Correct in weakest bodies strongest works. Shak.

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impression left Of much amazement to th' infernal crew, Distressed, and surpris'd with deep dismay. At these and thinking Milton.

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, some ages past, this race of glory Run, with amazement we should read your story; But living vice, and dust, and bubbles, to. Meets every stair to grapple with at last. Waller.

4. Astonishment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which sat for alms at the beautiful Gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and amazement at that which had happened unto him. Acts.

AMAZING. particular adj. [from amaze.]

Wonderful; astonishing.

It is an amazing thing to see the present desolation of Italy, when one considers what incredible multitudes it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman Emperors. Add.

AMAZINGLY. adv. [from amazing.] To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully.

If we were one to the world, our knowledge of them must be amusingly imperfect, when we have not the least grain of sand, and has too many difficulties belonging to it for the wisest philosopher to answer. [W. Logick.]

AMAZON. n. s. and adj. The most valorous race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; they are so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better.

A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an amazon,

And fightest with the sword. Shakesp.

AMBAGES. n. s. [Lat.]

A circuit of words; a circumentatory form of speech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of speech.

They gave those complex ideas names, that they might more easily record and discourse of things they were daily conversant in, without long anges and abbreviations, and that they might not be one to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. Locke.

AMBAGIOUS. adj. [from ambages.] Circumentatory; perplexed; tedious. Dict.

AMBAS'ADE. n. s. [ambassade, Fr.] Embassay; character or business of an ambassador: a word not now in use.

When you disgrace me in my ambassade.

Then I degraded you from being king. Shakesp.

AMBASSADO'REN. n. s. [ambassador, Fr. embassador, Spain. It is written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography.

Some derive it from the Hebrew 'nu to tell, and 'nu messenger; others from ambactus, which in the old Gaulish, signified a servant; whence ambass, in low Latin, is found to signify service, and ambassiator, a servant; others deduce it from ambacht, in old Teutonic, signifying a government; and Je-

nus mentions a possibility of its descent from ambas; and others from ama for ad, and busus, from, as supposing the act of sending an ambassadour, to be in some sort an act of submission. All these derivations lead to write ambassadour, not ambassadour.] A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent.

The person of an ambassadour is inviolable.

Ambassadour, in popular language, the general name of a messenger from a sovereign power, and sometimes ludicrously, from common persons. In the juridical and formal language, it signifies particularly a minister of the highest rank residing in another country, and is distinguished from an envoy, who is of less dignity.

Give first adulation to th' ambassadour. Shak. England, by these importunities, can hardly impose. Nor ask your love, nor did your faith implore. But come without a pledge, my own ambassadour. Dry.

Oft have their black ambassadours appeared Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Lunn.

AMBASSADRESS. n. s. [ambassadricr, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambassadour.

2. In ludicrous language, a woman sent on a message.

When my ambassadress—

Come you to menace war, and loud defiance? Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow Rowe. A.

AMBASSADOREN. n. s. [from ambr, Arab. whence the lower writers formed ambaram.] A yellow transparent substance of a gaudious or bumble本质 consisting of something solid and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltic sea, along the coasts of Prussia. Some naturalists refer it to the earth, others to the mineral, and some even to the animal kingdom. Pliny describes it as a resOLUTE juice, oozing from aged piles and fissures, and discolored the rivers into the sea. He adds, that it was the ancients gave it the denomination of succinum, from succus, juice. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beast; others, the scum of the lake Cephina, near the Antick; others, a concretion formed in the Baltic, and in some fountains, where it is found swimming like pitch. Others suppose it a bitumen trickling into the sea from subterraneous sources: but this opinion is also discarded, as good amber having been found in digging at considerable distance from the sea, as that gathered on the coast. Hock now ranges it with naphtha, which is a concrete oil of aromatic plants, elaborated by heat into a crystalline form. Within some pieces of amber have been found leaves and insects included; which seems to indicate, either that the amber was originally in a fluid state, or that, having been exposed to the sun, it was softened, and rendered part of the leaves and insects. Amber, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiously in this dark. Some distinguish amber into yellow, white, black and brown; but the two latter are supposed to be of a different nature and denomination, the one called jelly, the other amber.

Dry. Chambers.

Liquid amber is a kind of native balsam or resin, as turpentine; clear, reddish, or yellowish; of
2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes. This sense is ludicrous.

**Ambigidity. n. s. [from ambidexter.]**

1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.

2. Double dealing.

**Ambidextrous. adj. [from ambidexter. Lat.]**

1. Having with equal facility the use of either hand.

Others, not considering ambidextrous and left-handed men, do totally undervail the efficacy of the liver.

Brown.

2. Double dealing; practising on both sides.

Froth condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all false, shuffling, and ambidextrous dealings.

**Ambidextrousness. n.s. [from ambidextrous.]**

The quality of being ambidextrous.

**Ambient. adj. [ambiens, Lat.]**

Surrounding; encompassing; investing.

This which yields or fills.

All space, the ambient air wide inters'd. Milton.

In a glass of plums liable to mould. If any colour, depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of the ambient medium.

L 'Estrange.

Around him danced the rosy hours.

And damask'd according to the flow'res,

With ambient sweet perfumes the room.

Newton's Opticks.

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity.

Beaum.

**Ambigu. n.s. [French.]**

An entertainment, consisting not of regular courses, but of a medley of dishes set on together.

When strained'd in your time, and servants few,

You'd richly then compose an ambigu;

Where first and second course, and your dessert,

All in one single table have set on together.

King's Art of Cookery.

**Ambiguity. n.s. [from ambiguous.]**

Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning.

With ambiguities they often entangle themselves, not marking what duty agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents.

Hooker.

We can clear these ambiguities,

And know their spring; their head, their true descent.

Shakespeare.

The words are of single signification, without any ambiguity; and therefore I shall not trouble you, by straining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; but distinction, where there is no difference.

South.

**Ambiguous. adj. [ambigus, Lat.]**

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification.

But what have been thy answers, what but dark, ambiguous, and with doubtful sense deluding?

Milton.

Some expressions in the covenant were ambiguous, and were left so; because the persons who framed them were not all of one mind.

Clarendon.

2. Applied to persons using doubtful expressions. It is applied to expressions, or those that use them, not to a dubious or suspended state of mind.

Brown.
AMB

A chance of glory, descended to the
minds of the Tigris and Euphrates, and
went upon the ocean, where, seeing a vessel trad-
ing to the sands, he took himself for one of a
ship.
AME

One cried, God bless us! and, Amen! the other.
As they did, Jesus sat with the bondmen's hands, Listening their fear, I could not say Amen.
When they did say God bless us, Shakesp. Much.
Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting and to everlasting, Amen and amen. Psalm xliii. 13.

AMENABLE. adj. [amenable, Fr. amener guédu, in the French courts, signifying, to oblige one to appear to answer a charge exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject so as to be liable to enquiries or accounts.

Amenable. n.s. [They seem to come from amen, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour; mien; words disused. For he is fit to be a sure assenity. Whether for arms and warfare amencn, Or else for wise and civil governance. Spenser.

Th' enchanter, by his arms and amencn, When under him he saw his Lybian steed to dance. Fairy Queen.

To Amend. v. a. [amender, Fr. enuider, Lat.]
1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to something better.
2. To reform the life, or leave wickedness.

In these two cases we usually write mend. See MEND.
Amend your ways and your doings, and I will come to you to dwell in this place. Jer. viii. 3. Rev.

3. To restore passages in writers, which the copiers are supposed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

To Amend, v. n. To grow better. To amend differs from to improve; to improve supposes or not denies that the thing is already bad, but to amend promises something good.

As my fortune either amends or impairs, I may declare it unto you. Sidney.

At his touch.

Such sanctity hath heaven given his hand, They presently amend. Shakesp. Macbeth.

AMENDE. n.s. [French.] This word, in French, signifies a fine, by which recompense is supposed to be made for the fault committed. We use it, in a cognate signification, the word amends.

AMENDEMENT. n.s. [amendment, Fr.] A change from bad for the better.
Before it was presented on the stage, some things in it had passed your approbation of amendment. Dryden.
Men are always mending and altering his works; but nature observes the same manner, because her works are so perfect, that there is no place for amendments; nothing that can be reprehended. Bayley on Creation.

There are many natural defects in the understanding, capable of amendment, which are overlooked, and wholly neglected. Locke.

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord spake to the Lord God of opHon, of those persons, which they would not be agreed to amend upon of life, by the testimony which Moses and the prophets have given, concerning the miseries that follow sinners that are not likely to be persuaded by other means, although God from the dead should have raised them up preachers. Hooker.

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are sent as scourges for amendment.

Though a serious purpose of amendment, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no sure judgment where this purpose he serious, or these acts true acts of contrition, Hammond's Proct. Catechism.

Your honour's players, hearing your amendment, Are come to play a pleasant comedy. Shakesp.

AMENDMENT. n.s. [amendatio, Lat.] It signifies, in law, the correction of an error committed in a process, and esied before or after judgment; and sometimes after the party's seeking advantage by the error.

Blount.

Amender. n.s. [from amend.] The person that amends any thing.

Amends. n.s. [amende, Fr. from which it seems to be accidentally corrupted.] Recompense; compensation; atonement.
If I have too hastily punished you, Your compensation makes amends. Shakesp.
Of the amends recovered, little or nothing returns to those parties that had suffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers. Raleigh's Fneas.

There I, a pris'ner chains'd, scarce freely drew The air imprisoned also, close and damp; Unwholesome draught; but here I feel amends, The breath of heav'n's fresh blowing, pure and sweet.

With day-spring born; here leave me to restore. Milton.

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may make the world some part of amends for many ill plays, by an heroicke poem. Dryden.

E'en souls be immortal, this makes abundant amends and compensation for the frailties of life, and sufferings of this state. Tillotson.

It is a strong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and vicious persons prosperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wise and good in all his works; unless we may suppose that such a promiscuous distribution, which was necessary for carrying on the design of providence in this life, will be rectified and made amends for in another. Spectator.

AMENITY. n.s. [amenité, Fr. amanitaats, Lat.] Pleasance; agreeableness of situation.
If the situation of Babylon was such at first as in the days of Herodotus, it was a seat of amenity and pleasure. Brown.

AMERICAN. adj. [amentatus, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread.
The pine tree hath amencnious flowers or katkins. Miller.

To AME'RICER. v. a. [americer, Fr. o'pprèwer par dra'vans, seems to give the original.

1. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is used by Spenser of punishments in general.

We are every one that misseth then her make, Shall be by him amerc'd with pensee due, Spenser.
But I'll amerce you with so strong a fine, That you shall all repent the loss of mine. Shak.
All the sinners were considerably amerc'd; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for those miscarriages. Hales.

2. Sometimes with the particle in before the fine.

They shall amerce him in an hundred shekels of silver, and give them unto the father of the damsel, because he hath brought up an evil name among Israel. Deut. xxi. 19.

3. Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction, with the particle of.
Millions of spirits, for his fault amerc'd Of heav'n, and from eternal splendours flung.
For his revolt.

AMERICAN. n.s. [from amerce.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemourer; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

AMERICAN. n.s. [from amerce.] The pecuniary punishment of an offender, who stands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court.

Cowell.

All amercements and fines that shall be imposed upon them, shall come unto themselves.

AMES ace. n.s. [a corruption of the word ambas cele, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the b.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my study was to cog the dice, And dext'ly tem to throw the lucky side; To shun aces whe, that swept my stakes away; And watch the box, for fear they should convey False bones, and put upon me in the play. Dryd.

AMES. n.s. [corrupted from amierc.] A priest's vestment.

Dict.

AMETHOICAL. adj. [from a and method.] Out of method; without method; irregular.

AMETHYST. n.s. [ynthet, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness: so called, either because it is not quite of the colour of wine, or because it was imagined to prevent inebriation.]
A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental amethyst is the hardest, and most valuable of all; it is generally of a deep colour, though some are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spanish are of three sorts; the best are the blackest or deepest violet; others are almost quite white, and some few tinted with yellow. The amethyst is not extremely hard, but may be engraved upon, and set in any value to the emerald. Savory. Chambers.

Some stones approached the granate complexion; and several nearly resembled the amethyst. Woodward.

Amethyst. [in heraldry] signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that purpure does in a gentleman's.

AMETHYSTINE. adj. [from amethyst.] Resembling an amethyst in colour.

A kind of amethystine tint, not composed of crystals or grains, but one entire massy stone. Cree.

AMIABLE. adj. [aimable, Fr.]
1. Lovely; pleasing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as amiable also. Hooker.

She told her, while she kept it,
'Twould make her lovelier, subdue her father Entirely to her love; but if she lost it, Or made a gift of it, my father's eye Should hold her loathed. Shakesp. Othello.

2. Pretending love; shewing love.
Lay amiable wife to the honesty of this Ford's wife; use your art of wooing. Shakesp.
AMI

AMABLENESS. n.s. [from amiable] The quality of being amiable; lovableness; power of raising love. As soon as the natural gayety and amiableness of the young men wears off, they have nothing left to recommend them, but lie among the lumber and refuse of the species. Addison. 

AMABLY. adv. [from amiable.] In an amiable manner; in such a manner as to excite love. 

AMICABLE. adj. [amicabilis, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly used of more than one; as, they live in an amicable manner; but we s-blown say, an amicable action, or an amicable man, though it be so used in this passage. 

O grace sweet! oh virtue heavenly far! Divine oblation of low-thoughted cure! Fresh blooming hope, gay daughter of the sky! And faith, our early immortality! Enter each ould, each amiable guest. Receive and wrap me in eternal rest. Pope. 

AMICABILITY. n.s. [from amicable.] The quality of being amiable; friendliness; good-will. 

AMICALLY. adv. [from amiable.] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and civility. They see Through the dan mist, in blooming heath fresh, Two lovely yachts, that amicably walk. O’er verdant fields, and pleasant seas, perhaps, revolv’d Anna’s late conquests. Philips. 

I found my subjects amicably join To lessen their defects, by cing mine. Prior. 

In Holland itself, where it is pretended that the variety of sects live so amicably together, it is notorious how the humblest sect, joined with the Arminians, did attempt to destroy the republic. Swift’s Church of England Man. 

AMICE. n.s. [amicus, Lat. amict, Fr. Primum ex sex induentibus episcopo et presbyteris communibus sunt, amicus, alba, albobrum, stola, manipulus, et planula. Du Cange. Amicis quo collum strigilis, et pectus tegitam, constitutam interioris hominis designant: tegit exorc, ne vanitates cognit: stringat autem collum, ne inde ad linguam transeat meandrum. Bruno.] The first or undermost part of a priest’s habit, over which he wears the albs. Thus pass’d the night so foul, till morning fair Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice grey. Milton. 

On some a priest, succinct in amice white, Attends. Pope. 

AMID. prep. [from amid or midst] 

1. In the midst; equally distant from either extremity: Of the fruit Of each tree in the garden we may eat; But of the fruit of this fair tree amist. The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat. Milton. 

The two ports, the bagno, and Donatelli’s statue of the great duke, amidst the four sires, claimed to his pedestal, are very noble sights. Addison. 


So falls amid the air encounter’d hills, Hurl’d to and fro with jactation dire. Milton. 

What have I done, to name that wealthy swain, the hoar amidst my crystal streams I bring, And southern winds to blast my flow’ry spring. Dryden. 

Amata’s breast the fury thus invades, And fires with rage amidst the sylvan shades. Dryden. 

3. Amongst; conjoined with: What tho’ no real voice nor sound Amid their radiant orbs be found? In reason’s ear they all rejoice, And witness forth a glorious voice, For ever singing, as they shine, “The hand that made us is divine.” Addison. 

Amiss. adv. [from a, which, in this form, of composition, often signifies according to, and miss, the English particle, which shows any thing, like the Greek se, to be wrong; as, to misconstrue, to count erroneously; to misdo, to commit a crime: amiss therefore signifies not right, or out of order.] 

1. Faulty; criminal: For that thou hast sworn to do amiss, Is yet amiss, when it is truly done. Shakesp. King John. 

2. Faultily; criminally: We hope therefore to reform ourselves, if at any time we have done amiss, not to suffer ourselves from the change of times, to be either submitted to, or to submit ourselves. Hooker. 

O ye powers that search, The heart of man, and weigh his honest thoughts, If I have done amiss, impute it not. Addison. 

3. In an ill sense: She sigh’d within, they constr’d all amiss. And thought she wish’d to kill who long’d to kiss. Pope. 

4. Wrong; improper; unfit: Examples have generally not the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, both of conveniences and of opinions, not amiss to be followed by them, whose case is the like. Hooker. 

Methinks, though a man had science, and all principles, yet it might not be amiss to have some conscience. Tillotson. 

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be. Your kindred is not much amiss, ’tis true: Yet I am somewhat better born than you. Dryd. 

I built was when the monarch’s mind the knaves, nothing delighted me so much as to stand by, while my servants throw down what was amiss. Swift. 

6. Reproachful; irreverent: Every people, nation, and language, which speaks amiss against the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, shall be cut in pieces, and their houses shall be made a furnace; because there is no other God that can deliver after this sort. Dan. iii. 29. 

Impaired in health; as, I was somewhat amiss yesterday, but am well to-day. 

Amis is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; because it always follows the substantive to which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in English; and though we say the action was amis, we never say an amis action. 

9. Amis is used by Shakespeare as a noun substantive: To my sick soul, as sin’s true nature is, Each toy seems prologue to some great amis. Hamlet. 

AMISS. prep. [from amissus, Lat.] Loss. To AMIT. v. a. [amitio, Lat.] To lose a word little in use. 

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The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in a garden, by soft winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin’d they heard,
And from his presence hid themselves, among
The thickest trees, both man and wife. Milton.

2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.
I have then, as you see, observed the failings of many great men, amongst the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem Dryden.

There were, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design. Addison.

AMORIST. n. s. [from amor.]
An amorous; a gallant; a man professing love.

Female beauties are as sickle in their faces as their minds, though cautious should spare them, age brings in a necessity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white perplexed by uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress’s kind- 

and her beauty, both which are necessary to the amorous’s joys and quiet. Hogge.

AMOROSO. n. s. [Ital.] A man enamoured.

AMOROUS. adj. amoroso, Ital.]
1. In love; enamoured; with the particle of before the thing loved; In Shakespeare, or.
Sure my brother is amorous on Her; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it, Shakesp.

The amorous master own’d her potent eyes,
Sigh’d when he look’d; and trembled as he drew;
Each flowing line confirms his first surprise,
And as the piece advance’d, the passion grew. Prior.

2. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness, fond;
As upon which they have brought forth their youth, keep their eyes fastened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty; so amorous is nature of whatsoever she produces. Dryden’s Davenancy.

3. Relating, or belonging to love,
I that am not shap’d for sportive tricks,
Nor made to court an amorous looking-glass,
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

And into all things from her air impr’d
The spirit of love, and amorous delight. Milton.

AMOROSÂlis. adv. [from amorous, one.] First caught they look’d; and each his liking chose. Milton.

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the plantain’s shade, and all the day
With amorous airs my fancy entertain,
Invoke the muses, and improve my vein! Waller.

Fondly, lovingly.
When thou wilt swim in that live-bath,
Each lish, which every channel hath,
Wild amorous to thee sworn,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. Donne.

AMOROUSNESS. n. s. [from amorous.
The quality of being amorous; fondness; loving; love.
All Glycine’s actions were interpreted by Basius,
As proceeding from jealousy of his amorousness. Solon.

Lindamur has wit, and amorousness enough to make him think it may be of use to defend his ladies, instead of defending himself against them. Bagelum Cole.

AMOR. adv. [a mort, Fr.] In the state of the dead; dejected; depressed; spiritless;
How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all amortal?
Shakespeare, Tempest.

AMORTIZATION. n. s. [amortissement, Amortizement.] The right or act of discharging lands to mortmain; that is, to some community, that never is to cease.
Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by our predecessors; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of amortization were devised and put in use by princes.

To AMORTIZE. n. a. [amorizo, L.] To alienate lands or tenements to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, and their successors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour.
Bentley.

This did concern the kingdom, to have forms sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to amortize the lands into the use of the inhabitants, or middle part of the people. Bacon.

To AMOURE. v. a. [amore, Lat.]
1. To remove from a post or station: a juridical sense.
2. To remove; to move; to alter: a sense now out of use.

Therewith, envenomed from his sober mood, And lives heyet, said he, that wrought this act? And do the heavens afford him vital food? Fair Quean.

At her sweet piteous cry was much amoured,
Her champion stout. Fair Quean.

To AMOUNT. v. n. [monter, Fr.]
1. To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole; with the particle to. It is used of several sums in quantities added together.
Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will amount to, or how many oceans of water would be necessary to compose this great ocean flowing in the air, without wind or banks. Barnett’s Theory.

2. It is used, figuratively, of the consequence rising from any thing taken altogether.
The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men amount to this, that more might have been done, or sooner. Bacon.

Judgments that are made on the wrong side of the danger, amount to no more than an affectation of skill, without either credit or effect. L’Estrange.

AMOUNT. n. s. [from To amount.] The sum total; the result of several sums or quantities accumulated.
And now, ye lovers of life,
Where are you now, and what is your amount? Vexation, disappointment, and remorse, Thomas.

AMOUR. n. s. [amour, Fr., amor, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue; generally used of vittious love. The eu sounds like oo in poor.
No man is so general and diffusive a last, as to procure his amor’s all the world over; and let it burn never so outrageously, yet the impure flame will either die of itself, or consume the body that harbours it. Spenser.

The restless youth search’d all the world around; but how can Love in his amours be found? Addison.

AMPER. n. s. [ampere, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation; bile: a word said, by Skinner, to be much in use in Essex; but, perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHIBIOUS. adj. [a bath, and a wave.]
1. That which partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.
A creature of amphibious nature,
On land a beast, a fish in water. Hudibras.

Those are called amphibious, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed
to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of these creatures live at sea, and by choice, a good while, or at any time, upon the earth, can live a long time together, perfectly well under water. Lache. 

Fishers contain much drudgery, and amphibious animals participate somewhat of the nature of fishes, and are ugly.

2. Of a mixt nature, in allusion to animals that live in air and water.

Troutes, and amphibious, Moloty fruit of mingled seed; By the dam from fordings sprung, Swift.

AMPHIBIOUS. n. s. [from amphibious.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL. adj. [from amphibology.] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL. adv. [from amphibological.] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBOLOGY. n. s. [amфибология.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from equivocation, which means the double signification of a single word; and the speech of accident, in which every word is equivocal, is amphibology; capture lepores, meaning by lepore, either hares or jests, is equivocation.

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from mistakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notice; the falsity of equivocation, and amphibology.

Bacon.

He that affirm'd, against sense, snow black to be, Might prove it by this amphibology; Things are not what they seem.

In defining obvious appearances, we are to use what is most plain and easy; that the mind be not nisled by amphibologies into falacious deductions.

General.

AMPHIPODUS. adj. [αμφιπόδος and βάτον.] Tossed from one to another; striking each way.

Never was there such an amphibulous quarrel both parties declaring themselves for the king and making use of his name in all their remonstrances, as defied Elyot.

AMPHILOGY. n. s. [αμφιλογία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

Dict.

AMPHIFISIUM n. s. [Lat. αμφιφισιώ.] An amphibious serpent supposed to have two heads, and by consequence to move with either end foremost.

That the amphibious, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moveth forward and backward both hands, or that at either extreme, was affirmed by Nicander, and others.

Bacon.

Scorpion, and asp, and amphibian dire. Milton.

AMPHIPSYCH. n. s. [Lat. αμφίψυχος, of αμφί and ψυχή, a shadow.] Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the sun is in the southern signs; and to the south pole, when he is in the northern signs. These are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

AMPHITEATRE. n. s. [αμφίθεατρον, of αμφί and θέατρον.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another; where spectators might behold spectacles, as stage plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semicircle, only exceeding a just semicircle by one-fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; so that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre was to the shortest, as one and a half to one. By the same reason, Shakespeare's man largeness in Liberal but whence a Swift. South. 73 that To he To stretched. Addison._

HOLDER.

To AMPLIFICATION. n. s. [amplification, Fr. amplification, Lat.] 1. Enlargement; extension.

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffuse narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances. I shall summarily, without any amplification at all, shew in what manner defects have been supplied.

Things unknown seem greater than they are, and are usually received with amplifications above their real value. Bacon.

Is the poet justifiable for relating such incredible amphibios鲱? It may be answered, if he had put these extravagances into the mouth of Ulysses, he had been unpardonable; but they suit well the character of Alcinoos. Pope.

AMPLIFIER. n. s. [from To amplify.] One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances; it is usually taken in a good sense.

Dorifolus could not add amplifier's mouth for the highest point of praise. Sidney.

To AMPLIFY. v. t. [amplifier, Fr.] 1. To enlarge; to increase any material substance, or object of sense. Since a great moneyed magnate divided his chest, and coins, and bars, he seemed to himself richer than he was; and therefore a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances. Bacon.

All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do amplify the sound at the going out. Bacon.

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

As the repetition of the Roman prelates grew up in these blind ages, so grew up in them with a desire of amplifying their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as men's opinions have formed them in spiritual matters. Raleigh.

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation.

Thy general is my lover; I have been

The book of his good acts; whence men have read His amplest parallel'd, his amplest amplified. Shakespeare.

I feel advantage of my health is insufficient to increase and amplify these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the several passages. Watts's Legh.

To AMPLIFY. v. t. Frequently with the particle on.

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion.

When you affect to amplify on the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necessity upon yourself of correcting the latter, and prevent yourself in the most important part of your design, Watts's Legh.

2. To form large or pompous representations.

An excellent medicine for the stone might be conceived, by amplifying apprehensions able to break a diamond, to load a Brown. I have sometimes been forced to amplify on others; but here, where the subject is so fruitful,
AMP

that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am short
enied by my chain.
Homer amply, not invents; and as there was
really a people called Cyclopes, so they might
be men of great stature, or giants. Pope's Odyssey.

AMPLITUDE n.s. [amplitude, Fr. am-
pli- tude, Lat.]

1. Extent.
Whatever I look upon, within the amplitude
of heaven and earth, is evidence of human igno-
rance. Glasserie.

2. Largeness; greatness.
Men should learn how severe a thing the true
inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves,
by the necessity of their case, to enlarge their con-
ception of the amplitude of the world, and not reduce
the world to the narrowness of their minds. Bacon.

3. Capacity; extent of intellectual facul-
ties.
With more than human gifts from heav'n
adorn'd; Perfections absolute, grace divine.
And amplitude of mind called northern.
Milton.

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.
In the great frame of kingdoms and
commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or
states, to add amplitude and greatness to their
kings.' Bacon's Essays.

5. Copiousness; abundance.
You should say every thing which has a pro-
per meaning, and apply it to the subject at hand;
always proportioning the amplitude of your matter,
and the fulness of your discourse, to your great
design; the length of your time, to the convenience
of your hearers. Wattis's Logick.

6. Amplitude of the range of a projectile,
denotes the horizontal line subtending the
path in which it moved.

7. Amplitude, in astronomy, an arch of the
horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof,
and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or
setting. It is eastern or orte, when the
star rises; and western or occident, when the
star sets. The eastern or western
amplitude, being also called northern
or southern, as they fall in the northern or
southern quarters of the horizon.

8. Magnetical amplitude is an arch of the horizon,
contained between the sun at his rising,
and the east or west point of the compass;
or, it is the difference of the rising or setting of the sun,
from the east or west parts of the compass.
Chambers.

AMPLY. adv. [amply, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.
So amply, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things.
Milton.
The evidence they had before was enough,
and yet, to convince them; but they were
resolved not to be convinced; and to those, who
are resolved not to be convinced, all arguments, are equal.
Atterbury.

2. At large; without reserve.
At return
Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid,
The watchman's seed, obscurely then foretold,
Now amplier known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord.
Milton.

3. At large; copiously; with a diffusive
detail.
Some parts of a poem require to be amply
written, and with all the force and elegance of
words; others must be cast into shadows; that is,
passed over in silence, or but faintly touched.
Drayden's Defensyce.

To AMPUTATE. v. a. [amputate, Lat.]

To cut off a limb: a word used only in
chirurgery.
Amongst the emirs, it was explained, that
they had no men too active in committing fre-
tered members.

AMPUTATION. n. s. [amputation, Fr.
amputation, Lat.]
The operation of cutting off a limb, or other
part of the body. The usual method of
performing it, in the instance of a leg, is as follows:
The proper part for the operation being four or
five inches below the knee, the skin and flesh are
first to be drawn very tight upwards, and se-
ced from returning by a ligature two or three
inches from the knee; another ligature above
the one passed, for the grieve; which being
brought by means of a stick, may be strained to any
degree at pleasure in the patient being con-
veniently situated, and the operator placed to
the inside of the limb, which is to be held by
an assistant above, and another below the part
designed for the operation, and the grieve suffi-
ciently twisted to prevent too large an harmourage,
the flesh is, with a stroke or two, to be separated
from the bone with the disseminating knife.
Then the periosteum being also divided from
the bone with the back of the knife, saw the bone
sawdker, with as few strokes as possible;
the two parallel bones are concerned, the flesh
that grows between them must likewise be separated
before the part of the grieve. This being done, the
ligature may be soothed, to give an opportunity of
searching for the large blood vessels, and se-
curing them with moutchings. After dissec-
ing proper applications to the stump, loosen
the first grieve, and pull both the skin and
the flesh, as far as conveniently may be, over the
stump, to cover it; and secure them with
a cross stitch made at the depth of half or three
quarters of an inch in the skin. Then apply
plasters, astringents, plasters, and other neces-
sary. Chambers.

The Amazons, by the amputation of their
right hand, had the freer use of their bow.
Brown's Fugger Errors.

A'mulet, n. s. [amulet, Fr. amulet, or
amuleuom, quaed malum amuletum,
Lat.] An appended remedy, or preser-
Vative; a thing hung about the neck, or
any other part of the body, for prevent-
ing or curing of some particular diseases.
That spirits are corporeal, seems at first view
a conjectur derived to himself; yet herein he
established the doctrine of inestimable, amulets
and charms. Brown's Fugger Errors.

They do not certainly know the falsity of what
they report; and their ignorance must serve you
as an amulet against the guilt both of
deceit and of the Government of the Tong.

AMURC'OSITY, n. s. [amurca, Lat.] The
quality of less or meekness of any other thing.

Dict

To AMUSE. v. a. [amuse, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill
with thoughts that engage the mind,
without distracting it. To divert
implies something more lively, and to
please, something more important.
It is therefore frequently taken in a sense
bordering on contempt.

They think the learned amuse, and are arrived
to some extraordinary revelations; when, indeed,
they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves
with the fantastick ideas of a bankrupt imagination.
Dryden's Poems.

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is
much in love, to amuse himself with trifles. Wycherley.

2. To draw on from time to time; in
to keep in expectation as, he amused his
folowers by quicker idle promises.

AMUSE'MENT, n.s. [amusement, Fr.]
That which amuses; entertainment.
Every interest or pleasure of life, even the most
trilling amusement, is suffered to postpone the one
thing necessary.

During his confinement, his amusement was
to give poison to dogs and cats, and see them ex-
pire by slower or quicker torments.

I was left to stand the battle, while others,
who had better talents than a draper, thought it
more convenient amusing themselves with safety,
whilst another was giving them diversion at the
hazard of his liberty.

Suffet.

AMUSE'RING, adj. [from amuse.] That
which has the power of amusing. I
know not that this is a current word.
But amuzel', Beholds til' amuse' ire before him fly.
Then vanish quite away.
Thomson.

AMYGDALATE. adj. [amygdala, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE. adj. [amygdala, Lat.] Relating to almonds; resembling
almonds.

AN. article. [ane, Saxone; en, Dutch;
eine, German.] The article indefinite,
used before a vowel, or h mute. See A.

One, but with less emphasis; as, there stands an ox.
Since he cannot be always employed in study,
reading, and conversation, there will be many an
hour, besides what his exercises will take up.

2. Any, or some; as, an elephant might
swim in this water.

He was no way at an uncertainty, nor ever in
the least at a loss concerning any branch of it.

A wit's a feather, and a chief a nod.
An honest man's the noblest work of God. Pope.

3. Sometimes it signifies, like a, some par-
ticular state; but this is now disused.

It is certain that colours do, in a small degree,
nourish; especially the colour of wine; and we
see men an hunghed do love to smell hot bread.
Bacon.

1. An is sometimes, in old authors, a
contraction of and if.
He can't batter, be!

An honest mind and plain; he must speak truth,
As they will take it so; if not, he's plain.
Shakespeare.

2. Sometimes it is a contraction of as if
before.
Well I know
The clerk will nor wear hair on his face that had it
(He will an' if he live to be a man.
Shakespeare.

5. Sometimes it is a contraction of as if
before.
My next pretty correspondent, like Shek-
peare's lion in Pyramus and Thisbe, roars an'
it was any nothing.
In Addison.

A.N.A. adj. [Ana.] A word used in
the prescriptions of physic, importing the
like quantity; as, wine and honey, 0 or
00 3/1; that is, of wine and honey
each two ounces.

In the same weight innocence and prudence
take.
A.N.A. does the just mixture make. Conley.

He'll bring an apothecary with a chargeable
long bill of Ana.
Drayden.

A.N.A. n.s. (Abbr.) A word so called from the last
syllables of their titles; as, Sealegera, Thuanina; they are loose thoughts, or
casual hints, dropped by eminent men,
and collected by their friends.

ANA'CAMPTICK. adj. [anacampstick.] Re-
flexing, or reflected; an ana campick
sound, an echo; an anemopitick hill, a hill that produces an echo.

Anemopiticks. n.s. [See Cathartic.] The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no singular.

Anacathetic. n.s. [Anachoret.] Any medicine that works upwards.

Quinty.

Anacaphelseis, n.s. [Anaphylaxis.] Recapitulation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse. Diet.

Anachoret. n.s. [sometimes vitri-.

Anachorite. I ouly written anachorite; chron. A monk who, with the leave of his superior, leaves the conven for a more austere and solitary life.

Yet lest not love dead here, but here doth sit,

Vow'd to this trench, like an anachorite, Donne.

Anachronism. n.s. [from an and chron. An error in computing time, by which events are misplaced with regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an error by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any error in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the Frenary. Anachronism, in making. Eneas and Dido contemporaries; for it is certain, that the hero lived almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage.

Dryden.

Anacaticks. n.s. [and i.e. The doctrine of refraacted light; diop-

tricks. It has no singular.

Anamalipsis. n.s. [Anamalipsis.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick, in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following; as, he retained his virtues amidst all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtues brought upon him.

Anagogical. adj. [Anagnon.] That which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation, or religious raptures; myster-

ious; elevated above humanity. Diet.

Anagogical. adj. [Anagogique, Fr.] Mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted. Diet.

Anagogically, adv. [from anagogical.] Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

Anagram. n.s. [an and γράμμα.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as this, Of, H, and m, N, a, l, attorney-general to Ch. I., a very humorous man, I, w, y, l, in face.

Though all her parts be not in 'un usual place,

She hath yet the anagrams of a good face;

If we might put the letters but one way,

In that lead words of words which could we say? Donn.

The genius calls thee not to purchase fame

In keen malice, but anagram. Dryden.

Anagammatism. n.s. [from anagram.] The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quintessence that hitherto the alchemy of wit has produced, and that is the art of anagrammatism, or metamagmatism, which is a dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new combination of it by arti-

ficial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter, into different words, mak-
ANA

Either may be probably maintained against the imagination of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on.

2. That which proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

Boyle.

According to Watts's analysis, the giving of the leaves is, it seems, a common property, and is therefore it is called the method of resolution.

Watson's Logic.

To ANALYZE. v. a. [anælaiz.] To resolve a compound into its first principles.

See Analysis.

Consists in reducing us to deputes, and in some measure, to analyze them, and take asunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we have...art; having made them more simple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present us.

Boyle.

To analyze the immateriality of any action into its last principles; if it be required, Why such an action is to be avoided? The immediate answer is, because it is sin.

Noyes's Wills.

When the sentence is distinguished into subject and predicate, proposition, argument, act, object, cause, effect, adjunct, opposite, etc. then it is analyzed analogically and metaphysically. This last is what is chiefly meant in the theological schools, when they speak of analyzing a text of scripture.

Watson's Logic.

ANALYZER. n. s. [from To analyze.]

That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reasons incline me to doubt, whether the human be the true and universal unanalyzable body.

Boyle.

ANAMORPHOSIS. n. s. [anãm and morphf.] Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confused to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirror of a certain figure.

ANA. n. s. The pine apple.

The species are, 1. Oval-shaped pine-apple, with a whitish flesh. 2. Pyramidial pine-apple, with a yellow flesh. 3. Pine-apple, with smooth green leaves. 4. Pine-apple, with shining green leaves, and scarce any spines on their edges. 5. The olive pine-apple, and Grumichama pine-apple.

Witness then best annn, then the pride of vegetable life, beyond what ever;

The poets imag'd in the golden age.

Thomson.

ANA. n. s. A pine-apple with penguin. See PENGUIN.

ANAS. s. A foot in poetry, consisting of two short and one long syllable, the reverse of a dactyl.

ANTIPHASIA. n. s. [antiphãsia.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word, or sound; as,

ANATHEMA. n. s. [anáthēma.] That which has the properties of an anathema; that which relates to anathema. What is anathema. To Anathematize. v. a. [antitheme.]

To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be anathematized, and, with the determination, branded and banished out of the church.

Hammond.

ANATIFEROUS. adj. [from anus and fero, Lat.] Producing ducks. Not in use.

If there be anatiferous trees, whose corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not ducks, but anatiferous mosses.

ANATOMIAC. n. s. [anatomiacus, Lat. anatómenos.] The accumulation of interest upon interest; the addition of the interest due for money lent, to the original sum. A species of usury generally forbidden.

ANATOMICAL. adj. [from anatomy.] 1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logic to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of division, it has the use of an anatomical knife, which dissects an animal body, and separates the veins, arteries, nerves, muscles, membranes, &c. and shews us the several parts which go to the composition of a complete animal.

Watson's Logic.

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; considered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary distortion of the muscles, which is the anatomical cause of laughter; but there is another cause of laughter, which doesn't require.

Swift.

Anatomized; dissected; separated.

The continuity of solidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute anatomical parts of matter, is little different from hardness.

Locke.

ANATOMICALY. adv. [from anatomical.] In an anatomical manner; in the sense of an anatomist; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While some affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have construed anatomically, and denied that part at all.

Irons's Falser Errors.

ANATOMIST. n. s. [anatomist.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

Anatomists judged, if it were had suffered to her own body, it might have doubted his age. Howel.

Hence when anatomists discourse, How like brutes organs are to ours. They grant, if higher powers think fit, A bear might soon be made a whine; and that, for any hint of a dog.

Pigs might squeak love odes, dogs bark satire.

Prior.

To ANATOMIZE. v. a. [antithëz.] 1. To dissect an animal; to divide the body into its component or constituent parts. Our industry must even anatomize every particle of that body, which we are to uphold.

Hooker.

2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

By the beauty of him, but should I anatomize him to thee as he is, I must blush and weep, and thou must look pale and wonder.

Shakespeare.

Then dark distinctions reason's light discerns, And into atoms trims the graver hand.

Dryden.

ANATOMY. n. s. [anatôm.] 1. The art of dissecting the body.

It is proverbially said, Fornix seulus inert habit, et attenuat intellectum; whereas these parts of anatomy hath not discovered in insects. Brown's Vulg. Err.

It is therefore in the anatomy of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accede to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by studying too much such fine nerves and vessels, as will for ever escape our observation.

Pope.

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection.
ANC

Let the muscles be well inserted and bound together, according to the knowledge of which this is given us by anatomy.

3. The act of dividing anything, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his estates, he seeketh to himself richer than he was; therefore, a man devise, any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in several parts. Bacon.

4. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth, Then would my voice shake the world; And rouse from sleep that fell anatomy, Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. Shaksp.

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin mean person.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-face'd villain, A mean anatomy, a mountebank, A threadbare juggler, and a fortune-teller, A needy, hollow-eye'd, sharp looking wretch, A living dead man. Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.

ANATRON. n. s. The scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which is taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. It is likewise that salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

ANUBURY. n. s. See Aumbury.

ANCESTOR. n. s. [ancestor, Lat. ancestor, Fr.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from predecessor; which is not, like ancestor, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch succeeds to his ancestors; an elective, to his predecessors.

And she lies buried with her ancestors, O. in a tomb where never sectarian slept, Save fields of her own. Shaksp. Much ado about Nothing. Chaucer. was the paternal ancestor of Nuns, the father of Chins, the grandfather of Ninorad; whose sons was Elmac, the father of Ninus. Raleigh. Obscure! why, pr'ythee what am I! I know My father, grandsire, and great grandsire too: If father longer, or grandsire longer, I can but guess beyond the fourth degree. The rest of my forgotten ancestors were sons of earth, like him, or sons of whores. Dryden.

ANCESTREL. adj. [from ancestor.] Claimed from ancestors; relating to ancestors: a term of law.

Limitation in actions ancestred, was ancestrally so here in England. Halle.

ANCESTRY. n. s. [from ancestor.]

1. Lineage; a series of ancestors, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage.

Phedon I slight, quoth he; and do advance Mine ancestry from famous Corinth, Who first to raise our house to honour did begin. Shaksp.

2. A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wise and virtuous ancestors, public or private, as an love of one's country, are the support and ornaments of government.


2. The honour of descent; birth.

Title and ancestry render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible. Addison.

ANCIENT. n. s. [from ancient, and therefore properly to be written ancienly.] Antiquity of a family; ancient
dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Wading, weading, and repeating, is a Scotch jig, a name denoted in the poet, the last suit is hot and hotly, like a Scotch jigg, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly modest, as a measure full of state and ancestorly and their courtly repetition, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave. Shakespeare

ANCHOR. n. s. [anchora, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, composed of a long shank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is fastened, and at the other branching out in two arms or flecks, tending upwards, with bars or edges on each side. Its use is to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground.

He said, and wept; then spread his sails before The winds, and reach'd at length the Coman shore. Their anchor drop'd, his crew the vessels near. Dryden.

2. It is used, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers stability or security.

Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil. Heb.

3. The forms of speech in which it is most commonly used, are, to cast anchor, to lie or ride at anchor.

The Turkish general, perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at sea, withdrew his fleet, when casting anchor, and land'd his men, he burnt the city. Knud's History of the Turks.

Leaving with the tide, He drop'd his anchor and his ship's pint'; Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the mast, His vessel moor'd, and made: with haubers fast. Dryden.

Far from your capital my ship resides At Reithirus, and secure at anchor rides. Pope.

To Anchor. v. n. [from anchor.]

1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor. The fishermen that walk upon the beach Appear like mice; and you tall anchoring bark Diminish'd to her cock. Shaksp. King Lear. Near Calais the Spaniards anchor'd, expecting their land-forces, which came not. Boae. Or the straight course to rocky Chins plow, And anchor under Minos' shaggy brow. Pope.

2. To stop at; to rest on. My intention, wearing not my tongue, Anchors on Isabel. Shakespeare.

To Anchor. v. a.

1. To place at anchor; as, he anchored his ship

2. To fix on. My tongue should to my ears not name my boys, Till that my nails were anchor'd in thine eyes. Shakespeare.

ANCHOR. n. s. Shakespeare seems to have used this word for anchoret, or an abstemious recuse person.

To desperation turn my trust and hope! An anchor's cheer in 'rison by my scape. Shakespeare.

ANCHOR-HOLD. n. s. [from anchor and hold.] The hold or fastness of the anchor: and, figuratively, security.

The old English could express most apply all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy service of God, which the Latins called religion, because it limited the minds of men together, and most people of Europe have borrowed the same from them, they called most significantly con-faustus, as the line and only assurance and fast anchor-hold of our souls health. Camden.

ANCHOR-SMITH. n. s. [from anchor and smith.]

The maker or forger of anchors. Smithing comprehends all trades which use either forge or file, from the watchmaker to the watchman, to the anchorer; they all working by the same rules, though not with equal exactness: and all using the art of forging, though of several sorts. Maimon.

ANCHORAGE. n. s. [from anchor.]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me resolve whether there be indeed such efficacy in nurture and first production; for if that suppose should fail us, all our anchorages were loose, and we should but wander in a wild sea. Milton.

2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.

The back that hath disgrac'd her foster- bird, Returns with precious landing to the bay, From whence at first she weigh'd her anchorage. Shakespeare.

3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

ANCHORED. particip. adj. [from To anchor.] Held by the anchor.

Like a well-twisted cable, holding fast. The anchor of a vessel in the lowest blast, Waller.

ANCHORITE. n. s. [anchoret, angiorite, anchorete.]

A recluse; a hermit; one that retires to the more severe duties of religion.

His poetry indeed he took along with him; but he made that an anchorite as well as himself. Sparr. A recluse so well settled in her hermitage of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine spring, or any of the accommodations that beat a solitary life. Pope.

ANCHOVY. n. s. [from anchora, Span. or anchoir, Ital. of the same signification.] A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or seasoning.

Savour.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as the false-aloe gravies of mort; the salt pickles of fish, anchories, oysters. Finger.

ANCIENT. adj. [ancien, Fr. antiquus, Lat.]

1. Old; that happened long since; of old time; not modern. Ancient and old are distinguished; old relates to the duration of the thing itself; as, an old coat, a coat much worn; and ancient; to time in general, as, an ancient dress, a habit used in former times. But this is not always observed, for we mention old customs; but though old be sometimes opposed to modern, ancient is seldom opposed to new, but when new means modern.

Ancient society is that whereof all the manners belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conqueror's days, did hold. The number and names of which manners, as all others belonging to common customs, he cannot be written in a book, after a survey made of them, now remaining in the Exchequer, and called Doomsday Book; and such as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called ancient denumies. Coke.

2. Of date; that has been of long duration.

With the ancient is wisdom, and in length of days understanding. Job, xii. 12.

Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was ancient, or that God was most ancient, because he never had any beginning. Raleigh.

Industrie.

Gave the tall ancient forest to his axe. Thomson.

3. Past; former. I see thy fury: if I longer stay, We shall begin our ancient back-rins. Shaksp.
And

Ancient, n. s. [from ancient, adj.]
1. Those that lived in old time were called ancients, opposed to the moderns. And though the ancients thus thoughtly invade, As kindred shape with laws themselves have made; Moderns, beware! or if you must offend Against the precepts of the greatest magistrates. Pope.

2. Senior: not in use. He toucheth it as a special pre-eminence of Janus and Anandronicus, that in Christianity they were his ancients. Hooker.

Ancient, n. s.
1. The flag or streamer of a ship, and, formerly, of a regiment.
2. The bearer of a flag, as was Ancient Pistol; whence, in present use, ensign.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.

The same indeed, a very valiant fellow. Shakespeare.

Anciently, adv. [from ancient.]
Old times.

Teambound anciently pertaining unto this crown; now unjustly possessed, and as unjustly abused, by those who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. Sidney.

The cedewort is not an enemy, though that were anciently received in the vine only, but to other plants, because it draweth strongly the fattest juice of the earth. Bacon.

Ancientness, n. s. [from ancient.]
Antiquity; existence from old times.

The Eusebene and Saturnian were the same; they were called Saturnian from their ancients, when Saturn reigned in Italy. Dryden.

Ancrity. n. s. [from ancient.]
The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the most litigious, and most uncertain. Wherefore, most foolishly do the Irish think to emblemb themselves, by wresting their ancenity from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himself from any in certain. Spence on Ireland.

There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the ancenary, stealing, fighting. Shakespeare.

Ancele. See Ankle.

Ancony. n. s. [in the iron mills.]
A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two square rough knobs, one at each end. Chambers.

And. conjunction.
1. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined, which it is not easy to explain by any synonymous word.

Sure his honesty Got him small gains, but shameless fatten And dirty beverage, and unequally thrift. And borrow base, and some good lady's gift.

What shall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own? Cowley.

The Doves unconquer'd offspring march before him. And Mornin, the last of human kind. Dryden.

It shall ever be my study to make discoveries of this nature human life, and to settle the proper distinction between the virtues and perfections of mankind, and those false colours and resembances of them that shine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. Addison.

2. And sometimes signifies though, and seems a contraction of and if.

It is the nature of extreme self-lovers, as they will set an house on fire, and it were but to roast their eggs.

3. In and if, the and is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.

ANE

I pray thee, Lancee, an' thou seest my boy, Ben him make haste. - Shakespeare. Two Gent. of Verona.

Andiron. n. s. [supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from hand-iron; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may supply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you strike an entire body, as an andiron of brass, at the top, it makes a more treble sound, and at the bottom a banger.

Andrognal. adj. [from androgynal, n. s.]
Having two sexes; hermaphroditical.

Andrognally. adv. [from androgynal.]
In the form of hermaphrodites; with two sexes.

The examples herof have undergone no real or new transmation, but were andrognally born, and under some kind of hermaphrodities. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Andrognous. adj. The same with androgynal.

Androgynous. n. s. [See Androgynal.]
An hermaphrodite; one that is of both sexes.

Andro'tomy. n. s. [from andro- and tmy, n. s.]
The practice of cutting human bodies.

Anecdot. n. s. [ancipiter.]
1. Something yet unpublished; secret history.

Some modern anecdotes are vexing. He nodded in his elbow chair. Prior.

2. It is now used, after the French, for a biographical incident; a minute passage of private life.

Anemograph. n. s. [Savus and γαμος, n. s.]
The description of the winds.

Anemometer. n. s. [Savus and μέτρος, n. s.]
An instrument contrived to measure the strength or velocity of the wind.

Anemoeve. n. s. [ancipiter, n. s.]
The wind flower.

Upon the top of its single stalk, surrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many stamineous in the center; the seeds, are collected into an oblong head, and surrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in anemoea, are white, red, blue, and purple; sometimes curiously intermixed. Miller.

Wind flowers are distinguished into those with broad and hard leaves, and those with narrow and soft ones. The broad-leaved anemone roots should be planted about the end of September. These with small leaves must not be put into the ground till the end of October.

From the soft wing of vernal breeze shed, Anemone, auricula, auricula! With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. Thomson.

Anemoscope. n. s. [From andro- and skopeo, n. s.]
A machine invented to foretell the changes of the wind. It has been observed, that hygrometers made of cat's gut proved very good anem scopes, seldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretell the shifting of the wind. Chambers.

Anent. prep. A word used in the Scotch dialect.
1. Concerning; about; as, he said nothing anent this particular.

2. Over against; opposite to; as, he lives anent the market-house.

ANES. n. s. The spires or beards of ANWS. corn.

And, conj. [from and.]

Diet.

Aneurism. n. s. [from ancient.
A disease of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakness of any part of them, they become excessively dilated; or, by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravasated amongst the adjacent cavities. Sharp.

If in the office, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an aneurism. Wickenham.

ANEWS, adj. [from a and nue.]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the most common use.

Nor, if at mischief taken, on the ground Be slain, but prisoners to the pillars bound. At either barrier placed; nor, captives made, Be freed, or, arm'd anew, the fight invade. Dryden.

That, as in birth, in beauty you excel, The house might dictate, and the poet tell: Your art no other art can speak; and you, To show h.w well you play, must play once.

Prior.

The miseries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our island from the thoughts of engaging once in such desperate undertakings. Addison.

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form once the whole disposition of his soul, to acquire new habits of life, to practice duties to which he is utterly a stranger. Roger.

Anfractuose. adj. [from anfractus, n. s.]

Anfractuous. n. s. [from anfractus.]

Anfractuous. n. s. [Lat.] Winding; many; full of turnings and winding passages.

Anfractuous. n. s. [Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning.

Angel. n. s. [angelos; angelus, Lat.]

1. Originally a messenger. A spirit employed by God in the administration of human affairs.

Some holy angel Fly to the court of England, and unfold His message ere he come. Shakespeare.

Had we such a knowledge of the constitution of man, as it is possible angels have, and it is certain his Maker has; we should have a quite other idea of his essence. Locke.

2. Angel is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, angels of darkness.

And they had a king over them, which was the angel of the bottomless pit. Revelation.

Angel, in scripture, sometimes means minister of God, prophet.

Angel is used, in the style of love, for a beautiful person.

Then hast the sweetest face I ever look'd on. Sir, as I have a soul, she is an angel. Shakespeare.

A piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel, in memory of an observation of Pope Gregory, that they made an Angli, or English, were so beautiful, that, if they were Christians, they would be Angeli, or angels. The coin was rated at ten shillings.
ANG

Take an empty-bason, put an angel of gold, or what you will, into it; then go so far from the bason, till you cannot see the angel, because it is not on a right line; then fill the bason with water, and you will see it out of its place, because of the refraction.

Shake the bags of boarding abattoirs; their imprisoned angels set thou at liberty. Shakespeare.

ANGEL. adj. Resembling angels; angelical.

I have mark'd a thousand blushing apparitions Start into her face; a thousand innocent shames In angel whiteness bear away those blushes. Shakespeare.

ANGEL-LIKE. adj. [from angel and like.] Resembling an angel.

In heaven itself thou surest best rent With that angel-like guise. Walter.

ANGEL-SHOT. n. s. [perhaps properly angle-shot, being together with a hinge.] Chain-shot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain. Dict.

ANGELICA. n. s. [Lat. ab anglica eirute.] The name of a plant.

It has winged seeds divided into large segments of its stalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the stalks, and consist of five leaves, succeeded by two large channeled seeds.

The species are, 1. Common or mauled angelica. 2. Greater wild angelica. 3. Shining Canadian angelica. 4. Mountain perennial angelica, with columnate leaves. Miller.

ANGELICA. n. s. (Berry bearing) [Aralia, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of many leaves, expanding in form of a rose, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary; these flowers are succeeded by globular fruits, which are soft and succulent, and full of oblong seeds. Miller.

ANGELICA. adj. [angelicus, Lat.] 1. Resembling angels. It discovereth unto us the glorious works of God, andareth up, with an angelical swiftness, our thoughts, or our mind, being informed of his visible marvells, may continually travel upward. Raleigh.

2. Partaking of the nature of angels. Others more mild, Retreated in a silent valley, sing With notes angelical to many a harp. Their own herculean needs, and hapless fall By doom of battle. Milton.

3. Belonging to angels; sutting the nature or dignity of angels. It may be encouragement to consider the pleasure of speculation, which doth relieve and substantiate the thoughts with more clear angelical contemplations. Whiston's Diodorus.

ANGELICAL. n. s. [from angelical.] The quality of being angelical; resemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

ANGELICK. adj. [angelicus, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of angels; angelical; above human.

Here happy creature, fair angelick Eve, Partake thou also. Milton.

My fancy form'd thee of angelick kind, Some enamour of th' all-beautious mind. Pope.

ANGELOT. n. s. A musical instrument somewhat resembling a lute. Dict.

ANGER. n. s. [A word of no certain etymology; but, with most probability, derived by Skinner, from argi, Sax. reaced; which, however, seems to come originally from the Latin angu.] 1. Anger is uneasiness or discomposure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge. Locke.

Anger is like A full hot horse, whose允许 he way, Self-mettle tires him. Shakespeare.

Was the Lord displeased against the river? was thy wrath against the sea, thou didst ride upon these thousand horses and thy chariots of salvation? Job, iii. 8. Anger is, according to some, a transient hatred, or at least very like a fire. South.

2. Pain, or smart, of a sore or swelling. In this sense it seems plainly deducible from anger.

I made the experiment, setting the mazra where the first violence of my pain began, and where the greatest anger and soreness still continued, notwithstanding the swelling of my foot. Temple.

To ANGER. a. v. [from the noun.] 1. To make angry; to provoke; to enraged. Who would be the nearest assistant which carried a good mind? Sometimes he anger me, With telling me of the mold-arp and the aunt. Shakespeare.

There were some late taxes and impositions imposed, which rather angered than grudged the people. It anger'd Tarenne, once upon a day. To see a foeman's kick'd that took his pay. Pope.

2. To make painful. He turneth the humour back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, and angereth malignt ulcers, and pernicious interstumation. Bacon.

ANGERY. adj. [from anger.] In an angry manner; like one offended: it is now written angerly. Why, how now, Hecat? you look angerly. Shakespeare.

Such jesters dishonest indiscretion, is rather charitably to be pitied, than their exception either angrily to be grieved at, or to seriously be condemned. Corne.

ANGIOGRAPHY. n. s. [from αγγίος and γραφή.] A description of vessels in the human body; nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphatics.

ANGIOLOGY. n. s. [from αγγίος and λογία.] A treatise or discourse of the vessels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPERMIOUS. adj. [from αγγιομονός and σπερμή.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.

ANGIOTOMY. n. s. [from αγγίοτόμον, and τέμον] to cut.] A cutting open of the vessels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.

ANGLE. n. s. [angle, Fr. angulo, Lat.] The space intercepted between two lines intersecting or meeting, so as, if continued, they would intersect each other. Angle of the centre of a circle, is an angle whose vertex, or angular point, is at the centre of a circle, and whose legs are two semicircles of that circle. Stone's Diet.

ANGUN. n. s. [angul, Germ. and Dutch.] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She also had an angel in her hand; but the taken was so taken, that she had forgotten tak- ing. Sidney.

Give me thine angle, we'll to the river there. My muskellunge, I will betray. Tawny-fain'd fish; my bouding hook shall pierce. Their slimy jaws. Shakespeare.

ANGUS. The patient fisher takes his silent stand, Intent, his thumb trembling in his hand; With looks unmoved, he holds the scanty beard, And eyes the dancing cork and bending reed. Pope.

To ANGLE. v. h. [from the noun.] 1. To fish with a rod and hook.

The ladies angling in the crystal lake, Feast on the waters with the prey they take. Walton.

2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices, as fishes are caught by a bait.

If he spoke courteously, he angled the people's hearts; if he were silent, he was imposed upon some dangerous catch. Sidney.

This seeming brow of justice, did sit In the hearts of all that did angler for. Shaksp.

The pleasantest angling is to see the fish Cut with her golden ones the silver stream, And greedily devour the treacherous bait; So angler we for Beatrice. Shakespeare.

ANGLE ROD. n. s [angle roede, Dutch.] The stick to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatness; the smallest being upwards of forty, and the greatest hundred and sixty; for the former largeness is used for angle-rods; and, in China, for beating of sounding upon the thimbles. Bacon.

He keeps a May-fly or worm, and furnishes the whole country with angle-rods. Addison.

ANGLER. n. s. [from angle.] He that fishes with an angle.

He, like a patient angler, ere he strook, Would let them play a while upon the hook. Dryden.

Neither do birds alone, but many sorts of fishes, feed upon insects; as is well known to anglers, who live by their hooks with them. Roy.

ANGUCISM. n. s. [from Anglus, Lat.] A form of speech peculiar to the English language; an English idiom. They corrupt their stile with untutored angulus, Milton.

ANGOUR. n. s. [angor, Lat.] Pain.

If the patient be surprised with a phthisymous angour, and great oppression about the stomach, take of cordials, or the like. Herring.

ANGRILY. adv. [from angrily.] In an angry manner; furiously; perversely.

I will sit as quiet as a lamb; I will not stir, nor wince, nor speak a word, Nor look upon the iron angrily. Shakespeare.

ANGRYS. adj. [from anger.] 1. Touched with anger; provoked.

Oh let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak peevish.

2. It seems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle of before a thing, and with before a perfect; but this is not always observed. Your Curiosity is not much misled, but with his friends; the commonwealth doth stand, and so would do, were he angry at it. Shakespeare.

The north wind doth drive that heavy rain; so doth an angry countenance a backslending tongue. Prov. xxv. 23.

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind doth drive that heavy rain; so doth an angry countenance a backslending tongue.

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; smarting.
ANG

This venom, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and angry; and, wanting its due regress into the mass, first gathers into a hard swelling, and, in a few days, opens into matter, and so discharged.

"Wichert."

ANGUSH. n. s. [anguiss, Fr. anguer, Lat.] Excessive pain either of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of sorrow, and is seldom used to signify other passions.

"Not all so cheerful seemed she of sight, As she her dread did dwell, or anguish, in her heart, is hard to tell."

Fairy Queen.

ANGUSHED. adj. [from anguish.] Seized with anguish; tortured; excessively pained; not in use.

"Feel no touch Of conscience, but of fame, and be."

Dryden.

ANGULAR adj. [from angular.]

1. Having angles or corners; cornered.

"As for the figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexagonal, or six cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, angular figures arise, even as in the anem-thist and banyan."

Brown's Foul Errors.

2. Consisting of an angle.

"The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the angular point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch."

Newton's Opticks.

ANGULARITY n. s. [from angular.]

The quality of being angular, or having corners.

"Angularly, adj. [from angular.] With angles or corners."

Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice angularly figured."

Boyle.

ANGULARNESS n. s. [from angular.]

The quality of being angular.

"Angulated, adj. [from angle.] Formed with angles or corners."

Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot into angular figures, whereas, in the strata, they are found in rude lumps, like low, purble, and green pebbles."

Hudson.

ANGULOSITY n. s. [from angulosity.]

Angularity; cornered form.

"Angulosus, adj. [from angle.] Hooked; angular."

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, and angulosus involutiones; since the coherence of the parts of these will be as difficult a conception."

Glamelle.

ANGUST adj. [angustus, Lat.] Narrow; strict.

ANGUSTATION n. s. [from angustus.]

The act of making narrow; straitening; the narrowness of any part."

"The cause may be referred either to the grossness of the blood, or to obstruction of the vein somewhere in its passage, by some angustation upon it by part of the tumour."

Wcinman.

ANGHELATION n. s. [anghelo, Lat.] The act of painting; the state of being out of breath.

"Anghelo'se, adj. [anghelus, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath."

.Dict.

ANGIENED, adj. [vacanciar, Fr.] Frustrated; brought to nothing.

"Angiethes, adv. [from a fort, and night.]"

"In the night time."

Sir Toby, you must come in earlier augers; my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hours."

Shakespeare.

ANIL n. s. The shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is prepared.

"Anileness. n. s. [anilis, Lat.] The Anility. [from a nile.]

State of being an old woman; the old age of women."

"Animable, adj. [from animate.]

That which may be put into life, or receive animation."

Dict.

ANIMACIÓN n. s. [animaderos, Lat.]

1. Reproof; severe censure; blame.

"He dismissed their commissioners with severe and sharp animadversion."

Shakespeare.

2. Punishment. When the object of animadversion is mentioned, it has the particle on or upon before it.

"When a hill is debating in parliament, it is usual to have the controversy handled by pamphlets on both sides; without the least animadversion upon the authors."

\[\text{Seft.} \]

3. In law.

An ecclesiastical censure, and an ecclesiastical animadversion, are different things: for a censure has a relation to a spiritual punishment, but an animadversion has only a respect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the person over to the secular court. Atille's Parergon.

4. Perception; power of notice; not in use.

"The soul is the sole perceipient which hath animadversion and sense, properly so called. Glamelle."

ANIMADVERSION n. s. [from animadvert.]

That has the power of perceiving; perceiveth; not in use.

"The representation of objects to the soul, the only animadverbose principle, is conveyed by notions made on the immediate organs of sense."

Glamelle.

ANIMADVERSIVENESS n. s. [from animadver- sive.]

The power of animadverting, or making judgment.

Dict.

To ANIMADVERT. r. n. [animadverto, Lat.]

1. To pass censures upon.

"I should not animadvert on him, who was a painful observer of the decorum of the stage, if he had not used extreme severity in his judgements of the incomparable Shakespeare."

Dryden.

2. To inflict punishments. In both senses with the particle upon.

"If the Author of the universe animadverted upon men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher state of being?"

Crew.

ANIMADER. n. s. [from animad- vert.]

He that passes censures, or inflicts punishments.

"God is a strict observer of, and a severe animadverter upon, such as presume to partake of those mysteries, without such a preparation."

South.
2. By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a stupid animal. 

ANIMAL. adj. [animalis, Lat.] 

1. That which belongs or relates to animals. 
2. Animal functions, distinguished from natural and vital, are the lower powers of the mind; as the will, memory, and imagination. 
3. Animal life is opposed, on one side, to intellectual; and, on the other, to vegetable.
4. Animal is used in opposition to spiritual or rational; as, the animal nature.

ANIMALCULE, n.s. [animalculum, Lat.] 
A small animal; particularly those, which are in their first and smallest state. 
We are to know, that they all come of the species of animalcula of their own kind, that were before laid there. 

ANIMALITY, n.s. [from animal.] The state of animal life.

The word animal, in the first proposition, only signifies human animality. In the minor proposition, the word animal, for the same reason, signifies animality of a coarse; there by it becomes an ambiguous term, and unfit to build the conclusion upon. 

To ANIMATE. v.a. [anim:o, Lat.] 
1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to: as, the soul animates the body; man must have been animated by a higher power.
2. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.

As none, but none can animate the Tyre, and the mute strings with vocal sounds inspire: Whether the mind of Minerva be her theme, Or chaste Diana bathing in the stream; None can record their heavenly praise so well, As Helen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell. 

3. To encourage; to incite. 

The more to animate the people, he stood on high, from whence he might be best heard, and could give weight to his loud voice. 
He was animated to expect the payace, by the prediction of a soothsayer, that one should succeed Upe Leon, whose name should be Adrian. 

ANIMATE. adj. [from To animate.]
Alive; possessing animal life.

All bodies have spirits and mechanical parts within them; but the main differences, between animate and inanimate, are two: the first is, that the spirits of things animate are all contained within themselves, and have legations in veins and secret canals, as blood is: and, in living creatures, the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the principal spirits do revolve, and whereunto the rest do resort; but the spirits in things inanimate are shut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious to another side of air in snow. 

Nobil birth. 

Of creatures animate with gradual life, Of growth, sense, reason, all summoned up in man. 

There are several topics used against atheism and deism; on the one side the marks of divine wisdom and goodness in the works of the creation, the vital union of souls with matter, and the animated structure of animal bodies. 

ANIMATELY, adv. participial adj. [from animate.] Lively; vigorous. 

Vol. I.
ANN
the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed
the annes of divinity.
Brown.

ANNEXATION. n.s. [from annex.] 1. Conjunction; addition.
If we can return to that charitable and peaceable
mindedness which Christ so vehemently recommends
to us; we have his own promise, that the
whole body will be full of light, Math. vi, that
all Christians will be, by way of concilia-
tion or annexation, attend them. Hammond.
2. Union; act or practice of adding or uniting.
How annexations or bounties first came into the
law, or by the prince's authority, or the pope's
licence, is a very great dispute.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

ANNEXATION. n.s. [from annex.] The act
of annexing; addition.
It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by
the annexation of such penalties, as will over-
balance temporary pleasure.
Rogers.

ANNEXMENT. n.s. [from annex.] 1. The act
of annexing.
2. The thing annexed.
When it falls, Each small annexment, petty consequence,
Attends the host's ruin. Shakespeare.

ANNIHILABLE. adj. [from annihilate.] That which may be reduced to nothing;
that which may be put out of existence.

To ANNIHILATE. v.a. [ad and nihili-
um, Lat.] 1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of
existence.
It is impossible for any body to be utterly
annihilated; but that it was the work of the
omnipotency of God to make somewhat of no-
ting, so it required the like omnipotency to
turn nothing into another thing. Bacon.
Then taught I thee, by making thee
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,
'T invent and practise this one way, t' annihilate
devour all three.
Dickens.
He despised of God's mercy; he, by a
decallation of all hope, annihilated his mercy.
Whose friendship can stand against assaults,
strong enough to annihilate the friendship of puny
nations; such an one has reached true constancy.
South.
Some imagined, water sufficient to a deluge
was required; and, when the business was done,
disavowed and annihilated.
Woodward.
2. To destroy, so as to make the thing
otherwise than it was.
The flood hath altered, deformed, or rather
annihilated, this place, so as no man can find
any mark or memory thereof.
Rogers.
3. To annual; to destroy the agency of
any thing.
There is no reason, that any one common-
wealth should annihilate that, upon
which the whole world has agreed.
Hoggar.

ANNIHILATION. n.s. [from annihilate.] The act of reducing to nothing.
The state of being reduced to nothing.
God hath his influence into the very essence
of things, without which their utter annihilation
could not choose but follow.
Hoggar.
Without knowledge, which as spirits we obtain,
Is to be valued in the midst of pain:
Annihilation were to lose heart more;
We are not quite exiled, where thought can soar.
Drayton.

ANNIVERSARIES. n.s. [anniversariis, Lat.] 1. A day celebrated as it returns in the
course of the year.
For encouragement to follow the example of
martyrs, the primitive christians met at the places
of their martyrdom, to praise God for them, and
to observe the anniversary of their sufferings.
Silligef. 2. The act of celebration, or performance,
in honour of the anniversary day.
Dome had never seen Mrs. Drury, whom he
has made immortal in his admirable anniversaries.
Drayton.
3. Anniversaries is an office in the Romish
church, celebrated now only once a year, which
ought to be said daily through the year, for the soul of the deceased.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

ANNIVERSARY. adj. [anniversarius, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the
year; annual, yearly.
The heaven whirled about with admirable
celerity, most constantly finishing its anniversaries
without end.
They deny giving any worship to a creature,
so inconsistent with Christianity; but confess the
honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they
expressed by keeping their anniversaries days,
and recommending their example.
Silligef.

ANNUS. n.s. [from annual.] In the year of
Lord, anno domini, or A.D. 1751; that is,
in the seventeenth hundred and fifty-first year from
the birth of our Saviour.

ANNOUNCE. n.s. [from announce, but not now in use.]
It hath a double signification. Any hurt done
either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or
common water; or to a private, by laying any
thing that may breed infection, by encroaching,
or such like means. The writ that is brought
upon this transgression, see NUNANNCE. word now used.
Blow.

ANNOUNCER. n.s. [annunntto, Lat.] An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOUNCER. n.s. [from announce.] Explications or remarks written upon
books, notes.
It might appear very improper to publish anno-
nations, without the text itself whereunto they relate.
Burg.

ANNOUNCER. n.s. [Lat.] A writer of
notes, or annotations; a scholar, or a
commentator.
I have not that respect for the annotators, which
they generally meet with in the works of the
classics.

To ANNOUCE. v.a. [announcer, Fr. from annees, Lat.] 1. To publish; to proclaim.
The Messiah I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announced by Gabriel with the first I knew.
Milton.
2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial
sentence.
Those, unrighteous Jove, mean time, thy glorious
care.
Who model nations, publish laws, announce
Or life or death.

To ANNOY. v.a. [annoy, Fr.] To
incommode; to vex; to tease; to molest.
Woe to the man, each outward thing annoy
him.
He heaps in inward grief, that most destroys him,
and leaves with him a sad Sibyl.
Her joyous presence and sweet company
In full content he there did long enjoy;
Nor wicked envy, nor vile jealousy
His dear delights were able to annoy.
Fair Queen.
As one, who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and sewers, annoy the air,
Ford in a somber room to breathe
Among the pleasant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.
Milton.

ANNOYANCE. n.s. [from annoy.] He.
Insects seldom use their offensive weapons,
unless provoked: let them but alone, and annoy
them not. Ray.

ANNOUNCED. n.s. [from the verb.] Injury;
molestation; trouble.
Sleep, Richmond, sleep in peace, and wake in
joy.
Good angels guard thee from the boar's annoy.
Shakespeare.

ANNOUNCED. n.s. [to announce.] All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring less annoy
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themselves they cannot stay.
Donne.
What then remains, but, after past annoy,
to take the good we have made of joy?
Drayton.

ANNOUNCER. n.s. [from announce.] 1. That which annoy's: that which hurts.
A grain, a dist, a knot, a wandring hair,
Any annoyance in that precious sense.
Shakespeare.
Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies are great
annoyances to corn.
Marinier.

ANNOUNCED. n.s. [from the verb.] 1. The state of being annoyed; or act of
annoying.
The spit venom of their poisoned hearts breth-
ken any annoyance, or ease of sorrow.
Brooke.
The greatest annoyance and disturbance of man-
kind has been from one of those two things,
force or fraud.
Smith.
For the further annoyance and terror of any
befiled place, they would throw into it dead
beasts, Wilkins.

ANNOUNCED. n.s. [to announce.] The person that annoys.

ANNUAL. adj. [annual, Fr. from annees, Lat.] 1. That which comes yearly.
Annually for me the grape, the rose, renew
The jucce nectarous, and the balmy dew.
Pope.
2. That which is reckoned by the year.
The king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you; to which
A thousand pounds a-year, annual support,
Out of his grace he adds. Shakesp. Henry VIII.

ANNOUNCED. adj. [from annual.] Year-
ly; every year.

ANNOUNCED. adj. [from annual.] Year-
ly; every year.

ANNUALITY. n.s. [annuité, Fr.] 1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life
or years. The differences between a rent and an
annuity are, that every rent is going out of land; but an
annuity charges only the grantor, or his heirs,
that have assets by descent. The second
difference is, that, for the recovery of an
annuity, no action lies, but only the writ of
annuity against the grantor, his heirs, or
successors; but of a rent, the same
actions lie as do of land. The third
difference is, that an annuity is never
taken for assets, because it is no
freehold in law; nor shall be put in
A N O

execution upon a statute merchant, statuteable, or eligible, as a rent may. Cowell.

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the son of one earl, and brother to another; who supplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father would pay. Clarendon.

To ANNUL, v. a. [from nullus.] 1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish.

That, which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and, whenever destroys this authority, does in effect annul the law. Rogers.

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light, the pure work of God, to me, being extinct, and all her various objects of delight annulled, which might in part my grief have eas'd. Milton.

ANNULAR, adj. [from annulus, L.] In the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rise up, he has tied them to the bones by annular ligaments. Cheyley.

ANNULARITY, adj. [from annulus, L.] In the form of rings.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the vessels are provided with annular cartilages, on the sides of which it may not flow and fall together. Flag.

ANNULET, n. s. [from annulus, L.]

1. A little ring.

2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. Annulets are also a part of the coat-armor of several families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction, it being the custom of prelates to receive their investiture per baculum & annulum.

4. [In architecture.] The small square members in the Doric capital, under the quarter round, are called annulets.

5. Annulet is also used for a narrow flat moulding, common to other parts of the column; so called, because it encompass the column round. Chambers.

To ANNUMERATE, v. a. [from numero, L.] To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.

ANNUMERATION, n. s. [anumnaratio, L.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNUNCIATE, v. a. [anunio, L.] To bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out: a word not in popular use.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY, n. s. [from annuniate.] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin: solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the annunciation, or Lady-day, meditate on the immaculation of our blessed Saviour, and so, upon all the festivals of the year. Taylor.

ANNUNCIATIVE, adj. [from a and ann. ] That which has the power of mitigating pain.

Yet durst she not too deeply probe the wound, As hoping still the nobler parts were sound: But strove with anguish to assuage the smart. And mildly touch'd the pulse, that did impart. Dryden. Annunciation, or abaters of pain of the alimentary kind, are such things as relax the tension of the alimentary visceras, as deceptions of elegant substances; those things, which destroy the particular animation which occasions the pain; or what deadens the acuination of the brain, by presenting sleep. Arbuthnot.

A N O

To ANOINT, v. a. [ointre, Eouindre, part. oint, enoint, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or ungents.

Anointed me be with deadly venom. Shaksp. Thou shalt have olive trees, throughout all thy coasts, but thou shalt not anoint thyself with the oil: for thine olive shall cast light. Deut. xxvii. 40.

2. To smear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then, in barren caldrons borne, are poured upon the body, joint by joint. And fragrant oint the stilets' limbs anoint Dryden.

3. To consecrate byunction.

I would not see thy sister

In his anointed flesh, and hoary reigns. Shaksp.

ANOINTER, n. s. [from annoint.] The person that anoints.

ANOIMALISTICAL, adj. [from anomalous.] Irregular; applied in astronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth passeth through its orbit, distinct from the tropical year.

ANOIMALUS, adj. [a priv. and anomalous.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. It is applied, in grammar to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will arise anomalous disturbances, not only in civil and artificial, but also in military officers. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

He being acquainted with some characters of every speech, you may at pleasure make him understand anomalous pronunciation. Holder.

Metals are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron; to which we may join that anomalous bodies, quicksilver or mercury.

ANOIMALOUSLY, adv. [from anomalous.] Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Ere was not solenmly begotten, but suddenly framed, and anomalously proceeded from Adam. Spenser.

ANOIMALUS, n. s. [anomalus, Fr. anomalus, Lat. anomalus.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we should chance to find a mother delousing her daughter, as such monsters have been seen, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomalus and baseness of nature. South.

I do not pursue the many pseudographs in use; but intend to shew, how most of these anomalous in writing might be avoided, and better supplied. Holder.

ANO'NYM, n. s. [a priv. and nom.] 1. Name.

2. In guise, breach of law.

If sin be good and just, and lawful; it is no more evil, it is no sin, no anomaly. Bacon.

ANONYMOUSLY, adv. [a priv. and anomalous.] Breach of law.

If sin be good and just, and lawful; it is no more evil, it is no sin, no anomaly. Bacon.

ANO'NYM, n. s. [a priv. and nom.] 1. Name.

ANOONYMOUSLY, adv. [a priv. and anomalous.] Breach of law.

If sin be good and just, and lawful; it is no more evil, it is no sin, no anomaly. Bacon.

AN'S

He was not without design at that present, as shall be made out anon; meaning, by that device to withdraw himself. Clarendon.

Still as I did leave the insipire, with such a purple light they shine, as if they had been made of fire. Waller.

Sometimes in this way; at other times. In this sense is used err and anon, for now and then. Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill sometimes, anon in shady vale, each night. Or hawk'd in one cave, is not revealed. Milton.

ANONYMOUSLY, adj. [a priv. and anomalous.] Wanting a name.

These animaluses serve also for food to another another anonymous insect of the waters. Hay. They would forthwith publish slanderers anonymized, the immediate publishers thereof sculling. Notes on the Demost. ANONYMOUSLY, adv. [from anonymous.] Without a name. We know, whether the edition is to come out anonymously, among complaints of spurious editions. Ogilby.

ANOREXY, n. s. [anorexia.] Inappetency, or loathing of food. Quincy.

ANOTHER, adj. [from an and other.] 1. Not the same.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual disorder, must of necessity find another rise of government than that. Locke.

2. One more; a new edition to the former number.

AN'S

What! will the line stretch out to 'th' crack of doom?

Another yet—a seventh! I'll see no more. Shakespeare.

AN'S

Any other; any one else.

If one man sin against another, the judge shall judge him. Samuell, ii. 23.

Why not of her? prefer'd above the rest.

By him with Knightly deeds, and open love professed.

So had another been, where he whose vows address'd.

AN'S

Anon, adv. [See ANOTHERGUES.] Of another kind. This word I have found only in Sidney.

If my father had not paid the hasty fool, I might have had anothergues hush'd than I do.

ANOTHERGUES, adj. [See ANOTHERGUES.] Of another kind. This word, which though rarely used in writing, is somewhat frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from another guise; that is, of a different guise, or manner, or form. Of a different kind.

Oh Hons! where art thou? It used to go in anothergues manner in thy time. Arbuthnot.

AN'S

Unsa'ted, adj. [anausatus, L.] Having handles; or something in the form of handles.

To ANSWER, v. n. [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had anaepjan, but in another sense; the Dutch have antwoord.]
To speak in return to a question. 

Are we sure that it was the Moors removed? Answer: yes, for they were removed. 

Swift.
Milton.

1. Existing before the deluge.
   During the time of the deluge, all the stone and mable of the antediluvian earth were totally dissolved.
  波动

2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.
   The text extends only the line of Seth, culminated unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the antediluvian chronology.
   Brown's Vulgar Eras

ANTEHILVIAN, n. s. One that lived before the flood.
   We are far from repining at God, that he be not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians, that we give thanks that he has shortened our lives.
   Brown's Vulgar Eras

ANTELOPE, n. s. [The etymology is uncertain.]
   A goat with curled or wretched horns.
   The antelope, and wolf both fierce and fell.
   Spencer

ANTEMONERIDIAN, adj. [from ante before, and meridian noon.]
   Before noon.

ANTEMETIC, adj. [ari against, and into to omit.]
   That which has the power of calming the stomach, of preventing or stopping vomiting.
   That which has the power of calming the stomach, of preventing or stopping vomiting.
   Brown's Vulgar Eras

ANTENUANDE, adj. [ante before, and mandus the world.]
   That which was before the creation of the world.

ANTENUMBER, n. s. [from ante and number.]
   The number that precedes another.

Whatever virtue is in numbers, for conducting to the concourse of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the antecedent, than to the entire number; as that the sound returns after six, or after twelve; so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the sixth or the twelfth.
   Brown's Vulgar Eras

ANTEPENULT, n. s. [ante-penult.]
   The last syllable but two, as the syllable te in antepenult; a term of grammar.

ANTEPIETIC, adj. [ari and is the first.
   A medicine against convulsions.
   That bezer is antidotal, lapis judaicus discretion, coral antiperspirable, and the usual one.
   Brown's Vulgar Eras

ANTEPONE, v. a. [antepono, Lat.]
   To set one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another.

ANTEPRECEDENT, n. s. [antepredicamentum.]
   Something to be known in the study of logick, previously to the doctrine of the predicament.

ANTEPIRITY, n. s. [from anteiour.]
   Priority; the state of being before, either in time or situation.

ANTEPIOR, adj. [antierior.]
   Going before, either with regard to time or place.

That if be the anteriour or upper part, wherein the senses are placed; and that the posterior and lower part is opposite thereunto; there is no inferior or former part in this animal; for the senses, being placed at both extremes, make both ends anteriour; which is impossible.
   Brown's Vulgar Eras

ANTELES, n. s. [Lat.]
   Pillars of large dimensions that support the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH, n. s. [from ante before,
and stomach.] A cavity which leads into the stomach.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immedi-ately swallowed into a kind of anto-, which I have observed in piscivorous birds. 

ANTHELMINTHICK, adj. [from *ant* against, and *wurm* a worm.] That which kills worms. Antihelminticks (or contrary to worms) are things which are known by experience to kill them, as oils, or honey, taken upon an empty stomach. 

ANTHEM, n.s. [*ant*; *hymn*; a hymn sung in alternate parts, and should therefore be written anthym.] A holy song; a song performed as part of divine service.

God Moses first, then David did inspire To compose anthems for his heavenly quire. Den.

There is no passion that is not nicely expressed in those parts of the inspired writings, which are proper for divine songs and anthems. Addition.

ANTHOLOGY, n.s. [*anthro*; from *a* a, and *logy* a flower; and *logy* to gather.

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
3. A collection of poems.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, n.s. A kind of ery-sipelas.

ANTHRAX, n.s. [*anthrax*; a burning con.] A scab or blotch, that is made by a corrosive humour, which burns the skin, and occasions sharp prickling pains; a carbuncle.

ANTHROPOLOGY, n.s. [from *anthropo* man, and *logy* to discourse.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and structure of the body of man.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE, n.s. [*anthropo* man, and *morphite* figure.] One who believes a human form in the Deity.

Christians, as well as Turks, have had whole sects contending, that the Deity was corporeal and of human shape; though few profess themselves anthropomorphites, yet we may find many amongst the ignorant of that opinion. Locke.

ANTHROPOPATHY, n.s. [*anthropo*; from *a* a, and *pathy* passion.] The sensibility of man; the passions of man.

ANTHROPOPSIS, n.s. It has no singular. [*anthropo* man, and *opsis* to see.] Man-enter; cannibals; those that live upon human flesh. The cannibals that each other eat. The anthropophagi, and men whose heads Do grow beneath their shoulders. Shaksp. Othello.

ANTHROPOPHAGIAN, n.s. A ludicrous word, formed by Shakespeare from anthropophagi, for the sake of a formidable sound. Go, knock, and call: he'll speak, like an anthropopophagi, unto thee; knock, I say. Shaksp.

ANTHROPOPHAGY, n.s. [*anthropo*; from *a* a, and *phagy* to eat.] The quality of eating human flesh, or man-eating.

Upon slender foundations was raised the anthropophagi, the slavish beasts. Bown's Vulgar Errors. 

ANTHROPOPHOSY, n.s. [from *anthropo* man, and *phosy* wisdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTIC, adj. [from *ant* against, and *hypn* sleep.] That which has the power of preventing sleep; that which is efficacious against a lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIAC, adj. [from *ant* against, and *hyperchondria* melancholy.] Good against hypochondriac maladies.

ANTHYPOPHORA, n.s. [*anthropo*; from *a* a, and *phora* bearing.] A figure in rhetoric, which signifies a contrary illation or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or disproved by the opposition of a contrary sentence. Smith's Rhetorick.

ANTHYSTEYICK, adj. [from *ant* against, and *vyste* joy.] Good against hystericks.

ANTI, *n.* A particle much used in composition with words formed from the Greek, and signifies contrary to; as, antimonarchical, opposed to monarchy.

ANTIACID, adj. [from *anti*; and *acidus* sour.] Contrary to sourness; alkalins.

Oils are antacids, for as they blunt acrimony, but as they are hard of digestion, they produce acrimony of another sort. 

ANTICLACKET. adj. [from *ant* against, and *cack* a bad habit.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

ANTICHAMBER, n.s. This word is corruptly written for antechamber; which see.

ANTICHRISTIAN, adj. [from *ant* against, and *christian* Christian.] Opposite to Christianity.

That despised, abject, oppressed sort of men, the ministers, whom the world would make antichristian, and so deprive them of heaven. South.

ANTICHРИSTIANISM, n.s. [from antichristian. Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

Have we not seen many whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of antichristianism? 

Decay of Piety.

ANTICHRISTIANITY, n.s. [from antichristian.] Contrariety to Christianity.

ANTICHRONISM, n.s. [from *ant* against, and *chron* time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

To ANTICIPATE, v. a. [anticipe, Lat.] 1. To take something sooner than another, as to prevent him that comes after; to take first possession. 

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give pietie the possession, and so to engage him in holiness. Hammond. 

If our apostle had maintained such an anticipating principle, engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason; why did he talk of seeking the Lord, seeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual. Butler.

2. To take up the time before at which any thing might be regularly had. 

I find it has disposed already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him: but I am the temper of kings, who are for present money, no matter how they pay it. Dryden.

To forestall or take the impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the desperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and anticipate the desolations of hell.

Why should we anticipate our sorrow? As like those, That die for ever. Shaksp.

To prevent any thing by crowding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou anticipt my dread exploits; 
The flighty purpose never is o'ertook, Unless the deed go with it. Shaksp.

I am far from pretending to instruct the profession, or anticipating their directions to such as are under their government. Arbutute.

ANTICIPATION, n.s. [from anticipate.] 1. That act of taking up something before its time.

The golden number gives the next moon four days too late, by reason of the aftermentioned anticipation, and our neglect of it. Holder.

It is not enough to be miserable when the time comes; unless we make ourselves so beforehand, and by anticipation. Labrousse.

2. Forcaste.

If really live under the hope of future happiness, we shall taste it by way of anticipation and forethought; an image of it will meet our minds often, and stay there, as all pleasing expectations do.

3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known.

The east and west, the north and south have the same anticipation concerning one supreme disposer of things. Stillinger.

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of anticipation, or preconceived notion of a Deity? Derham.

ANTICK, adj. [probably from antiquus; ancient, as things out of use appear odd.] Odd; ridiculously wild; buffoon in gesticulation.

What doth the slave come hither cover'd with an antick face, full fierer and scorn at our solemnity. Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

Of all our antick sights, and pageantry, Which English idiots run in crowds to see. Dryden.

The prize was to be conferred upon the whistler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the antick postures of a merry andrew, who was to play tricks. Addison.

ANTICK, n.s.

1. He that plays anticks; he that uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon.

Within the hollow crown, That rounds the mortal temples of a king, Keeps death his court; and there the antick sits, Scouring his state. Shakespeare.

If you should smile, he grows impatient. — Fear not, my Lord, we can contain ourselves. Were he the veriest antick in the world. Shaksp.

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail and curious mold, Woven with anticks, and their anticks; Fairy Q. For, even at first reflection, she enjoys Such toys, such anticks, and such vanities; As she tires, and shrinks, for shame and fear. Davies.

To ANTICK, v. a. [from antick] To make antick.

Mine own tongue Splits what it speaks: the wild disorderly babbin An'tick as all Shakespeare.

ANTICKLY, adv. [from antick.] In an antick manner; with odd postures; wild gesticulations, or fanciful appearance.

Scrambling, out-facing, fashion-mongering boys; That lye, and cog, and light, deprave, and slander, Go antickly, and shew an outward hideousness, And speak of half a dozen dangerous words.

ANTICLIMAX, n.s. [from *ant* against, and *clima* a ladder.] A sentence in which the last part expresses something lower than the first.

A certain figure, which was unknown to the ancients, is called by some an antiklimax. Addison.

This distich is frequently mentioned as an example:

Next comes Dalhousey, the great god of war; Lieutenant-col'nel to the Earl of Mar.

ANTICONVULSIVE. n.s. [from *ant* against, and *convuls* convulsion.] Good against convulsions.
Whatsoever produces an inflammatory disposition in the blood, produces the asthma, as antihistaminic medicines.

**Antico**, n. [from ἄρτι, against, and κόρα, heart.]

A precocious swelling of a round figure, occasioned by a sudden and bilious humour, and appearing in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. At one o'clock May kill a horse, unless it be brought to a suppression by good remedies. *Farrier's Dict.*

**Anticoquiter.** n. [from ἄρτι, against, and κόρα, heart.]

One that opposes the court.

**Antidotal.** adj. [from antidote.]

That which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poison.

Poison will work against the stars: beware.

For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryden, jun.*

**Antidysenteric.** adj. [from ἄρτι, against, and δυσεντερία, a bloody flux.]

Good against the bloody flux.

**Antifluroid.** adj. [from ἄρτι, against, and febris, a fever.]

Good against fevers.

Antiphilosophic medicines check the ebullition. *Flower.*

**Antilogarithm.** n. s. [from ἄρτι, against, and λογαριθμός, logarithm.]

The complement of the logarithm of a sine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm, from a logarithm of ninety degrees.

**Antilogy.** n. s. [ἀντιδιάσκευα.]

A contradiction in any words and passages in an author. *Dict.*

**Antiloquist.** n. s. [from ἄρτι, against, and λεγομία, to speak.]

A contradiction in any words and passages in an author. *Dict.*

**Antimonarch.** adj. [from ἄρτι, against, and μαρχαγια, government by a single person.]

Against government by a single person.

When he spied the statue of King Charles in the middle of the crowd, and most of the kings ranged over their heads; be concluded, that an antimonarchical assembly could never choose such a place. *Addison.*

**Antimonarchical.** n. s. [from antimonarchical.]

The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

**Antimodal.** adj. [from antimony.]

Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of antimodal fumes. *Gree.*

Though antimodal cups, prepped with art, Their force to wine through ages should impart; This dissipation, this profuse expense, Nor shrinks their size, nor wastes their stores immeasurable.

**Antimony.** n. s. [The stibium of the ancients, by the Greeks called φιάτα.] The reason of its modern denomination is referred to Basil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown some of it to the hogs, observed that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore he imagined his fellow monks would be the better for a like dose. The experiment, however, succeeded so ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called antimony, antimonk.

Antimony is a malleable substance, of a metallic nature, having all the seeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a semimetal, being neither of the opposite side of that, with a sulphurous and stony substance. Mines of all metals afford it; that in gold mines is reckoned best. It has also its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called male antimony; that without them being designated female antimony. It fuses in the fire, though with some difficulty; and dissolves more easily in water. It destroys and disintegrates all metals fused with it, except gold; and it is therefore useful in refining. It is a common ingredient in scopolium, or burning con-cave; serving to give them a finer polish. It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the sound more clear; and so makes it more hard, white, and smooth; and with lead, in the casting of printer's letters, to render them more smooth and even. It is a universal help in the melting of metals, and especially in casting of cannon balls. In pharmacy it is used under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as a medicine. *Chambers.*

**Antinephritic.** adj. [from ἄρτι, against, and Νήφρος.]

Medicines good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.

**Antipathy.** n. s. [from ἄρτι, against, and πάθος.

A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the same law.

Antipathies are almost unavoidable in such variety of opinions among men.

**Antiparasitic.** adj. [from ἄρτι, against, and παράσυτος.]

Efficacious against the palsy.

**Antipathetical.** adj. [from antipathy.

Having a natural contrariety to anything.

The soil is fat and luxurious, and antipathetical to all venomous creatures. *Howell's Vosk Forest.*

**Antipathicalness.** n. s. [from antipathetical.]

The quality or state of having a natural contrariety to anything.

**Antipathy.** n. s. [from ἄρτι, against, and πάθος.

Feeling; antipathy. *Fr.*

1. A natural contrariety to anything, so as to shun it involuntarily; dislike, it is opposed to sympathy.

No contrariety holds more antipathy, Than 1 and such a knave. *Shakespeare.*

To this perhaps might be justly attributed most of the antipathies and antipathic observable in men.

2. It has sometimes the particle against, before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal antipathy against standing armes in times of peace; because I took armies to be hir'd by the usury of the people, to keep children in slavery. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes to.

Ask you, what provocation I have had? The strong antipathy of good to bad. When truth, or virtue, an antipathy endures, To affront is mine, my friend, and should be your's too. *Pop.*

4. Formerly with; but improperly.

**Antiperistasis.** n. s. [ἀντιπερίστασις.]

Tangible bodies have an antipathy with air; and any liquid body, that is more dense, they will draw, condense, and (in effect) incorporate. *Bacon.*

**Antiperistasis.** n. s. [from ἄρτι, against, and περίστασις, a stand round.]

The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intensified; or the action by which a body, attacked by another, collects itself, and becomes stronger by such opposition; or an intention of the activity of one quality, caused by the opposition of another.

Thus quicklime is set fire on by the effusion of cold water; so water becomes warmer in winter than in summer; and thunder and lightning are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by antiperistasis. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetic philosophy.

**Antiperistalsis.** n. s. [from ἄρτι, against, and περίστασις.]

Efficacious against infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air by it was created to be; or, rather, antiperistaltic certain, to obtain the nostrils with. *Harvey on the PLAGUS.*

**Antiphon.** n. s. [from ἄρτι, against, and φωνή; a form of speech.]

The use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning.

You now find no case to repeat, that you never at your hands in the bloody high courts of justice, so called only by antiphon. *South.*

**Antipodal.** adj. [from antipodes.]

Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are antipodal onto the Indians. *Brown.*

**Antipodes.** n. s. [from ἄρτι, against, and θάλασσα, feet.]

Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

We should hold day with the antipodes, if you would walk in absence of the sun. *Shakespeare.*

So shines the sun, tho' hence removed, as clear When his beams warm th' antipodes, as here. *Waller.*

**Antipope.** n. s. [from ἄρτι, against, and πάπας.]

He that usurps the popedom in opposition to the right pope.

This house is famous in history, for the retreat of an antipope, who called himself Fr. X. *Addison.*

**Antipotis.** n. s. [ἀντιποτις.]

A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

**Antiquary.** n. s. [antiquarius, Lat.]

A man studious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All arts, manners, and inventions, are but the relics of an intellect defaced with sin. We admire it now, only as antiquaries do piece of old coin, for the stamp it once bore. With sharpen'd eye and pale antiquaries pore.

Th' inscription value, but the rust adores. *Pop.*

The rude Latin of the monks is still very intelligible; had their records been delivered in the
ANT

culgar tongue, they could not now be understood, unless by antiquaries. Swift.

ANTIQUARY, adj. [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Nestor.

Instructed by the antiquities times; he must, he is, he cannot but be wise. Shaksp.

To ANTICATE, v. a. [antiquate, Lat.] To put out of use; to make obsolete.

The growth of Christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and quire or abrogate some old ones, that seemed less consistent with the Christian doctrines. Hak.

That's admissible. But I cannot admire the height of his invention, and the strength of his expression, without defending his antiquary words, and the perpetual hardness of their sound.

Drayton.

Almighty Latiun, with her cities crow'd, Shall like an antiquated fall sound. Addison.

ANTIQUATEDNESS, n. s. [From antiqua-

The state of being antiquated, worn out of use, or obsolete.

ANTIQUATE, adj. [antique, Fr. antiquus, Lat.] It was formerly pronounced according to the English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the last, at least in prose; the poets use it variously.

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Cesario, but that piece of song, That was so long ago sung, I'll not look back. Shaksp.

Such truth in love has antiquated world did know.

In such a style, as courts might boast of now. Weller.

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The seals which we have remaining of Julius Caesar, which we know to be ancient, have the star of Venus over them. Dryden.

My copper lamps, at any rate, For being antique goods I bought; Yet wisely nestled down my plate, —

On modern models to be wrought; And trixes I alike pursue; Because they're old, because they're new. Prior.

3. Of old fashion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen, Array'd in antique robes down to the ground, And sad habiliments right well became. Fairf. Q.

Must he no more divert the tedious day?

Nor snapping threat, in antique words convey.

Smith to the Memory of Philipps.

4. Odd; wild; antic.

Name not these living death-heads unto me;

For these not ancient but antique be.

Donne.

And wearing such a hat as sets the waging sky spy.

By drawing forth heaven's scheme, tell certainly,

What fashion'd hats, or wigs, or wigs, our next year

Our native youth will wear. Donne.

ANCIENT, n. s. [From antique, adj.] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my seal of Julius Caesar; as also another seal, supposed to be a young Hercules; both very choice curiosities, and set in gold. Spag.

ANTIQUITY, n. s. [antiquitas, Lat.]

1. Old times; time past long ago.

I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the great uoauantists of their time; and the most consummate statesman, of all antiquity. Addison.

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That such pillars were raised by Sols, all antiquity has avowed. Raleigh.

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the observation of Machiavel, tradiug

ANT

Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay,

to extinguish all heathen antiquities: I do not find

that those zeal's last long; as it appeared in the succession of Sabinian, who did revive the former antiquities. Bacon.

4. Old age; a ludicrous sense.

Is not your voice broken? your wind short:

Your eye dim? your wit single? and every part

about you blacked with antiquity? and will you not call yourself young? Shaksp.

5. Ancientness; as, this ring is valuable for its antiquity.

ANTISCI, n. s. It has no singular.

[From avri, and sevus shadow.] In geography, the people, and what is said of the map, who conse-

quently at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are Antiscii to those of the south; the one projecting their shadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the south pole. Chambers.

Antiscorbutick, adj. [From avri and scorbutus, the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm antiscorbuticks, in quantities,

will occasion blistering, and corrupt the blood. Abrah. Aut.

Antiscorbutick, adj. [From avri and scorbutus, the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm antiscorbuticks, animal diet, and animal salts are proper. Abrah. Aut.

Antispasms, n. s. [From avri against, and spasm.] The revulsion of any humour into another part. Chambers.

Antispasmodick, adj. [From avri against, and spasm.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

Antispastic, adj. [From avri and spasm.] Medicines which cause a revulsion of the humours.

AntispLENITCK, adj. [From avri and spleen.] Excellent in diseases of the spleen.

Antispw
dlicks open the obstructions of the spleen. Flergier.

ANTISTROPHE, n. s. [antirecords, from avri the contrary way, and reci top.] In an ode supposed to be sung in parts, the second stanza of every three, or sometimes every second stanza; so called because the dance turns about.

Antistramatick, adj. [From avri, and strama a scrofulous swelling.] Good against the king's evil.

I prescribed him a distilled milk, with antistramatick, and pared him. WIlson.

ANTITHESES, n. s. in the plural antith-

ethes, [antirecords, placing in opposition.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as in these lines:

Great is not dull,

Strong without rage; without coldness, young. Den.

I see a chief, who leads my chosen sons.

All arm'd with points, antithese and pun.

ANTITYPE, n. s. [avri and typ.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the representation. It is a term of theology. See Type

When once upon the wing, he soars to a higher pitch, from the type to the antitype, to the days of the Messiah, the ascension of our Saviour, and (at

the length) to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth.

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the antitype of the substance, Christ himself. Tindal.

ANTITYPIAL, adj. [From antitype.] That which relates to an antitype; that which explains the type.

ANTIVENERIAL, adj. [From avri and re-

neral.] Good against the venerable disease.

If the less be joined with it, you will see cases of alleviation without exhibiting antivenerial remedies.

Antler, n. s. [antler, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow less branched, and first lose their brow antlers, or lower furcations next to the head. Brsn.

A well-grown stag, whose antlers rise

High o'er his forest covering the skies. Dryden.

Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching deer, and fruit and honey of her soil. Prior.

ANTOECII, n. s. It has no singular. [From avri, and aw, to inhabit.] In geography, those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator: the one towards the north, and the other to the south. Hence they have the same longitude; and their latitude is also the same, but of a different denomination. They are in the same semicircle of the meridian, but opposite parallels. They have precisely the same hours of the day and night, but opposite seasons; and the time of one is always equal to the day of the other. Chambers.

ANTONOMASIA, n. s. [From avri and gegea a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity, office, profession, science, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majesty; a nobleman his lordship. We say the philosopher instead of Aristotle, and the orator for Cicero; thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wise man a Solomon. Smith's Rhetoric.

An'vte, n. s. [antre, Fr. antreum, Lat.]

A cavern; a cave; a den: not in use.

With all my travels history.

Wherein of antres vast, and deserts idle,

It was my bent to speak. Shaksp.

AN'VII, n. s. [antilope, Sax.]

1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged.

I saw a smith stand with his hammer, thus, The whilst his iron did on his work cool. Shaksp.

On their eternal antlers here he found

The broken beaconst, and the bows go round. Dryden.

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clip

The anvil of my sword, and do contest

Hotly his iron did on his steel cool. Shaksp.

The anvil, he is to be in a state of formation or preparation.

Several members of our house, knowing what was upon the anvil, went to the clergy, and desired their judgment. Sago.
**AOR**

**ANXIETY. n. s.** [anxiety, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind, about some future event; suspense, with uneasiness; perhaps solicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diseases of the body, but from anxiety and vexation of spirit; not only to enjoy the pleasures of life, but peace of conscience, tranquility of mind. *Tilton.*

2. In the medical language — lowness of spirits with uneasiness of the stomach.

In aneties which attend fevers, when the cold fits are over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and, because anxieties often happen by spasms from wind, spices are useful. *Arnhelm.*

**ANXIOUS. adj.** [anxius, Lat.]

1. Disturbed, about some uncertain event; solicitors; being in painful suspense; painfully uncertain.

His pensive check upon his head reclin'd,
And anxious thoughts revolving in his mind.

— Shakespeare.

With beating hearts the dire event they wait,
Anxius, and trembling for the birth of fate. *Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live; But all the pleasures of the world is fugitive: Discouls'd sickness, anxious labour come,
And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

No writings we need to be solicitous about the meaning of, but those that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be less anxious about the sense of other authors, Locke.

4. It has generally for or about, before the object; but sometimes of, less properly.

Anxious of neglect, suspecting change. *Granville.*

**ANXIOUSLY. adv.** [from anxious.] In an anxious manner; solicitously, unequably; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

But, where the loss is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us so anxiously to prevent it, since it might be repaired again. South.

And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art anxiously inquisitive to know. *Dryden.*

**AP* n. s. [from anxious].** The quality of being anxious; susceptibility of anxiety.

Any. adj. [angry, or envy, Sax.] 1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its senses, applied indifferently to persons or things.

I know, you are now (Sir) a gentleman born; Ay, and have been so, any time these four hours.

You contented yourself with being capable, as much as any whosoever, of defending your country with your sword, and train.

How fit is this retreat, for uninterrupted study! Any one that sees it will own, I could not have chosen a more likely place to converse with the dead in.

2. Whosoever; whatsoever; as distinguished from some other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards any of these princeful suitors, that are already come?

At inverted nation, being began any where below, continues itself all the whole length. Locke.

3. It is used, in opposition to none.

I wounded, and I heal: neither is there any thing, that can deliver out of my hand. Deut. xxiii. 59.

**AORIST. n. s. [aorister.]** Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

**AVRTA. n. s. [avth.]** The great arterial Vol. I.

**APA**

**APAR**

**APR**

**APE. n. s.** [ape, Icelandic.]

1. A kind of monkey, remarkable for imitating what he sees.

If we fix the more new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my desires, than a monkey. *Shakespeare.*

Writers report, that the heart of an ape, worn near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increaseth the fear of the Lord. It is true, that the ape is a merry and bold beast. *Bacon.*

With glistening gold and sparkling gems they shine. But apes and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*

Celestial Beings, when of late they saw
A mortal man unfold all Nature's law,
Admir'd such knowledge in a human shape,
And show'd a Deity, as we show an ape. *Pope.*

2. An imitator; used generally in the bad sense.

Julius Romano, who, had he himself eternity, and could put breath into his work, would have beguiled Nature of her custom, so perfectly is he the ape. *Shakespeare.*

To APE. v. a. [from ape.] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigner in every dress;
Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less. *Dryden.*

Curse on the stripling! how he ape's his sire! Amidst sly sneers! *Addison.*

**APEEK. n. s.** [apeik, from ape, for a pipe.] In a posture to pierce; formed with a point.

**APEX. n. s.** [a-perx.] A loss of natural inclination. *Quinty.*

**APER. n. s.** [from ape.] A ridiculous imitator, or mimic.

**APERENT. adj.** [aperico, Lat. to open.] That, which has the quality of opening; chiefly used of medicines, gently purgative.

There be brevts to fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of three intentions; refrigerant, corrodent, and opeperent. *Boer.*

Of the stems of plants, some contain a fine aperient salt, and are diuretic and soporific. *Arnhelm.*

**APERPET. adj.** [from aperico, Lat. to open.] That, which has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the body.

They may make bruit, with the addition of aperient herbs. *Harvey.*

**APERPT. adj.** [aperitus, Lat.] Open.

**APERITON. n. s.** [from aperico, Lat.] 1. An opening; a passage through any thing; a gap.

The next in order are the aperitons; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, stair-cases, chimney's, or other conduits; in short, all inlet's or outlet's. *Wotton.*

2. The act of opening; or state of being opened.

The plenteous passages of vessels, otherwise called the pleurone, when it happens, causeth an evacuation of blood, either by rupture or aperitons of the body. *Wasson.*

**APERITY. adv.** [aper'ti, Lat.] Openly; without covert.

**APERITNESS. n. s.** [from aperico] Openness.
A P H

The freedom or aperture, and vigour of pronunciation, and the closeness of inflected, and facility of speaking, render the sound different.

Holder.

A P E R T U R E, n. s. [from aperture, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence aright, the facility of joining a consonant to a vowel; because, from an appulse to an aperture is easier, than from one appulse to another.

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the easy motion of the spirits through the opened passages, images (without doubt) pass through the same aperture.

Glanville.

3. The hole next the object glass of a telescope or microscope.

The concave metal have an aperture of an inch; but the aperture was limited by an appulse circle, performed in the middle.

Newton's Optics.

4. Enlargement; explanation; a sense seldom found.

It is too much insisted by the doctors, and (like philosophy) made intricate by explanations, and difficult by the aperture and dissolution of distinctions. Taylor.

Apetalous. adj. [from a petal, and petal a leaf.] Without petals or flower leaves.

Apetalousness. n. s. [from apetalous.] Being without leaves.

A P E X. n. s. apexes, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

The apex, or lesser end of it, is broken off.

Woodward.

A P H T H E S I S. n. s. [ἀπεθεσίς.] A figure in grammar, that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

A P H I L I L O N. n. s. aphelion, plur. [from ἀφελι and ἀφελι- the sun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

The reason, why the comets move not in the zodiac, is, that in their aphelion they may be at the greatest distances from one another, and consequently disturb one another's motions the least that may be.

APheta. n. s. [with astrologers.] The name of the planet, which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity.

Dict.

A P H I T I C A L. adj. [from apheta.] Relating to the apheta.

A P H I L A N T H R O P Y. n. s. [ἀφθιλανθροπία.] Without, and Ἀφθιλανθροπία love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

A phon. n. s. [from aphon, and φων.] A loss of speech.

Quinny.

A P H I R O S M. n. s. [ἀφθιρόςμ.] A maxim; a precept, contracted in a short sentence; an unconnected position.

He will easily discern, how little of truth there is in the multitude; and, though sometimes they are attainted with that aphorism, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

I shall at present consider the aphorism, that a man of religion and virtue is a more useful, and consequently a more valuable, member of society.

Aphoristical. adj. [from aphorismus.] In the form of an aphorism; in separate and unconnected sentences.

Aphoristically. adv. [from aphoristic.] In the form of an aphorism.

Those, being carried down, seldom miss a cure;
APOLOGICAL. adj. [from ἄπολογος.] That, which is said in defence of any thing or person. I design to publish an essay, the greater part of which is apologetic, for one sort of chymists. Bogle.

APOLOGETICALLY. adj. [from apologetic.] In the way of defence or excuse.APOLOGIST. n. s. [from ἄπολογος.] He, that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To APOLLOGIZE. n.s. [from apology.] 1. To plead in favour of any person or thing. It will be much more reasonable, to reform, than apologise or retract; and therefore it imports those, who dwell secure, to look about them. Denham.

2. It has the particle for, before the subject of apology. I sought to apologize, for my indiscretion in the whole undertaking. I wake’s Proverb, for Death. The translator needs to apologize, for choosing of this piece, which was made in his childhood. Pope’s Preface to Statues.

APOLOGUE. n.s. [ἄπολογος.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth. An apologue of Esop is beyond a syllologue; and proves more powerful than dem astration. Brown’s Fug, Error. Some men are remarked for p R:esentness in railing stories for apologues and apocryphal diverging stories. Letch.

APOLOGY. n.s. [apologia, Lat. ἄπολογος.] 1. Defence; excuse. Apology generally signifies, rather excuse, than vindication; and tends, rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, sometimes unregarded by writers. In her face excuse. Came prologue, and apology too prompt; Which, with bland words at will, she thus addressed. Milton.

2. It has for, before the object of excuse. It is not my intention, to make an apology, for my poem: some will think, it needs no excuse; and other will receive it, as doable. Drayton. I shall neither trouble the reader nor myself, with any apology for publishing of these verses: for, if they be (in any measure) truly serviceable, to the end, for which they are designed, I do see what apology is necessary; and, if they be not so, I am sure none can be sufficient. Ticknor.

APOGEOmetry. n.s. [ἄπολογος, from ἄπολογος, and μέτρον, distance, and μέτρον, to measure.] The art of measuring things at a distance. Dict.

APONEUROSIS. n.s. [from ἄπολογος, and ἄνευς, a nerve.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane. When a cyst rises near the office of the artery, it is formed by the aponeurosis, that runs over the vessel, which becomes excessively expanded. Sharp’s Surgery.

APOPHASIS. n.s. [Lat. ἄποφασις, a denying.] A figure in rhetoric, by which the orator, speaking ironically, seems to wave, what he would plainly insinuate; as, Neither will I mention those things, which if I should, you notwithstanding could neither confute or speak against. Smith’s Rhetoric.

APOPHLEGMATISM. n.s. [ἄποφασις] That, which has the quality of drawing away phlegm. APOPHLEGMATISM. n.s. [ἄποφασις] and ἄφθογα] Medicine, of which the intention is, to draw phlegm from the blood. And so it is in apophlogitismus and gargarismus, by which the phlegm is driven down by the palate. Bacon.

APOPHLEGMATIZANT. n.s. [ἄποφασις] and ἄφθογα] Any remedy, which causes an evacuation of serous or mucous humour by the nostrils, as particular kinds of sternotomaries. Quincy.

APOPHIKEUM. n.s. [ἄποφασις] A remarkable saying; a valuable maxim, uttered on some sudden occasion. We may magnify the apophthegms, or reputed pieces of wisdom, where many are to be seen. Laertius and Lyaeusthenes. Brown’s Fugl Error. I had a mind, to collect and digest such observations and apophthegms, as tend to the proof of that great assertion, ‘All is vanity.’ Prior.

APOPHYGE. n.s. [ἀποφυγή] flight or escape. Is, in architecture, that part of a column, which begins at spring out of its base; and was originally no more, than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from splitting, and were afterwards imitated in stone work. We sometimes call it the spring of the column. Chambers.

APOPHYSIS. n.s. [ἀποφυσίς.] The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process. It differs from an epiphysis, as it is a continuance of the bone itself; whereas the latter is somewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part. Quincy.

APOLLO. adj. [from apoller.] Relating to an apoplexy. We meet with the same complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the facultys locomotive seem abolished; as may be observed, in supporting persons incumbered, apoplectic, or in lymphatics and stubbornings. Brown’s Fugl Error. In an apoplectic case, he found extravagated blood, making way from the ventricles of the brain. Denham.

APOLLECTIC. adj. [from apoller.] Relating to an apoplexy. A lady was seized with an apoplectic fit, which afterwards terminated in some kind of lethargy. Wircum.

APOPLEX. n.s. [See Apoplexy.] Aphoplexy, the last syllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry. Present punishment pursues his way; When surfeited and swoll’n, the peacock raw He bears into the bath; whence want of breath, Repletion, apoplexy, interstate death. Dryden.

APOPLEXED. adj. [from apoller.] Seized with an apoplexy. Sense (sure) you have, Else you could not have motion; but (sure) that Sense is apoplexy. Shakespeare.

APOPLEXIA. n.s. [ἀποφυσία.] A sudden deprivation of all internal and external sensation, and of all motion, unless of the heart and thorax. The cause is generally a repletion; and indicates evacuation, joined with stimuli. Quincy. Apoplexy is a sudden abolition of all the senses, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the stoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal spirits through the nerves, destined for those motions. Arithmetical on Dict.

APOPOLOGY. n.s. [ἀποφυγή] Figure is a very apoplectic; lethargy, maddened, dead, sleep, which is exceedingly natural. Maturi. A fever may take away my reason or memory; and an apoplectic leave neither sense nor understanding. Locke.

APOPOLOGUE. n.s. [ἀποφυγή] is a figure in rhetoric; by which the speaker shews, that he doubts, where to begin for the multitude of matter; or what to say, in some strange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the case with himself. Thus Cicero says, Whether he took them from his felohe more impudently, gave them to a harlot more lasciviously, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more presumptuously, I cannot well declare. Smith’s Rhetoric.

APOPOLOGUE. n.s. [ἀποφυγή] Ellipsoid, emoliation; something emitted by another: not in use. The reason of this he endeavours to make out, by atemical apoplectic; which, passing from the cranium weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the brain, they carry them to the affected part. Gredos Scopes.

APOPOLOGUSIS. n.s. [ἀποφυγή] Ellipsoid, from ἄποφασις, and σιγαίνω to be silent. A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection (as sorrow, bashfulness, fear, anger) or vehemenacy, breaks off his speech before it be fully ended. A figure, when speaking of a thing, we yet seem to conceal it, though indeed we aggravate it; or when the course of the sentence begins to be stayed, as thereby some part of the sentence, not being uttered, may be understood. Smith’s Rhetoric.

APOPOLOGY. n.s. [ἀποφυγή] Departure from what a man has professed; it is generally applied to religion; sometimes with the particle from. The canons law defines apoplectic to be a wild departure from that state of faith, which any person has expressed himself to hold, in the Christian Church. Aplege's Parece.

APOPOLOGY. n.s. [ἀποφυγή] An able archangel had forehead Adam, by that hand he was an apostate; by what held in heaven, Milton. A piece we are not only wickedness, but apa
toplex, degenerate wickedness. Smyt. Whoever do give different worships, must bring in more gods; which is an apoplectic from one God. Stillingfleet.

APOPOLOGY. n.s. [ἀποφυγή] One, that has forsaken his profession; generally applied to one, that has left his religion. The angels, for disobedience, they last reserved to a miserable immortality; but, un a man, equally rebellious, equally apoplectic from thee and goodness, thou hast given a saviour. Aplege's Sermon. Aplege's point of faith are, according to the civil law, subject unto all punishments ordained against hereticks. Aplege.

APOPOLOGY. n.s. [ἀποφυγή] After the manner of an apoplectic. To wear turbans, is an apoplectic conformity. Smith.

APOPOLOGUE. n.s. [ἀποφυγή] To forsake one's profession; it is commonly used of one who departs from his religion.
None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her; but, because they have retired from the generation of their lusts. If wanton glances and licentious thoughts had been permitted by the gospel, they would have apostatized notwithstanding. 

To APOSTATE. v. n. [from apostate.] To become an apostate; to swell and corrupt into matter. There is care to be taken in abscesses of the breast and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening these too soon, they sometimes become apoplectic again, and become crude. 

APOSTEMIFICATION. n.s. [from apostate.] The formation of an apostate; the gathering of a hollow turbulent tumour. There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing, and speaking of him in the second person; it is generally applied only to me of account.

APOSTLE. n. s. [apostolos] A person sent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them, whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.

But all his mind is bent to holiness; his champions are the prophets and apostles. 

APOSTLESHIP. n.s. [from apostle.] The office or dignity of an apostle.

Where, because faith is in too low degree, I thought it some apostleship in me.
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being apperell'd with a verdure of plants, would resemble mountains and valleys. - Bentley's Serm.

4. To fit out; to furnish; not in use.

It had been agreed, that either of them should send ships to sea, well manned and apperell'd to fight.
Sir J. Hayward.

APPARENT. adj. [apparent, Fr. appa.

1. Plain; indelible; not doubtful.

The main principles of reason are in themself apparent. For, to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding, were to take away all evidence of any thing to the hearer.

2. Seeing; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellective often corrects the report of phantasy: as, in the apparent brightness of the sun, in the apparent redness of the stall in air and water. - Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. Visible; in opposition to secret.

What secret imaginations we entertain, is known to God; this is apparent, that we have not behavied ourselves, as if we preserved a grateful remembrance of his mercies.
- Atterbury.

The outward and apparent sanction of actions should flow from purity of heart.
- Rogers.

4. Open; evident; known; not merely suspected.

As well the fear of harm, as harm apparent.

In my opinion ought to be punished.
Shakespeare, Rich. III.

5. Certain; not presumptive.

He is the next of blood, and heir apparent to the English crown.
Shakespeare, Henry VI.

APPARENT. n.s. Elliptically used for heir apparent.

I'll draw my sword in right.
-I'll draw it as apperent to the crown.
And in that quarrel use it. Shakespeare, Henry VI.

APPARENTLY. [from apparent.] Evi
dently; openly;

I arrest him, officer.
I would not spare my brother in this case.
If he should scorn me so apparently.
Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.

Vices apparently tend to the impudence of actions.
-Tilson.

APPARITION. n.s. [from apparat, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; visibility.

When suddenly stood at my head a dream.
Where he appared gently mov'd my fancy.
Melton.

My retirement tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts, which the new apperitions of foreign invasion and domestic discontent gave us.
Denham.

2. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object.

I have mark'd
A thousand blushing apparitions
To start into her face; a thousand innocent shamers
In angel whiteness bear away those blasphemers. Shaks.

A glorious apparition had (no doubt)
And canall fear, that day, dim'd Adam's eyes.
Johnson.

Any thing besides may take from me the sense, of what appeared; which apparition, it seems, was yours.
-Taylor.

8. A speckle; a walking spirit.

Horatio says, 'twas but phantasy.
Touching this dreadful sight twice seen of us:
Therefore I intreated him,
That, if in this apperition come,
He may approve our eyes, and speak to it.
Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Tender minds should not receive early impressions of goldens, spectres, and apparitions, where withmaids fright them into compliance.
Locke.

One of these phantasies had his right hand filled with darts; which he brandished in the face of all who came up that way.
-Taylor.

4. Something only apparent; not real.

So there's something, that checks my joys:

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Nor can I yet distinguish,
Which is an op, neither do I know that, Des. Spots.

5. Astronomically, the visibility of some luminaries; opposed to occultation.

A month of apperition is the space, wherein the moon appears; deducting three days, wherein it commonly disappears; and therefore it continueth but twenty-six and twelve hours.

APPARITOR. n.s. [from appa.

1. Such persons as, are to hand, to execute the proper orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature. Shaks.

2. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; a summoner.

They swallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the apparitor.
-Shakesp. Larern.

To APPAR. v.a. [appar, old Fr. to satisfy.

1. To satisfy; to content; whence well appared, is pleased; ill appared, is uneasy.

It is now obsolete.

How well appared she was, her bird to find!
Shaks.

I am well appaid, that you had rather believe,
than take the least of a lusty pilgrimage. Camden
So only can high justice rest appaid. Milton.

2. The sense is obscure, in these lines.

Ay,illy, when the heart is ill
How can bagnio or joint be well appaid? Spenser.

To APPEACH. v.a.

1. To accuse; to inform against any person.

He did, amongst many others, appeal Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain. Rac. Her VII.

We are twenty times

My son, I would appeal him. Shakespeare, Rich. II.

The state of your exaction; for your passions
Have to the full appaided. Shakespeare.

2. To censure; to reproach; to taunt with accusation.

For, when Cymoes takes the foul reproach,
Which them appaided; prick'd with guilty shame
And inward grief, he heretofore gen approach,
Resolved to put away that lordly shame. -Fier. Q.

Nor cast, nor daunt thou, traitor, on thy pain.
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain. Dryd.

APPEAEMENT. n.s. [from appeal.]

Charge, exhibited against any man; ac-
cusation.

A busy-headed man gave first light to this appa-
reament, but he did avow it. Heyward.

The duke's answers to his appaements, in num-
ber thirteen, I find civilly couched. Platon.

To APPEAL. v.n. [appeal, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another; with the particles to and from.

From the ordinary therefore they appeal to them-
elves.
-Hocker.

2. To refer to another, as judge.

Force, or a declared sign of force, upon the per-
son of another, where there is no common super-
ior on earth to appeal to for relief, is the state of
war; and it is the want of such an appeal gives a man the right of war, even against an aggressor,
though he be in society, and a fellow subject. Locke.
They knew no foe, but in the open field;
And to their cause, and to the gods appeal'd.
Stepney.

3. To call another, as witness.

Whether this, that soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I appeal to mankind.
Locke.

4. To charge with a crime; to accuse: a term of law.

One but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cause you name;
Namely, V appeal each other of high treason.
Shakespeare.

APPEAL. n.s. [from the verb To appeal.]

1. An appeal is a provocation, from an in-
ferior to a superior judge; whereby the juris-
dictions of the inferior judge is for a
while suspended, in respect of the cause;
the cognizance being devolved to the
superior judge. -Ayliffe's Parerga.

This thing
Deliver them; and your appeal to us, T."n.

There make before them.

Our reason prompts us to a future state, the
Last appeal from fortune and from fate,
Where God's all-righteous ways will be decern'd.
-Dryden.

There are distributors of justice, from whom
there lies an appeal to the prince.
Addison.

2. In the common law.

An admission, which is a lawful declaration of
another man's crime before a competent judge, by
one that sets his name to the declaration, and
unites to prove it, upon the penalty that may
commonly be used for the private accusation of
a murderer, by a party who had interest in the party murdered; and of
any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact.
-Coull.

The duke's adjourn.
Thus to retort your manifest appeal,
And put your trial in the villain's mouth,
Which here you came to observe.
Shakespeare.

Hast thou, according to thy oath and bond,
Brought forth Henry Hereford, thy bold son;
Here to make good the bond from late appeal,
Against the duke's appeal? -Shakespeare.

3. A summons, to answer a charge.

Nor shall the sacred character of king
Be urg'd, to shield me from thy bold appeal;
I have no law, thou dost not seek an equal.
Dryd.

4. A call upon any as witness.

The casting up of the eyes and lifting up of the hands is a kind of appeal to the Deity, the
author of wonders.
-Bacon.

APPEALANT. n.s. [from appeal.]

He that appeals.

Lords appealant,
Your differences shall all rest under god.
Thus to our commonwealth.
Shakespeare.

APPEALER. n.s. [from appeal.]

One, who makes an appeal.

To APPEAR. v.n. [appear, Lat.]

1. To be in sight; to be visible.

As the leprosy appear'd in the skin of the
leech. -Lev. xiii. 43.

And half her knee and half her brow appear,
By art, like negligence, disclos'd and bare. Prior.

2. To become visible, as a spirit.

For I have appaered unto thee for this purpose,
to make thee a minister and a witness.
-Acts, xxvi. 16.

3. To stand in the presence of another; generally used of standing before some superiour; to offer himself to the judgment of a tribunal.

When shall I come and appeare before God?
Psalm xliii. 2.

4. To be the object of observation.

Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy
glory unto their children.
Psalm xvi. 10.

5. To exhibit one's self, before a court of justice.

Keep comfort to you; and this morning see,
You do appear before them.
Shakespeare, Hen. VIII.

6. To be made clear by evidence.

Egrist did utterly waste and subdue it, as ap-
pears out of Betha's complaint against him; and
Edgar brought it under such observation, as appears
by an ancient record.
-Spenser's Ireland.

7. To seem; in opposition to reality.

His first and principal care being, to appear un-
to his people such as he would have them be;
and to such as he appereada.
-Sir Sidney.

My noble master will appear
Such as he is; full of regard and honour.
-Shaks.
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8. To be plain, beyond dispute. From experiments, useful indications may be taken, what follows, intuitive.

APPEARANCE, n. s. [To appear.] 1. The act of coming into sight; as, they were surprised by the sudden appearance of the enemy.

2. The thing seen; as the remarkable appearances in the sky.

3. A phenomenon; that quality of any thing, which is visible. The advancing day of experimental knowledge dispels such appearances, as will not belong to any model existent. Glanville's Scopius.

4. Simplicity; not reality. He existed in estimation, whether by destiny, or whether by his virtues, or at least by his appearances of virtues. Hayward.

5. Outside show. Under a fair and beautiful appearance, there should ever be the real substance of good. Rogers.

6. A place or company. To do the same justice to one another, which will be done us hereafter by those, who shall make their appearance in the world, when this generation shall be no more. Addison.

7. Apparition; supernatural visibility. I think a person, terrified with the imagination of spectres, more realities than one, who thinks the appearance of spirits fabulous. Addison.

8. Exhibition of the person to a court. I will not quarrel; nor, nor ever more. Upon this business my appearance made, in any of their courts. Shakespeare, Henry VIII.

9. Open circumstance of a case. Or grant her passion be sincere, how shall his innocence be clear? Appearances were all of equal. Swift.

10. Presence; men. Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced; wisdom enters the last, and so conquists with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. Addison.

11. Probability; seeming; likelihood. There is that, which hath no appearance, that this priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his concept; I would think it possible for him to instruct his player. Bacon.

APPENER, n. s. [From To appear.] The person, that appears.

That owls and ravens are ominous appeasers, and prophetic unlucky events, was an augural conception. Browne.

APPSEABLE, adj. [From To appear.] That may be pacified; reconcileable.

APPSEASEBleness, n. s. [From To appear.] The quality, of being easily appeased; reconcileable.

To APPASE. v. a. [appease, Fr.] 1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace. By his counsel he appease the deep, and planteth islands therein. Eccles. xiii. 25

England had no leisure, to think of reformations; till the civil wars were appeased, and peace settled. Davison on Ireland.

2. To pacify; to reconcile; to still wrath. So Simon was appeas'd towards them, and sought to appease them against him. 1. 2. 3. 4. O God! if my deep prayers cannot appease thee, yet execute thy wrath on me alone. Shakespeare, Rich. III.

The rest shall hear me call, and I'll be war'd. Their sinful state, and to appease betimes To incensed Deity. Milton.

3. To still; to quiet. The rest They eat, in legs and fillets for the feast Which draw a sword, their hunger they appease. Dryden.

APPSEASEMENT, n. s. [From To appease.] A state of peace.

Being notpersuaded numbers nor courage great, partly by authority, partly by craft, they were reduced to some good appeasements. Hayward.

APPSEASER, n. s. [From To appease.] He, that pacifies others; he, that quiets disturbances.

APPELLANT, n. s. [apello, Lat. to call.] 1. A challenger; one, that summons another to answer, either in the lists or in the court of justice.

In the deviation of a subject's love, And free from other misbegotten hate, Come I appellant to this princely presence. Shak.

This is the day, appointed for the combat; And ready are the appellant and defendant. Thir' armoureer and his men, to enter the lists. Shakespeare.

These shifted, resolute, annoy thy appellant. Though by his blindness main'd for high attempts, Who now deceives thine to single fight. Milton.

2. One, that appeals, from a lower to a higher power.

An appeal transfers the compensation of the cause, to the superior judge; so that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the appellant. Addington's Parergon.

APPELLATE, n. s. [appellatus, Lat.] Name, word, by which any thing is called.

Nor are always the same plants delivered under the same name and appellation. Brown's Vulgar Errors. Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man. These defective names, or apppellations, by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind. South.

APPELLATIVE, n. s. [appellativum, Lat.] Meaning or signifying in any other common or proper.

Common names are such, as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special; these are called appellatives: so, fish, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and so are trout, elk, lobster; for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species. Hooke's Logick.

APPELLATIVELY, adv. [from appellative.] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, this man is a Hercules. Hercules is used appellatively, to signify a strong man.

APPPELLATORY, adj. [from appellative.] That, which contains an appeal. See APPELLATE.

APPELLEE, n. s. [from appeal] One, who is appealed against, and accused.

To APPEND. v. a. [appende, Lat. to hang to anything.] 1. To hang any thing, upon another; as, the inscription was appended to the column; the seal is appended to the record. Addington's Parergon.

2. To add to, as an accessory, not a principal part.

APPENDAGE, n. s. [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary as a part; as, a portico, to the house.

APPENDANT, adj. [French.] 1. Hinging to something else. 2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

APPENDANT n. s. That, which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

APPENDICATE, v. a. [appende, Lat.] To add to another thing.

In a palace, there is the case or fabric of the structure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things appendicated to it. Hale.

APPENDICATION, n. s. [from appendicato.] A thing, added; appendage; annexation.

There are considerable parts and integrals, and appendications unto the manus appendabile, impossible to be eternal. Hale.

APPENDICES, n. s. [appendicis, plur. Lat.] 1. Something appended, or added, to another thing.

The cheshire were never intended, as an object of worship; because they were only the appendices to another thing. But a thing is then proposed, as an object of worship; when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. Johnson.

To APPERTAIN. v. a. [appartenir, Fr.] 1. To belong to, as of right: with to. The honours of deserving this doctrine, that religion ought to be enforced by the sword, would be found most appertenir to Abraham, the false prophet. Raleigh.

2. To belong to, by nature or appointment. If the soul of man did serve, only to give him
The essence of being good;

The desire of a delicious feeling;

The quality of being desirable;

The desire of a delicious feeling;

The desire of a delicious feeling.

The act of applying:

The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The act of applying:

The quality of being fit to be applied to something.

The act of applying:

The quality of being fit to be applied to something.
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1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, 'he mitigated his pain by the application of emollients.'

2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new application, by which blood might be staunched.

3. The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor or petitioner.

It should seem very extraordinary, that a petition should be passed, upon the application of a poor, private, obscure mechanic. Swift.

4. The employment of means for a certain end.

There is no snift, which can be set to the value or merit of the sacrificed body of Christ; it hath no measure of certainty of limits; bounds of eternity unto life, it knoweth none; but is also itself infinite, in possibility of application. Locke.

5. A right course be taken with children, there will not be much need of the application of the common rewards and punishments. Locke.

6. Intenseness of thought; close study.

I have discovered no other way, to keep our thoughts close to their business; but, by frequent attention and application, getting the habit of attention and application.

7. Attention to some particular affair; with the particle to.

His continued application to such public affairs, may differ his kingdom, diverts him from pleasures.

8. Reference to some case or position; as, 'the story was told, and the hearers made the application.'

This principle acts with the strongest force in the worst applications; who omit the familiar; of wicked men more successfully duchesses, than that of good men reforms. Rogers.

APPLICATIVE. adj. [from apply.] That, which applies.

The directive command, for counsel, is in the understanding, and the applicative command, for putting in execution, is in the will. Brabham against Hobbs.

APPLICATORY. adj. [from apply.] That, which comprehends the act of application.

APPLICATORY. n. s. That, which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Christ; God is the inward applicatory; and, if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments. Taylor's Worthy Commander.

To APPLY. v. a. [apply, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He said, and to the sword his thrust applied, Dryden.

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

Apply some speedy care, prevent our fate; And send me word, ere it be too late. Addison.

God has addressed every passion of our nature, applied remedies to every weakness, warned us of every enemy. Rogers.

3. To make use of, as relative or suitable to something.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance; and I repeated the verses which I formerly applied to him. Dryden's Fable.

4. To put to a certain use.

The profits thereof might be applied, towards the support of the year. Clarendon.

5. To use, as means to an end.

These glorious beings are instruments in the hands of God; who slays both poor and noble alike, and unto whose application we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves. Hooker.

6. To fix the mind upon; to study; with to.

Locke uses about, less properly. Apply thine heart unto instruction, and thine ears unto wisdom. Prov. xxiv. 9.

Every man is conscious to himself, that he thinks; and that, which his mind is applied about, whilst thinking, is the object of his thought.

It is a sign of a capacious mind, when the mind can apply itself to several objects with a swift succession.

7. To have recourse to, as a solicitor or petitioner; with to; as I applied myself to him for help.

To address to.

God at last
To Satan (first in sin) his doom applied;
The in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best.

Sacred vows and mystic song applied,
To grizzly Pluto and his gloomy bride. Pope.

9. To busy; to keep at work; an antiquated sense; for which we now use ply.

She was skillful in applying his humours; never suffering fear to fall to despair, nor hope to hasten to assurance. Sidney.

10. To act upon; to ply; a variety can, acc. to.

Whose flying feet so fast way applied.
That round about a cloud of dust did by Fairy Q.

To APPLY. v. a.

1. To suit; to agree.

Would it not tend to the veneration of your affection, that she should win what you would enjoy? Shakespeare.

2. To have recourse to, as a petitioner.

I had no thought of applying to any, but himself; he desired, I would speak to others. Swift.

3. To attach, by way of influence.

God knows every faculty and passion; and, in what manner, they can be most successfully applied to. Rogers.

To APPOINT. v. a. [appoint, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to set the exact time for some transaction.

The that appointed of the father. Galat. iv. 2.

2. To settle any thing by compact.

He said, Appoint me thy wages, and I will pay it. Genesis.

Now there was an appointed sign, between the men of Israel and the keys in wait. Judges xx. 30.

3. To establish any thing as decreed.

It was before the Lord, which chose me before thy father, and before all his house, to appoint me ruler over the people of the Lord. 2 Sam. vi. 21.

Unto the appointed and appointed death in him, and in his generations. 2 Es. iii. 7.

O Lord, that art the God of the just, thou hast appointed respite to the just. Manasseh's Fr.

4. To furnish in all points; to equip; to supply with all things necessary, used antiently in speaking of soldiers.

The English being well appointed, did so entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn. Haywood.

APPOINTER. n. s. [from appoint.]

He, that settles or fixes any thing or place.

APPOINTMENT. n. s. [from appoint.]

1. Stipulation; the act of fixing something, in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an appointment together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. Job ii. 11.

2. Decree; establishment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who slays both poor and noble alike, and unto whose appointment we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves. Hooker.

3. Direction; order.

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That good fellow, If I command him, follow my appointment; I will have no one so near.

4. Equipment; furniture.

They have put forth the haven; further on With other appointments; the best discover, And look on their endeavour. Shaksp.

Here art thou in appointment fresh and fair, Anticipating time with starting courage. Shaksp.

5. An allowance paid to any man: commonly used, of allowances to public officers.

To APPOINT. v. a. [from appoint.] To set out in the just expectations. To try the parts of the body, which of them are more skillful, and which most; and, by appointing the time, the place, and that quality, which you desire.

To these it were good, that some proper prayer, were appointed, and they taught it. South.

APP'ORTIONMENT. n. s. [from apporation.] A dividing of a rent, into two parts or portions; according as the land, whence it is divided, is divided among two or more proprietors. Chambers.

To APPOSE. v. a. [appone, Lat.]

1. To put questions to. This word is not now in use; except that, in some schools, to put grammatical questions to a boy, is called to pose him; and we now use pose, for puzzle.

Some procure themselves to be surprised, at such times; as if it were the party, that they work upon, will come upon them; and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing somewhat which they are not accustomed; to the end they may be appalled of those things, which of themselves they are destitute of utter. Bacon.

2. A latinity. To apply to.

By malignto patria vapours, the matrimonial is rendered unapt to be apposed to the parts. Harvey.

APPosite. adj. [apposite, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not so sharp, as solid and grave, and appropriate to the times and occasions.

Neither Perkin (for his part) wanted to himself, either in gracious or princely behaviour, or in ready and apposite answers. Bacon.

The division into parts of such a kind have been; but it will administer reflections very appositive to the design of this present solemnity. Afterbury.

APPositive. adv. [from apposite.] Properly; fitly; suitably.

We may appositely compare this disease, of a proper and improper consumption, to a deceiving house. Harvey.

When we come into a government, and see this place of honour allotted to a murderer; another, filled with an atheist or a blasphemer; we may not appositely and properly ask, Whether there be any virtue, sobriety, or religion, amongst such a people? South.

APPositeness. n. s. [from apposite.] Fitness; propriety; suitableness.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their concurring, fitness, righteousness, appositeness. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

APPosITION. n. s. [apposito, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, so as that it may touch the thoughts of the hearer. Or, when beheld with a microscope, will discover a black sand; wherever this sand sticks, it grows still bigger, by the apposition of new matter. Arbuthnot on Elect.
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2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case; as, LiberSusannae matris, the book of his mother Susannah. To APPRAISE, v. a. [apprise, Fr.] To set a price upon any thing, in order to sale.

APPRAISER, n. s. [from appraise.] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To APPREHEND, v. a. [apprehendo, Lat.] To take hold of.
1. To lay hold on. There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at least we have two hands to apprend it by. To seize in order for trial or punishment.

The governor kept the city with his garrison, desirous to apprehend me. It was the ruble, of which nobody was named; and which is more strange, not our apprehension. Clarendon.

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, causeth not action; unless, apprehending it as good, we like and desire it. Yet this I apprehend not, why those Angles and Jutes who will to dwell on earth, so many and so various are given. Milton.

The First Being is invisible and incorruptible, and can only be apprehended by our minds. Still.

4. To seize with the terror of fear. From my grandfather’s death I had reason to apprehend the stone; and, from my father’s life, the ghost. Temple.

APPREHENDER, n. s. [from apprehend.] Conceiver; Thinker.

Gross apprehenders may not think it any more strange, than that a bullet should be moved by the ruffled hair. Clarendon.

APPREHENSIONS. adj. [from apprehend.] That, which may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and southern poles are incomunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not apprehensible in the other. Brown’s Vulgar Errors.

APPREHENSION, n. s. [apprehend, Lat.]
1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying anything concerning them. So we think of a horse, high, swift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, &c. Watts.

Simple apprehension denotes no more than the soul’s naked intuition of an object, without either comprehension or ideation. Gentilini.

2. Opinion; sentiments; concession.
If we aim at right understanding its true nature, we must examine what apprehension mankind make of it.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in regard of men who act not according to truth, but apprehension. The expressions of scripture are commonly suited in those matters to the vulgar apprehensions and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered, which no man may think himself able to withstand. Hooker.

And he the future evil shall no less In man’s own nature, than in substance, feel. Milton.

3. The faculty, by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam’d them as they pass’d, and understood their nature, with such knowledge God had me’d My sudden apprehension. Milton.

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world should be held in awe of by a plain surmise, but a true apprehension of something, which no man may think himself able to withstand. Hooker.

And he the future evil shall no less In man’s own nature, than in substance, feel. Milton.

It was of what was come to an unknown, at least unacknowledged successor to the crown, clouded much of that pro, entity. Clarendon.

APPRENTICESHIP. n. s. [fromappren- tice.] The years, which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

In every art, the simplest that is, there is an apprenticeship necessary, before it can be expected one should work. Digby.

He must be fitted into the ministry, as being the only calling that they could profess, without serving any apprenticeship. South.

To APPRIZE. v. a. [appraise, part. appris’d, appris’d; Fr.] To in form; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He considers the tendency of such a vice or vice; he is well appris’d, that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the conscience. Harte.

It is fit he be appris’d of a few things, that may prevent his mis-taking. Chevry.

But if appris’d of the severe attack, The country be shut up, furn’d by the scent, On churchyard door (of man) to relate The disappointed puzzles fall. Thomson.

To APPROXIM. n. s. [approcher, Fr.]
1. To draw near locally. To time to look about: the powers of the kingdom approach space.

And suppose Ulysses approaching towards Polypheme. Boccaccio.

2. To draw near, as time. Mark! I hear the sound of coaches. The hour of attack approaches. Gay.

3. To make a progress towards, in the figurative sense, as mentally. He shall approach unto me: for he is this that engaged his heart to approach unto me. Jerv. xxx. 21.

To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, approached towards it. Locke.

4. To come near, by natural affinity, or resemblance; as, the cat approaches to the tiger.

To APPROACH. v. a.
1. To bring near to. This sense is rather French than English.

This they will nobly perform, if objected to the extremities; but slowly, and not at all, if approached unto their roots. Brown’s Vulgar Errors.

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and approaching it to a candle, the spiritious parts will burn, without harming the paper. Boyle. Polyphilus, and looking underneath the sun. He saw proud Arctis. Dryden.

2. To come near to.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have approached Homer. Temple.

APPRENTICE. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. He act of drawing near.

If I could bid the seventh welcome with so good a heart as I can bid the other five farewell, I should be glad of his approach. Shaks. Meas. of Merc. of Venice.

This with our souls.
As with our eyes, that after a long darkness Are dazzled at th’ approach at sudden light. Denham.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the approach to kings and principal persons; and the raising of a man’s own fortunes. Bacon.

3. Hostile advance.
For England’s approach makes as fierce As waters to the making of a gulp. Shaks.

Against beleaguer’d hevan’t the giants move; Hills pile’d on hills, on mountains mountains lie. To make their mad approaches to the sky. Dryden.
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APPROACHER. n. s. [from approach.] The person, that approaches or draws near. Thon's three mice, like tapsters, that bid welcome. To knowes and all approaches. Shaksp.

APPROACHMENT. n. s. [from approach.] The act of coming near. As for it, it is not concrete, but in the approach of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze. Locke.

APPROBATION. n. s. [approbatio, Lat.] 1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased or satisfied. That not past me, but By learned approbation of my stages. Shaksp.

2. The liking of any thing. There is no positive law of men, whether received by formal consent, as in councils, or by secret approbation, as in customs, but may be taken away. Hooker.

The bare approbation of the worth and goodness of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it so. South.

3. Attestation; support. How many now in health Shall drop their blood in approbation Of what your reverence shall assigne us to Shaksp.

APPROBATION. n. s. [from approve, as proof from prove.] Approbation; commendation; a word rightly derived, but old. O most perious mouths, That bear in them one and the same tongue Either of condemnation or approbation! Shaksp.

To APPROBATION. v. a. [approvero, Lat.] To hasten, to set forward. Dict.

To APPROBIPUQUE. v. n. [appropinqua, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach. To Approach. v. n. [appropinqua, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to. A ludicrous word.

The clotted blood within my bowe, That from my wounded body flows, With mortal crisis doth portend My days to approvania an end. Holibar.

APPROPRIATE. n. a. [appropriare, Fr. approprier, low Lat.] 1. To consign to some particular use or person.

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort appropriated unto God, as that they might never afterward be appropriated unto other uses. As for this spot of ground, this person, this thing, I have selected and appropriated, I have included it to no end of using it or own, and I will endure no sharer, no rival, or companion in it. South.

Some they appropriated to the gods, And some to publick, some to private ends. Recommon.

Marks of honour are appropriated to the magistrates, that he might be invited to reverence himself. Atterbury.

2. To claim or exercise; to take to himself by an exclusive right.

To themselves appropriating The spirit of God, promis’d alike and given. To all believers. Milton.

Why should people engross and appropriate the common benefits of fire, air, and water to themselves? Every body else has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind.

3. To make peculiar to something; to annex by combination.

He nee but be furnished with verses of sacred scripture, and his system, that has appropriated them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments. Locke.

By degrees, set ideas and names, and learn their appropriated connection one with another. Locke.

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See APPROBATION.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to appropriate the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbot, the house finding one to serve the cure; that king repressed that horrid evil. Athigile.

APPRIORATE. adj. [from the verbs.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular use or person; belonging peculiarly.

He did institute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of difficulty; appropriate it to his own case, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in succession for ever. Bacon.

The theists themselves had an approbation of the necessity of some appropriate acts of divine worship. Stillingfleet.

APPROPRIAITION. n. s. [from appropriate.]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose.

The mind should have distinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar approbation to that idea. Locke.

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar, He doth nothing but talk of his house, and make a great approbation to his good parts, that he can show him himself. Shakespeare.

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an approbation that disourses its true sense, palliate the absurdity. Locke.

4. In law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick or college; because, as persons are never carried great, or right, fime simple, these, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple, and therefore are called proprieters. To an approbation, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the consent of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent are necessary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king’s licence, may conclude. Corell.

APPRIORATISER. n. s. [from appropriate.] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

These approbations, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple, and therefore are called proprieters. Athigile’s Parerg.

APPROBABLE. adj. [from approbation.] That, which merits approbation.

The solid reason, or confirmed experience, of any man, is very approvable in what profession he sover. Brown’s Vulgar Errors.

APPROVAL. n. s. [from approbation.] Approval; a word rarely found.

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There is a censor of justice and manners, without whose approbation no capital sentences are to be executed. To Approve. v. a. [approver, Fr. approb, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleased with.

There can be nothing possibly evil, which God approves, and that he approveth much more than he doth command. Hooker.

What power was that, whereby Medea saw, and well approv’d, and prais’d the better course, when her rebellions sense did so withdraw, Her feeble pow’r, that she purs’d the worse? Dories.

2. To express liking.

It is looked upon as insolence for a man to set up his own opinion against that of some learned judge, or otherwise approved writer. Locke.

3. To prove; to try to justify.

His meaning was not that, Archimedes could simply in nothing he believed; but that he had in each sort approv’d his skill, that he seemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appraising to the science he was skillful in. Hooker.

In religion, What damned error, but some sober know Will bless it, and approve it with a text? Shaksp.


Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which will never end; and this will approve itself to be wiser than the last, whatever the world judge of it now. Tillotson.

4. To experience; not in use.

Oh! ‘tis the curse in love, and still approv’d, When women cannot love, where they’re belov’d. Shakespeare.

5. To make, or show, to be worthy of approbation.

The first care and concern must be to approve himself to God by righteousness, holiness, and patience. Rogers.

6. It has of before the object, when it signifies to be pleased, but may be used without a preposition; as, I approve of it, or, of your letter. I showed you a piece of black and white stuff, just sent from the dyer; which you were pleased to approve of, and he my customer for. Swift.

APPROVAL. n. s. [from approbation.]

Approval; liking.

It is certain, that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your Hoptwood.

APPROVER. n. s. [from approbe.]

1. He, that approves.

2. He, that makes trial.

Their discipline, Now mingled with their courage, will make known To the contemporaries; they are people such, As meet upon the world. Shakespeare.

3. In our common law, one that, confessing felony of himself, appealeth or accuses another, one or more, to be guilty of the same: and he is called so, because he must prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. Corell.
APRON. adj. [from apron.] Wearing an apron.

APRONED. adj. [from apron.] Approaching near.

APPROXIMATE. adj. [from ad to, and proximes next, Lat.] Approaching near to.

APPROXIMATION. n. s. [from approximate.]

APT. adj. [apts, Lat.] 1. Fit, apt.

APTLY. adv. [from apt.] 1. Properly; with just connection, or correspondence; fitly.

APTNESS. n. s. [from apt.] 1. Fitness; niceness.

APULUS. n. s. [from appulus, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing.

APRIL. n. s. [Aprilis, Lat.] A month of the year.

APRICOT. n. s. [apricita, Lat.] Warmth of the sun; sun-shine.

APRICOT, or APRICOCK. n. s. [from apricus, Lat. sunny] A kind of wall-fruit.

ARBOUR. n. s. [Arbor, Lat.] A shade or shelter.

ARBOR. n. s. [from arbor, Lat.] A shade or shelter.

AQUA. n. s. [Aqua, Lat.] A word of uncertain etymology; but supposed by some, to be contracted from sineone. A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean.

AQUA FORTIS. [Latin.] A corrosive liquid, made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol. It is a yellowish fluid, the liquor, which rises in flames red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre, or aqua fortis; which serves as a menstruum, for dissolving of silver, and all other metals, except gold. But, if sea salt or sal ammoniac be added to aqua fortis, it commences aqua regia, and will then dissolve no metal but gold. Chambers.

AQUA MARINA of the Italian lapidaries, is of a sea or bluish green. This stone seems to me to be the beryl of Pliny. Woodward.

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Lat.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galingals, cubebes, macecardamomunmezzes, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, then distilled.

AQUA REGIA, or AQUA REGLIS. [Latin.] An acid water, so called because it dissolves gold, the king of me-
tal. Its essential ingredient is common sea salt, the only salt which will operate on gold. It is prepared by mixing common sea-salt, or sal ammoniac, or the spirit of them, with spirit of niter, or common aqua fortis. Chambers.

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedness or solubility in aqua regia. Locke. AQUA REGIA. [Lat.] It is commonly understood of what is otherwise called brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromatics. But some appropriates the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; aqua-vite, to that drawn after the same manner from malt. Cham.

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, an Irishman with my aqua viti bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambaging thiser, than my wife herself. Shakspe.

AQUATICK. adj. [aquaticus, Lat. from aqua, water.] 1. That, which inhabits the water.

The vast variety of worms found in animals, as well terrestrial as aquatic, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. Ray on the Creation. Brutes may be considered, as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious. Aquatick are those whose food is upon the water. Locke.

2. Applied to plants; which grows in the water.

Flags, and such like aquatics, are best destroyed by draining.

AQUATILE. adj. [aquatilis, Lat. That, which inhabits the water.

We behold millions of the aquatic or water frog, in ditches and standing plashes. Brown's Valerian Errors.

AQUEDUCT. n. s. [aqueductus, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preserve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some aqueducts are under ground, and others above it, supported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth itself is to discern itself in temples, highways, aqueducts, walls, and bridges of the city.

Hither the ells of water are conveyed; in canals aqueductus; by nature had; to carry all the humour. Blackmore.

AQUEOUS. adj. [from aqua, water, Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire, requisite to its fusion, forced away all the aqueous and fugitive moisture. Ray on the Creation.

AQUEOUSNESS. n. s. [aquisitas, Lat.] Wateriness.

AQUILINE. adj. [aquilinus, Lat. from aquila an eagle.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

His nose was aquiline, his eyes were blue, Reddy his lip, and fresh and fair his hue. Dryd. Gryps signifies some kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet Gryps, for a hook-nosed or aquiline nose. Brown.

AQUOSE. adj. [from aqua, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. Dict.

AQUOSITY. n. s. [from aquosus.] Wateriness.

AR. A. R. annu regni; that is, the year of the reign; as, A. R. G. R. 20. Anno regni Georgii regis riginse, in the twentieth year of the reign of King George.

ARABLE. adj. [from arato, Lat. to plough:] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

Its eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,
Part arable, and thil; wherein were sheaves
New reap'd. Milton.

Tis good for arable; a glebe, that asks
Tough teams of oxen, and laborious tasks. Dryd.

Having but very little arable land they are forced to fell all their timber from foreign countries. Addition.

ARACHNIOIDES. s. [from arachnus a spider's web, and ioe-form.] 1. One of the tunics of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunics of the eye, many things might be told of the curious likeness of its different parts. Arachnoides, the acute sense of the retina. Derh.

2. It is also a fine thin transparent membrane; which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is supposed to invest the whole substance of the brain. Cham.

ARaignee. n. s. [Fr.] A term in fortification, which sometimes denotes a branch, relatie, or a fortification. Dict.

ARANEOUS, adj. [from aranere, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb.

The curious araneous membrane of the eye consists of thin strung and dilated it, and so variet a focus. Derham.

ARATION. n. s. [aratio, Lat.] The act or practice of plowing.

ARATORY. adj. [from are, Lat. to plough:] That, which contributes to tillage.

Dict.

ARBITRALIST. n. s. [from arcus, a bow, and bolista an engine to throw stones.] A cross-bow.

It is reported by William Britto, that the archer, or archdril was first showed to the French, by our king Richard the first; who was shortly after slain by a quartet thereof. Camden.

ARBITER. n. s. [Lat.] 1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit.

He would put himself into the king's hands, and make him arbiter of the peace. Bacon.

2. On whom has the power of decision or regulation; a judge. Next him, high arbiter. Milton.

His majesty, in this great conjuncture, seems to be generally allowed for the sole arbiter of the affairs of Christendom. Temple.

ARBITRABLE. adj. [from arbitror, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parishion in hand, called the glebe; in Italy, a set part of our goods; rendered to God; in other offerings, bestowed upon God by the people, either in such arbi-

trariously, as their own devotion move them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them. Addition.

ARBITRAMENT. n. s. [from arbitror, Lat.] Will; determination; choice.

This should be written arbitrament.

Stund fast! to stand or fall. Free in thine own arbitrament it stands; Perfect within it outwaryd child require; And all temptation to transgress repel. Milton.

ARBITRARILY. adv. [from arbitram.] With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely.

He governed arbitrarily; he was expelled, and came to the deserved end of all tyrants. Dryden.

ARBITRARIUS. adj. [from arbitrarius, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.

These are standing and irrevocable truths; such, as have no precarious existence, or arbitra-

rous dependence upon any will or understanding. Noria.

ARBITRARIOUSLY. adv. [from arbitrarious.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.

Where words are imposed arbitrariously, disorted from their common use; the mind must be led into misconceptions. Clas.
The name of a plant, called also Dead nettle.

ARCHANGELICK, adj. [from archangel.] Belonging to archangels.

He ce'd; and the archangelick pow'r prepar'd For swift descent, with him the cohort bright Milton.

ARCHEACON, n. s. [from arch and beacon.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal.

You shall win the top of the Carthian archacon Build upon it, where the archacon was; for prospect compare with Raim in Pales.

ARCHBISHOP, from arch and bishop] A bishop of the first class, who super.

intends the conduct of other bishops his suffragens.

Cranmer is return'd with welcome, Install'd lord archbishop of Canterbury. Shakesp. The archbishop was the known architect of this new fabric. Carey.

ARCHBISHOPRICK, n. s. [from arch and bishop.] The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop. "

Tis the cardinal;
And, merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not bowing on him at his asking.

The archbishops' of Toledo, this is purpr'd. Shakesp. This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the archbishops' see, underwent the envy and malice of men, who agreed in nothing else. Carey.

ARCHCHANCELLOR, n. s. [from arch and chancellor.] The chief chancellor.

Archdeacon, n. s. [from arch and diacon.] One, that supplies the bishop's place and office in such matters, as do belong to the episcopal function.

The law styles him the bishop's vicar, or viceregent.

Ayliffe's Paragon.

Last negligence might boast in abuses, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings. Carey's Survey.

ARCHDEACONRY, n. s. [archdeaconry, Lat.] The office of an archdeacon.

It was subjection to the metropolis of Canterbury, and hath one only archdeaconry. Care's Survey.

ARCHDEACONSHIP, n. s. [from archdeacon.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

Archdeaconry. n. s. [archdiocese, Lat.] A title given to some sovereign princes, as of Austria and Tuscany.

Philip, archdeacon of Austria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weath.

er-driven into Weymouth. Carey's Survey.

Archdeacon, n. s. [archdeacon, Lat.] A title given to the sister or daughter of the archdeacon of Austria, or to the wife of an archdeacon of Tuscany. Archphilosopher, n. s. [from arch and philosopher.] Chief philosopher.

It is no improbable if I say therefore, which the archdeacon did, that he is a chief person in every household was always (as it were) a king. Hooker.

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ARC

byters, according to the can. n law; so are also priests and archbishops in subjection to these archbishops. (Arched.)

ARCH-PRIEST. n. s. [from arch and priest.] Chief priest.

The word deacon was extended to an ecclesiastical dignity, which included the arch-priests. (Archiepiscopal.)

ARCHAEOLOGY. n. s. [from archaios—ancient, and λογία a discourse.] A discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAEOLOGICK. adj. [from archaio-logy.] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

ARCHAISM. n. s. [ἀρχαίας χρόνος.] An ancient phrase, or mode of expression.

I shall never use archaisms, like Milton. Wotton.

ARCHER. n. s. [archer, Fr. from arcus, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow: he that carries a bow in battle.

Let the arched knife, Well sharpen'd, now assail the spreading shades Of vegetable plants. Philips.

ARCHER. n. s. [archer, Fr. from arcus, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow: he that carries a bow in battle.

Draw, archers, draw your arrows to the head. Shakes.

This Cupsid is no longer an archer; his glory shall be out; for we are the only love-gods.


The art of an archer.

Blest seraphims shall leave their quire, And turn love's soldiers upon their foes. Ayliffe's Paragon.

Say, from what golden quiver of the sky Do all thy winged arrows fly? Swiftest as hail; or heavy as thine. Ti. I believe. (This archery show, Stretch'd so much in colours thou, And skill in painting, dost bestow.

Upon the ancient arms, the gaudy heavenly bow. Cowley.

ARCHES-COURT. n. s. [from arches and court.] The chief and most ancient consistiary, that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating of spiritual causes; so called from Bow-Church in London, where it is kept; whose top is raised of stone pillars, built archwise. The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the arches-court: dean of the arches, because with this office is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction of thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the bishop of London, and belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; of which the parish of Bow is one. Some others say, that he was first called dean of the arches, because the official to the archbishop, the dean of the arches, was his substitute in his court;

and by that means the names became confounded. The jurisdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: so that, upon any appeal, he fortifies, and with- out any further examination of the cause, sends out his citation to the party appeas- ed; and his inhibition to the judge, from whom the appeal is made. Cowell.

ARCHETYPAL. adj. [archetypum, Lat.] The original, of which any resemblance is made.

Of our souls, though they might have perceived images themselves, by simple sense; yet it seem inconceivable, how they should apprehend their archetypes. G. W. Sev. As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward archetypes or patterns of our ideas; so our sensations of hunger, cold, are also inward archetypes or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of these things, as they

are in the mind, are the ideas. Wotton's Logick.

ARCHITECTURAL. adj. [architectura, Lat.] Original; being a pattern, from which copies are made.

Through consideration's optics I have seen Him, who is fairer than the sons of men.

The source of good, the light archetypal. Novic.

ARCHIVES. n. s. [probably, from ἀρχή chief, power.] A word by which Paracelsus seems to have meant a power, that presides over the animal economy, distinct from the rational soul.

The building of an archetypal visitation.

ARCHIPELAG. adj. [archipelagos, Lat. an archipelago.] Belonging to an archipelago; as, this office is liable to be censured in an archipelago visitation.

ARCHIPELAGO. adj. [archipelagos, Lat. an archipelago.] Belonging to an archipelago; as, Canterbury is an archipelago see; the suffragans are subject to archipelagical jurisdiction.

ARCHITECT. n. s. [architectus, Lat.] 1. A professor of the art of building.

The architect's glory consists in the design and idea of the work; his ambition should be, to make the form triumph over the matter. Wotton.

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The hasty multitude Adoring entered, with some praise, and some the architect: his hand was known In heav'n, by many a tow'r's red structure high; Where scepter'd angels held their residence. Milton. And sat as princes.

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenient the divine architect of the body, observed. Phil.

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irrigation Moor.

Chief architect and platter of these woes. Shakes.

ARCHITECT. adj. [from architect.] That performs the works of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of these, particularly those foremost, be furnished with architectural materials? Debr. Physico-Theology.

ARCHITECT. n. s. [architect, and τέκτων builder, architect.] That, which has the power or skill of an architect: that, which can build or form any thing.

To say, that some more fine part of either, or all the hypostatical principle, is the architect of this elaborate structure: to give occasion to demand, what proportion of the tria primi attributed

this architecturalk spirit, and what agent made so skilful and inky a work. Bunge.

ARCHITECTURE. n. s. [architecture, Lat.] 1. The art or science of building.

Architecture is divided into civil architecture, called by way of eminence, building; military architecture, or fortification; and ecclesiastical architecture, which, besides building of ships and vessels, includes also ports, mosques, docks, &c. (Chambers.)

Our fathers next, in architecture skill'd,

Cites for use, and forts for safety build.

Then palaces and lofty domes arose;

These for devotion, and for pleasure those. (Brockham.)

2. The effect or performance of the science of building.

The formation of the first earth being a piece of divine architecture, ascribed to a particular providence. (Burnet's Theology.)

ARCHITRAVE. n. s. [from archi chief, and traves, Lat. a beam; because it is supposed to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building architraves, doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The architrave is sometimes called the reason piece, or master-beam, in timber buildings; as porticos, cloisters, &c. In chimneys, it is called the mantle-piece; and over jamb's of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron. (Builder's Diet.)

The materials, laid over this pillar, were of marble, and strong enough to support the architrave could not suffer, nor the column itself, losing so substantial a part. (Wren's Architecture.)

Westward a pompous frontispiece appear'd On Doric pillars of white marble read'd. Crown'd with an architrave of antique mould, And sculpture rising on the rugged gold. (Dryden.)

ARCHIVES. n. s. [without a singular. (archiva, Lat.)] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps sometimes used for the writings themselves.

Though we think, our words vanish with the breath that utters them; yet they become records in our mind, and the architect could not suffer, nor the column itself, losing so substantial a part. (Wren's Architecture.)

I shall now only look a little into the Mosaic archives, to observe what they furnish us with, upon this subject. (Woodward.)

ARCHWISE. adv. [from arch and wise.] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, so called ab urbe æcstasis, or from bow-window, by reason of the steeply or cloister thereof, raised at the top with some pillars, in fashion of a bow bent archwise. Ayliffe's Paros.

ARCHITENENT. adj. [architenens, Lat.] Bow-bearing. (Dict.)

ARCTATION. n. s. [from arcto to strain.] Straining; confinement to a narrower compass.

ARCTIC. n. s. [from arc a bear, the northern constellation.] Northern lying under the Arctos, or bear. See ARCTIC.

Ever during snows, perpetual shades Of darkness, would conceal their livid blood; Did not the arctic tract spontaneous yield.

A bearing purple berry. (Philips.)

ARCTIC Circle. The circle, at which the northern frigid zone begins.
ARD

ARCULATE. adj. [arcutus, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The case of the confusion in sounds, and the interchange of species visible, is for that sake worked out in right lines; but sounds, that move in oblique and arcuate lines, must needs encounter and direct the ear. Horace's Nat. Hist.

In the gullet, where it perforates the midrib, the cænous fibres are infected and arcuate.

ARCULATE. adj. [arcutus, Lat.] Bent; inflected.

ARCUATION. n. s. [from arcuate.]

1. The act of bending any thing; incuration.
2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees, as cannot be raised from seed, or that bear no seed; as the elm, limes, alder, willow: and is so called, from bending down to the ground the branches, which spring from the off-sets or stools after they are planted. Chalm. Arcuature. n. s. [arcutaria, low Lat.]

The bending or curviture of an arch. Diet.

ARCUBALISTER. n. s. [from arcus, a bow, and balista, an engine.] A crossbow-man.

King John was espied, by a very good arcubalist; who said, that he would soon dispatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile vizard, quoth the earl, that we should procure the death of the holy one of God. Camden's Remains.

ARD. [Saxon.] Signifies natural disposition; as, Goddard, is a divine temper; Reinar, a sincere temper; Giffard, a bountiful and liberal disposition; Bernard, filial affection. Gibson's Camden.

ARDENCY. n. s. [from ardent.] Ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection.

Accepted our prayers shall be, if qualified with humility, and aridity, and perseverance, so far as concerns the end immediate to them. Hammond's Præcat. Cælest. Arcubalister.

The ineffable happiness of our dear Redeemer must needs bring an increase to our, commemorative of the bounty of our love for him. Billes. 

ARDENT. adj. [ardens, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

2. Fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire. A knight of swampy face. High on a cold black steed, prised on the chase; With flashing flames his ardent eyes were fill'd. Dryden.

3. Passionate; affectionate; used generally of desire. Another nymph with fatal pow'r may rise. To thump the sinking beams of Celia's eyes; With burning pride may hear her charms contest, And scorn the ardent vows that I have lent. Prior.

ARDENTLY. adv. [from ardent.]

Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be most ardently inflamed to religion. Spratt's Sermons.

ARDOUR. n. s. [ardor, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat. Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater arder and quickness, when it rebound upon a man from the breast of his friend. South.
To persuade by argument.

1. To prove any thing by argument.
   a. If the world's age and death be argued well, by the sun's fall, which now towards earth doth bend; then we might fear, that virtue (since she fell so low as woman) should be near her end. 

2. To debate any question; as, to argue a cause.

3. To prove, as an argument.
   a. So many laws argue so many sins. Among them, how can God with such reside? Milton.

   b. It argues damaster of the mind as well as of the body when a man is continually taming from one side to the other. South.

   c. This argues a virtue and disposition in those sides of the heart, which answers to that virtue and disposition of the chrysalis. Xevton's Optica.

4. To charge with, as an crime; with of.
   a. I have pleaded guilty, to all thoughts and expressions of which I have been accused, that I never coveted, or desired, to be avouched.

   b. The accident are not the same, which would have urged him of a servile copying, and total barrenness of invention; yet the seas were the same. Dryden's Fables.

ARGUMENT. n. s. [argumentum, Lat.]

1. A reason alleged, for or against anything.
   a. We sometimes see, on our stages, vice rewarded, at least unpunished; yet it ought not to be an argument against the art.

   b. When anything is proved by as good arguments, as that thing is capable of, supposing it were; we ought not in reason, to make any doubt of the existence of that thing. Tickleton.

   c. Our authors two great and only arguments to prove, that heres are lords over their brethren. Locke.

   d. The subject of any discourse or writing.

   e. That which, when but now was your best object, your praise argument, balm of your age, Dearest and best. Shaks. King Lear.

   f. To come out of this great argument, I may assert eternal providence, And justify the ways of God to man. Milton.

   g. Sad task! yet argument Not less, or less than he, whom the wrath of stern Achilles. Milton.

   h. A much longer discourse, my argument requires; your men in positions, a much shorter. Swift.

   i. The contents of any work, summed up by way of abstract.
   a. The argument of the work, that is, its principal action, the economy and disposition of it, are the things, which distinguish copies from originals. Dryden.

   b. This day, in argument upon a case. Some words there grew twist Somerset and me. Shaks.

   c. An argument, that fell out last night, where each of us fell in praise of our country mistresses. Shaks. Cymbeline.

   d. If the idea be not agreed on, betwixt the speaker and hearer, the argument is not about Locke.

   e. It has sometimes the particle to before the thing to be proved, and generally for. The best moral argument to patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itself. Titus.

   f. This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very best argument for a future state. Atterbury.

   g. [In astronomy.] An arch by which we seek another unknown arch, proportional to the first. Chambers.

ARGUMENTATIVE. adj. [from argumentum.]

1. Consisting of argument, containing argument.
   a. This emission (considering the bounds, within which the argumentative part of my discourse was confined) I could not avoid. Dryden.

   b. Sometimes with of, but rarely. Another thing, argumentative of Providence, is that pappus plagiarism, growing upon the tops of useless seeds; whereby they are wafted by the wind, and disseminated far and wide. Bay.

   c. Applied to persons, disputations; disposed to controversy.

ARGUTE. adj. [arguto, Ital. argutus Lat.]

1. Subtile; witty; sharp.

2. Shill.

ARIA. n. s. [Ital. in music.] An air, song, or tune.

ARID. adj. [aridus. Lat. dry.] Dry, parched up.

1. Dryness; siccity.

   a. Soft, taken in great quantities, will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of aridity or dryness. Arbuthnot and Pep.

   b. His harden'd fingers deck the glossy spring; Without him summer were an arid waste. Thomson.

ARIDITY. n. s. [from arid.]

1. Dryness; siccity.

   a. Soft, taken in great quantities, will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of aridity or dryness. Arbuthnot and Pep.

   b. In the theological sense, a kind of insensitivity in devotion, contrary to affection or tenderness.

   c. Strike my soul with lively apprehensions of thy excellencies, to bear up my spirit under the greatest difficulties and temptations, with the delightful prospect of thy glories. Norris.

   d. [ARIES. n. s. [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; the first vernal sign.]

   e. At last from Jove rolls the bounteous sun, And the bright bull receives his beams. Thomson.

   f. To Ariate. n. s. [arito, Lat.]

   g. 1. To butt like a ram.

   h. 2. To strike in imitation of the blows, which rams give with their heads.

   i. 3. The act of striking or conflicting in general.

   j. Now these heterogeneous atoms, by themselves, hit so exactly into their proper residence, in the midst of such tumultuary motions and aversions of other particles. Chevalier.

ARITETA. n. s. [Ital. in music.] A short air, song, or tune.

ARIGHT. adv. [from a and right.]

1. Rightly; without mental error.

   a. How he loved, and love with all my might; So thought I eke of him, and think I thought before.

   b. These were thy thoughts, and thou couldst judge aright.

   c. Till interest made a jadwine in thy sight. Dryd.

   d. The motions of the tongue are so easy, and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them right.

   e. Holder.

2. Rightly; without crime.

   a. 2. A generation, that set not their heart aright.

   b. Psalms.

3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed.

   a. Guardian of groves, and goddess of the night, From thee I learn, direct my dark aright. Dryd.

ARIOLO, or HARIOLO. n. s. heriolorus, Lat. a soothsayer. Sooth-saying, vaticination.

   a. The priests of older time deluded their apprehensions with astrologies, soothsaying, and auguries.


ARIO'SO. n. s. [Ital. in music.] The movement of a common air, song, or tune.

Dict. To Ari'se. n. v. pret. arose, particip. arisen. [from a and rise.]

1. To mount upward, as the sun.

   a. He rose, and looking up, beheld the skies With purple blushing, and the day arise. Dryd.

   b. To get up, as from sleep, or from rest.

   c. So Esdras arose up, and said unto them, ye have transgressed the law.

   d. How long wilt thou sleep, 0 sluggard? When wilt thou arise out of thy sleep? Prov. vi. 9.

   e. To come into view, as from obscurity.

   f. There shall arise false Christs and false prophets. Matt. xxiv.

2. To revive from death.

   a. Thy dead men shall live; together with thy body, shall they arise. Awake and sing, ye that dwell in dint! John, xvi. 19.

3. To proceed, or have its original.

   a. They, which were scattered abroad upon the persecution that arose about Stephen, travelled as far as Antioch. Acts, xii. 19.

   b. I know not, what mischief may arise hereof from the example of such an innovation. Dryden.

   c. To enter upon a new station, to succeed to power or office.

   d. Another Mary then arose.

   e. And did rigours laws impose.

   f. To commence hostility.

   g. And, when he arose against me, I caught him by his heart, and smote him. 1 Sam. viii. 33.
ARM

For the various senses of this word, see RISE.

ARISTOCRACY. n. s., adj. [Anc. greatest, and spar to govern.] That form of government, which places the supreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclusively of the people.

The aristocracy of Venice hath admitted so many abuses through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of the commission for reform appears to be for ever a subject of complaint.

ARISTOCRATICK. adj. [from aristocratical.] Relating to aristocracy, including a form of government by the nobles.

Ockham distinguishes, that the papacy, or ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for some time, into an aristocratical form of government. See Aris.

ARISTOCRATICAL. adj. [from aristocratical.] According to the rules or method of aristocratical.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely small, not only by all naked or assisted sense, but by all arithmetical operation or conception.

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatical colour, are in arithmetical progression, as in the fifth observation. Newton.

ARITHMETIC. n. s. [from arithmetick.] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a wets, being a simple fraction, and arithmetically regular, it is yet no proper part of that measure. Arithmetick on Ceres.

ARITHMETICIAN. n. s. [from arithmetick.] A master of the art of numbers.

A man need not be a good arithmetician, to understand this or that work. His description runs on unlike a misprint or table. Arithmetick.

ARITHMETICK. n. s. [from arithmetick.] The science of numbers; the art of computation.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them; but now I go as odds against arithmetick. Shak. Coriol. 5.

The ciphers according to the arithmetick, hath but these three parts of it: sobriety, justice, religion. Taylor.

ARK. n. s. [arch, Lat. a chest.]

1. A vessel, to swim upon the water; usually so applied to that, in which Noah was preserved from the universal deluge.

2. Make thee an ark of gopher wood; rooms shalt thou make in the ark, and shall pitch it within, and without. Gen. 6:14.

3. Shall build a wood-room ark, as thou believest'st, to save his own. Milton.

4. The ark of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of shittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each side, through which the staves were put for carrying it; upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown, also two cherubim wrought, one cherub being set on the one side of the cover, and the other on the other side, and so borne up by the hand of God. Cant. 5:11.

ARM. n. s. [arm, arm, Sax.]

1. The limb, which reaches from the hand to the shoulder.

If I have lit up my hand against the fatherless, when I saw my help in the gate; then let mine

2. The armfall from my shoulder-blade, and mine arm be broken from the bone. Jere. 1:18.

Like helpless friends, who view from shore The falling ship on the tempest rear. Stowe.

So stood they, with their arms across. Dryden.

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees spread out their arms, to shade her face; But she on elbow leaned. Sidney.

Where the tall oak his spreading arms entwine, And with the beech a mutual shade combines. Gay.

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

Full springing up in the sacred wood. Dryden.

An arm wrestle of the Stygian flood. Dryden.

We have yet seen but an arm of this sea of Nereis.

4. Power; might. In this sense is used the secular arm, &c.

Curst be the man, that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm; and whose heart departeth from the Lord. Jer. xvii. 9.

O God, thy arm was here! But not to us, but to thy arm alone, Ascribe we all. Shaks. Hen. V. 2.

ARM, n. s. (from armature, Lat.)

1. Armament; something to defend the body from hurt.

Others should be armed with hard shells; others with prickles; the rest, that have no such armament, should be ended with great swiftness and pτrticility. Ray on the Creation.

2. Offensive weapons; less properly.

The double armature is a more destructive engine, than the tumultuary weapon. Deces de Por. 7.

ARMED. adj. (in heraldry). It is used in reference to beasts and fowls of prey, when their teeth, horns, beak, talons, or tusks, are of a different colour from the rest; as, he bears a cock or a falcon armed, &c.

ARMCHAIR. n. s. [from armed and chair.] An elbow chair, or a chair with rests for the arm.

ARMENIAN. n. s. [from armament, or armamentum, Lat.]

A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour; which takes its name, from the country of Armenia.

ARMENIAN STONE. n. s. A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near resemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it seems only to differ in degree of purity; it being softer, and speckled with green instead of gold.

ARMENT. adj. [from armamentum, or armamentum, Lat.] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle. Dict.

ARMENSEOE. adj. [from armamentum, or armamentum, Lat.] Armamentose.

Abounding with cattle. Dict.

ARMGAUNT. adj. [from arm and gaunt.] Slenderer than the arm.

So he made them, and so did they, rv: Suck. 15.

ARM-HOLE. n. s. [from arm and hole.] The cavity under the shoulder.

The cavity is most in the sides of the arms, and under the arm-holes, and on the sides. He cause the
ARMOY. n. s. [from armo, arm.] A person skilled in heraldry.

ARMOY, n. s. [from armoiry, arm.] The place in which arms are reposed for use.

The sword
Of Michael, from the armory of God,
Was given him: temper, too, that neither keen,
Nor solid, might resist that edge.

With plain heroic magnitude of mind,
And celestial vigour, on their armories
And magazine, let him furnish his conscience with
texts of scripture.

2. Armour; arms of defence.

Ceremonial shields, helms, and spurs,
Hung high, with diamond flaming and gold.

Ensigns of arms.
Well worthy be you of that armory,
Wherein you have great glory won this day.

Armour. n. s. [armateur, Fr. armatura, Lat.] Defensive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their armour.

That they might not go naked among their enemies,
They only arm'd with Christ allows them
prudence and innocence.

2. Great enamored.
Be that carries the armour of another.

His armour-bearer first, and next he kill'd
His charioteer.

Armfit. n. s. [from arm and pit.] The hollow place under the shoulder.

The huddles to these gouges are made so long,
That the handle may reach under the armfit of the warman.

Others hold their plate under the left armfit,
The best situation for keeping it warm.

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defense.

Those armes, which Mars before
Had given the vanquish'd, now the victor bore.

2. A state of hostility.
Sir Edward Constable, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arm's, Shakes.

3. War in general.

Arms and the man I sing.

The parts follow'd, to the dire arm's
Both breathing slaughter, both resolv'd in arms.

4. Action; the act of taking arms.

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The satin trumpet song.

The seas, and rocks, and skies reound,
To arms, to arms, to arms.

5. The ensigns armorial of a family.

Army. n. s. [army, Fr.] A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man.

Locke.

Number itself importeth not much in armies,
Where the people are of weak courage.

The meanest soldier, that has fought often
In an army, has a truer knowledge of war; than he,
That has writ whole volumes, but never was in any battle.

The Tuscan leaders and their army sung,
Which followed great Areus to the war;
Their arms, their numbers, and their names described.

1. A great number.

The fool hath planted in his memory an army of good words.

Shakesp. Mereth. of Venice.

2. A great number.

Spicy; fragrant; high scented.

All things, that are hot and aromatized, do preserve
liquors or powders.

Bacon.
ARR

ARRIVANCE. n. s. [from arrive.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpose.

How are we changed, since we first saw the queen?
She, like the sun, does still the same appear;
Blessed tree, where she was last appear'd.
The unravelling is the arrival of Ulysses upon his own island.
-Brown's View of Epic Poetry.

ARRIVANCE, n. s. [from arrive.] Company coming; not in use.

Every minute is expectancy
Of more arrivance.

To ARRIVE. v. n. [arriver, Fr. to come on shore.]
1. To come to any place by water.
2. To reach any place by travelling.
3. To reach any point.
4. To gain any thing by progressive approach.

ARRIVAL. n. s. [from arrive.] A claiming in a proud unjust manner.

ARS

1. I intend, to describe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to arrogate to the other.
2. The papes arrogated unto themselves, that the empire was held of them in homage.

Who, not content
With fair equity, frames an unequal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd
Over his brethren.

ARRAGINATION. n. s. [from arrogate.] A claiming in a proud unjust manner.

To ARROGATE. v. a. [arrog, Lat.] A grasping.

ARRowe. n. s. [arpee, Sax.] The pointed weapon, which is shot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand; but in poetry they are confounded.

I swear by thee Cupid's strongest bow,
By his best arrow with the golden head.

ARRowe-head. n. s. [from arrow and head.] A water plant; so called, from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow.

ARROWY. adj. [from arrow.] Consisting of arrows.

He saw them, in their forms of battle ranc'd;
How quick they wheel'd, and flying behind them shot.

ARSAL. n. s. [arsenical, It. A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine of military stores.

I would have a room, for the old Roman instruments of war; where you might see all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an arsenal of old Rome.

A R S

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A R S

ARSAL. n. s. [arsenic, Lat.] An herb.

A R S

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A R S
ART
INTO A BEAUTIFUL GEMING SILVER, BUT WITHOUT UDOCUTTLLY. RED ARSENIC IS A VERY DEADLY POISON; HELD TO THE FIRE, IT EMITS FLUES, BUT LITMUTUETLY LIQUID. WOODWROO ON FOSSILS.
ART. N. S. [ART, FR. ARTS, LAT.]
1. THE POWER OF DOING SOMETHING NOT TAUGHT BY NATURE AND INSTINCT; AS, TO WALK IS NATURAL, TO DANCE IS AN ART.
2. ARTFULNESS; SKILL; DEXTERITY.
3. ARTFULNESS. N. S. [FROM ARTFUL.]
1. SKILL.
2. CURIOSITY.
ARTIFICIAL. N. S. [FROM ARTIFICERS, FR. ARTIFICE, LAT.]
1. ANY ARTIFICE WHICH AFFECTS THE JOINTS; BUT THE GOUT PARTICULARLY. QUINCY.
2. ARTICHOKE. N. S. [FROM ARTICHOKE, FR.]
THIS PLANT IS LIKE THE THISTLE; BUT HATH LARGE SCALY HEADS, SHAPED LIKE THE CONE OF THE PINE TREE; THE BOTTOM OF WHICH IS THICK, AND TUMERIC, IN A THICK LEAFY SUBSTAINCE.
ARTICHOKE, N. S. [FROM ARTICHOKE, FR.]
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ARTICLE. N. S. [FROM ARTICLES, LAT.]
1. A PART OF SPEECH, AS, THE, AN; THE MAN, AN ON.
2. A SIMPLE CLAUSE OF AN ACCOUNT; A PARTICULAR PART OF ANY COMPLEX THING.

ARTICLES. N. S. [ARTICLES, LAT.]
1. TO FORM WORDS; TO UTTER DISTINCT SYLLABLES; TO SPEAK AS A MAN.
do most serve to articulate a word, were wholly like those of man.
Raj on the Creation.
They would advance in knowledge, and not derive themselves with a little articulated ear. Locke.

2. To draw up in articles.
These things indeed, you have articulated, Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches, To face our rebellion With some nice colour. Shakesp.

3. To make terms; to treat. These two latter significations are unusual.
Send us to Rome.
The best, with whom we may articulate. For their own good and ours.
To articulate. v. n. To speak distinctly.

Articulately. adv. [from articulate.]
In an articulate voice.
The secret purpose of our heart, no less articulately spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning.
Decay of Piety.

Articulateness. n. s. [from articulate.]
The quality of being articulate.

Articulation. n. s. [from articulate.]
1. The juncture, or joint of bones.
With relation to the motion of the bones in their articulations, there is a twofold ligament prepared for the inmotion and lubrication of their heads; an oily one, and a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glands situated in the articulations.
Ray.

2. The art of forming words. I conceive, that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be articulate; but that the articulation required a medium of sound.

By articulation I mean a peculiar motion and figure of some parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. Hobber.

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in some plants, as the cane.

Artifice. n. s. [artificium, Lat.]
1. Trick; fraud; stratagem.
It needs no legs, no service in an unknown tongue; none of all those laborious labors of ignorance, none of all those clowns and coxcombs.
South.

2. Art; trade; skill obtained by science or practice.

Artificer. n. s. [artificer, Lat.]
1. An artist; a manufacturer; one, by whom anything is made.
The lights, doors, and windows, all first devised, directed to the use of the ghost, than to the eye of the artificer. Sidney.
The great artificer would be more than ordinarily exact, in drawing his own picture. In the practices of artificers, and the manufactures of several kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways.
Locke.

2. A forger; a contriver.
He, soon aware,
Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud! and was the first,
That practis'd falsehood under saintly show. Milton.
Th' artificer of lies
Renews th' assault, and his last batt'ry tries.
Dryden.

3. A dexterous or artful fellow; not in use.
Let you alone, cunning artificer. Ben Jonson.

Artificial. adj. [artificial,Fr.]
1. Made by art; not natural.
As the artificial day of torches, to lighten the sports their inventors could contrive. Sidney.

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile; And e'ry, Content, to that which grieves my heart; And wit my cheeks, with artificial tears. Shakesp.
The resolution, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been supported by an obsequious party; and then, with usual methods, confirmed by an influential majority. Swift.

3. Artful; contrived with skill.
These seem to be the more artificial, as those of a single person the more natural governments. Temple.

Artificial Arguments. [In rhetoric.]
Are proofs on considerations, which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator; which are thus called, to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be artificial arguments.

Artificial Lines, on a sector or scale, are lines so contrived, as to represent the logarithmick sines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve (with tolerable exactness) questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. Chambers.

Artificial Numbers, are the same with logarithms.

Artificially. adv. [from artificial.]
1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.
How cunningly he made his faultless less: how artificiously he set out the ornaments of his own conscience.
Sidney.

Should any be cast upon a desolate island, and find there a place artificially contrived, and ordain the process of life. Ray.

2. By art; not naturally.
It is covered on all sides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been artificially sifted.
Addison.

Artificialness. n. s. [from artificial.]
Artfulness.

Artificious. adj. [from artifice.]
The same with artificial.

Artillery. n. s. [artillerie, Fr.]
1. Weapons of war; always used of missive weapons.
And Jonathan gave his artillery unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them unto the city. 1 Samuel.

2. Cannon; great ordnance.
Have I not heard great ordnance in the field? and heav'ns artillery thunder in the skies? Shak. I'll to the Tower with all the hate I can.

To view th' artillery and ammunition. Shakesp.

Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, being sixteen pieces; every piece having pioneers, to plain the ways.

He, that views a fort to take,
Plants his artillery' against the weakest place. Denham.

Artist. n. s. [French.]
1. Artist; professor of an art.
What are the most judicious artists, but the mimics of nature? Watson's Architecture.

Best and happiest artist.
Best of painters, if you can, With your many-colour'd art, Draw the image of my heart. Guardian.

2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.
I, who had none but generals to oppose me, must have an artist for my antagonist. Addison.

Artisan. n. s. [from artifice.]
1. The professor of an art, generally of an art manual.
How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance cast, Instruct the artists, and reward their haste. Wither.

2. A skilful man; not a noble.
If any one thinks himself an artist at this, let him number up the parts of his child's body. Locke.

Artlessly. adv. [from artless.]
1. In an artless manner; without skill.
2. Naturally; sincerely; without craft.
Nature and truth, though never so low or vulgar, are yet pleasing, when openly and artlessly represented. Pope.

Artless. adj. [from art and less.]
1. Unskilful; wanting art: sometimes, with the particle of.
The high-bred plowman, should he quit the land, Artless of stars, and of the moving sand. Dryd.

2. Void of fraud; as, an artless maid.

3. Contrived without skill; as, an artless tale.

Artundinaceous. adj. [arundinaceus. Lat.] Of or like reeds.

Artundineous. adj. [arundineus, Lat.] Abounding with rushes.

As. conjunct. [as, Text.]
1. In the same manner with something else.
When thou dost hear, I am as I have been; Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast. Shakespeare.

In singing; as in piping, you excels.

And scarce your master could perform so well.

Dyrden.

I live as I did, I think as I did, I love you as I did; but all these are to no purpose: the world will not live, think, or love, as I do. Swift.

2. In the manner that.
Mad as I was, I could not bear his fate
With silent grief, but loudly blame the state. Dyrden's Field.

The landlord, in his shirt as he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a draw sword in the other, ventured out of the room. Arbuthnot and Pope.

3. That; in a consequential sense.
The cunningest mariners were so confounded by the storm, as they thought it best, with stricken sails to yield to be governed by it. Sidney.

He did such a prodigious work as his teachers were fain to restrain his headlong.

Wotton.

The relations are so uncertain, as they require a great deal of examination.

God shall by grace prevent sin so soon, as to keep the soul in the vigour of its first innocence. South.

4. In the state of another.
Madam, were I as you, I'd take her counsel; I'd speak my own distress. A. Philips, Distress Mather.

5. Under a particular consideration; with a particular respect.
Besides that law, which concerneth men as men; and that, which belongs unto men as they are men, linked with others in some society; there is a third, which touches all several bodies politic, so far forth, as one of them hath publick concerns with another.

Dar'st thou be as good as thy word now?—
—Why, I did, thou knowest, as thou art but a man, I observe; but as thou art a prince, I fear thee, as I fear the roaring of the lion's whelp. Shakep. Henry IV.

The objections, that are raised against it as a tragedy, are as follows.
Guy's Pref. to What d'ye call it.

6. Like; of the same kind with.
A simple idea is one uniform idea; as sweet, bitter.

Watts.

7. In the same degree with.

A S

Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land.
All arts and artists Thesius could command,
Who sold for hire, or sought for better fame.
The other painters and the curers came. Dryd.

When I smote this, unclash'd, art and prophecy, to inflate it; but, using another way, fell much short. Newton's Opticks.
17. In a correct sense, the nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself. The nature and quality of the light is the nature and quality of the light itself.
ASC

ASCENSION. n. s. [ascensio, Lat.] 1. The act of ascending or rising; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven. Then, rising from his grave, Spold'd principalties and pow'rs; triumph'd, in open show; and, with ascension bright, Captivated all the air. Works. 2. The thing rising, or mounting. Mun. er, in the theory of inetributions conceiving, the beni doth only suffer from vaporous ascensions from the brooks. Brown's Vulgar Errors. ASCENSION, in astronomy, is either right or oblique. Right ascension of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere. Oblique ascension is an arc of the equator, intercepted between the first point of Aries, and that point of the equator, which rises together with a star in an oblique sphere. ASCENSION-DAY. The day, on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one, before Whitsun-tide. ASCENS. n. s. [ascensus, Lat.] is the difference between the right and oblique ascension of the same point to the sun face of the sphere. Chambers. ASCENSIVE. adj. [from ascend.] In a state of ascent; not in use. The cold augments, when the days begin to increase; though the sun be then ascendant, and returning from the winter tropic, Brown's Vulgar Errors. ASCENT. n. s. [ascend.] 1. Rise; the act of rising; the act of mounting; To him with swift ascent be up return'd, Into his blissful bosom rais'n'd. Milton. In glory, as of old. 2. The way, by which one ascends. The temple, and the several degrees of ascent, whereby men did climb up to the same, as if it had been a scale; all be poetical and fabulous. Bacon. It was a rock, Conspicuous far, rising with one ascent, Accessible from earth, one entrance high. Milton. 3. An eminence, or high place. No land like Italy ets the sight By such a vast ascent, or swells to such a height. Addison. A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elyot fields, unless it be diversified with depressed valleys and swelling accidents. Bentley. To ASCERTAIN. v. a. [ascertene, Fr.] 1. To make certain; to fix; to establish. The divine law both ascertainment the truth, and supplieth us to the want of other laws. Hooker. Money differs from uncoloured silver in this, that the quantity of silver in each piece is ascertainment by the stamp. Locke. To make confident; to take away doubt; often with of. Right judgment of myself may give me the other certainty; that is, ascertain me, that I am in the number of God's children. Hammond's Practical Catechism. This makes us act, with a sense of mind and wonderful tranquillity; because it ascertainment us, of the goodness of our work. Drayton's Defence. The proper, that proves or establishes. ASCERTAINMENT. n. s. [from ascertain.] A settled rule; an established standard. For want of ascertainment, how far a writer may express his good wishes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes. Sights to Lord Maldonston.

ASCETIC. adj. [ascetick.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification. None lived such long lives, as monks and hermits; sequented from plenty, to a constant ascetic course of the severest abstinence and devotion. Swift.

ASCETIC. n. s. He, that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit. I am far from commending those ascetics; that out of a practice of keeping themselves unspotted from the world, take up their quarters in deserts. Nervis. He, that preaches to man, should understand what is in man; and that skill can scarce be attained by an ascetic in his solitudes. Afterbury. ASCETIC, n. s. It has no singular, [from a., without, and s., a shadow.] Those people, who (at certain times of the year) have no shadow at noon: such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone; because they have the sun, twice a year, vertical to them. Diet. ASCITIC. n. s. [from ascites; a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and dependent parts, from an inflammation and collection of water, broke out of its proper vessels. This case, when certain and inveterate, is universally allowed toadmit of no cure, but by means of the manual operation of tapping. Quincy. There are two kinds of dropsy; theassesars, called also cuscipulipedia, when the extravasated material makes its way into the cells of the membra adipsosa; and the ascites, when the water possesses the cavity of the abdomen. Sharp's Surgery.

ASCITICALLY. adj. [from ascites.] Beckoning to an ascites; dropsical; hydroptic. When it is part of another tumour, it is hydroptic, either asarsars or asciticked. Wieman's Surgery.

ASCITICITUDES. adj. [ascitics, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original. Homer has been reckoned an ascitical name from some accident of his life. Pope.

ASCRIbable. adj. [from ascribe.] That, which may be ascribed.

The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a mistaken persuasion; that those phrenomena are the effects of nature's abhorrence of a vacuum, which seem to be more fitly ascribable to the weight and spring of the air. Boyle.

To ASCRIBE v. a. [ascribe, Lat.] 1. To attribute to, as a cause.

The cause of his imprisonment is unknown; because he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by ascribing it to any other reason, than what was pretended. Drayton.

To this we may ascribe those jealousies and encroachments, which render mankind uneasy to one another. Rogers.

2. To attribute, as a quality to persons, or accident to substance. These perfections must be somewhere; and therefore may much better be ascribed to God, in whom we suppose all other perfections to iner, than to any thing else. Tillotson.

ASCRIPTION. n. s. [ascripium, Lat.] The act of ascribing. Dict.

ASCRIPTIVE. adj. [ascriptivius, Lat.] That, which is ascribed. Dict.

ASH. n. s. [fraxinus, Lat., a fag, Sax.] 1. A tree. This tree hath been called, which end in an odd hole. The male flowers, which grow at a remote distance from the fruit, have no petals, but consist of many stamina. The berry becomes a seed vessel, containing one seed at the bottom, shaped like a bird's tongue.

Miller. With which is generally denominated the savage stage, and call'd the mountain ashes to the plain. Dryden.

2. The wood of the ash. Let me tell Mine arms about that body, where against, My grained ash an hundred times hath broke, And scar'd the moon with splinters. Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

ASHMED. adj. [from shame.] Touched with shame; generally with of before the cause of shame, if a noun; and to, if a verb. Profess publicly the doctrine of Jesus Christ, not being ashamed of it, or of any practices enjoined by it. Taylor's Holy Living. One would have thought, she would have stood; but swore.

With modesty, and was ashamed to move. Dryden.

This I have shadowed, that you may not be ashamed of that hero, whose protection you undertake. Dryden.

ASH-COLOURED. adj. [from ash and colour.] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an ashen branch. Clay, ash-coloured, was part of a stratum, which lay above the strata of stone. Woodward on Rocks.

ASHEN. adj. [from ash.] Made of ash wood.

At once he said, and threw His ashen spear; which quir'd, as it flew. Dryden.

ASHES. n. s. wants the singular. [text from Sax. ashe, Dutch.] 1. The remains of any thing burnt.

Some relics would be left of it, as when ashes remain of burned bodies. Dryden. This late discovery, grown between two of peers, Burns under feigned ashes of forsl'd love, And will at last break out into a flame. Shakespeare. Henry VI.

Ashes contain a very fertile salt, and are the best manure for cold lands; if kept dry, the rain doth not wash away their salt. Mortimer's Husband.

2. The remains of the body; often used in poetry for the carcasse, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king! Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster! Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood! Shakespeare.

To great Lithes I heareth A task of grief, his mourners of death; Lest, when the fates his royal ashes claim, The Grecian mourning taunt my sputious name. Pope.

ASHLAR. n. s. [with masons.] Free stones, as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thicknesses.

ASHLEERING. n. s. [with builders.] Quartering in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicularly to the floor, and reaching to the under side of the rafters. Buildin's Dict.

ASHORE. adv. [from a and shore.] 1. On shore; on the land.

The poor Englishman riding in the road, having an ash, which he brought Kileher aershore, would have been undone.

2. To the shore; to the land.
ASK

We may as bootless as a vain command,
As send our precepts to the levantian
To come in time, and at the right hour
Shakeep. Henry v., n. 3.
May thy bills rowl ashere
The beryl, and the golden ore
Most do in a Chian crew, as her we went,
And all the next night in Chios agent.
Addison's Ode.

ASH-WEDNESDAY. n. s. The first day of Lent; so called, from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

ASHWED. n. s. [from ash and weed.] An herb.

ASHY. adj. [from ash.] Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish grey.

ASHY. adj. [from ashl.] Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish grey.

ASHWEED. n. s. [from ash and weed.] An herb.

ASHINE. adj. [asinius, Lat.] Be-longing to an ass.

ASHINE. adj. [from asinus, Lat.] Be-longing to an ass.

ASHIRE. r. a. [arycan, Sax.] A city.

1. To petition; to beg: sometimes with an accusative only; sometimes with for.

ASHK. n. s. [from ash and knoll.] A hill.

ASK. v. n.

1. To petition; to beg; with: for or before the thing.

ASHK. n. s. [from askh.] A hill.

ASK. v. n.

2. To make enquiry; with or of before the thing. To enquire

ASHK. n. s. [from askh.] A hill.

ASKA'NCE. f. adv. Sideways, obliquely.

ASKA'NCE. f. adv. Sideways, obliquely.

ASKANT. n. s. [from askh.] A hill.

ASKANT. n. s. [from askh.] A hill.

1. To petition; to beg:

ASHLE. v. r. and a. [from ash and side.] One to side; out of the perpendicular direction.

ASHLE. v. r. and a. [from ash and side.] One to side; out of the perpendicular direction.

The storm raged in, and a Carthage stood aghast:
The flames were blazed aside; yet those that bright,<br>
Fan'dd't the wind; and gave a ruddy light.

ASHLE. v. r. and a. [from ash and side.] One to side; out of the perpendicular direction.

ASHLE. v. r. and a. [from ash and side.] One to side; out of the perpendicular direction.

He had no brother; which, though it be a com-fortable thing for kings, to have; yet it draweth the subjects eyes a little aside.

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with the accent on the last syllable, which is now placed on the first.

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have presented the tongue under a double aspect, such as may justify the definition, that it is the best and worst part. Government of the Tongue. They arc, in my judgment, the image of pictures, and have the true aspect of a world, lying in its rubbish. Bartlet's Theory.

2. Countenance; look.

[snip]

ASPEN, adj. [from asp or aspen.]

1. Belonging to the asp tree.

Oh! had the monster seen those fally hands
Trouble-like asp on an upright. Shaksp.

No gale disturbs the trees.

Nor asp leaves comest the gentliest breeze. Gay.


ASPEN'S, adj. [Lat.] Rough; rugged.

This word I have found only in the following passage.

All base notes, or very treble notes, give an aspen sound; for that the base strucketh more air, than it can well sustain. Spenser.

To ASPERATE, v. n. [aspero, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough or uneven.

Those corpuncles of colour, insinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may asperse its supericies, according to the bigness and texture of the cor. nucleis. Bogge.

ASPERATION, n. s. [from asperata.] A making rough.

Asperifolius, adj. [from asper rough, and folium a leaf.] One of the divisions of plants; so called, from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPERITY, n. s. [asperitas, Lat.]

1. Roughness; roughness of surface.

Sometimes the more pious and aspiring natures are so incommensurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the surface. Bogge.

2. Roughness of sound; harshness of pronunciation.

8. Roughness or ruggedness of temper; moroseness; sorrness; crabbiness.

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will descend in showers of blessings; but the rigour and asperity of the other, in a severe storm upon ourselves. Government of the Tongue.

Avoid all meanness and asperity of carriage; do nothing that may argue a peevish or forward spirit.

ASPERATE, v. n. [aspera, Lat.] To bespatter with censure or calumny.

In the business of Ireland, besides the opportunity to asperse the king, they were safe enough. Crearadon.

Curb that impetuous tongue; nor rashly vain
And singly mad, asper his sovereign reign. Pope.

Unjustly we asperse; truth shines the brighter, glad in verse. Sift.

ASPERION, n. s. [asperatio, Lat.]

Neglect; disregard.

Dict.

ASPEROUS, adj. [aspera, Lat.] Rough; uneven.

Black and white are the most asperous and unequal of colours; and that it is hard to distinguish them: black is the most rough. Bogge.

To ASPERSE, v. a. [aspergo, Lat.] To bespatter with censure or calumny.

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Neglect; disregard.

Dict.
the solicitude of the soldiers, 

their assistance to the prosecution. 

Accordingly, the trial was adjourned. 

The defense argued that the singular .

This was the turning point of the case. 

The accused was acquitted on the basis of insufficient proof.

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The accused was acquitted on the basis of insufficient proof. 

The accused was acquitted on the basis of insufficient proof.
ASS
For well he weened, that so glorious hait
Would tempt his guest to take thereof away.
Fairy Queen.

4. Trial by danger or distress; difficulty; hardship;
She heard with patience all, unto the end;
And more, to master sorrowful awe.
Fairy Qu.
The men he prest but little
To had assign units, unsure at need;
Yet arm'd to point in, in well attempt plate.
Fairfax.

Be sure to find,
What I foretell thee, many a hard annoy.
Of dangers, and adversaries, and pain;
Ere than of Israel's sceptre get fast hold.
Milton.

To ASSAY, v. a. [asser, Fr.]
1. To make trial of; to make experiment of,
One, that to bounty never cast his mind;
Nor thought of honour ever did away
His base bread.
Spencer.
Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general,
A little to examine them; and so, with some horsemen,
Charged them home.
Hayward.
What unwieldy behaviour hath this drunkard
Picked out of my conversation, that he dares in
This manner assay me.
Shakesp.

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals.
Whom thus afflicted when sad Eve beheld,
Dissemble where she sat; approaching nightly,
Soft words to his fierce passion she essay'd.
Milton.

3. To try; to endeavour.
David girded his sword upon his armour;
And he assigned to go, for he had not proved it
1 Sam. xvi. 39.

ASAVER, n. s. [from assay.] An officer of
the mint, for the due trial of silver;
appointed between the master of the mint,
and the merchants that bring silver thither for exchange.
Cowell.
The accusers come up to the assayers, within one in twenty.
Woodward on Fonts.

ASSERATION, n. s. [assertatio, Lat.]
Attendance, or waiting upon.
Diet.

ASSERUTION, n. s. [asseriturum, assecutum to obtain.] Acquisition; the act of obtaining.
By the canon law, a person, after he has been
in full possession of a second benefice, cannot return
again to his first; because it is immediately void by his immediate
behavior in a second.
Aegidius Parez.

ASSEMBLAGE, n. s. [assemble, Fr.]
1. A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from assemble,
by being assigned on, or chiefly, to things; assembly being used only, or generally, of persons.
All, that we amass together in our thoughts, is positive; and the assemble of a great number of
positive ideas of space or duration.
Locke.

2. The state of being assembled.
O Hartist (fitted, or to shine in combs,
With unaccused grace; or walk the plains,
With this grace and meditation joint and
In soft assemble) listen to my song! Thomson.

To ASSEMBLE, v. a. [assembler, Fr.]
To bring together into one place.
It is used both of persons and things.
And he shall set up an ensign for the nations,
and shall assemble the outcasts of Israel, and gather
together the dispersed of Judah.
Isaiah, xii. 12.

He wonders, for what end you have assembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him.
Shakesp.

To ASSEMBLE, v. n. To meet together.
These men assembled, and found Daniel praying.
Daniel.

ASSEMBLY, n. s. [assemble, Fr.] A company
met together.
Of this no noble and so fair assembly,
This night to meet here.
Shakesp.

ASSENT, n. s. [assensus, Lat.]
1. The act of agreeing to any thing.
Without the consent of reason, but upon
the credit of the proposer.
Locke.
All the arguments on both sides must be laid in
balance; and upon the whole, the understanding determine its ascent.
Locke.

2. Consent; agreement.
To urge any thing upon the church; requiring
that what is public assembly of Christian belief,
wherewith the words of the holy prophets are
received, and not to slay it in scripture; this did
the fathers evermore think unlawful, impious,
and execrable.
Hooker.
The evidence of God's own testimony, added
unto the natural sense of reason concerning the
certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and
confirm the same.
Hooker.
To ASSENT, v. n. [assertir, Lat.] To
condee; to yield to, or agree to.

And the leaves also asserted, saying that those things were so.

ASSENTATION. n. s. [asentatio, Lat.]
Compliance with the opinion of another,
out of flattery or dissimulation.
Diet.

ASSENTMENT. n. s. [from assent.] Consent.
The sacraments are hot precursous, and subject
unto the charge of our assentments.

To ASSENT, v. a. [assertir, Lat.] To
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ASSERATION. n. s. [assertatio, Lat.]
Compliance with the opinion of another,
out of flattery or dissimulation.
Diet.

ASSERPTION. n. s. [from assent.] Consent.
The sacraments are hot precursous, and subject
unto the charge of our assentments.

To ASSENT, v. a. [assertir, Lat.] To
comply; to yield to, or agree to.

And the leaves also asserted, saying that these things were so.

ASSERATION. n. s. [assertatio, Lat.]
Compliance with the opinion of another,
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ASS

In summer, you see the hen giving herself greater freedom, and quitting her care for three hours a day... But in winter, when the cold of the season would chill the principles of life, and destroy the young one, she grows more assiduous in her attendance, and stays away but half the time.

Each still renews her little labour,
Nor justices her assiduous solicitations.

ASSIDUOUSLY adv [from assiduous].

Diligently; continually.
The trade, that obliges artificers to be assiduously conversant with their materials, is that of glass-makers.
The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, seeing it is assiduously drained and exhausted by the sea.

To ASSIST n. a. [assister, Fr.] To assist. Obsolete.

On the other side th' asadges ward.

Their steadiest arms did mightily maintain. Spenser.

ASSIST TO n. s [in Spanish, a favor or a tract or a bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.

To ASSIGN. v. a. [assigner, Fr. assigneur, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.
He assigned Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were.
[2 Sam. xi. 10.]

The two armies were assigned to the keeping of two generals, both of them rather commissioners assured to the state, than martial men. Bacon.

Both assigning.

As joint'd in injuries, one unity.
Against a foe by doom express assign'd us,
That cruel serpent.

True quality is neglected, virtue oppressed, and vice triumphant. The last day will assign to every one a station suitable to his character. Addison.

2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no such inextricable, natural, settled value in any thing, as to make any assigned quantity of it constantly worth any assigned quantity of another.

Locke.

ASSIGNABLE adj [from assign.] That which may be marked out, or fixed.

A shade held that it streamed by cromerall result and emanation from God; so that there was no instant amongst God's eternal existence, in which the world did not also exist. South.

ASSIGNATION. n. s [assignment, Fr.]

1. An appointment to meet: used generally of love appointments.
The lovers expected the return of this stated hour with so much impatience as if it had been a real assignation.

Or when a whore, in her vacation,kept punctual to her assignation. Swift.

2. A making over of a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE. n. s [assignee, Fr.]
He that is appointed ordeputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. And an assignee may be either in deed or in law; assigner in deed, is he that is appointed by a person; assignee in law, is he whom the law maketh so, without any appointment of the person.

Correll.

ASSIGNEE, n. s [from assigner.] He that appoints.
The god is at once the assigner of our tasks, and the manager of our strength. Decay of Piety.

ASSIGNMENT. n. s [from assign.] Appropriation of one thing to another thing or person.
The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick assignment thereof unto such duties.

Hooker.

This institution, assigns it to a person, whom we have rule to know, is just as good as an assignment to no body at all.

Locke.

ASSIMILABLE adj [from assimilate.]

That which may be converted to the same nature with something else.
The spirits of many will not but naked habitation; meeting no assimilables wherein to re-set their natures.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To ASSIMILATE. v. n. [assimilato, Lat.]

To perform the act of converting food to nourishment.

Birds assimilating less, and excreting more, than beasts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their flesh generally more dry. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Birds are commonly between such beasts, because their flesh assimilates more finely, and more suitably. Bacon's Natural History.

To ASSIMILATE. v. a.

1. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance.
A fierce and reckless kind of life would evidently assimilate at least to the next generation to barbarism and ferocity.

Holc.

They are not over-patient of mixture; but such, whom they cannot assimilate, soon find it their interest to remove.

Swift.

2. To turn to its own nature by digestion.
Tasting concord, digest, assimilate, and corporised to incorporal turn.

Milton.

Hence also animals and vegetables may assimilate their nourishment; most nourishment easily changing its texture, till it becomes like the dense earth.

Newton.

ASSIMILATION, n. s [from assimilate.] Likeness.

ASSIMILABLENESS, n. s [from assimilate.]

ASSISTANCE. n. s [assistance, Fr.] Help; furtherance.
The council of Trent commends recourse, not only to the prayers of the saints, but to their aid and assistance; What doth this aid and assistance signify? Sillingsdict.

You have abundant assistances for this knowledge, in excellent books. Wake's Prep. for Death.

Let us correct this necessary assistance, by which his grace he would lead us.

Roger.

ASSISTANT. adj [from assist.] Helping; lending aid.

Some perdition did adhere to the duke, and were assiduous to him openly, or at least under hand.


For the performance of this work, a vital or directive principle seemeth to be contained in the corporated.

Grew.

ASSISTANT. n. s [from assist.]

1. A person engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial.

Some young towndn noblemen or gentlemen were usually sent as assistants or attendants, according to the quality of the persons. Bacon.

2. Sometimes it is perhaps only a softer word for an attendant.
The pale assistants on each other staid,
With gaping mouths, for issuing words prepared.

Dryden.

ASSIZE. n. s [assise a sitting, Fr.]

1. An assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.

2. A jury.

3. An ordinance or statute.

4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and processes of assize are taken.

Correll.

The law was never executed by any justices of assize, but the people left to their own laws. Davies on Ireland.

At each assize and term, we try

Any court of justice.

The judging God shall close the book of fate, And there the last assizes keep,
For those who wake, and those who sleep. Dryd.

Assize of bread, ale, &c. Measure of price or rate. Thus it is said, when wheat is of such a price, the bread shall be of such assize.

Measure; for which we now use size.

On high hill's top I saw a stately frame,
An hundred cubits high by just assize,
With hundred pillars.

Spruner.

To ASSIZE. v. a. [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing, by an assize or writ.

ASSIZER. or ASSIZER. n. s [from assize.]

Is an officer, that has the care and oversight of weights and measures. Champ.

ASSOCIABLE adj. [associabilis, Lat.]

That, which may be joined to another.

To ASSOCIATE. v. a. [associare, Fr. asso- socia, Lat.]

1. To unite with another, as a confederate.

A fearful army, led by Cains Marcius, Associated with Aundivus, rages That by
Upon our territories.

2. To adopt, as a friend, upon equal terms. Assist in your town a wand'ring train.

And strangers in your palace entertain. Dryden.

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends should assisate friends in grief and woe.

Shakespeare.

4. To unite; to join.
ASS

Some eloquent particles unperecely associat
themselves to it. Bogge.

6. It has generally the particle with; as, he associated with his master's enemies.
To ASSOCIATE. v. a. To unite himself; to join himself.
ASSOCIATE. adj. [from the verb.] Confedera; joined in interest or purpose.
While I descend through darkness
To my associate pow'rs, then to acquaint
With these successes. Milton.

ASSOCIATION. n. s. [from the verb.] 1. A person, joined with another; a partner.
They persuade the king, now in old age, to make Phagus his associate in government with him. Sidney.
2. A confederate, in a good or neutral sense; an accomplice in ill.
Their defender, and his associates, have situate
The world a form, such as themselves like. Hooker.
A companion; implying some kind of equality.
He was accompanied, with a noble gentleman, no unsuitable associate. Spenser.
Take care, my honest, sole, to me (beyond Compare) above all living creatures dear. Milton. But my associates now my stay deplore. Pope's Odyssey.

ASSOCIATION. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Union; conjunction; society.
The church, being a society, hath the selfsame original grounds, which other politic societies have; the natural inclination which all men have unto sociable life, and consent to some certain bond of association; which bond is the law, that appointeth what kind of order they should be associated in. Hooker.
2. Confederacy; union for particular purposes, good or ill.
This could not be done, but with mighty opposition; against which to strengthen themselves, they secretly entered into a league of association. Hooker.

3. Partnership.
Self-杜兰 is a kind of holy association with God; and, by making you his partner, interests you in all his happiness. Bogge.

4. Connection.
Association of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent use. Watts.

5. Apposition; union of matter.
The changes of corporeal things are to be placed, only in the various separations, and new associations, and motions, of these permanent particles. Newton.

ASSONANCE. n. s. [assonance, Fr.] Reference of one sound, to another resembling it. Resemblance of sound. Dict.
ASSONANT. adj. [assonant, Fr.] Sounding in a manner, resembling another sound. Dict.
To ASSORT. v. a. [sortir, Fr.] To range in classes, as one thing suits with another.
ASSORTMENT. n. s. [from assort.] 1. The act of classing or ranging.
2. A mass or quantity, properly selected and ranged.
To ASSORT. v. a. [sort, assoter, Fr.] To inفاتate; to best: a word out of use.
But, whence they sprung, or how they were begot,
Unearth is assure; unearth to weene
That monstrous error, which doth some asser.
Spenser.

To ASSUAGE. v. a. [The derivation of this word is uncertain: Minshew deduces it from advertere, or assuirare; Junius, from prepess from whence Skinner imagines appassion might have been formed.]
1. To mitigate; to soften; to ally.
2. To appease; to pacify.
3. To ease; as, the medicine assuages pain.
To ASSUAGE, n. s. To abate.
God made the wind, to pass over the earth; and the waters assuaged. Gen. viii. 1.

ASSUAGEMENT. n. s. [from assuage.]
Mitigation; abatement of evil.
Tell me, when shall these weary woes have end;
Or shall their ruthless torment never cease.
But all my anger spend,
Without hope of assuagement or release. Speaker's Sonnets.

ASSUGER. n. s. [from assuager.] One, who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUAGING. adj. [from assuage.] Softening; making gentle.
If the breast tumultuous joys arise,
Music be soft assuasive voice supplies. Pope's St. Cecilia.

To ASSUJRJUGATE. v. a. [subjugato, Lat.]
To subject; not to use.
This valiant lord
Must not so state his pain, nobly acquire;
Nor by my will assufrage his merit,
By going to Achilles. Shakespeare.

ASSUERATION. n. s. [assueratio, Lat.] The state of being accustomed to any thing.
Right and left, as parts insuercnt unto the motive faculty, are discerned by degrees from use and assurance; and accordingly whereinto the one grows stronger, the passage of the other takes fire.燈

ASSUETUDINE. n. s. [assuetudino, Lat.] Acustomance; custom; habit.
We see, that custom is of things hurtful, doth make them lose the force to hurt. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

To ASSUM/E. v. a. [assumo, Lat.]
1. To take.
This when the various god had urg'd in vain,
He strait assum'd his native form again. Pope.
2. To take upon one's self.
With ravish'd ears
The thrumming hours;
Assumes the god;
Afflicts to nod
And scorns to rob,
to shake the spheres. Dryden.
3. To arrive; to claim or seize unjustly.
4. To suppose something granted without proof.
In every hypothesis, something is allowed to be assumed. Bogge.
5. To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.
His majesty might well assume the complaint and expression of king David. Dryden.
To ASSUME, v. a. To be arrogant; to claim more than is due.
Firmness; undoubting steadiness.

Men, whose consideration will relieve our modesty, and give us courage and assurance in the duties of our profession.

Confidence; want of modesty; exemption from awe or fear.

My behaviour, ill governed, gave you the first comfort; my affection, ill hid, hath given you this last assurance.

F. to Shakesp. to South.

I with which, A Rogers.

revive.

Ground of confidence; security; sufficient reason for trust or belief.

The nature of desire itself is not easy to receive belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for us desire is glad to embrace the first show of comfort, so it desire doth of perfect assurance. Sidney.

As the conquest was but slight and superficial, so the pope's donation to the Irish subscriptions were but weak and sickly assurances.

Davies on Ireland.

None, of woman born.

Shall harm Macher.

—Then live, Macduff! what need I fear of thee?

But yet I'll make assurance double sure.

And take a band of fate: thou shalt not live. Shakesp.

I must confess, your offer is the best. And, let you have the assurance.

I'm your own, else you must part man; if you should die before him, where's his dowry?

An assurance, being passed through for a competent face, hath come back again by reason of some oversight. Bacon.

Spirit; intrepidity.

They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach, with more assurance, than the wall itself.

With all th' assurance, innocence can bring:

Fearless without, because secure within:

Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I see

This pamp; a shame to you, a pride to me. Dryden.

Sanguineus; readiness to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural assurance or confidence which Aristotle observes young men to be full of, and old men not so inflected to. Hammond.

Testimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding;

And, from some knowledge and assurance of you, offer this office. Shakesp. King Lear.

We have a great assurance, that there is a God,

as we could expect to have, supposing that he were. Tilton.

Conviction.

Such an assurance of things, as will make men careful to avoid a lesser danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. Tilton.

In [theology.] Security, with respect to a future state; certainty of acceptance with God.

13. The same with insurance. See INSURANCE.

To Assur'e. r. a. [assure, Fr. from assureur, low Lat.]

1. To give confidence, by a firm promise.

So, when he had assurance them with many words, that he would restore them without hurt, according to the agreement; they let him go, for the saving of their brethren. 2 Mue. ii.

2. To secure to another; to make firm.

So impresing an authority cannot be rejected on, without the most awful reverence; even by those, whose pietie assur'd them to favour them. Rogers.

3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to convey security.

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and shall assure our hearts before him.

1 John, iii. 19.

To revive.

At this last sight of life, that man shall live With all the creatures, and their seed preserve. Milton.

4. To make secure: with of.

But what on earth can good abide in state? Or who can him assure of happy day? Spenser.

And, for that dowry, I'll assure her Of her widows' bed (her nurses, and me) In all my lands and leases whatsoever. Shakesp.

5. To affiance; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me; called me Dromio; swore, of himself, which I believe me.

ASSUR'ED, participle adj. [from assure.

1. Certain; indubitably; not doubted.

It is an assured experience; that thin, laid about the bottom of a tree, makes it prosper.

2. Certain; not doubting.

Young princes close your hands; And your lips too; for, I am well assured, That I did so, when I first assured Shakespeare's King John.

As, when by night the glass Of Galilee, less assured, observes Imag'd lands and regions in the moon. Milton.

3. Immodest; vitiously confident.

ASSUR'EDLY, adv. [from assured.]

Certainly; indubitably.

They promis'd me eternal happiness, And brought me good, by which I feel, I am not worthy yet to wear: I shall assuredly Shakesp.

God is absolutely good; and, so assuredly the case of all, that it is good; but, of any thing that is evil, he is no cause at all.

Raleigh's Hist. of the World.

Assur'edly he will stop our liberty, till we restore him his worship. South.

ASSURED N. s. [from assured.] The state of being assured; certainty.

ASSUR'ER, n. s. [from assure.]

1. He, that gives assurance.

2. He, that gives security to make good any loss.

To ASSWAGE. See ASSUAGE.

ASTERISK. n. s. [star, Fr. from aster, Gr. astaros, a little star; starry; seven.] A mark in printing or writing, in form of a little star as *.

He also published the translation of the Septuagint by itself; having first compared it, with the Hebrew; and noted by asteriska, what was defective of it; and by obelisks, what was corrupted. Great ASTERISM. n. s. [asterismus, Lat.]

1. A constellation.

Poetry had filled the skies with asterisms, and histories belonging to them; and then astronomy devices the FGadgad virtues and influences of each. Beattie's Sermons.

2. An asterisk, or mark. This is a very improper use.

Dwell particularly on passages with an asterism; for the observation, which follow such a note, will give you a clear light. Dryden's Defoe's History.

ASTERN, adv. [from a and stern.] In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship.

The galley gives her side, and turns her prow; While those asterisk, descending down the steep, Thro'gaping ways behind the hoisting deep. Dryden.

To ASTERT, r. a. [a word used by Spenser, as it seems, for start or startle.] To terrorize; to startle; to fright.

We decreed of death, as doom of ill desert: But, knew we body as it was wont, Did we daily, once it to expect; No danger there the shepherd can aster. Spenser.

To ASTERIF, r. a. [from astrum, Lat.] Starry; belonging to the stars.

Some astral forms I must invoke by pray'r, Fraud'd all of purest rents of the air;

Not in their natures any good or ill, But most subservient to bad spirits will. Dryden.

ASTRA'Y, adv. [from a and stray.] Out of the right way.

May seem, the vain was very evil led;

When such an one had guiding of the way, That knew not, whether right he went, or else astray.

Spenser.

You are astray: for, whilst we talk of Ireland, you rip up the origin of Scotland. Spenser on Ire.

Like one, that had been led astray.

Through the hear's in wise pathless way. Milton.
A S T R I C T

To A S T R I C T. v. a. [astringe, Lat.] To contract by applications, in opposition to relax: a word not so much used, as constringe.

The solid parts were to be relaxed or astriced, as they let the humour pass, either in too small or too great quantities.

Arabianist on Alhacen's Astriction.

A S T R I C T I O N. n. s. [astriction, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.

Astriction is in a substance, that hath a virtual cold; and it worketh, partly by the same means, that cold doth.

This virtue requireth an astriction; but such an astriction, as is not grateful to the body: for a pleasing astriction doth rather bind in the nerves, than expel them; and therefore such astriction is found in things of a harsh taste.

Levitic substances have proper, for dry astritious constitution; who are subject to astriction of the belly, and the piles. Arabianist on Diet.


A S T R I C T O R Y. adj. [astricterius, Lat.] Astringent; apt to bind. Diet.

A S T R I G E. v. a. [from astriga and strive.] With the legs, to lay their natural arms aside.

The modesty; and ride astrige. Hylaeus.

I saw a place, where the Rhone is so straitened between two rocks, that a man may stand astrige upon both at once. Boyle.


A S T R I N G E N C Y. n. s. [from astringe.

The power of contracting the parts of the body; opposed to the power of relaxation.

Astriction prohibiteth dissolution; as, in medicines, astrigents inhibit putrefaction; and, by astrigent water, some small quantity of oil of vitriol will keep fresh water long from putrefying.

Bacon's Natural History.

Acid, acid, astringe, and bitter substances, that enter their astrigency, create heat; that is, stimulate the fibres. Arabianist.

A S T R I N G E N T. adj. [astrigens, Lat.] Binding; contracting; opposed to laxative; it is used sometimes of tastes, which seem to contract the mouth.

Astringent medicines are binding, which act by the aspersion of their particles; whereby they cor- rupt the membranes, and make them draw up closer.

The nymphalan hath parts of contrary nature; for it is sweet, and yet astringent. Bacon.

The rose, with its very astringent, and therefore of slow motion.

Bacon's Natural History.

What diminisheth sensible perspiration, en- creaseth the lesemde; for that reason, a strengthen- ing and astringent diet often conduces to this purpose. Arabianist on Alhacen's Quicks.

A S T R O G R A P H Y. n. s. [from astring and γραφεῖν, to take.] The science of describing the stars.

A S T R O L A B E. n. s. [of astring, and λαβεῖν to take.] 1. An instrument, chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars, at sea.
nearer to some curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite distance. Chambers

Asymptote lines, though they may approach still nearer together, till they are never the least assignable distance, yet their tangential touch, being still produced infinitely, will never meet. Green.

Asymptotical, adj. [from asymptote.]

Curves are said to be asymptotical, when they continually approach, without a possibility of meeting.

ASYNDeton, n. s. [ἀσυνδέτον] a priv. and τόνδε to bind together.] An figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a sentence; as, in reri. nihil, εἰκόνι, Σ is left out.

At, prep. [æt, Sax.]

1. At, before a place, notes the nearness of the place; as, a man is at the house, before he is in it. This custom continued among many, to say their prayers at fountains. Stillingfleet.

2. At, before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; the word Time is sometimes included in the adjective; we commonly say at a minute, at an hour, on a day, in a month.

We thought it, at the very first, a sign of cold affection. Hooker.

How frequent to desert him, and at last To heap ingratitude on worthless deceas, Milton.

At the same time, that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another. Addison.

We made no efforts at all, where we could have most weakened the common enemy; and, at the same time, enriched ourselves. Swift.

3. At, before a causal word, signifies nearly the same as with; nothing, that the event accompanies, or immediately succeeds, the action of the cause, is in it touch.

Such sanctity hath Heaven given his hand. They presently amend. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

O, sir, when you shall hear of your approach, if that young Arthur be not already gone! Rev'd at this news, he dies. Shakes: King John.

Much of the sight was Adam in his heart. Temple.

Disdain it, Milton's Paradise Lost.

High o'er their heads, a moulting'tock is placed;
That promises a fall, and shakes at'ev'ry blast. Dryden.

4. At, before a superlative adjective, implies in the state; as, at best, in the state of most perfection, &c.

Consider any man, as to his personal powers: they are not great; for, at greatest, they may be limited.

We bring into the world with as poor, needy, uncertain life, short at the longest, and unquiet at the best.

5. At, before a person, is seldom used otherwise than ludicrously; as, he longed to be at him; that is, to attack him.

6. At, before a substantive, sometimes signifies the particular condition or circumstances of the person; as, at peace, in a state of peace.

Understood. You are much more wise, for wish of wisdom; than prate for harmless wildness, it bringeth the treasure of a realm into a few hands: for, the issuer being at certainties, and...
ATHEISTICALNESS. n. s. [from atheistical.] The quality of being atheistical.

ATHEISTICK. adj. [from atheist.] Given to atheism.

This argument demonstrated the existence of a Deity, and convinced all atheistic gainers.

Ray on the Creation.

ATHIEUS. adj. [€s&ε.] Atheistic; godless.

Thy Father, who is holy, wise, and pure,
Suffers the hypocrisie, or atheistus priest,
To rule his subjects in the world.
Dryden. Paradise Regained.

ATHEROMATOUS. adj. [from atheroma.] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it athereomata.

Wiseman's Cautions.

ATHIRST. adv. [from a and thirst.] Thirsty; in want of drink.

With scanty measure then supply their food;
And, when atarban, restrain 'em from the flood.
Dryden.

ATHLETICK. adv. [from athlete, Lat.  aθλητικός a wrestler.]

1. Belonging to wrestling.
2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust.

Soldiers, if we are to make rich families, that athletick soundness and vigour of constitution, which is seen in cottages, where nature is look, and necessity carier.

South.

Science distinguishes a man of honour, from one of those athletick brutes, whom undeservedly we call heroes.

Dryden.

ATHWART. prep. [from a and thwart.]

1. Across; transverse to any thing.

Themistocles made Xerxes peat out of Greece,
by giving out a purpose to break his bridge athwart the Hellespont.

Becon's Essays.

Exceivable shame!

That dar'st, though grave and terrible, advance
Thy misdirected thwart athwart my way.

Paradise Lost.

2. Through: this is not proper.

Now, athwart the tors, that thy bow
Has planted round thee, thou appear'st more fair.

Addison.

ATHWART. adv. åå. tort.

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; crossly.

All athwart there came
A post from Wales, laden with heavy news.

Shakespeare.

2. Wrong; à travers.

The belly beats the nurse; and quite athwart
Go all decorum.


ATILT. adv. [from a and till.]

1. In the manner of a tiller; with the action of a man, making a thrust at an antagonist.

In the city Tours
Thou ran'st still, in honour of my love.
And stol'st away the ladies hearts from France.

Shakespeare.

To run still at men, and wield
Their naked tools in open field.

Dryden.

2. In the posture of a barrel, raised, or titled behind, to make it run out.

Such a man is always still; his favours come hardly from him.

Spectator.

ATLON. n. s.

1. A collection of maps; so called, probably, from a picture of Atlas supporting the heavens, prefixed to some collections.

2. A large square folio; so called from these folios, which, containing maps, were made large and square.

3. Sometimes the supporters of a building.

4. A rich kind of silk or stuff, made for women's clothes.

I have the convenience of buying Dutch atlases,
with gold and silver, or without.

Spectator.

ATMOSPHERE. n. s. [ατμός vapour, and σφαιρα sphere.]

The exterior part of this our habitable world is the air, atmosphere; a light, thin, fluid, or springy body, that encompasses the solid earth on all sides.

Immense the whole excited atmosphere
Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world.

Thomson.

ATMOSPHERICAL. adj. [from atmosphere.]

Consisting of the atmosphere; belonging to the atmosphere.

We did not measure on the weight of the incumbent atmospheric cylinder, as a part of the weight resisted.

Boug.

ATOM. n. s. [atoms, Lat. aτόμον.] 1. Such a small particle, as cannot be physically divided; and these are the first rudiments, or the component parts of all bodies.

Quincy.

Innumerable minute bodies are called atoms;
because, by reason of their perfect solidity, they were indivisible.

Reg.

See platic natura, working to this end!

The single atom, each to other tend;
Attracted, to the next is place,
Ferm'd and impelled its neighbour to embrace.

Pope.

2. Any thing extremely small.

It is as easy to count atoms, as to resolve the propositions of a lover.

Shakespeare. As you like it.

ATOMICAL. adj. [from atom.]

1. Consisting of atoms.

Vitriled and petrified bodies are clearer, in their continuities, than powders and atomical divisions.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Relating to atoms.

Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the atomical philosophy.

Pentelic's Sermons.

ATOMIST. n. [from atom.] One, that holds the atomical philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The atomists (who define motion, to be a passage from one place to another) what do they more, than put one syncopated word for another? Locke.

Now can judicious atomists conceive, Chance to the sun could his just impulse give?

Blackmore.

ATOMY. n. s. An obsolete word for atom.

Drawn with a team of little atomies,
Atoms men's noses, as they are asleep.

Shakespeare.

To ATONE. v. a.

1. To reduce to concord.

If any contentious arose, he knew none fitter to be a judge, to judge and take up their quarrel,
but himself.

Dryden.

2. To expiate; to answer for.

Soon should you boisterous cease your haughty strife
Or each atom his guilty love, with life.

Pope.

ATO NEMENT. n. s. [from atom.]

1. Agreement; concord.

He seeks, to make atonement,
Between the duke of Gloster and your brother.

Shakespeare.

2. Expiation; equivocal expiation; with.

And the Levites were purified; and Aaron
Made an atonement for them, to cleanse them.

Numbers.

Surely it is not a sufficient atonement for the writers, that they profess to satisfy to the government,
and sprinkle some arguments in favour of the dissenter; and, under the shelter of popular politics and religion, undermine the foundations of all piè and virtue.

Swift.

ATO P. adv. [from a and top.] On the top; at the top.

A top whereof, but far more rich, appear'd
The work, as of a kingly palace gate.

Paradise Lost.

What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often swells atop of the decoction.

Stirck on Aliments.

ATRABILARIAN. adj. [from atra bilis black choler.] Melancholy; replete with black choler.

The atraurilariar constitution (or a black, viscous, pitchy consistence of the fluids) makes all the secretions differ and appear turberous.

Arbman on Diet.

ATRIBALIRIOUS. adj. [from atra bilis black choler.] Melancholy.

The blood, deprived of its due proportion of serum, or finer and more volatile parts, is aribalirious; whereby it is rendered gross, black, uncouth, and canty.

Quincy.

From this black distastc of the blood, they are aribalirious.

Arbman on Air.

ATRIBALIRIOUSNESS. n. s. [from atrauribus.] The state of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRIMALENT. adj. [from atramentum ink, Lat.] Ink; black.

If we inquire, in that part of virility this atraurimal and degenerating curdling lodge; it will seem, especially to lie in the more fixed rel. thereof.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
ATTAINABLE. n. s. [from attainable.] The quality of being attainable.

Persons become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its possessors, or its attainability by them. (Cheyne)

ATTAINDER. n. s. [from To attain.] 1. The act of attaining in law; conviction of a crime. See To Attain.

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly, to have the attainers of all his party reversed; and, on the other side, to attain by parliament his enemies. (Bacon)

2. Taint; sully of character:
So smooth he deck'd his vice, with shew of virtue. (Shakesp.)

ATTAINMENT. n. s. [from attain.] 1. That, which is attained; acquisition.

We dispute with men, that count it a great attainment to be able, to talk much, and little to the purpose. (Graece)

Our attainments are mean compared with the perfection of the universe. (Green)

2. The act or power of attaining.

The Scripture must be sufficient, to imprint in us the character of all things necessary for the attainment of eternal life. (Hudibras)

Education, in extent more large, of time shorter, and of attainment more certain. (Milton)

Government is an art, above the attainment of an ordinary genius. (South)

If the same actions be the instruments, both of acquiring fame, and procuring this happiness; they would nevertheless fail in the attainment of this last end, if they proceeded from a desire of the first. (Addison)

The great care of God for our salvation must appear in the concern he expressed for our attainment of it. (Rogers)

ATTAINDER. r. a. [attacker, Fr.] 1. To disgrace; to cloud with ignominy. (Fairy Queen)

Woe to the shield that was as bright as the starry heaven! That Plutus' golden face did attain. (Shakesp.) As, when a cloud his beams doth overlay.

2. To attain, is particularly used for such, as are found guilty of some crime or offence; and especially, of felony or treason. A man is attainted two ways; by appearance, or by process. Attainer by appearance is, by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is double: one at the bar, before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indictment read, being asked guilty or not guilty, answers Guilty; never putting himself upon the verdict of the jury: the other is before the coroner, or sanctuary; where he, upon his confession, was (in former times) constrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainer by adjuration. Attainer by battle is, when the party appealed; and, choosing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished. Attender by verdict is, when the prisoner at the bar, answering to the indictment Not Guilty, hath an inquest of life and death passing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attender by process is, where a party flies; and is not found, till five times called publickly in the county, and at last outlawed upon his default. (Cowell)
ATT

Wasted it not an endless trouble, that no traitor or felo de se should be attained, but a parliament must be called? Spenser.

I must offend, before I be attained. Shakespeare.

3. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet attained With any passion of bullying love. Shakespeare.

ATTAIN'T. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Any thing injurious; as, illness, weakness. This sense is now obsolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of power Under the weary and all-watchted night; But freshely looks, and overbearz attain'd. Shakspeare, Henry V.

2. Stain; spot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpse of; nor any man an attain'd, but he carries some stain of it. Shakespeare.

3. [In horsemanship.] A blow or wound on the hinder feet of a horse. Far. Dict.

ATTAIN'TURE. n. s. [from attain'd.] Legal cognizance; reproach; imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the duke's weak, And her attain'de will be Humphry's fall. Shakespeare.

To ATTAINMATE. v. a. [attaining, Lat.] To corrupt; to spoil.

To ATTEMPE. v. a. [attempero, Lat.] To mingle; to weaken, by the mixture of something else; to dilute.

Nobility attempts sovereignty; and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside, from the line royal. Bacon.

Attempt'd sums arise, Sweet-beard'd, and shedding off the lucid eloques A pleasing calm. Shakespeare.

2. To soften; to mollify.

His early providence could likewise have tempered his nature therein. Bacon.

These smiling eyes, attempting ev'ry ray, Shore sweetly haunt'd with celestial day. Pope.

3. Tomix, in just proportions; to regulate.

She to her guest doth bounteous banquet sift. Attempt'd, goodl, well for health and for delight. Spenser.

4. To fit to something else.

Pleasant is the arts of gods and heroes old. Attempt'd to the lyre, your voice employ. Pope.

To ATTEMPERATE. v. a. [attempero, Lat.] To proportion to something.

Along the portioned and proportionate to the promise: if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and a nuisance of hope. Hammond's Proct. Catechum.

To ATTEMPT. v. a. [attentar, Fr.] To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He that's of his displeasure, Tript me behind; got praises of the king. For him attempting, he was not sufficient. Shakespeare.

Who, in all things wise and just, Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind Of man, with strength entire and fierce-will'd arm'd. Milton.

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheless attempted to send unto you, for the renewing of brotherhood and friendship. 1 Mac. xii. 17.

To ATTEMPT. v. n. To make an attack.

I have been so hardy, to attempt upon a name; which, among some, is yet very incread. Glanville's Sceipis.

Horsed his monster, with woman's head above, And fudly extreme below, answers the shape of the ancient Syrens, that attempted seaport with Ulysses. Brown's Virgin Errors.

ATTEMPT. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared, to receive an enemy; we shall long live, in peace and quietness, without any attempt upon us. Bacon.

2. An essay; an endavour.

Ach! I am afraid, they have awak'd, And 'tis no more; 'tis attempt, and not the deed. Cowpounds. Shakespeare's Much Ado.

He would have cry'd; but, hoping that he dream'd, Amazement fi'd his tongue, and stopp'd th' attempt. Dryden.

I subjoin the following attempt, towards a natural history of books. Westward on Pensile.

ATTEMPT'ED. adj. [from attempt.]

Liable, to attempts or attacks.

The gentleman, teaching him to be more fair, virtuous, wise, and less attemptable, than the nearest of our ladies. Shakespeare.

ATTOMPER. n. s. [from attempt.]

1. The person, that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with pittifull force endow'd, Against th' attempter of thy Father's throne. Milton.

2. An endavourer.

You are no factors, for glory or treasure; but disinterested attempters, for the universal good. Glanville's Secipis.

To ATTEND. v. a. [attendus, Fr. attendre, Lat.] To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The diligent pilot, in a dangerous tempest, doth not attend the unskilful words of a passenger. Sidney.

The crew doth sing as sweetly, as the stork, When neither is attended. Shakespeare.

To wait on; to accompany, as an inferior, or a servant.

His companion, youthful Valentine, attends the emperor in his royal court. Shakespeare.

3. To accompany, as an enemy.

He was at present strong enough, to have stopped or attempted Waller in his western expedition. Clarendon.

4. To be present with, upon a summons.

To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is so kindly k'd, Her sceptre so fantastically borne; That fear attends her not. Shakespeare.

My prayer's and wishes always shall attend The friend of Rome, Addison's Cato.

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in the stomach, attended with a fever. Arbuth. on Diet.

To expect. This sense is French.

So dreadful an act, as the whole people attended therein the very end of the world, and judgment day. Raleigh's History.

7. To waiton, as on a charge.

The fifth had change, sick persons to attend; And comfort those, in point of death which lay. Spenser.

8. To be consequent to.

The Duke made that unfortunate descent upon Rie, which was afterwards attended with many unprosperous attempts. Clarendon.

9. To remain to; to await; to be in store for.

To him, who hath a prospect of the state, that attends all men after this, the measures of good and evil are changed. Locke.

10. To wait for insidiously.

Thy interpreter, full of despight, bloody, as the hunter, attends thee at the orchard end. Shak. Twelfth Night.

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care attends The doubtful fortune of their absent friends. Dryden.

12. To stay for.

I died, whilst in the womb he staid, Attending nature's law. Shaksp. Cymbeline.

ATTEND. v. r. To yield attendance.

But, thy relation now! For I attend, Please'd with thy words. Milton.

Since man cannot, at the same time attend to two objects, if you employ your spirit upon a book or a bodily labour, you have no room left for sensual temptation. Taylor.

2. To stay; to delay.

This first true estate, and last good estate, She cannot here so well and truly see; For this perfection she must yet attend, Till to her Maker she expostulate. Davie. Plantarum monstros after the first rains, if you will have flowers very forward: but it is sure, to attend till October. Evelyn.

3. To wait; to be within reach or call.

The charge thereof, into a curious spirit, Commanded was; who thereby did attend, And warily awaited. Fairy Queen.

4. To wait, as compelled by authority.

If any minister refused to inflame a lecturer, рекомендуем, by his hand; he was required, to attend upon the committee; and not discharged, till the houses met again. Clarendon.

ATTENDANCE. n. s. [attendance, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another; or of serving.

I dance attendance here; I think the duke will not be spoke withal. Shakespeare.

For he, of whom these things are spoken, petition'd to another tribe; of which no man gave attendance at the altar. Heb. vii. 13.

The other, after many years attendance upon the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. Clarendon.

2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance From those, that she calls servants? Shakespeare. King Lear.

3. The persons waiting; a train.

Attendance none shall need, nor train; where none Are to be held the judgment, but the judge'd. Those two. Milton's Par. Lost.

4. Attention; regard.

Attendance, to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. 1 Tim. iv. 13.

5. Expectation; a sense, now out of use.

That, which causeth bitterness in death, is the languishing attendance and expectation thereof, evermore. Hooker.

ATTENDANT, adj. [attendunt, Fr.] Accompanying, as subordinate or consequent.

Other sons perhaps, With their attendant maids, then will describ, Communicating male and female light. Milton's Paradise Lost.

ATTENDANT. n. s.

1. One, that attends.

I will be returned forthwith: dismiss your attendant there; look it be done! Shakespeare. Othello.

2. One, that belongs to the train.

When some gracious monarch dies; Soft whispers first and mournful murmurs rise, Among the sad attendants. Dryden.

3. One, that waits the pleasure of another, as a suitor or agent.

I endeavour, that my reader may not wait long for my meaning; and give an attendant quick dispatch, by a civility. Burnet's Theory.
ATT

4. One, that is present at any thing.
   He was a constant attendant, at all meetings
   relating to charity, without contributing
   a farthing.

5. [In law.] One, that oweth a duty or
   service to another; or after a sort, de-
   pendeth upon another.
   Corvall.

6. That, which is united with another,
   as a concomitant or consequent.
   Govern well thy appetite; lest sin
   Surprise thee, and her black attendant, death.
   Milton.

They secure themselves, from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being to close an
attendant, that it is possible to prevent them.
Decay of Policy.

He had an unlimited sense of fame, the atten-
dant of sublime spirits, which prompted him in
engage in travels.
Page.

It is hard, to take into view all the attendants or
consequents, that will be concerned in a question.
Watts.

ATTENDER. n.s. [from attend.] Company;
associate
The gypsies were there,
Like to your desire.
With such their attenders,
As you thought offenders.
Ben Jonson.

ATTENT. adj. [attentus, Lat.] Intent;
attentive; heedful: regarded.
Now mine eyes shall be open; and mine ears
attend unto the prayer, that is made in this ; grace.
Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

What can then be less in me, than desire.
To see them, and approach thee, whom I know
Declar'd the Son of God; to hear attent.
The wisdom, and behold thy godlike deeds? Milt.
Read your chapter, in your prayers; little in-
trusions will make your prayers less tedious,
and yourself more attent upon them.
Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

Being denied communication by their ear, their
eyes are more vigilant, attend, and heedful.
Hodler.

To want of judging abilities, we may add their
want of leisure, to apply their minds to such a
serious and attent consideration.
South.

ATTENTATES. n.s. [attentatis, Lat.] Proceed-
ings in a court of judicature, pend-
ing suit, and after an inhibition is de-
creed and gone out: those things, which are
done after an extraordinary appeal,
may likewise be styled attentates.
Ayliffe.

ATTENTION. n.s. [attention, Fr.] The
act of attending or heeding; the act of
bending the mind upon any thing.
They say, the tongues of dying men
Inferior attention like deep harmony.
Shaksp.
He perceived nothing, but silence, and signs of
attention to what he would further say.
Bacon.
But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his attention thus recall'd.
Milton.
By attent, the ideas that offer themselves,
are taken notice of, and (as it were) registered
in the memory.
Locke.
Attention is a very necessary thing; truth doth
not always stand at first sight.
Tatler.

ATTENTIVE. adj. [from attent.] Heed-
ful; regarded; full of attention.
Being moved with these, and the like your ef-
tectual discourses, whereunto we gave most atten-
tive ear, till they entered even unto our souls.
Homer.

I'm never merry, when I hear sweet musick;
—The reason is, your merits are attentes.
Shaksp. Mercur. of Venice.
I saw most of them attentes to three Sirens,
distinguished by the names of Sloth, Ignorance,
and Pleasure.
A critic is a man, who, on all occasions, is
more attentive, to what is wanting, than what is
having.
Musick's force can tame the furious beast;
Can make the wolf or fawning bear restrain

ATT

His rage: the lion, drop his crested main,
Prior.
ATTENTIVELY. adv. [from attentivus, Lat.]
Heedfully; carefully.
If a man look sharply and attentively, he shall
see Fortune; for though she blind, she is not
invisible.
The cause of cold is a quick spirit in a cold
body; as will appear to any, that shall attentively
consider Nature.
Barcon.

ATTENTION. n.s. [from attentus, Lat.]
The state of being attentive; heedful.
At the relation of the queen's death, bravely
confessed to be one of the king's swains, which
attentuously wounded his daughter.
Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

ATTENUANT. adj. [attenuantium, Lat.] What
has the power of making thin, or di-
small.
To ATTENUATE. v.a [attenuo, Lat.]
To make thin, or slender: opposed to
condense, or incrassate, or thicken.
The finer part, belonging to the juice of grapes,
being attentuated and subtilized, was changed into
an ardent spirit.
Rolle.
A vine curd, upon a peg, not only dissolve
the shell, but also attentuates the white con-
tained in it, into a limpid water.
Vivian's Surgery.

It is of the nature of acids, to dissolve or at-
tenntion; and of alkalies, to precipitate or incrassate.
Newton's Opticks.

The ingredients are digested and attentuated by
heat; they are stirred and constantly agitated by
winds.
Aburdant.

ATTENUATE. adj. [from the verb.] Made
thin, or slender.
Vivification ever consisteth in spirits attentuate,
which the cold doth eneagle and coagulate.
Bacon.
ATTENUATION. n.s. [from attenuate,]
The act of making anything thin or
slender; lessening.
Chining with a hammer upon the outside of a
bell, the sound will be according to the inward
concave of the bell; whereas the elevation, or attentu-
ation of the air, can be only between the hammer
and the outside of the bell.
Bacon.

ATTER. n.s. [attay, Sax. venom.] Cor-
rup matter; a word, much used in
Lincolnsire.
Skinner.

To ATTEST. v.a [attestor, Lat.]
1. To bear witness of; to witness.
Many facts were recorded in holy writ,
attested by particular pagan authors.
Addison.
2. To call to witness; to invoke as
conscious.
The sacred streams, which hears imperial
state
Attends in oaths, and fears to violate.
Dryden.

ATTEST. n.s. [from the verb.] Witness;
testimony; attestation.
The attest of eyes and ears.
Shaksp.
With the dire divine
Nigh thunderstruck, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high attest was giv'n, a while survey'd
With wonder.
Paradise Lost.

ATTESTATION. n.s. [from attest.] Testi-
manship; witness; evidence.
There remains a second kind of peremptoriness;
of those, who can make no relation, without an
attestation of its certaintiy.
The next coal-girt, mine, quary, or chalk-girt,
will give attenuation, to what I write: these are so
obvious, that I need not seek for a comparator.
Woodward's Natural History:
We may derive a probability, from the attesta-
tion of wise and honest men; by word or writing,
or the concurring witness of multitudes, who have
seen and known, what they relate.
Watts.

To ATTINGE. v.a [attingo, Lat.] To
touch lightly or gently.
Diet.
ATT

pointment before justices in Eyre, in open court. Attorney special or particular is he, that is employed in one or more causes, particularly specified. There are also, in respect of the divers courts, attorneys at large, and attorneys special, belonging to this or that court only. Corell.

Attorneys, in common law, are nearly the same with proctors in the civil law, and solicitors in courts of equity. Attorneys owe out writ or process; or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of others persons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act, without having served a clerkship for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The attorney general pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardon, &c. and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown. Chambers.

I am a subject, and challenge law: attorneys are deny'd me; and therefore personally I lay my claim, To mine inheritance. Shakesp.

The king's attorney on the contrary, Used to data, proofs, confessions. Shak.

Despising quacks with curses fled the place; And vile attorneys, now an useless race. Pope.

2. It was anciently used for those, who did any business for another; now, only in law. I will attend my husband; it is my office; And will have no attorney but myself; And therefore let me have him home. Shakesp.

To ATTORNEY, v. a. [from the noun; the verb is now not in use.]

1. To perform by proxy. Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attorned with interchange of gifts. Shakesp.

2. To employ as a proxy. As I was then, Advertising and holy to your business, Nor changing heart with habit; I am still Attorned to your service. Shakesp.

ATTORNEYSHIP, n. s. [from attorney.] The office of an attorney; proxy; vicarious agency.

But marriage is a matter of more worth, Than any else, which makes it a privilege. Shakesp.

ATTORNEYSHIP, n. s. [attorneyship, fr.] A yielding of the tenement to a new lord, or acknowledgment of himself to be his lord: for, otherwise, he buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get possession. Corell.

To ATTRACT, v. a. [attracto, actractum, Lat.]

1. To draw to something. A man should so persuade the affection of the householder, or that he not act upon this straw and light bodies. Brown's Falgar Errors.

The single atoms, each to other tend; Attract, attracted to, the next in place, Form'd and impl'd it neighbour to embrace. Pope.

2. To allure; to invite. Actorn'd She was indeed, and lovely, to attract Thy love; not thy subjection. Milton

Show the care of approving all actions, which may most effectually attract all to this profession. Homann.

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart subdue! What nymph could c'er attract such crowds, as thou? Pope.

ATTRACT, n. s. [from To attract.] Attraction; the power of drawing; not in use. Feels darts and charms, attracts and flares, And wrought contract in their names. Hudibras.

ATTRACTIVE, adj. [from attract.] Having the power to draw to it. Some stones are ended with an electrical or attractive virtue. Ray on the Creation.

ATTRACTION. n. s. [from attract.]

1. The power of drawing any thing. The action of gravity, and other electric bodies; and the attraction in gold, of the spirit of quicksilver at distance; and the attraction of heat, and of fire; and that of some herbs to water, though at distance; and divers others, we shall handle. Bacon.

Lest electric bodies, laid long in quicksilver, have not amitted their attractions. Brown's Faggar Errors.

Attraction may be performed by impulse, or some other means: I use that word, to signify any force, by which bodies tend towards one another. Newton's Opticks.

2. The power of alluring or enticing. Setting the attraction of my good parts aside, I have no other charms. Shakesp.

ATTRACTIVE. adj. [from attract.]

1. Having the power to draw any thing. But, as to the other, that man Can be centre to the world: and other stars, By his attractive virtue and their own Inclined, danced about various rounds? Milton.

Some, the round earth's cohesion secure, For that hard task employ magnetick power: Remark, say they, the globe; with wonder own Its nature, like the land attractive stones. Blackmore.

 Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetism, and electricity; and these instances make it impossible, but there may be more attractive powers than these. Newton.

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing. Happy is Hymeneia, where he's she lies; For she hath blessed and attractive eyes. Shakesp.

I pleas'd, and with attractive graces won. Milton.

ATTRACTIVE. n. s. [from attract.] That, which draws or incites; allurement: except that, attractive is of a good or indifferent sense, and allurement generally bad.

The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance; but the gospel speaks nothing, but attractions and invitation. South.

ATTRACTIVELY. adv. [from attractive.]

With the power of attracting or drawing.

Attractiveness. n. s. [from attractive.] The quality of being attractive.

Attractor. n. s. [from attract.] The agent, that attracts; a drawer.

If the straws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil maketh the straws to adhere so, that they cannot rise unto the attractor. Brown's Faggar Errors.

Attrahent. n. s. [attrahe, Lat.] That, which draws. Our eyes will inform us of the motion of the object to its attractor. Gianville's Scrips.

ATTRECTION. n. s. [attractio, Lat.] Frequent handling.

Dict.

ATTRIBUTABLE. adj. [attribuo, Lat.] That, which may be ascribed or attributed; ascribable; imputable. Much of the origin of the Americans seems to be attributable to the migrations of the Benes. Hale.

To ATTRIBUTE. v. a. [attribuo, Lat.]

1. To ascribe; to give; to yield as due. To their very bare judgment, somewhat a reasonable man would attribute; not considering the common imbecilities, which are incident unto our nature. Hooker.

2. To impute, as to a cause. I have observed a cannamia determine, contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were attributed to his infirmities. Temple.

The imperfection of telescopes is attributed to spherical glasses; and mathematicians have pronounced, to figure them by the conical sections. Newton's Opticks.

ATTRIBUTE. n. s. [To attribute.]

1. The thing, attributed to another; as perfection, to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wisdom, and good is, being all but attributes of one simple essence; and of one God; we in all admire; and in part discern. Bacon.

Your vain poets after did mistake, Who e'er attribute a god did make. Dryden.

All the perfections of God are called his attributes; for he cannot be without them. Watts's Legs.

2. Quality; characteristic disposition; They must have these three attributes; they must be men of courage, fearing God, and hating Contumaces. Bacon.

3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant; adherent.

His sceptre shows the force of temporal pow'r The attribute to nave and majesty; But mercy is above this scepter'd sway; It is an attribute to God himself. Shakesp.

The sculptor, to distinguish him, gave him what the medallists call his proper attributes, a spear and shield. Addison.

4. Reputation; honour. It takes From our achievements, the 'perform'd at height The path and narrow attribute. Shakesp.

ATTRIBUTION. n. s. [from To attribute.] Commendation; qualities ascribed.

If speaking truth, In this fine age, were not thought flattery; Such a libation should the Douglas have, As not a soldier of this season's stamp, Should go so general current through the world. Shakesp.

We suffer him, to persuade us we are gods; and never suspect, these glorious attributions may be no more than flattery. Decay of Piety.

ATTRITE. adj. [attributus, Lat.] Ground, worn by rubbing.

Or, by collision of two bodies, emit their air attrito to fire. Milton.

ATTRITNESS. n. s. [from attrito.] The being much worn.

ATTRITION. n. s. [attrito, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another.

This vapour, ascending incessantly out of the abyss, and pervading the strata of gravel and the rest, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in those strata; this fluid, by its continual attrition, eternally changes bodies. Hooker.

The change of the aliment is effected, by attrition of the inward stomach, and dissolvent liquor, assisted with heat. Arkanaet.

2. The state of being worn.

3. [With divines.] Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance. To ATTUNE, v. a. [from tune.]

1. To make any thing musical.

Air, verbal air, Breathing the smell of field and grove, attune The trembling muse; in use. Milton.
AVA

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he attunes his voice to his harp.

ATTURNEY. n.s. See ATTORNEY.

AWEE. adj. or prep. [See BETWIXT.] Betwixt; between; in the midst of two things: obsolete.

Her nose long yellow locks (like golden wire), Sprinkled with pearl, and pelting flowers asteriae.

Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. Spenser.

AWIT. prep. [See BETWIXT.] In the middle of two things: obsolete.

But, with outrageous stroke, did him restrain;
And, with his body, bard the way about them twice.

Fair Queen.

To AVAL. v.a. [from valoir, Fr. ; to avail; being nearly the same thing, with faire valoir.]

1. To profit; to turn to profit: with of, before the thing used.

Then shall they seek t'assign themselves of names, Places, and titles; and with these to join
Secular pow'r.

Both of them pretend themselves of those licences, which Apollo has equally bestowed on them.

Dey.

2. To promote; to prosper; to assist.

Mean time he voyaged, to explore the wild
Of Jove, on one side a holy hill:
What means this boast so just return arrivd. Pope.

To AVAL. v. n. To be of use; to be of advantage.

Nor can my strength avail; unless, by thy
Eastwardly, with force, I gain the victory. Dryden.

When real merit is wanting; it avails nothing, to have been encouraged by the great.

Pope's Preface to his Works.

AVAL. n.s. [From To avail.} Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that else did come, were sure to fail;
Yet would be further none but for avail. Spenser.

Avail to the poor.

As heav'n shall work in me for this avail,
To tell me truly.

Shakespeare.

1. Profitable; advantageous.

Mighty is the efficacy of such intercessions, to avert judgments: how much more available then may they be, to secure the continuance of blessings.

Atterbury.

All things subject to action, the will do so far in advance unto us; as reason governs them, more amenable to our bliss.

Hooker.

2. Powerful; in force; valid.

Laws human are available by consent. Hooker.

Drake put one of his men to death, having no authority or commission available.

Baligich.

AVALUABLE. n.s. [From available.]

1. Power of promoting the end for which it is used.

We differ, from that supposition of the efficacy, or availableness, or suitableness, of these to the soul.

Hale.

2. Legal force; validity.

AVALUABLY. adv. [From available.

1. Powerfully; profitably; advantageously.

2. Legally; validly.

AVALUAMENT. n.s. [From available.]

Usefulness; advantage; profit.

To AVAL. v.a. [aoler, to let sink, Fr.]

To let fall; to depress; to make abject; to sink: a word out of use.

By that it was called Phebus 'gan ancle
His heavy wain, and soon the frosty night
Her mantle black thro' heav'n gan overhaile. Spenser.

He did abase and made the sovereignty, into more servitude towards that see, than had been among us.

Wotton.

AUC

To AUCATE. v.n. To sink.

But, when his latter中信ts to arise,

Huge heaps of inund water.

Spenser.

AVANCE. The front of an army. See VANCE.

AVANT-GUARD. n.s. [avant-garde, Fr.]

The van; the first body of an army.

The horsemen might issue forth, without disturbance of the foot; and the avant-guard, without shuffling with the batall or arriere. Hayward.

AVARICE. n.s. [avarice, Fr. avaritia, Lat.]

Covetousness; insatiable desire.

Three grows,
In my ill composed affair, such
A stancher avarice; that were I king,
I should cut off the stakes for their lands. Shakespeare.

This avare of praise in times to come,
Those long inscriptions, crowded on the tomb.

Dugdal.

Nor love his peace of mind destroys,

Nor wicked avarice of wealth, Dugdale.

Avarice is insatiable; and so he went, still pushing on for more.

L'Estrange.

Be niggrish of advice, on no pretence;

For the worst of avarice is that of sense. Pope.

AVARICIOUS. adj. [avaricious, Fr. Covetous; insatiably desirous.

Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful.

Milton.

This speech has been condemned as avaricious; and Eustathius judges it to be spoken antililly.

Brown's Nat. Hist.

Avariciously.

AVARICIOUSLY. adv. [From avaricious.]

Covetously.

AVARICIOUSNESS. n.s. [From avaricious.]

The quality of being avaricious.

Avast. adv. [From haste, It. it is enough.]

Enough; cease. A word, used among scamen.

Avarice.

Avarice, interj. [avast, Fr.]

A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

Avaricious, thou hateful villain, get thee gone! Shakespeare.

After this process,

To give her the avarice! It is a pity,

Would more a monster. Shakespeare, Henry VIII.

Mistress, I dismiss this that rable from thy throne! Shakespeare—Is Aristarchus yet unknown? Diancii.

AUBRENE. adj. [from aubre, Fr. bark, Fr.]

Brown; of a tan colour.

Her hair is auburn; mine is perfect yellow.

Shakespeare.

His auburn locks on either shoulder flow'd;

Which, to the favour of his friend, he wound'd. Dugdale.

Lo, how the arable with barley grain

Stands thick, o'ershadow'd: these as modern use

Ornaments, insin'd, an auburne drink compose;

Whose, of deathless fame. Philips.

AUCTION. n.s. [from auction.]

1. A manner of sale, in which one person bids after another; till so much is bid, as the seller is content to take.

2. The things sold by auction.

Ask you, why Phinie the whole auction buys? Phinie foresaw a general excite. Pope.

To AUCTION. v.a. [From auction.]

To sell by auction.

AUCTIONARY. adj. [From auction.]

Belonging to an auction.

And much more honest, to be bidd'd, and stand With auctionary hammer in thy hand;

Phinie, to give more, and knocking thrice,

For the old household stuff, or paintress's price.

Dryden's Juvenile.
AUD

The hall was filled, with an audience of the greatest eminence for quality and politeness.

It proclaimed the triumphs of goodness in a proper audience, even before the whole race of mankind.

Atterbury.

4. The reception of any man, who delivers a solemn message.

In this highest degree, on a chaired state, the seat of audience, old Latins sit. Dryden.

AUDIENCE Court. A court, belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court; though inferior, both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court was, because the archbishop of Canterbury heard several causes extrajudicially at home in his own palace; which he usually committed to be discussed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom he called his auditors: and so in time, it became the power of the man, who is called cassarsmangalizetque audientia cuiusque et turantius auditor, et officiosi. Cowell.

AUDIT. n. s. [from audit he hears, Lat.] A final account.

If they, which are accustomed to weigh all things, shall here sit down to receive our audit; the sun, which truth amounteth to, will appear to be lost this hour. Heikki

He took his father's gossips, full of bread;
With all his crimes, bread broken, and blushes May:
And, how his audit stands, who knows save in the basket.

I can make my audit up; that all From me do black resive the fowl of all,
And leave me but the bran.

Shakesp. To AUDIT. v. a. [from audit.] To take an account finally.

Bishops ordinaries, auditing all accounts, take twelve peace:
Asyfie's Paragon. I have exact dealing; and let Hans audit; he knows how the money was disbursed. Arbuthnot

AUDITION. n. s. [auditio Lat.] Hearing.

AUDITOR. n. s. [auditor, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear cousin, you that were last day so high in the pulpit against uppers, are you now become so much an auditor? Sidney

What a play today? I'll be an auditor;
An actor too, perhaps. Shakesp.

This first doctrine, though admitted by many of his auditors, is expressly against the Epicures. Erasmus.

2. A person employed to take an account ultimately.

If you suspect my husbandry;
Call ear, before the extreme auditors; and set me on the proof. Shakesp. Timon.

3. In ecclesiastical law.

The archbishop's usage was, to commit the discharge of the duties of persons learned in the law, to his auditors.

Asyfie's Paragon.

4. In the state.

A king's officer; who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. Cowell.

AUDITORY. adj. [auditorius, Lat.] That, which has the power of hearing.

It is not hearing performed, by the vibrations of some medium: excited in the auditory nerves, by the tremors of the air; and propagated, through the capillaries of those nerves. Newton.

AUDITORY, n. s. [auditorium, Lat.] An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear.

Demades never troubled his head, to bring his auditory to their wits by dry reason. L'Estrange.

AVE

Met in the church, I look upon you, as an auditory, fit to be waited on (as you are) by both universities.

South.

Several of this auditory were, perhaps, entire strangers to the person, whose death we now lament.

Afterbury.

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

AUDITRESS. n. s. [from auditor.] The woman, that has a hearer; a she-auditor.

Yet went she not; not, with such discourse Delighted; or not capable her ear,
Of what was high: such pleasure she reserved,
Adam relating, she sole auditory.

Milton.

To AVE. v. a. [avellio, Lat.] To pull away.

The heaver in this makes some division of parts; yet are not these parts needed, to be termed testicles.

Brown.

AVE MARY. n. s. [from the first words, of the salutation to the Blessed Virgin, Ave Maria.] A form of worship, repeated by the Romans, in honour of the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holiness.
To number Ave Marys on his heads. Shakesp.

AVENANCE. n. s. [of avenue, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats, paid to a landlord, instead of some other duties, or as a rent by the tenant.

Dict.

To AVENGE. v. a. [avenger, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will avenge one of mine enemies, Lysich.
They stood, against their enemies; and were arraigned, of their adversaries. Wishe.
I will avenge the blood of Jerzeed, upon the house of Jehu.

2. To punish.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time,
To avenge with thunder your addictions o'er.

Shakep.

AVENGEMENT. n. s. [from avengement.] Punishment.

This neglected, fear
Signal avengement; such, as overtook
A miser. Philips.

AVENGEMENT. n. s. [from avengement.] Revenge.

Thou mightst work th' avengement for his shame,
On those two captives, which had bred him blame.

Shakep.

All those great battles (which them bushes to win)
Through strife and bloodshed, and avengement.
Now praised) hereafter thou shalt enjoy.

Fairy Queen.

AVENGER. n. s. [from avenger.] A male avenger.

Not in use.

There that cruel queen avenge
Heav on her new waves of wearyretchedness.

Fairy Queen.

AVENS. n. s. [carophyllata, Lat.] The same with carob, or abricot.

Miller.

AVE- TURE. n. s. [averture, Fr.] To mischance, causing a man's death, without felony; as, when he is suddenly drowned or burnt, by any sudden disease falling into the fire or water. See ADVENTURE.

Cowell.

AVE- VENUE. n. s. [avenue, Fr.] It is sometime pronounced, with the accent on the second syllable, as Watts observes; but has it generally placed on the first.

1. A way, by which any place may be entered.

Good guards were set up, at all the avenues of the city; to keep all people, from going out.

Chaucer.

Truth is a strong hold, and diligence is laying siege to it; so that it must overawe all the avenues and pass to it.

South.

2. A walk, or of walks, before a house.

To AVER. v. a. [avere, Fr. from averum, word, Lat.] To declare positively, or peremptorily.

The reason of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth averter.

Prior.

Then shall the philosopher avert,
That reason giveth our deed, and inflicts their How can we justly differ causes frame,
When the effects entirely are the same? Prior.

We may aver, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits.

Bentley.

AVERAGE. n. s. [avergamus, Lat.] 1. In law; that duty or service, which the tenant is to pay to the king, or any lord, by his beasts and carriages. Chambers.

2. In navigation; a certain contribution, that merchants proportionably make towards the losses of such, as have their goods cast overboard for the safety of the ship in a tempest; and this contribution seems so called, because it is so proportioned, after the rate of every man's average of goods carried.

Cowell.

3. A small duty, which merchants, who send goods in another man's ship, pay to the master thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. Chambers.

4. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVERAGE. n. s. [from aver.] 1. Establishment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for avert, of the continuance of some estate, which is eigne, the party will sue a parson. Bacon.

2. An offer of the defendant to justify an action, and the act as well as the offer. Blount.

AVERNAT. n. s. A sort of grape. See VINE.

AVERRICATION. n. s. [from averrire, to root.] The act of rooting up any thing.

To AVERRICATION. v. a. [averrire, Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the roots. Sure some mischief will come of it.

Unless, by providential wit
Of force, we averrire.

Hudibras.

AVERSATION. n. s. [from aversor, Lat.] 1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with detestation.

Hatred is the passion of defiance; and there is a kind of aversation and hostility, included in its essence.

South.

2. It is most properly used with from, before the object of hate.

There was a stiff aversation in my lord of Essex, from applying himself to the earl of Leicester.

Wotton.

3. Sometimes with to; less properly.

There is such a general aversation (in human nature) to corrupt, that there is scarce any thing more exasperating: I will not deny, but the excess of the aversation may be levelled against pride.

Government of the Tongue.
4. Sometimes, very improperly, with towards.
A natural and secret hatred and aversion towards society, in any man, hath somewhat of the savage beast. Bacon.

AVERSED, adj. [aversus, Lat.]
1. Malign; not favourable; having such a hatred, as to turn away.
Their courage languish'd, as their hopes decay'd; And Pallus, now averse, refus'd her aid. Dryden.
2. Not pleased with; unwilling to.
Has thy uncertain bosom ever strove
With the first tumult of a real love? Has thy mind often trembled, and now bless'd his sway,
By turns averse and joyful to obey? Prior.
Averse alike, to flatter or offend;
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. Pope.
3. It has most properly been, before the object of aversion.
Laws politic are never framed, as they should be; unless the prince, to be inwardly obstinate, rebellious, and averse from all obedience unto the sacred laws of his nature.
Hooker.
Their belief all, who objected against their undertaking, to be averse from peace. Clarendon.
Averse from Venus and the suppliant joy. Pope.
4. Very frequently, but improperly, to.
He had, from the beginning of the war, been very averse to any advice of the privy council.
Clarendon.
Diodorus tells us of one Charondus, who was averse to all innovation; especially, when it was to proceed from particular persons. Swift.

AVERSELY, adv. [from averse.]
1. Unwillingly.
2. Backwardly.
Not only they want those parts of secrecy; but it is emitted averse, or backward, by both sexes.
Brown's Fugitive Errors.

AVERSENESS, n.s. [from averse.]
Unwillingness; backwardness.
The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his averseness to entertain any friendship, or familiarity with the devil. Atterbury.

AVERSION, n.s. [aversion, Fr. averse, Lat.]
1. Hatred; dislike; detestation; such, as turns away from the object.
What, if with like averse I reject
Riches and realms? Milton.
2. It is used most properly, with from before the object of hate.
They had an inward averse from it; and were resolved to prevent it, by all possible means.
Clarendon.
With men, these considerations are usually causes of despise, disdain, or averse from others; but with God, so many reasons of our greater tenderness towards others.
Spratt.
The same adhesion to vice, and averse from goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever.
Atterbury.
3. Sometimes, less properly, with towards.
A freeholder is bred with an averse to subjection.
I might borrow illustrations of freedom, and averse to receive new truths, from modern astronomy. Watts.
4. Sometimes with for.
The Lucrecians would rather throw themselves under the government of the Gracchi; than submit to a state, for which they have so great averse. Addition.
This aversion of the people, for the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good use. Swift.
5. Sometimes, very improperly, with towards.

Vol. I.
AUL

So fond

The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and

The winds are changed, your friends from slan-

Or I romance my skill in augury. Dryd. 

And you, now Auguzeug, condemn'd to die?

The pow'r we both invoke

To you, and yours, and mine, propitiously

And firm our purpose with an augury. Dryd.

August. adj. [Augustus, Lat.]

Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

His mother goddess, with her hands divine,

Augustus, n.s. [from Augustus] Ele-

A VIARY. n.s. [from axia, Lat. a bird]

A place inclosed to keep birds in.

In avaries of wire, to keep birds of all sorts,

Look now to your aviary; for now the birds

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A place inclosed to keep birds in.
They bode arstead that themselves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend.

Hooker.

Wretched though I seem, I can produce a champion that will prove what is arstead here. Shakespeare's King Lear.

2. To produce in favour of another. Such antiquities could have been arstead for the Irish. Square's Ireland.

3. To vindicate; to justify. You will think you made no offence, if the duke arstead the justice of your dealing.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

AVO'UCH. n.s. [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence; testimony. I might not this believe, Without the sensible and try'd arnour. Shaksp. Hamlet.

AVO'UCHABLE. adj. [from avouch.] May be avouched. AVO'UCH, n.s. [from avouch.] He that avouches.

To AVOW. v. a. [avower, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to justify; not to dissemble.

His cruel step-daughter, seeing what was done, Her wicked days with wretched knife did end; In death erasing ta' innocence of her son. Fairy Queen, mon.

He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own particular knowledge, or the relation of a man credible person, avowing it upon his own express vermand of duty. Left to myself, I must avow, I strove From public shame to screen my secret love.

Such assertions proceed from principles which cannot be avowed by those who are for preserving church and state. Then blazed his mother's flame, avowed and bold. Thomson.

AVO'WABLE. adj. [from avow.] That which may be openly declared; that which may be declared without shame. Justiciary declaration; open declaration.

AVO'WAL, n.s. [from avow.] AVOWEDLY. adv. [from avow.]. In an open manner. Wilt thou not avow my spurned relations against the other. Claremont.

AVO'WEK. n.s. [avow, Fr.] To whom the right of adowson of any church belongs. AVOW.'N, n.s. [from avow.] He that avows or justifies.

Virgil makes Cæsar a bold avower of his own virtues. Dryden.

AVO'WRY. n.s. [from avow.] In law, is where one takes a distress for rent, or other thing, and the other sides repeline. In which case the taker shall justify, in his plea, for what cause he took it; and if he took it in his own right, is to shew it, and so avow the taking, which is called his avowry. Chambers.

AVOW'AL, n.s. [See ADVOWEDLY.] Adulatory.

AV'RATE, n.s. A sort of pear; which see. AVRE'LA, n.s. [Lat.] A term used for the apparent change of the crux, or maggot of any species of insects. Chambers.

The solitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teasel, is sometimes changed into the aurelia of a butterfly, sometimes into a fly-case. Ray on Crust.

AVRILE, n.s. [auricula, Lat.] 1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.

2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the resemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their systole corresponding to the diastole of the heart. Chambers. Blood should be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right auricle of the heart. Ray on Creation.

AVRILICA, n.s. See BEAR'S EAR. A flower.

AVRILICAR. adj. [from auricula, Lat. the ear,] 1. Within the sense or reach of hearing. You shall hear us confer, and by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. Shak. K. Lear.

2. Secret; told in the ear; as, auricular confession.

3. Traditional; known by report. The alchemists call in many varieties out of astrology, auricular traditions, and feigned testaments. B. con.

AVRILICARILY. adv. [from auricular.] In a secret manner. These will soon confess, and that not auricularly, but in a loud and audible voice. Deux of Filita.

AVRURER. adj. faurifer, Lat.] That which produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines; Where many a bursting stream auriferous plays. Thomson.

AVRIGATION. n.s. [auriga, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. Dict.

AVRIPGEMENT. See ORPIMENT. AURORA. n.s. [Lat.] 1. A species of crowfoot.

2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning. Aurora sheds On Indus' smiling banks the rosy shower. Thomas. AURORA Borealis. [Lat.] Light streaming in the night from the north. AUR'CAM Fulfimans. [Lat.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with salt of tartar; whence a very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pistol. Quincy.

Some aurum fullumans the fabric shone. Gratt.

AVSICULATE. n.s. [from ausculto, Lat.] A heartenking or listening to. Dict.

AVSICE. n.s. [auspicium, Lat.] 1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.


3. Influence; good derived to others from the pittance of their patron. But so may he live long, that town to say, Which by his auspice they will nobly make, As he will hatch their ashes by his stay. Dryden.

AUSPICIOUSLY. adv. [from auspicious.] Happily; prosperously; with prosperous omens.

AUSPICIOUSNESS. n.s. [from auspicious.] Prosperity; promise of happiness.

AUSTERE. adj. [austerus, Lat.] 1. Severe; harsh; rigid. Auster wines, diluted with water, are more than water alone, and at the same time do not relax. Arbuthnot on Alimens.

AUST'RELY. adv. [from austere.] Severely; rigidly. That austere and pious joves they subline, Make all their actions the pleasurable, and climb The orange tree, the corymb, and the lime. Blackmore.

Austerely, adv. [from austere.] Auster wines, diluted with water, are more than water alone, and at the same time do not relax. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

AUSTERE. adj. [austerus, Lat.] 1. Severity; strictness; rigour. My uncor'd name, the austere of my life, May teach against you; and my place I'll stale With my o'mour over our streets. Shakespeare.

If an indifferent and trifling object could draw this austereness into a smile, he hardly could resist the project mov'd thereby. Brown's Var. Erasumus.

2. Roughness in taste. AUSTRAL adj. [australis, Lat.] Southern; as, the austral signs.
AUTHOR. n. s. [auctor.] #1. The first beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owes its original. That law, the author and observer whereof is one God, to be blessed for ever. The author of that which causeth another thing to be, is author of that thing also which thereby is caused. Hooker. #2. Power; rule. I know, my lord, if law, authority, and power deny not, it will go hard with poor Antonio. Shakespeare. But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor usurp authority over the man, but be in silence. 1 Tim. ii. 12

4. Support; justification; countenance. Dost thou expect thy authority from their voices, whose silent words condemn thee? Ben Jonson.

5. Testimony. Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by so sweet an authority confirmed. Sidney.

We urge authorities in things that need not, and introduce the testimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

AUTHORITY. n. s. [auctoritas.] #1. Having due authority. 2. Having an air of authority. I dare not give you the authority title of a pamphlet, for it yet may make a reasonable moral prognostic. Wotton. The mock authority manner of the one, and the inquisitiveness of the other. Swift's Letters.

AUTHORITY. adv. [auctoritatively.] 1. In an authoritative manner; with a shew of authority. 2. With due authority. No law foreign binding in England, till it be received, and authoritatively engraven, into the law of England. Hale.

AUTOMATICAL. adj. [auteoma'tical.] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itself.

AUTOMATON. n. s. [automat'tum.] In the plural, automata. A machine that hath the power of motion within itself, and which stands in need of no external assistance. Quincy.

For it is rather to understand the art, whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great automaton, than to have learned the intricacies of policy. Glanville's Scrisius. The particular circumstances for which the automaton of this kind are most eminent, may be reduced to four. Wiltins.

AUTOMATOUS. adj. [auteoma'tous.] Having in itself the power of motion.
AUX

Clocks, or automatic organs, whereby we distinguish of time, have no mention in ancient writers.

AUTONOMY. n.s. [αυτονομεία.] The living according to one's mind and prescription.

AUTOPSY. n.s. [αυτοπίεση.] Ocular demonstration; seeing a thing one's self.

AUTOPHILIC. adj. [from autophila.] Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTOPOTY. adv. [from autotrophic.] By means of one's own eyes.

AUX. Not from his patronal heaven above
Is move to contend to his vengeance down;
To help hi with auxiliary waves.
Dryden.

AUXILIAR. n.s. [from auxilius, Lat.] Help; assistant; confederate.

AUXILIARY. In the strength of that power, he might, without the auxiliaries of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God. Smith. There are, indeed, a sort of underlying auxiliaries to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and critics.

Pope.

AUXILIARY Verb. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

In almost all languages, some of the commonest nouns and verbs have many irregularities; such are the common auxiliary verbs, to be and to have, to do and to be, etc.

Pope.

AUXILIATION. n.s. [from auxiliatus, Lat.] Help; aid; succour.

Dict.

To await. v.a. [from a and wait.] To wait for.

1. To expect; to wait for.

Even as the world condemn'd to lose his life
As Fauns the fall of the muridking knife.
Fairfax.

But stirs the rocky pillars Gabriel sat,
Chief of th' angelick guardians, awaiting night.
Milton.

2. To attend: to be in store for.

To show thee what reward
As good the rest, what punishment.
Milton.

Unless his wrath he appeased, an eternity of torments awaits the objects of his displeasure.

Rogers.

AWARE. n.s. [from the verb.] Ambush. See WAIT.

And least indisp. the all bliss after may:
For thousand perils lie in close aspect.

About us daily, to work our decay.

Speners.

To awake. v.a. [pecuian, Sax.] To awake has the pretense awake, or, as we now more commonly speak, awaked.

1. To rouse out of sleep.

Take heed.
How you awake our sleeping sword of war.
Shakesp.

Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go that I may awake him out of sleep.

John, xi. 12.

2. To raise from any state resembling sleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid sound
Has rais'd up his head:
As awak'd from the dead,
And awak'd, he starts round.
Dryd. St. Cecilia.

3. To put into new action.

The spark of noble courage now awake.
And stirre your excellent self to excel.
P. Queen.

The fair
Repairs her smiles, awak'd ev'ry grace,
And calls for all the wonders of her face.

Pope.

To awake. r.u. To break from sleep; to cease to sleep.

Awake, I am afraid they have awak'd,
And 'tis not done!
Shakesp. Macbeth.
I awak'd up last of all, as one that gathereth after the grape-gatherers.

Eurip. xxxiii. 16.

To AWAKE. r.u. To break from sleep; to cease to sleep.

Alack, I am afraid they have awak'd.
Baron.

Cares shall not keep him on the throne awake,
Nor break the golden slumber he would take.

Dryden.

To AWAKE. v.a. and v.r. The same with Awake.

Awake Argyaris, Hervor the only daughter of their and Sunna doth awake them.
Hickes.

To AWARD. v.a. [derived by Skinner, somewhat improbably, from pearsb., Sax. towards.] To adjudge; to give anything by a judicial sentence.
A pound of such a merchant's flesh is thine;
The court awards it, and the law doth give it.
Shakesp.

It advances that grand business, and according to which their eternity hereafter will be awarded.
Decay of Priests.

A church which allows salvation to none without it, nor awards damnation to almost any within it.
South.

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be awarded by stated laws.
Collier on Duelling.

To AWARD. r.u. To judge; to determine.

Th' aw'ise award to lodge it in the tow'r,
An oil'ring sacred.
Pope's Odyssey.

AWARD. n.s. [from the verb.] Judgment; sentence; determination.

Now hear th' award, and happy may it prove
To her, and him who best deserves her love.

Dryden.

Affection briest the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable award, where the choice is made a party.

Glascow.

To urge the foe.
Prompted by blind revenge and wild despair,
Were to refuse the award of Providence.

Addison's Cato.

AWARE. adv. [from a and aware, an old word for cautious; it is however, perhaps, an adjective; Sax.] Exicted to caution; vigilant; in a state of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was aware, I had left myself nothing but the name of a king.

Sidney.

Ere sorrow was aware, they made his thoughts bear away something else besides his own sorrow.

Jonson.

Tempations of prosperity insinuate themselves; so that we are but little aware of them, and less able to withstand them.

Attrition.

To AWARE. r.u. To beware; to be cautious.

So warn'd he them aware themselves; and Instant, without disturb, they took alarm.

Parnass. Lost.

This passage is by others understood thus: He warned those, who were aware, of themselves.

AWAY. adv. [aepge, Sax.] 1. In a state of absence; not in any particular place.

They could make
Love to your dress, although your face were away.

Ben Johnson's Catalogue.

It is impossible to know properties that are so annexed to it, that any of them being away, that essence is not there.

Lecky.

2. From any place or person.

I have a pain upon my forehead here—
Why that's with watching; 'twill last again.

Shakesp.

When the fowls came down upon the carcasses, Abraham drove them away again.

Gen. xvi. 11.

Would you youth and beauty stay,
Love hath wings, and will away.
Waller.

Summer sus not unperceiv'd away.

Pope.

3. Let us go.

Away, old man; give me thy hand away;
King Lear hath lost his eye; he is an old, maimed and deformed creature.

4. Begone.

Away, and glitter like the god of war,
When he intendment to become the field.

Shakesp. King John.

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes;
Come, let's away; hark, the shrill horn resounds.

Smith's Phaedra and Hippolytus.
A W F

Away, you flatterer! Not charge his generous meaning. — Rowe's Jane Shore.

5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of something else.

Sir Valentine, whither away so fast? — Shakesp.

6. It is often used with a verb; as, to drink away an estate; to idle away a man; that is, to drink or idle till an estate or man is gone.

He played his life away. — Pope.

7. On the way; or the road; this is perhaps the import of the following phrase.

Sir Valentine, whither away so fast? — Shakesp.

A W E

n. s. [æ, ə, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all brought up tall, without awe of their name, without the spirit's sense of ministers, and without fear of offence.

— Spencer's Note of Ireland.

This thought is fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God; and yet with a filial fear, which at the same time both loves and fears. It was not without amazement, and dread without distraction, that the Shakesperean hero stood there.

— Bacon.

What is the proper awe and fear, which is due from man to God? — Rogers.

To A W E, n. a. [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear; to keep in subjection.

If you will work on any man, you must either know his moods and fancies, and so lead him; or his ends, and so persuade him; or his weaknesses and disadvantages, and so awe him; or those that have interest in him, and so govern him.

— Bacon.

Why then was this forbid? Whence, but to awe? Why, but to awe? Why, but to awe? Why, but to awe? — Milton.

His shippers.

— He's that hath pluck'd this island to give law, To balance Europe, and her states to awe: — Weller.

The gods and axes of princes, and their dependants, may use many into obedience, but the force of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work more on them. — Horace.

A W E B A N D, n. s. [from awe and bind.]

A check.

A W F U L L, adj. [from awe and full.]

1. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So awful, that with honour thou may'st love. — Pope.

One sees, who, though with awe at last, with reverence at least.

— Milton's Par. Lost.

I approach thee thus, and gaze
I isolate; I thus single; nor have I feared
The awful hue, nor to awe thus mindful,
I dress resemblance of thy Maker fair! — Milton.

2. Worshipful; in authority; invested with dignity. This sense is obsolete.

Know, then, that some of us are gentlemen, such as the fury of unprovided youth;

To meet the empery of awful men. — Shakesp.

3. Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. This sense occurs but rarely.

Such awe and strict reason, but a weak and awful reverence for antiquity, and the voice of fallible men. — Wits.

A W K

A W K W D L Y, adj. [from awful.] In a reverential manner.

It will be to men, to treat this great principle awful, and waily, by still observing what it commands, but especially what it forbids. — South.

A W K W N E S S, n. s. [from awful.]

1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity.

These objects naturally raise seriousness; and night heightens the awfulness of the place, and pours out her supereminency hurled upon every thing.

— Addition.

2. The state of being struck with awe: little used.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and awfulness to the divine majesty of God.

— Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

To A W K W E, p. a. [This word I have met with only in Spenser, nor can I discover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonic language had anciently weakened to strike, or some such word, from which weapons, or offensive arms, took their denomination.] To awe, to confound; to terrify.

Ahh! my dear godship, answer then the ape,

Deeply do you say words my wits aweape,

Both for because your grief doth great appear,

And eke because my soul am nother. — Hubberd's Tale.

A W H I L E, adv. [This word, generally reputed an adverb, is only a while, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; some space of time.

Stay, stay, I say.

And if you love me, as you say you do,

Let me persuade you to forbear awhile. — Shakesp.

Into this abyss the wavy head

Stood on the brink; well, and look'd awhile, Pondering his voyage. — Milton's Par. Lost.

A W K, adj. [A barbarous contraction of the word awkward.] Odd; out of order.

We have heard as ardent jangling in the pulpit,

As the steeplees; and professors ringing as sledge

As the bells to give notice of the confutation. — L'Esprit.

A W K W A R D, adj. [skept. Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untought; ungenteel.

Proud Italy,

Whose manners still our tardy, and slipshod nation

Lumps after iron from Crusoe. — Shakesp.

Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judged of by their handsome or awkward way of expressing themselves. — Locke.

An awkward shame, or fear of ill usage, has a share in this conduct. — Swift.

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy.

Slow to resolve, but in performance quick; So true, that he was awkward at a trick. — Dryden.

3. Preverse; untoward.

A kind and constant friend

To all that regularly afford;

But was implacable, and awkward,

To all that interpose and haward. — Hubberd's Tale.

A W K W A R D L Y, adv. [from awkward.]

Clumsily; unready; inelegantly; ungently.

Drunken nodding from the waist upwards, and swearing he never knew a man go more awkwardly to work.

— Dryden.

So may any thing be done awkwardly, the common saying will pass upon them, that it is suitable to their breeding. — Locke.

If any pretty creature is void of gowns, and would adorn her part but awkwardly, I must nevertheless insist upon her working. — Addition.

A W K W A R D N E S S, n. s. [from awkward.]

Inelegance; want of gentility; oddness; unsuitableness.

One may observe awkwardness in the Italians, which easily discovers their airs not to be natural. — Addition.

All his airs of behaviour have a certain awkwardness in them; but these awkward airs are worn in the company. — Hudleb's Improvement of the Mind.

A W L, n. s. [ale, ale, Sax.] A painted instrument to bore holes.

He which was minded to make himself a perpetual servant, should, for a visible token thereof, have also his ear bored through with an awl.

— Hooker.

You may likewise prick many holes with an awl, about a joint that will lie in the earth. — Martineur's Husbandry.

A W L E S S, adj. [from awe, and the negative less.]

1. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear.

Against whose fury, and the unmatch'd force,

The ancients lion could not wage the fight. — Shakesp.

He claims the bull with averse innocence,

And having set his horns, accosts the prince. — Dryden.

2. Wanting the power of causing reverence.

Ah me! I see the ruin of my house;

The tyger now hath seized the gentle hind—

Invisible tyranny begins to pluck

Upon the innocent and awless throne. — Shakesp. Rich. III.

A W M E, or A U M E, n. s. A Dutch measure of capacity for liquids, containing eight steckmans, or twenty verges or verticels; answering to what in England is called a tiece, or one-sixth of a ton of France, or one-seventh of an English ton. — Arbuthnot.

A W N I N G, n. s. [lariste, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or grass. — Chambers.

A W N I N G, n. s. A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather. Of these boards I made an awning over me. — Judges, xvi. 29.

A W O K E, adj. [from and work.] On work; into a state of labour; into action.

So after Pyrrhus' pause,

Aroused vengeance sets him new a work. — Shakesp.

By precluding the condition, it sets us a work to the performances of it, and that by living well. — Hammond.

A W O R K I N G, adj. [from a work.] Into the state of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met Adventure which might them a-aworkeing set. — Hubberd's Tale.

A W R N E D, adj. [from a and work.] 1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely.

But her sad eyes, still fastened on the ground,

Are covered by furtive melancholy.

Thou dost not see me, to glance on me.

Which may let in a little thought, unsound. — Spens.

Like perspective, which rightly must upon, Shows nothing but confusion; or a faux. — Distingue.

— Shakesp. Richard II.
AXE

A n. s. [axil, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. 

AXILLARY. adj. [from axilla.] Belonging to the arm-pit.

AXIOM. n. s. [axiom, Lat. & Gr.] 1. A proposition evident at first sight, that cannot be made plain by demonstration. 
2. An established principle to be granted without new proof.

AYE

The axioms of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their use in the moral. Poker.

Their affirmations are no axioms; we esteem them of things unaided, and account them but in list of notions't order.

AXIS. n. s. [axis, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

But since they say our earth, from mom to mom,
On its own axis is oblig'd to turn;
That swift rotation must disperse in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear.

AXLE. n. s. [axil, Lat.] The pin
AXLE-TREE. n. s. which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

Venerable Nestor
Should with a bond of air, strong as the axle-tree
On which the hero's rides, knit all the Grecians ears
To his experienced tongue. Shakespeare.

The fly sat upon the axle-tree of the chariot-wheel, and said, What a dust do I raise! Bacon.
And the gilded ede of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the steep Atlantic stream.

Milton.

The saw a greater sun appear,
Than his bright throne or burning axle-tree could bear.

Milton's Christ's Nativity

AYE. adv. [perhaps from aio, Lat.] 1. Yes; an adverb of answering affirmatively.

Return you thither?
- Ay, madam, with the swiftest wing of speed.

What sayst thou? Wilt thou be of our counsel?
Say ay, and be the captain of us all. Shakespeare.

2. It is a word by which the sense is enforced; even; yes; certainly; and more than that.
Remember it; and let it make thee crest-fall;
Ay, and alway this thy abridgment pride. Shakespeare.

AYE. adv. [apa, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever. It is now rarely used, and only in poetry.

And now in darksome dungeon, wretched thrall
Remedies for aye he doth him hold.
Fair Queen.
BAB

The second letter of the English alphabet, is pronounced as in most other European languages, by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity, with the other labial letters; and is confounded by the Germans with P, and by the Gascons with V: from which an epigrammatist remarks, that bibere and rire are in Gascony the same. The Spaniards, in most words, use B or V indifferently.

BAA. n. s. [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.

— Therefore thou art a sheep,—
Such another proof would make me cry baa.
Shakespeare.

To BAA. v. n. [balo, Lat.] To cry, like a sheep.

Or like a lamb, whose dam away is set,
He treble baa's for help; but none can get.
Sidney.

To BABBLE. v. n. [babblen, Germ. babler, Fr.]

1. To prattle, like a child; to prate imperfectly.
   My babbling praises I repeat no more;
   But hear, rejoice, stand silent, and adore.
   Prior.

2. To talk silly, or irrationally.
   John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; these, he used to babble indifferently, in all companies.
   Arbuthnot.

Let the silent sanctuary show,
What from the babbling schools we may not know.
Prior.

To talk thoughtlessly; to tell secrets.

There is more danger, in a reserved and silent friend, than in a noisy babbling enemy.
D'Israeli.

4. To talk much.
   The babbling echo mocks the hounds,
   Replying shrilly to the well-ton'd horns;
   As, if a double hunt were heard at once.
   Shakespeare.

And had I pow'r, to give that knowledge birth,
In all the speeches of the babbling earth.
Prior.

The babbling echo had desery'd his face;
She, who in other's words her silence breaks.
Addison.

BABBLE. n. s. [babil, Fr.] Idle talk; senseless prattle.
   This babble shall not henceforth trouble me;
   Here is a coil with protestation.
   Shakespeare.

Come, no more!

This is mere moral babble.
   With volleys of eternal babble,
   And clamour more unanswerable,
   Huddibras.

The babble, insipidness, and folly. I have taken notice of in disputes.
Galiani.

BABBLING. n. s. [from babble.] Senseless prate; empty words.
   Deluded all this while, with ragged notions and babblings; while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge.
   Milton.

BABBLER. n. s. [from babble.]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.
   We hold our time too precious, to be spent
   With such a babbler.
   Shakespeare.

BAC

The apostle had no sooner propounded it, to the masters at Athens; but he himself was ridiculed, as a babbler.
Rogers.

2. A teller of secrets.
   Utterers of secrets be from thence debar'd;
   Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime.
   Fairy Queen

Great babblers, or talkers, are not fit for trust.
D'Israeli.

BABE. n. s. [baban, Welsh; babbaed, Dutch; bambino, Italian.] An infant; child of either sex.

Those, that do teach your babbies,
Do it with grave means, and easy tasks:
He might have child me so; for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding.
Shakespeare.

Be longer us'd, to kill the crying babe.
Dryden.

The babe had all, that infant care beguiles;
And early knew his mother, in her smiles.
D'Israeli.

BAB'ERY. n. s. [from babe.] Finery, to please a babe or child.

So have I seen trim books in velvet white,
With golden leaves and painted babbaed.
Of seely boys, please unacquainted sight.
Sidney.

BABISH. adj. [from babe.] Childish.
If he be bashful, and will soon blush; they call him a babbin, and ill brought up thing.
Acham.

BABOON. n. s. [baboon, Fr. It is supposed of baboon, and to import a great babe.]
   A monkey of the largest kind.
   You had looked through the gate, like a genius of barbans.
   Shakespeare.

He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a baboon.
Addison.

BABY. n. s. [See Babe.]

1. A child; infant.
   The baby bents the nurse, and quite awhart
   Goes all decorum.
   Shakespeare.

   The child must have sugar-plums, rather than
   Make the poor baby cry.
   Locke.

   He must marry, and propagate; the father
   Cannot stay, for the portion; nor the mother,
   For babys to play with.
   Locke.

2. A small image, in imitation of a child, which girls play with.
   The archduke saw, that Perkin would prove a raving madman; and it was the part of children, to fall out about babies.
   Bacon.

   Since no image can represent the great Creator;
   Never think to honour him, by your foolish prop-
   pets, and babas of dirt and clay.
   Stillingfleet.

BAC'CATED. adj. [bacactus, Lat.] Rested with pearls; having many berries.

BACCHANIAN. n. s. [from bacchana-
   liata, Lat.] A riotous person; a drunkard.

BACCHANALS. n. s. [bacchanalia, Lat.]
   The drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

   His, my brave emperor! shall we dance now
   The Egyptian bacchanals, and celebrate our drink?
   Shakespeare

   What wild fury was there, in the heathen bac-
   chanals, which we have not seen equivalent.
   Dryden.

   Both extremes were behol'd, from their walls;
   Carthage fasten'd, Tarsus bacchanals.
   Pope.

BACCHUS BOL'T. n. s. A flower, not tall, but very full and broad-leaved.
   Mortimer.
The outward part of the body; that
which requires clothes; opposed to the
belly. Chopin.  

In the case of a horse, to break back
Is to make it take a higher step, or stand up
on its haunches. A strange command to an animal.

The rear: opposed to the ran.

3. To mount on the back of a horse.

3. To place upon the back;
As I slept, methought,
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle-backed
Appeared to me. Shakespeare.

4. To maintain; to strengthen; to sup-
port; to defend.

4. To turn the back on one; to forsake
him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all friendships of the
world bid him adieu, and the whole creation turns its
backs upon him. Bacon.

9. To turn to the back; to go away;
not be
within the reach of taking cognizance.

Half of the wall.

1. To the place from which one came.
Back you shall not to the house, unless
You undertake that with me. Shakespeare.

He sent not to seek the ship Argus, threaten-
ing that if they brought not back Medeae, they
should suffer in her stead. Rosell. History of the World.

1. Where they are, and why they came not back.
Not the labour of my thoughts. Milton.

Back to the native island mightn't now
be. And hearken-not the noise of the tale. Pope.

2. Backward; as retreating from the pre-
sent station.
I have been surpris'd in an unguarded hour,
But must now go back; the love, that lay
Hap-hazard on my heart, has blown through all
its weak restraints. Addison.

3. Behind; not coming forward.
I thought to promote thee unto great honour;
but to the Lord hath kept thee back from honour.

Numb. xxii. 11.

Constrain the globe, keep back the hurtful weed. Blackmore.

4. Towards things past.
I had always a curiosity to look back upon
the sources of things, and to view in my mind the be-
goings and progress of a rising world. Bunyan.

5. Again: in return.
The Lady's maid; yet if 'twere so,
She could not stay her house, command her fol-
lowers from hence. Shakespeare.

Take and give back affairs, and their dispatch,
With such a smooth, discreet, and stable bearing.

6. Again: a second time.
This Cesar found, and that ungrateful age,
With loving him, went back to blood and rage.

Waller.

The epistles being written from ladies' letters
by their lovers, many thoughts came back upon us
in divers letters. Dryden.

To back. p. a. [from the noun back.]

To mount on the back of a horse.

VOL. I.

BAC

That man shall be my throne.
Well, I will back him hence! Dick Butler led forth into the park. Shaksp.

2. To break a horse; to train him to bear
upon his back.
Direct as how to back the winged horse;
Favour his flight, and moderate his course.
Roscmon.

3. To place upon the back.
As I slept, methought,
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle-backed
Appeared to me. Shakespeare.

4. To maintain; to strengthen; to sup-
port; to defend.

Be like he means.
Buck'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that false peer,
Taszire into the crown. Shakespeare.

You are strait enough in the shoulders, you ear
men who see your back; call you that backing
of your friends? a plague upon such backing! give
me them that will face me. Shakespeare.

These were seconded by certain demumers,
and both backed with martial arms. Sir J. Hayward.

Did they not swear, in express words,
To prop and back the house of lords?
Also in turn'd out the whole houseful. Hudsonas.

A great miracle, backed with a great interest,
can have no advantage of a man, but from his expec-
tations of something gain'd by the same.

How shall we treat this bold aspiring man?
Success still follows him, and back his crimes. Addi~

5. To justify; to support.

The patrons of the temple number of princi-
plers, and those that have but five elements,
enough to back their experiments with a poor
reason. Boyle.

We have I know not how many adages to back
the reason of this need. L'Espran.

6. To second.
Factions, and far'ring this or that side.
Their wagers back their wishes. Dryden.

To backbite. r. a. [from back and bite.]

To censure or reproach the absent.
Most untruly and maliciously do these evil
tongues backbite and slander the sacred ashes of
that personage. Spenser.

I will use him well; a friend 'tis courtly,
better than a penny in purse. Use his well now, Davy,
for they are arrant knaves, and will backbite.

Shakespeare.

Bakrister. n. s. [from backbite.]
A privy calumniator; a censurer of the ab-
sent.

Nobly is bound to look upon his backbiter, or
his undercinier, his betrayer, or his oppressor, as
his friend. South.

BAckbone. n. s. [from back and bone.]
The bone of the back.
The backbone should be divided into many verteb-aces for commodious bending, and not to be one
entire rigid bone. Ray.

Bacchus. Having on the back.

Manwood, in his forest laws, noteth it for one
of the four circumstances, or cases, wherein a
forest may arrest an offender against vert or
revenues, or those of the deer, if he back may provide
in the forest, viz. stable-stand, dog-draw,
backcarr, and bloody hand. Cawell.

Backdoor. n. s. [from back and door.]
The door behind the house; private
passage.

The procession must not return by the way it
came, but, after the devotions of the monks, passed
out at a backdoor of the convent. Addison.

Paphes, which is so far shut out as not to re-
cover openly, is stealing in by the backdoor of atheism.
Addison.

Attourney.

Backed. adj. [from back.]
Having a back.

Lowly, neck'd.
Sharp-headed, barrel-bellied, broadly back'd. Dryden.

Backfriend. n. s. [from back and friend.]
A friend backwards; that is, an enemy in secret.

Set the restless importunities of takeaways and
backfriends against fair words and prudence.
L'Espran.

Far is our church from encouraging upon the
civil power; as some, who are backfriends of it,
would maliciously insinuate. South.

BACKGA'emon. n. s. [from back gam-
mon. Welsh, a little battle.]
A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what esteem are you with the vear of the parish?
can you play with him at backgammon? Cass.

Backhouse. n. s. [from back and house.]
The buildings behind the chief part of the house.

Their backhouses, of more necessary than cleanly
service, as kitchens, stables, are climbed up
by steps. Camden.

Backpiece. n. s. [from back and piece.]
The piece of armour which covers the
back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his
armourer put on his backpiece before, and his breast-

Backside. n. s. [from back and side.]

1. The hinder part of any thing.
If the quick-firer were rebuked from the backside
of the spear, the glass would cease the
brighter rings of colours, but more faint; the phenomena
depend not upon the quick-firer, unless so far as it
enforces the reflection of the backside of the glass.
Newton.

2. The hind part of an animal.
A poor ass carries a grain of corn, climbing
up a wall; her head downwards and her backside
upwards. Addi~

3. To the yard or ground behind a house.
The walk of pastures, fields, commons, roads,
street, or backside, are of greater advantage to all
sorts of kind. Mortimer.

To backslide. v. n. [from back and slide.]
To fall off; to apostatize; a word
only used by divines.

It is known that when backsliding Israel
hath done! she is gone upon every high
mountain, and under every green tree. Jeremiah.

Backslider. n. s. [from backside.]
An apostate.

The backslider in heart shall be filled. Proverbs.

Backstaff. n. s. [from back and staff; because
in taking an observation, the ob-
server's back is turned toward the sun.]
An instrument useful in taking the sun's
altitude at sea; invented by Captain
Davies.

Backstairs. n. s. [from back and stairs.]
The private stairs in the house.

I confirm the practice which hath lately crept
into the court at the backstairs, that some pricked
for sheriffs get out of the bill. Bacon.

Backstays. n. s. [from back and stay.]
Ropes or stays which keep the mast of a
ship from pitching forward or over-
board.

Backword. n. s. [from back and sword.]
A sword with one sharp edge.

Bull dreed not old Lewis at backword.

Backward. adj. [from back, on]
Backwards. f. ems. Sax. that is, to
wards the back; contrary to forward.
1. With the back forwards. They went backward, and their faces were backward. Genesis.

2. Towards the back. In leaping with weights, the arms are first cast backward, and then forward, with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take the rise. Dryden.

3. On the back. Then darting fire from her malignant eyes, She cast him backward as he strove to rise. Dryden.

4. From the present station to the place beyond the back. We might have met them dearful, beard to beard, And beat them backward home. Shakespeare.

5. Regressively. Are not the rays of light, in passing by the edges and sides of bodies, bent several times backwards and forwards with a motion like that of an eel? Newton.

6. Towards something past. It is not the possibility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks backward; for what has been done or suffered may certainly be done or suffered again. South.

7. Reflectively. So, doubly; for the mind can backward cast Upon herself, her understanding light. Sir J. Davies.

8. From a better to a worse state. The work went backward, and the more he strove T' advance the suit, the farther from her love. Dryden.

9. Past; in time past. They have spread one of the worst languages in the world, if we look upon it some reigns backward. Locke.

10. Perversely; from the wrong end. I never yet saw man. But she would tell him backward; if fair-fad’d, She’d swear the gentleman should be her sister; If black, why, nature, drawing of an actick, Made a foul blot; if tall, a house ill-headed. Shakespeare.

BACKWARD, adj. 1. Unwilling; averse. The unbelief makes the friends of our nation backward to engage with us in alliances. Addison. We are strangely backward to lay hold of this safe, easy, and natural method of cure. Atterbury.

Cities laid waste, they Abram stor’d the dams and caves; For wiser brutes are backward to be slaves. Pope.

2. Hesitating. All things are ready, if our minds be so: Perish the man, whose mind is backward now! Shakespeare.

3. Slugish; dilatory. The mind is backward to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. Watts.

4. Dull; not quick or apprehensive. It often falls out, that the backward learner makes surprizes another way. South.

5. Late; coming after something else as, backward fruits; backward children: fruits long in ripening; children slow of growth.

BACKWARD. n.s. The things or state behind or past: poetical. What seems than else In the dark backward and abysm of time? Shakesp.

BACKWARDLY. adv. [from backward.] 1. Unwillingly; aversely; with the back for ward. Like Namid lions by the hunters chase’d, Though they do fly, yet backwardly do go With proud aspect, disdainning greatest haste. Sidney.

2. Perversely; or with cold hope.


**BAI**

1. A subordinate officer.  
Larsanne is under the command of Berné, governed by a bailli, sent every three years from the senate of Berné.  
Addison.

2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrests.  
It sometimes happens, that, by the under-sheriffs and their bailiffs, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runneth against him.  
Bacon.  
By mistake, seized a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a spurning-house.  
Swift.

3. An under-steward of a manor.  
Bailiff.  
Fr., and pic; Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchise.  
It is that liberty which is exempted from the sheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointed a bailiff.  
Cowell.  
A proper officer is to walk up and down his bailiwick.  
Bailiff.  
Sir. There issued writs to the sheriffs, to return the names of the several land-owners in their several bailiwicks.  
To Bait.  
To Bait. v. a. [baxan, Sax. baihten, Germ.]  
1. To put meat upon a hook, in some place to tempt fish, or other animals.  
Oh cunning enemy, that, to catch a saint,  
With saulins dost bait thy hook! most dangerous  
is that temptation that doth press us on  
To sin in loving virtue.  
Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a show of comfort in his suit,  
And lead him on with a sure baited delay, till he hath pawned his horses to nine host of the garter.  
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.  
Many sorts of fishes feed upon insects, as well known to anglers, who bait their hooks with them.  
Bailiff.  
How are the sex improvd in amorous arts?  
What new-found smokes they bait for human hearts!  
Gay.

2. To give meat to one self, or horses, on the road.  
What so strong.  
But, wanting rest, will also want of meat?  
The sun, that measures heaven all day long,  
At night doth bait his steeds the ocean waves.  
Secur.  
To Bait. v. n.  
To Bait. v. a. [baitre, Fr. to beat.]  
1. To attack with violence.  
Who seeming sorely chafed at his hand,  
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do bait,  
With idle force did fain them to withstand.  
Fairy Queen.  
I will not yield  
To kiss the ground before young Machfne's feet,  
And to be baited with the rabble's curse.  
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

2. To harass by the help of others; as, we bait a boar with mastiffs, but a bull with bailiffs.  
To Bait. v. n.  
To Bait. v. a. [as a hawk.]  
To clamp the wings; to make an offer of flying to flutter.  
Allum'd like evil birds, that with the wind  
Baited like eagles having lately bated;  
Glittering in golden coats like images.  
Shaks.

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**BAG**

Experience, that great bailiff of speculation, assures us as it is, the best of life, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confute our suppositions.  
Government of the Tongue.

**BAG**  
**BAG**  
**BAG**  

1. A sack, or pouche, to put any thing in, as money, corn.  
Cousin, away for England; haste before,  
And, ere our coming, see that shew the bags  
Of barren abbeys; their imposition angels.  
Set them an liberty. Shakespeare.  
What is it that opens thy mouth in praise?  
Is it that thy bags and thy barns are full?  
South.  
Waters were inclined within the earth, as a bag.  
Burnet.  
Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,  
From the crack'd bag the drooping Guinea spoke.  
Pope.

2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers.  
The swelling poison of the several parts.  
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health defects,  
And blast all it's issue. Dryden.  
Sing on, sing on, far I can never hear you by;  
So may thy cows their burden'd bags distend.  
Milton.

3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.  
We saw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bob wig and black silk en bag to the.  
Addison.

4. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities; as, a bag of pepper, a bag of hops.  
To Bag. v. a. [from the noun.]  
1. To put into a bag.  
Accordingly he drain'd those marshy grounds,  
And bag'd them in a blue cloud. Dryden.  
Hoys ought not to be bagged up hot. Burton.

2. To load with a bag.  
Like a bec, bag'd with his honey'd venom,  
He brings it to your lively. Dryden's Don Sebastian.

To Bag. v. n.  
To swell like a full bag.  
The skin seemed much contrac't, yet it bagged,  
And had a porring full of matter in it. Wiemar.  
Two kids that in the valley stray'd  
I found by chance, and too my fold cou'd see;  
They drain two bagging adders every day. Dryd.

**BAGETTE. n. s. [baguette, Fr.] A trife; a thing of no importance; a word not naturalised.  
Heaps of hair rings and ephyr'd seals;  
Rith trife, serios bagettesla.  
Price.

**BAGGAGE. n. s. [from bag; baggage, Fr.]  
1. The furniture and utensils of an army.  
The arm was an hundred and seventy thou-  
sand footmen, and twelve thousand horsemen,  
beside the baggage. Judith.  
Biches are the baggage of virtue; they cannot  
be spared nor left behind, but they hinder the  
match. Bacon.  
They were probably always in readiness, and  
carried among the baggage of the army.  
Addison on Italy.  
2. The goods that are to be carried away,  
as bag and baggage.  
Dolphins designed, when his affairs grew des-  
erate in Egypt, to pack up bag and baggage, and  
sail for Italy. Arbuthnot.

3. A worthless woman; in French baguette;  
so called, because such women follow camps.  
A spark of indignation did rise in her, not  
to suffer such a baggage to win away any thing of  
her. Sidley.  
When this baggage meets with a man who has  
vanity to credit relations she turns him to ac-  
count. Spectator.
BAK

BAKEHOUSE. n.s. [from bake and house.]
A place for baking bread.  
I have marked a willingness in the Italian artizans, to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and bakehouse upon the same plan.  
Diet.  
BAKEN. The participle from To bake.  
There was a cake baked on the coals, and a couse of water, at his head.  
Kings.

Baker. n.s. [from To bake.]  
He whose trade is to bake.  
In life and health, every man must proceed upon trust, there being no knowing the intentions of the cook or baker.  
South.

Balance. n.s. [balance, Fr. bilan, Lat.]
1. One of the six simple powers in mechanics, used principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies.  
It is of several forms.  
Chambers.
2. A pair of scales.  
A balance of power, either without or within a state, is best conceived by considering what the nature of an advantage is; first, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two scales, with whatever is weighed on each side.  
For when one ground the balance lies.  
The empty part is lifted up the higher.  
Sir J. Davis.
3. A metaphorical balance, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.  
I have in equal balance justly weigh'd  
What wrong our arms may do, what wrong we suffer.  
Grieks heavier than their offenses.  
Shakes. Hen. VI.
4. The act of comparing two things, as by the balance.  
Comfort arises not from others being miserable, but from this inference upon the balance, that we suffer only the lot of nature.  
Estrange.
Upon a fair balance of the advantages on either side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such speculations.  
Atterbury.
5. The overplus of weight, that quantity by which, of things weighted together, one exceeds the other.
Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation, and then the balance trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion.  
Boan's Advice to Villiers.
6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he stated the account with his correspondent, and paid the balance.
7. Equipoise; as, balance of power.  
See the second sense.
Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train;  
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;  
These nay'd with it, and to due bounds confin'd,  
Make and maintain the balance of the mind.  
Pope.
8. The heating part of a watch.
It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the balance lasts, think, and it is sufficiently proved, that my watch thought all last night.  
Locke.
9. [In astronomy.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, commonly called Libra.  
Or wilt thou warm our summers with thy rays,  
And send our balance the days?  
Dryden.
To Balance. r. a. [balanç, Fr.]
1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.  
If men would balance the good and the evil of things, they would not venture soul and body for dirty interest.  
Estrange.
2. To regulate the weight in a balance; to keep in a state of just proportion.

BAL

Heavn't that hath pleased this Island to give law,  
To balance Europe, and her states to awe.  
Waller.
3. To counterpoise; to weigh equal to; to be equipollent; to counteract.
The attraction of the glass is balanced, and rendered ineffectual, by the contrary attraction of the liquor.  
Newton.
4. To regulate an account, by stating it on both sides.
Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the odds lie.  
Locke.
5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.
Give him leave to balance the account of Philemon's day.  
Prior.
Though I am very well satisfied, that it is not in my power to balance accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way.  
Adrian, Spectator.

To Balance. r. n. To hesitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.
Were the satisfaction of lust, and the joys of beasts, offered to any one's present possession, he would not balance, or err, in the determination of his choice.  
Locke.
But there is nothing that can offend, I see not why you should balance a moment about printing it.  
Atterbury to Pope.

Balancer. n.s. [from balance.]  
The person that weighs any thing.

Balass Ruby. n.s. [balus, Fr. supposed to be an Indian term.]  
A kind of ruby.  
Balas ruby is of a crimson colour, with a cast of purple; and seems best to answer the description of the ancients.  
Woodward on Iswals.

To Balbucinate. r. n. [from balbucio, Lat.]  
To stammer in speaking.  
Dict.

To Balbuteate. r. n.  
The same with balbucinate.  
Dict.

Balcony. n.s. [beacon, Fr. balcon, Ital.]  
A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room.
When dirty waters from balconies drop,  
And dext'ous dandelions twist the sprinkling nook.  
Gay.

BALD. adj. [bal, Welsh.]
1. Wanting hair; despoiled of hair by time or sickness.
Neither shall man make themselves bold for them.  
Jeremiah.

2. It is remarked by Marchetti, that the cause of baldness in men is the dryness of the brain, and its shrinking from the skull; he having observed, that in bald persons, under the bald part, there was a vacuity between the skull and the brain.  
Ray.

He should imitate Caesar, who, because his head was bald, covered that defect with laurels.  
Add.

3. Without natural coverings.
Under an oak, whose boughs were moss'd with age,  
And high top bold with dry antiquity.  
Shaksp.

4. Without the usual covering.
He is set at the upper end o' th' table; but they stand bald before him.  
Shaksp.

5. Unadorned; inelegant.
Habbes, in the preface of his own bald translation, began the praise of Homer when he should have ended it.  
Dryden's Fables, Preface.
And that, though labour'd fine must bald appear,  
That bring'ing grateful musick to the ear,  
Greene.

6. Mean; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.
What should the people do with these bald tribunes?  
On whose neglecting, their obedience fails.  
To the greater beach.  
Shaksp.
6. Bald was used by the northern nations, to signify the same as audax bold; and is still in use. So Baldwin, and by inversion Wibald, is bold conqueror; Ethelbald, nobly bold; Eadulf, happily bold; which are of the same import as Thrasius, Thrasymachus, and Theophrastus, &c.

BALDACCHINO. n.s. [baldačino, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and serving as a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, Du Cange, and was a canopy carried over the host. 

Builder's Diet.

BALDERDAISH. n.s. [probably of bâl, Sax, bold, and dâsh to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confused discourse.

To BALDERDAISH. v.o. [from the noun.]
To mix or adulterate any liquor, BALDLY. adv. [from bald.] Necessarily; in a negligent manner.

BALDLY. n.s. [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. A girdle. By some Dictionaries it is explained a bracelet; but I have not found it in that sense.

Attw.his breast a baldric brave he wore, That shyn'd, like twinkling stars, with stones most precious rare. 

2. The loss of hair. Which happen'd on the skin to light, And there corrug'd to a wound. 

Spgs leaps and baldness round. Swift.

3. Meaness of writing; inelegance.

Baldric. n.s. [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. A girdle. By some Dictionaries it is explained a bracelet; but I have not found it in that sense.

2. The zodiac.

That like the twinnis of Jove they seem'd in sight, Which deck the baldric of the heavens bright.

BALE. n.s. [bâle, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage.

One hir'd an ass, in the dog-days, to carry certain bales of goods to such a town. L'Étrangère. It is part of the bale in which bohea tea was brought over from China. Houward.

Bale. n.s. [bâl, Sax. bale, Dan, bal, bal, icelandish.] Misery; calamity.

She look'd about, and seeing one in mail Armed to the plait, sought back to turn again; For light she hated as the deadly bale. Fairly Q.

To BALE. v.o. A word used by the sailors, who bid bale out the water; that is, love it out, by way of distinction from pumping. Skinner. I believe from bâlir, Fr. to deliver from hand to hand.

To BALE. v. n. [embalir, Fr. imbalirre, Ital.] To make up into a bale.

BALEFUL. adj. [from bâle.]

1. Full of misery; full of grief; sorrowful; sad; woeful.

All, unlucky bâle; born under cruel star, And in dead parents baleful stars.bled. 

2. Full of mischief; destructive.

But when he saw his throat was but vain, He turn'd again, and search'd his hidden books about. Fairy Queen.

Bailing choler bakes, By sight of the earth's bales. Shakespeare, Unright, unright, the fiery serpent skins Between her lanes and her naked limbs, His baleful breath inspiring him. Dryden.

Balefully, adv. [from bâle.] Sorrowfully; mischievously.

Bale. n.s. [bâle, Dut. and Germ.] A great beam, such as is used in building; a rafter over an out-house or barn.

Bale. n.s. [derived by Skinner from valiere, Ital. to pass over.] A ridge of land left unburrowed through the furrows, or at the end of the field.

To BALE. v.o. [See the noun.]

1. To disappoint; to frustrate; to elude. Another thing in the grammar schools I see no use of; unless it be to bale young lads in learning languages. Locke. 

Every one has a desire to keep up the vigour of his head, and not to bale his understanding in any way. Locke. 

But one may bale his good intent, And take things otherwise than meant. Prior. 

The prices must have been high; for a people so rich would not bale their fancy. Arbuthnot.

Bald of his prey, the yelling monster flies, And fills the city with his hideous cries. Pope.

Is there a variance? enter his door, Bâle are the courts, and context is no more. Pope.

2. To miss any thing; to leave untouched. By giddy Plato in the water, and had He rent his clothes, and tore his hair; And as he rummeth here and there, A conceiv'd he gretteth; 

Which soon he taketh by the tail, About his head he lets it walk, Nor doth he any creature bale.

But lays on all he meeteth. Dryden's Nymphid. 

3. To omit, or refuse, any thing. This was look'd for at your hand, and this was bale. Shakespeare.

4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or something like this, seems to be intended here.

Ten thousand bold Scots, three and twenty knights, Bâle in their own blood, did Sir Walter see On Holmwood's plains. Shakespeare.

BAKMEN. n.s. [In fishery.] Men who stand on a cliff, or high place on the shore, and give a sign to the men in the fishing-boats, which way the passage or shore of herring is.

Corell.

The pilchards are pursu'd by a bigger fish, called a plunder, which takes water, and leaves which to the balker. Carew's Sur. of Corn.

BALL. n.s. [bol, Dan. bal, Dutch.] Bal, diminutively Balle, the sun, or Apollo, of the Celtes, was called by the ancient Greeks Abelis. Whate'er was round, and in particular the head, was called by the ancients either Bal, or Bel, and likewise these words Balle. Among the modern Persians, the head is called Fazeg; and the Fleming's dost call the head Balte. Thyos is the head wholly; and Balle, or Balle, signifies a round wheel, whence bale, and bale, which the Welsh term bel. By the Scotch, and the head is named Balle, or Balle, likewise signifies a round wheel, whence bel, and bale, which the Welsh term bel. By the Scotch, and the head is named Balle, or Balle, likewise signifies a round wheel, whence bale, and bale, which the Welsh term bel. From the English bill is derived, but the head is a bill. Illustratively, the Phrygians and Thuriens by balle, understood a ring. Hence also, in the Syriac dialects, balle, bale, and likewise be, signifies lord.
Ballad. Once signified a solemn and sacred song, as well as a trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the ballad of ballads, but now his applicability is nothing but trivial verse. 

"An I have not ballads made on you all, and sung to filthy tunes, may a cup of sack be my payment."

Like the sweet ballad, this amusing lay 
Too long detain's the lover on his way.

To Ballard, r. u. [from the noun.]
To make or sing ballads.

Ballad-singer, n. [from ballad and sing:]
One whose employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

No sooner [he] raise his tuneful song, 
But lads and lasses round about him throng, 
Not ballad-singer, plac'd above the crowd, 
Sings with a note so shrill, sweet, and loud.

Ballast, n. [ballast, Dutch.]
1. Something put at the bottom of the ship, to keep it steady to the centre of gravity.
2. The sand or stone used to keep things steady; for without that ballast, the ship will roll too much.

Ballona[tion.]
1. The act of voting by ballot.
2. The selection of balloted, or chosen, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which, it is known what is the result of the poll, without any discovery by whom each vote was given.

Ballotation. n. s. [from ballot.]
The act of voting by ballot.

The election is intricate and curious, consisting of ten several ballotations. Wotton.

Balm, n. s. [balmum, Fr. balsamum, Lat.]
1. The sap or juice of a shrub remarkably odoriferous.
2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.
3. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.

Balm. n. s. [balmus, Lat.]
The act of bathing.

Balm Mint. [name of a plant.]
1. The species is a Glutum balm, Garden balm, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman balm, with softer leaves.

Balm of Gilead.
1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree, by making incisions in its bark. Its colour is first white, soon after green; but, when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The smell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taste of it bitter, sharp, and astrigent.

As little issues from the plant by incision, the balm sold by the merchants is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, distilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine.

Calmet.
It seems to me, that the balm of Gilead, which we render in our Bible by the word balm, was not the same as the balm of Mecca, but only a better sort of turpentine, thence in use for the cure of wounds, burns, and other diseases. Pereskia's Cornes.

Ballard. See Ballast.

Ballon.
1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chemistry.
2. In architecture,

Balliard, n. s. [from ball, yard, or stick to push it with.]
A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick: now generally called billiards.

With dice, with cards, with billiards, for unit, with shuttlecocks, or serve with many wits.

Ballister. See Ballast.

Ball 1.
1. A small column or pillar, called balusters.

Ballast. n. s. [from ballast.]
1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.
2. The act of voting by ballot.

To Ballot. r. n. [ballot, Fr.]
To choose by ballot, that is, putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which, it is known what is the result of the poll, without any discovery by whom each vote was given.

No competition arising to a sufficient number of balls, they fall to the lot of the others. Wotton. Giving their votes by balloting, they lie under no awe.

Ballotation. n. s. [from ballot.]
The act of voting by ballot.

The election is intricate and curious, consisting of ten several ballotations. Wotton.

Balm. n. s. [balmum, Fr. balsamum, Lat.]
1. The sap or juice of a shrub remarkably odoriferous.
2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Balm trickles through the bleeding veins 
Of happy shrubs, in luscious plat y qhelen.

Balm. n. s. [balmus, Lat.]
The act of bathing.

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1. The species is a Glutum balm, Garden balm, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman balm, with softer leaves.

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Ballard. See Ballast.

Ballon.
1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chemistry.
2. In architecture,
BAN

upon a terrace, or the top of a building, for separating one part from another. Ban, Beam, being initials in the name of any place, usually imply it to have been woody; from the Sax. beam, which we use in the same sense to this day. Gipsis.

Bamboozler. n.s. An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has several shoots much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and separated from space to space by joints. The bamboo is much larger than the sugar-cane.

To Bamboozle. f.a. [a cant word not used in pure or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impose upon; to confound.

After Nick had bamboozled about the money, John called for counters. Arbuth.

Bamboozler. n.s. [from bamboozle.]
A tricking fellow; a cheat.

There are a set of fellows they call bar needles, and bamboozlers, that play such tricks. Arbuth.

BAN. n.s. [ban. Tent. A publick proclamation, as of proscription, interdiction, excommunication, public sale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publicly commanded or forbidden. This word we use especially in the publishing matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can say against the intention of the parties, either in respect of kindred or otherwise, they may take their exception in time. And, in the canon law, bana sunt proclamations sponsi & sponsae in ecclesiis furtis soluta. Cowell.

I bar it in the interest of my wife; Tis she isenknoticated to this lord, And I her husband conundrum your bans. Shakesp.

To draw her neck into the ban. Hudibras.

2. A curse; excommunication.

Then mixture rank of nightshade weeds collected, With Hecate’s ban three blazed, blazed infected. Dryden.

A great oversight it was of St. Peter that he did not accuse Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of such a ban, since frair Vincent could tell Atalanta, that kingliness was the pope’s? Raleigh.

3. Interdiction.

Bald deed to eye
The sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence,
Much more to taste it, under ban to touch. Milton.

4. Ban of the Empire; a publick censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.

He proceeded so far by treaty, that he was proffered to the imperial box taken Altona, upon submission. Heuw.

To BAN. v.a. [bauen, Dutch, to curse.]
To curse; to execrate.

Shall we think that it baneth the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the use thereof? Hooker.

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing sense, is to be deduced from ban to curse, or bane to poison.

In thy closet pent up, my shame,
And banne enemies his noise and thine. Shak.

Before these Moors went a Numidian priest belowing out charms, and casting scowls of paper on each side, wherein he cursed and baned the Christians. Add.

Banana Tree. A species of plantain.

BAND. n.s. [beend, Dutch; band, Sax.]

1. A tie; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another.

You shall find the band, that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very stranger of their amity. Shakesp.

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. This is now usually spelt, less properly, bond.

So wild a beast, so tame yrought to be,
And baxum to his bands, is just to see. Hub. Talc.

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His life, whom cruelly you hold in bands. Dryd.

3. Any compact or union or connexion between persons.

Here’s eight that must take bands,
To join in Hymen’s bands. Shakesp.

4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now restrained to a neckcloth of particular form, worn by clergymen, lawyers, and students in colleges.

For his mind I do not care;
That’s a toy that I could spare:
Let his tick he but great,
His closots rich, and band sit neat. Ben Jonson.

He took his lodging in the mansion-house of
taylor’s widow, who washes, and can clear
starch his bands. Add.

5. Any thing bound round another.

In old statutes of stone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, it appeared that the lead did swell. Bacon.

6. [In architecture.] Any flat low member or moulding, called also fascia, face, or plinth.

7. A company of soldiers.

And, good my lord of Somerset, unite
Your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot. Shakesp.

8. A company of persons joined together in any common design.

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers. Shak.

The queen, in white array before her band, Saluting took her rival by the band. Dryd.

A mused man, methought, this select band sprang forward, with a resolution to climb the ascent, and follow the call of that heavenly musician. Toler.

Strait the three bands prepare in arms to join,
Each band the number of the sacred Nine. Pope.

To Bandy. v.a. [from band.]

1. To unite together into one body or troop. The bishop, and the duke of Gloster’s men, Have fill’d their pockets full of pickle states, And banding themselves in contrary parts. Dryd.

Do peck at another’s pate, and shaketh. Shak.

Some of the boys bandeth themselves as far the major, and the others for the king, who after six days skirnishing, at last made a composition, and departed. Care.

They, to live exempt
From heaven’s high jurisdiction, in new league Bandeth against his throne. Milton.

2. To bind over with a band.

And by his mother stood an infant lover, With wings unfe’d, his eyes were banded over. Dryd.

BANDS of a Saddle, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the saddle, to hold the bows in the right situation.

BANDAGE. n.s. [bandage, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another. Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a bandage over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have seen her represented in snow.

Cords were fastened by hooks to my bandages, which the workmen had girt round my neck. Swift.

2. It is on, in surgery, for the fillet or roller wrapp’d over a wounded member; and sometimes for the act or practice of applying bandages.

BANDBOX. n.s. [from band and box.]
A slight box used for bands, and other things of small weight.

My friends are surprised to find two bandboxes among my books, till I let them see that they are lined with deep emollients. Addison.

With empty bandbox she delights to range,
And festa a distant errand from the Change. Guy’s Trivia.

BANDELET. n.s. [bandellet, Fr. in architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

BANDIT. n.s. [bandito, Ita.] A man outlawed.

No savage fierce, bandite, or mountaineer,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. Milten.

Now bandit fierce, no man may mad with pride,
No coward d’hermit, nest self-satisf’ed. Pope.

BANDITTO. n.s. in the plural banditti. [bandito, Ita.]
A Roman swperior, and banditto slave.

Morder’d sweet Tully. Shakesp.

BANDOG. n.s. [from band or band, and dog. The original of this word is very doubtful. Cacus, De Caibus Britannicos, derives it from band, that is, a dog chained up. Skinner inches to deduce it from baaa a murderer. May it not come from ban a curse, as we say a curt cur; or rather from baaund, swelled or large, a Danish word; from whence, in some countries, they call a great nut a band-nut? A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when screech-owls cry, and bandog’s howl. Shakesp. Henry VI.

Or pry, or pert, if any bane.
We have great bandogs will tear their skin. Spens.

BANDOLEERS. n.s. [bandouliers, Fr.]
Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BANDROL. n.s. [banderol, Fr.] A little flag or streamer; the little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

BANDY. n.s. [from bander.] A club turned round at bottom, for striking a ball at play.

To Bandy. v.a. [probably from bancy, the instrument with which they strike balls at play, which being crooked, is named from the term bander; as, bander un arc, to string or bend a bow.

To best to and fro, or from one to another. They do cunningly, from one hand to another, bandy the service like a tennis ball. Spruner.

And like a ball bandy’d twist pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both sides the prize will quit. Desban.

What from the tropics can the earth reap?
What vigorous arm, what rejuvenate bliss
Bundles the mighty globe still to and fro? Blackem.

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you bandy looks with me, you rascal? Shak.

This is not in the
To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train, To bandy trashy words. Shakespeare.

3. To agitate; to toss about.

This hath been so banded amongst us, that one can hardly mix books of this kind. Locke.

Ever since men have been united into governments, the endeavours after universal monarchy have been banded among them. Hume.

Let not obvious and known truth, or some of the most plain and certain propositions, be banded about in a Disputation. Watts.

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To Bandy. p. n. To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way. Swift.

no simple man that seems
This fancious footStrengthened by his followers, But that he durst presume some ill event. Shakep.
A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons, To thunder in the Stuart's pavilion. Shakep.
Could set up grandee against grandee, To squander time away, and bandy; Made lords and commons lay sieges To one another's privileges. Houdo.
After all the bandyng attempts of resolution, it is as much a question as ever. Gentle.

BANDYLEG. n. s. [from bander, Fr.] A crooked leg.
He tells all your greatest failing, Nor makes a scruple to expose Your bandyleg, or crooked nose. Swift.

BANDYLEGGED. adj. [from bandyleg.
Having crooked legs.
The Ethiopians had an one-eyed bandylegged prince; such a person would have made an odd figure. Coli.

BANE. n. s. [bana, Sax. a murderer.
1. Poison.
Begone, or else let me. 'Tis bane to draw The same air with thee. Ben Jon.
All good to me becomes Bane; and in heaven much worse would be my state. Milton.
They with speed Their course through thickest constellations hold, Spreading their base. Milton.
Thus and I dost allow'd; my death and life, My bane and antidote, are both before me. TiLs. in a moment, both encomiums to an end. But that infernal me I shall never die. Addi.
2. That which destroys; mischief; ruin, Insoberity must be resisted, or it will be the bane of the Christian religion. Hooker.
Till Bimran forest come to Damsimene. Shakep.
Suffices that to me strength is my bane, And proves the source of all my miseries. Milton.
So certain'd those odious sweets the fraud, Who cause their bane. Milton.
Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare The Scipios worse, those thunderbolts of war, The bulges, heart of Carthage? Dryden.
False religion is, in its nature, the greatest bane and destruction to government in the world. South.

To BANE, v. a. [from the noun.] To poison.
What if my house he troubled with a rat, And be pleased to give ten thousand ducats To have it bane'd? Ben Jon.

BANEFUL. adj. [from bane and full.
1. Poisons. For voyageing to learn the direfull art, To baint with deadly drugs the baided heart; Observe the gods, and stillly journy, for thus refus d' I impait the baneful trust. Pope.
2. Destructive.
The silver eagle too is sent before, Which I do bainge will prove to them as baneful, As thou conceivest it to the commonwealth. Ben Jon.
The nightly wolf is baneful to the fold. Storms to tuft wheat, to bids the bitter cold. Dryden.

BANEFULNESS. n. s. [from baneful.] Poisonsfulness; destructiveness.

BANEWORT. n. s. [from bane and wort.
A plant, the same with deadly nightshade.

To Bang, v. a. [ragnen, Dutch.
1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low and familiar word.

To Bang. p. n. To beat upon; to thrash; to torment.
One receiving from them some affronts, met with such landsame and bane them to no purpose. Hwel.
He having got some iron out of the earth, put it into his servants hands to fuse with, and bang one another.
Leck.
Formerly I was to be bange because I was the same of bange, and now because I am too weak to resist; I am to be hung down when thou art rich, and opposed when thou art poor. Arbuth.
2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence, in general. The desperate tempesst hath so bang'd the Turks, That their designments bade. Shakep.
You should accord her with jests free-new from the mint; you shall have bang'd the youth into drunkenness. Shakep.

BANG, n. s. [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a stroke: a low word.
I am a bacherl - That's to say, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a bang for that. Shak.
With many a stupid bang, many a bang, Hard crabtree and old iron bang. Houdo.
I heard several bangs or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my hox in his beak. Swift's Gulliver.

To Bang, v. a. To waste by little and little; to squander carelessly; a word now only used in conversation.
If we bang away the legacy of peace left us by Christ, it is a sign of our want of regard for his country. Dutty.

To Banish, v. a. [banir, Fr. banio, low Lat. probably from ban, Teut. an outlaw, or proscription.
1. To condemn to lose his own country. Oh, fare thee well! Those evils then shall bear thou on thyself.
Have banish'd me, banish'd to the South. Shak.
2. To drive away.
Banish business, banish sorrow, To the Gods belongs to-morrow. Cowley.
It is for wicked men only to bane God, and to endeavour to bane the thoughts of their minds, Tbniston.
Successless all her soft caresses prove, To baneish from his breast his country's love. Pope.

Banisher, n. s. [from banish.
He that forges another from his own country.
In mere sprite, To be full quit of those my banishers, Stand I therefore here. Shak.

Banishment. n. s. [banissement, Fr.
1. The act of banishing another; as, he secured himself by the banishment of his enemies.
2. The state of being banished; exile.
Now go we in content To liberty, and not to banishment. Shak.
Toward the whole world in banishment we roam, For'd we're pleasing fields and native commonwealth. Dryden.

Bank, n. s. [from bank.
1. The earth arising on each side of water. We say, properly, the shore of the sea, and the banks of a river, brooks, or small water.
Have you not made a universal shoot, That Tyber troubled underneath his bank? Shak.
Richmond, in Devonshire, sent out a boat Unto the shore, to ask those on the bank, If they were his assistants. Shak.
A brook whose stream so great, so good, Was bade, was honour'd as a flood; Whose friends the Muses dwell upon. Crease.
'Tis joy to see one stream of knowledge flow To fill their banks, but not to overflow. Dryden.
O early lost! what tears the river shed, When the sad propoage along his bane was led! Pope.
2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They besieged him in Abel of Bethnachab, and they cast up a bank against the city; and it stood in the trench. Sam.

3. From banc, Fr. a bench. A seat or bench of rowers.
Pl'd on to their banks, the lusty Trojans sweep Neptune's smooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. Wall.
Mean time the king with gifts a vessel stores, Supplying the bankers with twenty chosen ears. Dry.
That banks of oars were not in the same plain, but raised above another, is evident from descriptions of ancient ships. Arbuth.
A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally.
Let it be no bank, or common stock, but every man be master of his own money. Not that I altogether dislike banks, but they will hardly be brooked. Bacon's Essays.
This mass of treasure you should now reduce; But your store have heard in some bank. Dry.

These pardons and indulgences, and giving men a share in saints merits, out of the common bank and treasury of the church, which the pope has the sole custody of. South.

5. The company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To Banke, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To inclose with banks.
And burning sands, that bank the shabby vales,
Thom.
2. To lay up money in a bank.
Bank-Bill. n. s. [from bank and bill.
A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid.
Let three hundred pounds be paid out of my ready money, or bank-bills. Swift.

Bancker. n. s. [from bank.
One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.
Whole droves of lenders crowd the bancker's doors, To call in money. Dry.

Bancker, v. a. [bankeroute, Fr bancoroto, It.
In debt beyond the power of payment.
The king's sworn Bancker. Like a broken man. Shak.
Sir, if you spend word for word with me, I shall make your wit banckerout. Shak.
It is said that the money-changers of Italy had banks, probably in the bourse or exchange; and that when any became insolvent, his banco was retto, his bank was broke. It was once written banckerout. Banckerout is a verb.

Dainty bits Make rich the ribs, but banckerout the wits. Shak.

Bancker. n. s. A man in debt, beyond the power of payment.
Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardness contemptible; but, in their future, to be feared, being bankrupts, and many of them felons. Bacon.
It is with wicked men as with a bankrupt; when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and speak big, he gives them many good words. Dry.
BAN

In vain at court the bankrupt pleads his cause;
His thankless country leaves him to her fate. Pope.

To BAN [from ban, baun, balin, balin, Wesh.] 1. A flag; a standard; a military ensign. John.

2. A streamer born at the end of a lane, or elsewhere. Addison.

BANNERET. n.s. [from banner.] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by someons to their tent.

A gentleman told Henry, that Sir Richard Crofts, made banneret at Stoke, was a wise man; the king answered, he doubted not but that he wouldsel yourself could know.

BANNEROL, more properly Banderol. n.s. [from banderole, Fr.] A little flag or streamer. Camden.

BANN. n.s. A man's undercloth, or morning gown, such as is worn by the Baniyas in the East Indies.

BANNOCK. n.s. A kind of oat or peasmeal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BANQUET. n.s. [banquet, Fr. banchelet, It. vanqueto, Span.] A feast; an entertainment of meat and drink.

If a fasting day come, he hath on that day a banquet to keep. Hooker.

In his commendations I am fed;
It is a banquet to me.
Shakespeare.

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two sides; a side for the banquet, and a side for the household; the one for feasts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. Bacon.

Shall the companions make a banquet of him?
Shall they part him among the merchants? Job.

At that tasted fruit,
The sun, as from Thyestes banquet, turn'd
His course intended. Milton.

That dance prefers the toils of Hercules
To dalliance, and ignoble ease. Dryden.

To BANQUET. v.a. [from the noun.] To treat any one with feasts.

Welcome your friends,
Visit his countrymen and banquet them. Shakespeare.

They were banqueted by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more increased the hilarity. Sir J. Haywood.

To BANQUET. n.s. To feast; to fare dainty.

The mind shall banquet, the body dine;
Fat pours in like a pate, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but banquettors the guts.
Shakespeare.

So long as his innocence is his repute, he feasts
And banquetts upon bread and water. South.

VOL. I.

BAP

I purpose to unlend the evening hours,
And banquet privately in the women's bow's. Prior.

BANQUETER. n.s. [from banquet.] 1. A teller; one that lives deliciously.
2. He that makes feasts.

BANQUET-HOUSE. n.s. [from banquet-house.] A house where banquets are kept.

At a banquet-house, amongst certain pleasant trees, the table was set near to an excellent walk.

Sidney.

At the walk's cool brow, how rav'd on high,
A banquet-house salutes the southern sky. Dryden.

BANQUETTE. n.s. [Fr. in fortification.] A small bank at the foot of the parapet, for the soldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BANSTICLE. n.s. A small fish, called stickelback.

Pungitins.

To BANTER, v.a. [a barbarous word, without etymology, unless it be derived from bantiner, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magistrate told him that he hated him, and bade an officer take him into custody.

L'Estrange.

It is no new thing for ingent simplicity to be the subject of bantering either.
L'Estrange.

Could Alcionius' guests with hold?
From scorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit
His head to wear the hair a bantling gave to Tate?

BANTER. n.s. [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.

This humour, let it never so silly, as it passes many times for frolic and banter, is one of the most pernicious stains in human life.

L'Estrange.

Metaphysics are so necessary to a distinct conception, solid judgment, and just reasoning on many subjects, that those, who ridiculed it, will be supposed to make their wit and banter a refuge and excuse for their own baseness. Wits.

BANTERER. n.s. [from banter.] One that banters; a droll.

What opinion have those religious banterers of the divine power? Or what have they to say for this mockery and contempt?

L'Estrange.

BANTLING. n.s. [If it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word bau, bantling, a little child.] A little child; a low creature.

If the object of their love
Chance by Lucia's aid to prove,
They seldom let the bantling roar,
In basket, or on neighbour's door. Prior.

BAPTISM. n.s. [baptismus, Lat. barnt.] 1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablation or washing of the soul from original sin.

Aglius.

Baptism is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ uses.

To his great baptism flock'd,
With awe, the region round; and with them came
From Nazareth the son of Joseph descend'd,
Unmark'd, unknown. Milton.

2. Baptism is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

I have a baptism to be baptized with, and how am I accursed till it be accomplished? Luke.

BAPTISMAL. adj. [from baptism.] Or pertaining to baptism.

When we undertake the baptismal vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to discourage us. Hammond.

BAR

BAPTIST. n.s. [baptiste, Fr. Baptister, Lat. Baptisterium.] He that administrates baptism.

Him the Baptist soon
Descri'd, divinely war'd, and witness bore
As his worthier. Milton.

BAPTISTERY. n.s. [baptisterium, Lat.] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.
The great church, baptisteria, and leaping-tower, are worth seeing. Addison.

To BAPTIZE. v.a. [from baptiser, Fr.] To christen; to administer the sacrament of baptism to one.

To them shall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of them they learn'd,
And his salvation; them who shall believe,
Baptizing in the prophetic stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin, to live
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if so be,
For death, like that which the Redeemer died. Milton.

Let us reflect that we are Christians; that we are called by the name of Son of God, and baptized into an incorruptible cumbia with sin, the world, and the devil. Rogers.

BAPTIZER. n.s. [from To baptize.] One that christens; one that administrates baptism.

BAR. n.s. [harre, Fr.]

1. A nail, or crook, iron, or other matter, laid cross a passage to hinder entrance.

And he made the candle bar to shoot through the boards from the one end to the other. Exodus.

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall, to hold the door close.

The fish did make the sons of Hasseamah build, who also laid the brimstone bar, and set up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the bars thereof. Nehemiah.

An obstacle which hinders or obstructs; obstruction.

I brake it up in my decreed place, and set bars and doors, and said, Dido shalt thou come, and no farther. Job.

And his heir surviv'd him in due course.
What limits, England, hast thou found? what bar?
What world could have resisted? Dan. Cie. War.

Hast thou now known it? Spiritual substance with corporeal bar. Milton.

Must I now bars to my own joy create,
Refuse myself what I had for'd from fate? Dryden.

Fatal accidents have set
A most unhappy bar between your friendship.

4. A rock, or bank of sand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ships cannot sail over at low water.

Any thing used for prevention, or exclusion.

Last examination should hinder and let your proceedings, behold for a bar against that impediment one opinion newly added.

Which salique land the French unjustly place to be.

The founder of this law, and female bar. Shakespeare.

6. The place where causes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; so called from the bar placed to hinder crowds from incommoding the court.

The great duke
 Came to the bar, where to his accusers
He pleaded with guilt. Shakespeare.

Or on the bench the knotty laws unity. Dryden.

7. An inclosed place in a tavern or coffee-house, where the housekeeper sits and receives reckonings.

I was under some apprehension that they would
6. To exclude from use, right, or claim; with from before the thing.

7. To prohibit. For though the law of arms doth bar the use of venem'd shot in war. Huldriffat. What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town? Bar him the playhouses, and you strike him dumb. Addison.

8. To except; to make an exception. Well, we shall see your bearing— Nay, but I bar to-night, you shall not go me By what we do to-night. Shakesp.

9. In law. To hinder the process of a suit. But buff and belt men never know these cares; No time, nor tick of law, their action bar: Their cause they to an easier issue put. Dryden. From such delays as corrode to the finding out of truth, a criminal cause ought not to be barred. Dryden.

10. To bar a vein. This is an operation performed upon the veins, the legs of a horse, and other parts, with intent to stop the malign, ignominious. It is done by opening the skin above it, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and striking between the two ligatures. Barb. n. s. [barba, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of a beard.

2. To fasten, or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

3. To prevent; to exclude; to make impracticable. Th' house of the country were all scattered, and yet not so far off as that it barred mutual succor. Sidney.

4. To detain; by excluding the claimants; with from.

5. To shut out; from.

B. BAR

Send showers of sluits, that on their barred points Alternate ruin bear. Phillips.

BARBACAN. n. s. [barbacan, Fr. barbaric, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

2. A fortress at the end of a bridge.

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBADACUS Cherry. [malphigia, Lat.] In the West Indies, it rises to be fifteen or sixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleasant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curiosity. Miler.

BARBARIA. n. s. [barbarus, Lat.] It seems to have signified at first, only a foreign or a foreigner; but, in time, implied some degree of wildness or cruelty.

B. BAR

Woodward's Method of Fossils.

BARBARIAN. adj. Belonging to barbarians; savage.

BARBARIANISM. n. s. [barbarismus, Lat.]

1. A form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language.

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. I have for barbarism spoke more Than for that angel knowledge you can say. Shakesp.

3. Brutahty; savageness of manners; incivility. Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Irish, to bring them from their de-
BAR

light of licentious barbarism unto the love of goodness and civility. — Spenser's Ireland.

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarism to civility, and fallen again to ruin. — Dryden, On Ireland.

4. Cruelty; barbarity; upplying hardness of heart; not in use.

They must perforce have melted, and barbarism itself have blotted him. — Shaksp. Richard II.

BARBARY. n.s. [from barbarous.]

1. Savageness; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity.

And they did treat him with all the rudeness, reproach, and barbarity imaginable. — Clarendon.

3. Barbarism; impurity of speech.

Next Petrarch followed, and in him we see what rhyme, improvd in all its height, can be.

At best a pleasing sound, and sweet barbarity. — Dryden.

Latin expresses that in one word, which either the barbarisms or narrowness of modern tongues cannot supply in more.

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many barbarities, before the Goths had entered. — Swift.

BARBAROUS. adj. [bare, Fr. barbare.]

1. Stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized.

What need I say more to you? What ear is so barbarous as to hear the words of Amphidamas? — Sir John Falstaff.

The doubtful damsel dare not yet commit her single person to their barbarous truth. — Dryden.

You art a Roman; be not barbarous. — Shakspeare.

He left governor Phillip, for his country a Persian; and for manners more barbarous, than he set him there. — Clarendon.

A barbarous country must be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when subdued, it will be well pensioned, before it comes back to barbarism. — Dryden, on Ireland.

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who restored painting in Germany, not having those relishes of antiquity, that barbarous manner. — Dryden.

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their barbarous usage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him Clarendon.

BARBAROUSLY. adv. [from barbarous.]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge of arts.

In a manner contrary to the rules of speech.

We barbarously call them blest, while swelling coaches break their owners rest. — Stigney.

2. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But you barbarously murder'd him. — Dryden.

She wishes it may prosper; but her mother was one of her nieces very barbarously. — Spence.

BARBAROUSNESS. n.s. [from barbarous.]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of musick and poetry are grown to be little more, but the one faddling and the other sighing; and yet indeed very worthy of the disapprobation of the friar, and the barbarousness of the Goths. — Temple.

2. Impurity of language.

It is much degenerated, as touching the purity of speech; being overgrown with barbarousness. — Broderick.

3. Cruelty.

The barbarousness of the trial, and the persuasives of the clergy, prevailed to anticipate it. — Hale's Common Law.

To BARBECUE. r. a. A term used in the West Indies for dressing a hog whole; which, being split to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raised about two foot above a charcoal fire, with which it is surrounded.

3. Cruelty.

The barbarousness of the trial, and the persuasives of the clergy, prevailed to anticipate it. — Hale's Common Law.

BAR. n. s. [from To Barb.] A hog drest whole, in the West Indian manner.

BARBECUED, part. adj. [from To Barb.] 1. Furnished with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to rust, his barbed steeds to stable. — Shakspeare, Richard II.

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no frizzing show'd, but rustling storm of arrows barb'd with fire. — Milton.

BARBEL. n.s. [barbus, Lat.]

1. A kind of fish found in rivers, large and strong, but coarse.

The barbel is so called, by reason of the brist or waddles at his mouth, or under his chaps. — Walton's Angler.

2. Knots of superficial flesh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horse.

Farrier's Diet.

BARIER. n. s. [From To Bar.] A man who shaves the beard.

2. To draw out; to powder.

Our courteous Antony, whom never the word of any woman heard speak, being bar'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast. — Shakspeare.

BARBER-CHIRURGEON. n.s. A man who joins the practice of surgery to the trade of a barber; such as were all surgeons formerly, but now it is used only for a low practiser of surgery.

He put himself into barber-chirurgical hands, who, by unit applications, rafifed the tumour. — Witson's Surgery.

BARBER-MONGER. n.s. A word of reproach in Shakespeare, which seems to signify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rascal; for though it be night, the moon shines; I'll make a son of the moonshine of you; you whoremonger, callous, barber-monger, draw. — Shakespeare, King Lear.

BARBERY. n.s. [barberis, Lat. or oxyacenth.] Pipperidge bush.

The species are, 1. The common barberry, 2. Barberry without stones. The first of these sorts is much common in England, and often pluck'd for berriers. — Miller.

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very useful in homoeopathy; that which beareth its fruit with a bristly head. — Mortimer.

BARD. n.s. [bard, Welsh.] A poet.

There is among the Irish a kind of people called bardhs, which are to them instead of poets: whose profession it is to set forth the praises or disgrace of men in their poems or rhymes; which are held in high regard and estimation among them. — Dryden.

And many bards that to the trembling chord can tune their timely voices cunningly. — Fairly Queen.

The bard who first adorned our native tongue Tum'd to his British lyre this ancient song; Which Homer might have without a blush release. — Dryden.

BAR. n. s. [bap, Sax. bar, Dan.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are bare and naked, which use both to clout and house the kern. — Spenser on Ireland.

Then stretch'd her arms to embrace the body bare; her clasping hands incline but empty air. — Dryden.

In the Roman state, these two were always bare, and exposed to view as much as our hands and face. — Addison.

2. Uncovered in respect.

These tents used to be covered whilst the commons were bare, yet the commons would not be bare before the Scottish commissioners; and no one were covered. — Chronicles.

3. Unbarred; plain; simple; without ornament.

Yet were their manners then but bare and plain; for the antique world excess and pride did hate. — Spenser.

4. Detected; no longer concealed.

These false pretences and varnish'd colours falling, Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou must appear! — Milton.

5. Poor; indigent; wanting plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy should be left as bare as the apostles, when they had neither staff nor scrip, God would, I hope, endue them with the self-same affection. — Hooker's Preface.

Even from a bare treasury, my success is thus contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. — Dryden.

6. Bare; unaccompanied with usual recommendation.

It was a bare petition of a state to one whom they had punished. — Shakspeare.

Nor are men prevailed upon by bare words, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried, with these faults of wind, contrary to knowledge. — South.

7. Threadbare; much worn.

You have an exchanger of words, and no other treasure for your followers; for it appears by their bare liveliness, that they live by your bare words. — Shakespeare.

8. Not united with any thing else.

A desire to draw all things to the determination of bare and naked Scripture, hath caused much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man. — Hooker.

That which offends us, is the great disgrace which they offer unto our customs of bare reading the word of God. — Hooker.

9. Wanting clothes; slenderly supplied with clothes.

10. Sometimes it has of before the thing wanted or taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needly to despair; For, though your violence should leave them bare Of gold and silver, swords and darts remain. — Dryden's Journal.

Making a law to reduce interest, will not raise the price of land; it will only leave the country bare of money. — Locke.

To BAR. r. a. [from the adjective.] To strip: to make bare or naked.

The turtle, on the bared branch, Lamonts the wounds that death did launch. — Spenser.

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb grows in the likeness of a lamb, and feedeth upon the grass, in such sort as it will bore the grass round about. — Bacon's Nat. History.

Epipyle here he found Baring her breast, yet bleeding with the wound. — Dryden.

He bard an ancient oak of all her boughs; Then on a rising ground the trunk he plac'd. — Dryden.

For virtue, when I point the pen, Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a star; Can there be wanting to defend her cause, Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws. — Pope.
BARE

BAREFOOTED adj. [from bare and foot.] Being without shoes.

BAREFOOTED adj. [from bare and foot.] Being without shoes.

BAREFOOT adj. [from bare and foot.] Having no shoes.

BAREFOOT adj. Without shoes.

She must have a husband;
I must dance barefoot on my wedding-day. Shaks.

Ambitious love hath so in me confederate.

That barefoot plot I the cold ground upon
With painted vow. Shaks.

Envoys despise this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, standing barefoot, bowing to the earth.

Addison.

BAREFOOTED adj. Being without shoes.

To find a barefoot brother out,
One of our orders. Shaks. Romeo and Juliet.

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Addison.

Barefoot. adj. [from bare and foot.] Having no shoes.

 naked, to mask.

Your French crowds have no hair at all, and then you will play barefooted.

Shaks. Midsummer Night's Dream.

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BAREFOOTED adj. Being without shoes.

To find a barefoot brother out,
One of our orders. Shaks. Romeo and Juliet.

BAREFOOT adj. Without shoes.

He must have a husband;
I must dance barefoot on my wedding-day. Shaks.

Ambitious love hath so in me confederate.

That barefoot plot I the cold ground upon
With painted vow. Shaks.

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BAR

de, and, for the most part, ends in a sharp point, to which the hooks are closely united. The species are: 1. Common long-eared barley. 2. Winter or square barley, by some called big. 3. Spelt barley, or battlebow barley. All these sorts of barley are sown in the spring of the year, in a dry time. Hopkins says, if the light land, the barley is sown early in March; but in strong clayey soils it is not sown till April. The square barley, or big, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England and in Scotland; and is harder than the other sorts.

Barley is excellent, moistening, and expectorating; but was known by Hippocrates as a proper food in inflammatory distempers.

BARLEYBRAKE. n. s. A kind of rural Play.

By neighbours praised she went abroad thereby, At barleylebrake her swift sweet feet to try, Sidney.

BARLEYBROTH. n. s. [from barley and broth.] A low word sometimes used for strong beer.

Can sodden water, A drench for sourrel d'jades, their barley broth, Decoct their cold blood to such vaulent heat; Shakespeare.

BARLEY CORN. n. s. [from barley and corn.] A grain of barley; the beginning of our measure of length; the third part of an inch.

A long, long journey, check'd with brakes and thorns, Till measure's feet ten thousand barley corns. Tickell.

BARLEY MOW. n. s. [from barley and mow.] The place where reaped barley is stowed up.

Whenever by you barley mow I pass, Before my eyes will trip the tidy loss. Gay.

BARM. n. s. [barm, Welsh; beem, Sax.] Yeast; the ferment put into drink, to make it work; and into bread, to lighten and swell it.

Are you not he That sometimes make the drink bear no barm, Mislaid night wanderers, laughing at their harm? Shakespeare.

Try the force of imagination upon staying the working of beer, when the barm is put into it. Barne. 

BARMY. adj. [from barm.] Containing barm; yeasty.

Their jovial nights in frolicks and in play They pass, to drive the tedious hours away And their cold stomachs with crown'd goblets cheer, Of windy cider, and of barmy beer. Dryden.

BARN. n. s. [hepem, Sax.] A place, or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

In twin the barn expect their promis'd load; Nor barn at house, nor reeks are head'ed up. Addison.

I took notice of the make of barn here: having li'd a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners, four blocks, in such a shape, as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. Dryden.

BARNACLE. n. s. [probably of beem, Sax. a child, and ace, Sax. an ox.] 1. A kind of shell fish that grow upon timber that lies in the sea.

2. A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees.

It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence, to affirm, that the first men might grow upon trees, as the story goes about barnacles; or might be the fable of some prodigious animals, whose species is now extinct. Bucquoi.

And from the remotest of saints As naturally grew. As barnacles turn Soland geese In th' isles of the Oradas Hadra.

3. An instrument made commonly of iron for the use of farriers, to hold a horse's nose, to hinder him from struggling when an incision is made. Farr. Dict.

BAROMETER. n. s. [from Zeck weight, and mere, measure.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroscope, which only shows that the air is heavier at one time than another, without specifying the difference. The barometer is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, so called from Torricelli, the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643. It is a glass tube filled with mercury, horizontally sealed at one end; the other open, and immersed in a basin of stagnant mercury: so that, as the weight of the atmosphere diminishes, the mercury falls, and as it increases, the mercury will ascend; the column of mercury suspended in the tube being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere.

The measuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the sea, hath been much promoted by baromctrical experiments, founded upon that essential property of the air, its gravity or pressure. As the column of mercury in the barometer is counterpoised by a column of air of equal weight, so whatever causes make the air heavier or lighter, the pressure of it will be thereby increased or diminished, and of consequence the mercury will rise or fall. 

Barn. Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoises a column of mercury from twenty-seven inches and one-half to thirty and one-half, the gravity of the atmosphere varying one-tenth, which is its utmost limits; so that the exact specific gravity of the air can be determined when the barometer stands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather. Arbitract on Diet.

BAROMETRICAL. adj. [from barometer.] Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making barometrical and thermometrical instruments. Berth. Physico-Theol.

BARON. n. s. [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. Baro, among the Romans, signified a brave warrior, or a brutal man; and, from the first of these significations, Menage derives baron, as a term of military dignity.—Others suppose it originally to signify only a man, in which sense baron, or baron, is still used by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uses baron and femme, husband and wife. Others deduce it from ber, an old Gaulish word, signifying commander; others from the Hebrew בָּרְן, of the same import. Some think it a contraction of par hemme, or peer, which seems least probable.]

1. A degree of nobility, next to a viscount. It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all those were called barons, that had such signiories as we now call count barons: and it is said, that, after the Conquest, all such came to the parliament, and sat as nobles in the upper house. But when, by experience, it appeared that the parliament was too much crowded with such multitudes, it became a custom, that none should come but such as the king, for their extraordinary wisdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran hac vice tantum. After that, men seeing that this state of nobility was but casual, and depending merely on the prince's pleasure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male; and these were called barons by letters patent, or by creation, whose posterity are now those barons that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleasure. It is nevertheless thought, that there are yet barons by writ, as well as barons by letters patent, and that they may be discreate by their titles; the barons by writ being those that, to the title of lord, have their own surnames annexed; whereas the barons by letters patent are named by their baronies. These barons, which were first by writ, may now justly also be called barons by prescription; for that they have continued barons, in themselves and their ancestors, beyond the memory of man. There are also barons by tenure, as the bishops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their bishoprics, have always had place in the upper house of parliament, and are called lords spiritual.

2. Baron is an officer, as barons of the exchequer to the king: of these the principal is called lord chief baron, and the three others are his assistants, between the king and his subjects, in cases of justice belonging to the exchequer.

3. There are also barons of the cinque ports; two to each of the seven towns, Hastings, Winchelsea, Rye, Runnym, Hiile, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower house of parliament. Claree. They that bear The cloth of state above, are four barons Of the cinque ports. Shakespeare.

4. Baron is used for the husband in relation to his wife. Claree.

5. A Baron of Life is when the two sides are not cut asunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. Claree. 

BARONAGE. n. s. [from baron] 1. The body of barons and peers.

It's charter is the liberties of England, and of the land, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his baronage at Staines, A. D. 1093. Hace.

2. The dignity of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron. Claree.
BARONET, n. s. [of baron and et, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight; and has the precedence of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was first founded by King James I. A.D. 1611. Cowell. But it appears by the following passage that the term was in use before, though in another sense.

King Edward III. being bearded and cross'd by the clergy, was induced to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the best abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament, by which means he laid so many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which barons were not afterwards lords, but baronets, as sundry of them do yet retain the name.

BARONY, n. s. [barovnie, Fr. bcqumy, Sax.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of bishops also.

BAROLOGY. n. s. [b&zo& and -logy.] A science to shew the weights of the atmosphere. See BAROMETER.

BAROLOGICAL. adj. [barologically.] Relating to the barometric pressure.

BAROLOGIST. n. s. [from baro- and -ist.] A scientific observer of the barometric changes.

BARROMEAN. n. s. (from baromeus, a barometer.) A barometer.

BAROMETER, n. s. [baro- and -meter.] An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere. See BAROMETRIC.

BAROMETRIC. adj. [barometrically.] Relating to a barometer.

BAROMETRIAN. n. s. [from barometer.] The practice or a science of a barometer; the laws and practice of barometry.

BAROMETER, n. s. [from baro- and -meter.] A round wooden vessel to be stopped close.

It has been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty barrel, knocked upon with the finger, gives a disposition to the round of the like barrel full.

Trendler's History of John Bull.

BARRACAN, n. s. [barracun, or barraca, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camel.

BARRACK, n. s. [barracca, Span.] A little cabin made by the Spanish fishers on the sea shore; or little lodges for soldiers in a camp.

2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge soldiers.

BARRATOR, n. s. [from barrat, old Fr. from which is still retained barrareur a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law suits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn barrator in thy old days, a stirrer-up of quarrels among the neighbours? Arithbutho's History of John Bull.

BARRATRY, n. s. [from barrator.] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant barratry, that bears
Point blun't on sects against our laws. Hawthorne.

BARREL n. s. [barrel, Welsh.]

1. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close.

It hath been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty barrel, knocked upon with the finger, gives a disposition to the round of the like barrel full.

Trendler's History of John Bull.

The Little barrel, which he fears to broach. Dryden.

2. A particular measure in liquids. A barrel of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-six gallons; and of beer-vinegar, thirty-four gallons.

3. In dry measure. A barrel of Essex butter contains one hundred and six pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty-six; a barrel of herring should contain thirty-two gallons wine measure, holding usually a thousand herring.

Several colleges, instead of limiting their rents to a certain sum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of so many barrels of corn, as the market would.

4. Anything hollow; as the barrel of a gun, that part which holds the shot.

Take the barrel of a long gun perfectly bored, set it upright, with the breech upon the ground, and take a ball, and so fit it for it; then, if you buck at the mouth of the barrel so gently, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will harry the sallying out your teeth. Dryden.

5. A cylinder, frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your string and how must be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the barrel. Hooker.

6. Barrel of the Ear, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine skin.

Dict. To barrel for, n.a. [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preservation.

I would have their beef beforehand barrelled, which may be used as it is needed. Spencer on Isl.

Barrel up earth, and sow some seed in it, and in a little time it may be the provision of the earth. Desiderius.

BARREL-BELLIED, adj. [from barrel and belly.] Having a large belly.

Dullness at empty noises; belly-wood'd, Sharp-head'd, barrel-bellied, broadly back'd.

BARREN, adj. [barrenly, Sax.; naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolific; applied to animals.

They had him father to a line of kings. Upon joy head they plac'd a fruitless crown, And put a barren sceptre in my grip. Shakespeare.

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile.

The situation of this city is pleasant, but the water is naught, and the ground barren. 2 Kings. 19. Emmanuel is far from excelling the nature of his country; he confesses it to be barren. Pope.

3. Not copious; scanty.

Some schemes will appear barren of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. Swift.

4. Unmeaning; univerbative; dull.

There be some that will make themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too. Shakespeare.

BARRENNESS, n. s. [barren.] Unfruitfully.

BARRENNY. adj. [from barren.] Unfruitfully.

BARRENNESS, n. s. [from barren.] Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

In wedlock a reproach.

No more be mentioned then of violence Against ourselves, a most unfortunate barrenness. That cuts us off from hope. Milton.

3. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility.

Within the self-same-humid, lands have divers degrees of fertility, through the diversity of their barrenness or fertility. Loam.

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulysses are imitated in the Aeneid; though the accidents are not the same, which would have argued him of a total barrenness of invention.

4. Want of matter; scantiness.

The improvidence of our adversaries hath constrained us longer to dwell than the barrenness of so poor a cause could have seemed either to require or to admit. Hooker.

5. In theology. Aridity; want of emotion or sensibility.

The greatest saints sometimes are fervent, and sometimes feel a barrenness of devotion. Taylor.

BARRENW, n. s. [epimenidium, Lat.]

The name of a plant.

BARRFUL, adj. [from bar or fully.] Full of obstructions.

A barrful strife! Where I was, myself would be his wife. Shakespeare.

BARRICADE, n. s. [barricade, Fr.] A fortification, made in haste, of trees, earth, waggon, or anything else, to keep off an attack.

BARRICADE, v. a. [barricader, Fr.]

1. To stop up a passage.

Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet, And the mutt hurry barricades the street; --

2. To hinder by stoppage.

To barricade. To fortify; to bar; to stop up.

As we went forward, fast shut
The dismal gates, and barricaded strong. Milton.

He had not time to barricade the doors; so that the enemy entered. Chaterloan.

The truth of causes we find so obfuscated, that it seems almost barricaded from any intellectual approach. Harvey.

BARRIER. n. s. [barriere, Fr. It is sometimes pronounced with the accent upon the last syllable, but it is placed more properly on the first.] A barricade; an entrenchment.

Barrica'do, n. s. [barricado, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The access was by a neck of land, between the sea on one part, and the harbour water, or inner sea, on the other; fortified clean over with a strong rampier and barricado. Bacon.

BARRISTER, n. s. [from barrister.] A person qualified to plead causes, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. Outer barristers are ple-

150
distinguish without the common
from vile; transgression of words.
by Barlow.  n.s. [ba'lar, Sax.] A hog; whence barrow grease, or hog's lard.
Barrow, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, signifies a grove; from beaspe, which the Saxons used in the same sense.

Barrow
Gibson
Barrow is likewise used in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

To BARTER.  r. n. [bar'ter, Fr. to trick in traffick; from varat, craft, fraud.] To barter by exchanging one commodity for another, in opposition to purchasing with money.

Lech.
By giving or by taking quarter. A man has not every thing growing upon his soil, and therefore is willing to barter with his neighbour. Collar.

To BARTER.  r. a.
1. To give any thing in exchange for something else.
For him was I exchang'd and ransom'd; But with a barter, my stock and my blood; Or as thy son to trade and barter, Shakesp.

Then as thou wilt dispose the rest, To those who, at the market rate, Can barter honour for estate. Prior.

I see nothing left us, but to truck and barter our goods, like them that barter God and his providence. Swift.

2. Sometimes it is used with the particle away before the thing given.
If they will barter away their time, meagles they should at least have some case in Exchange. Decay of Pity.

He also bartered away plans, that would have rotted in a week, for units that would last good for his eating a whole year. Swift.

Barter.  n.s. [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; sometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furnished with such things as they may want, and in exchange or barter send other things with which they may abound. Au.

He who corrupteth English with foreign words, is as wise as ladies that change plate for china; for which the practice of bartering of old clothes is much the fairest barter. Felton.

Barterer.  n.s. [from barter.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

Bartery.  n.s. [from barter.] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in most ancient ages, there was no other barter or exchange of commodities amongst most nations. Camden's Rem.
BAS

ashamed: to be confounded with shame. His countenance was bold, and basked not. For Gwyn's looks, but scornful eyes-glance at him. Shot.

BASIL. n. [sometimes written basse.] A title of honour and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province; the general of an army.

The Turks made an expedition into Persia; and being on the road to the city of the mountains, the basils consulted which way they should in. Re.

BASILISK. n. [basilisk, freq. basileus.] An ointment, called also tetrapharmaco. Quin. I made incision into the cavity, and put a pledget of basilisk over it. W风筝en.

BASILISK, n. [basliysk, Lat. of basileus, of basileus a king.] 1. A kind of serpent, called also cockatrice, which is said to drive away all others by his hiss, and to kill by looking.

2. A species of snake or ordain. We practise to make swiftier nations than any have, and to make them stronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greatest canons and ordnances. Bacon.

3. In a small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses.

Let me attend you with a silver basin, full of rose-water, and bestowed with flowers. Shak.

We have little wells for infusions, where the waters take the virtue quicker, and better, than in vessels and basins. Bacon.

We behold a solid of silver in a basin, where water is put upon it, which we could not discover before, as under the verge thereof. Brown's Engl. Lex. 1603.

4. A small pond.

On one side of the walk you see this hollow basin, with its seasons little plantations cunningly covered under the eye of the beholder. Spenser.

5. A part of the sea inclosed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.

The junction of the two basins divides; the spacious basins arching rocks inclose a sure defence from every storm that blows. Pope.

6. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If this potas affect, the rapid motion rather would eject.

The slow, the consumptive cases contain, and in the mad partes the main. Blackmore.

7. A dock for repairing and building ships.

In anatomy, a round cavity situated between the anterior ventricles of the brain. 2.

A concave piece of metal, by which glass-grinders form their convex glasses.

8. A round shell or case of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

The foundations of a Balance, the same with the scales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

9. Basins of a Balance, the same with the scales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

BASIS. n. [basis, Lat.] 1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It must be solid, being raised to this height, must have the compass of the whole earth for a basis and foundation. Raleigh.

Ascent and climbing to guide the rapid wheels. That shalke Ewe's harts. Shak.

In other wise a stately pile they rear.

The basis broad below, and top elevat'd. Dry. 1692.

2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column, which are the basis, shaft, and capital.

Observing an English inscription upon the basis, we read it over several times. Addison.

3. That on which any thing is raised.

Such seem's thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the base of that pompous head,
On which a nobler weight to mount is learned. Dry.

4. The pedestal.

How many times shall Celsus bleed in sport,
That now on Pompey's base lies along,
And not a base of his to stand. Dry.

5. The ground-work or first principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the basis of valour. Milton.

The friendships of the world are only
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure; ours has severest virtue for its basis. Addison.

To Bask. v. s. [backer, Dut. Shaker.

To arm by laying out in the heat; used almost always in the Scotch and peddling; now and then carrying a basket of fish to the market.

BASKET-RILT. n. [from basket and hilt.] A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His prisoner was on the same side, near his unburnt heart, was ty'd
With basket-hilt, that would hold broth, and serve for tightest ounce. Shakespeare.

Their beast they often in their horses stow'd, and in their basket-hiets they bev'reage brew'd. King.

BASKET-WOMAN, n. [from basket and woman.] A woman, that plies at markets with a basket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

Bass, n. [supposed to be derived, like basket, from some British word signifying a rush; but perhaps more properly written bosa, from the French boss.] A mat used in churches. Having woollen yarn, base mat, or such like, to bind them within. Mortimer's Husbandry.

To Bass. v. n. To sound in a deep tone. The tumbling burst of a ship, that deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounced. The name of Prosper: it did bash my breast. Shak.

Bass. adj. See Bask. In music, grave; deep.

Bass-relief, n. [from bas, and relief, raised work, work.] Sculpture. The figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. Relief distinguishes three kinds of bass-relief;
The bastard, both according to the laws of
God and man, from succeeding to an
inheritance.

Ayliff.
Once she slandered me with bastardy;
But whether I be true beget or no,
That still I lay upon my mother's head.  Shakespeare
In respect of the collateral, the wife's
adultery is worse, as bringing bastardy into a
family.  Pope.

No more of bastardy in heirs of crowns.

To Bat, v. n. participle pass. bastard, or
basten.  [bastenner, Fr. Bastane, in the
Amoramic diction, signifies to strike with
a stick; which from perhaps basten a
stick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals,
may be deduced.] 1. To beat with a stick.
Quoth she, I grant it is in vain
For one that's bastard to feel pain;
Because the pangs his bones endure
Contribute nothing to the cure.

Rostings heavy, dry, and close.
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Setts the spirits all a-working.
Swift.
2. To grip butter, or any thing else, upon
meat as it turns upon the spit.
Sir, I think the meat wants what I have a
bastinado.  Shakespeare.
3. To moisten meat on the spit by falling
upon it.
The fat of roasted mutton falling on the
birds will serve to bastem them, and so save time and
butter.
Swift.
4. To sew slightly.  [baster, Fr. to stitch.]
BASTINARDE.  n. s. [bastonner, Fr.]
BASTINADO.  n. s. [bastarde, Welsh, of
low birth; bastard, Fr.]
1. Bastard, according to the civil and
common law, is a person born of a woman
outside of wedlock, or not married; so that,
according to order of law, his father is
not known.  Ayliff.

Him to the Lydian king Lycurgus bare,
And sent her bastard bastinado to the war.  Dryden.
2. Any thing spurious or false.
Words
But rooted in your tongue; bastards and syllables
Of no allowance to your bosom's truth.  Shakesp.
3. A kind of sweet wine.
Score a pint of bastard.—
Then your brown bastard is your only drink.  Shaks.
BASTARD.  adj. [from the noun.]
1. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.
Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, insensible,
A getter of more bastard children than war's a
destroyer of men.  Shakesp.
2. Spurious; not genuine; suppositions;
false; adulterate. In this sense, any thing
which bears some relation or resemblance
to another, is called spurious or bastard.
Shakesp.
3. A kind of sweet wine.
Score a pint of bastard.—
Then your brown bastard is your only drink.  Shaks.
Bastard, n. s. [bastard, Fr.]
1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the
blow given with a cudgel.
But this courtesy was worse than a bastinado
to Zelanthia; so with rageful eyes she bade him
defend himself.  Shakesp.
4. To sew slightly.  [baster, Fr. to stitch.]
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To Bastard, v. n. [from the noun.]
To convict of being a bastard; to stigmatize
with bastardy.
She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her
two sons deposed from the crown, bastarded in
their blood, and cruelly murdered.  Bacon.

To Bastardize, v. a. [from bastard.]
1. To convict of being a bastard.
2. To beget a bastard.
I should have been what I am, had the maiden-
liest star in the firmament twinkled on my
bastardize.  Shakesp.

BASTARDLY.  adv. [from bastard.] In
the manner of a bastard; spuriously.
Good seed degenerates, and of always
The soil's disease, and into cockle strays;
Let the mind's thoughts be but transplanted so
Into the body, and bastardly they grow.  Donne.
Bastardy, n. s. [from bastard.] An
unlawful state of birth, which disables
with feathers, but with a sort of skin
which is extended. It lays no eggs, but
brings forth its young alive, and suckles
them. It never grows tame, feeds upon
flies, insects, and fatty substances, such
as candles, oil, and cheese; and appears
only in the summer evenings, when the
weather is fine.  Calmet.

When owls do cry,
On the bat's back do I fly.

Shakesp.

They knew; so fairest and truest;
Nor can the fairest beftow more
But they came when eagles were before;
And this they brought by their high
Bards.  Dryden.

Some animals are placed in the middle between
two kinds, as bats, which have something of birds
and beasts.  Locke.

Where swallows in the winter season keep,
And how the drowsy bat and domineous sleep, Gay.

BAY-FOWLING.  n. s. [from bat and fowl.]
A particular manner of birdcatching in
the night-time, while they are at roost
upon perches, trees, or hedges. They
light torches or straw, and then beat the
bushes: upon which the birds, flying
to the flames, are caught either with
nets, or otherwise.

You would fiit the moon out of her sphere, if she
would continue in it five weeks without changing.
We would do so, and then go to bat-fowling.  Shakesp.

Bats.  Bodies lighted at night by fire, must have
a brighter lustre than by day; as sucking of cities
bat-fowling.  Trencham.

BATALE.  adj. [from bate.]
Battle-ground seems to be the ground herefore
in question, whether it belonged to England or
Scotland, lying between both kingdoms.  Corcel.

Bath.  n. s. [from bate.]
The quantity of breed baked at a time.
The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the
batch is drawn, or lays them in a warm stable.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. Any quantity of anything made at
once, so as to save the same qualities.

Except he were of the same meal and batch.  Ben Jonson.

Batchelor.  See Bachelor.

Bate.  n. s. [perhaps contracted from
debate.]
Strike; contention; as, a make bate.

To Bate, v. a. [contracted from abate.]
1. To lessen any thing; to retrench.
Shall you, no more make them pay for the
With bated breath, and whispering tremblingly,
Say this?  Shakesp. Merc. of Venice.

No, envious at the sight, will I forbear.
My pleasant bowl, nor bate my plentiful cheer.  Dryden.

2. To sink the price.
When the handlider's rent falls, he must either
bate the labourer's wages, or not employ, or
do not pay him.  Locke.

3. To lessen a demand.
Bate me some; and I will pay you some, and,
as most debtors do, promise you presently.  Shakesp. Henry IV.

4. To cut off; to take away.
But the last, and 'tis what I would say.  Dryden's Spanish Friar.

To Bate, v. n.
1. To grow less.
Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely since this
last election?  Do I not bate?  Do I not divide?  Why
my skin hangs about me like an old lady's
loose gown.  Shakesp. Henry IV.

2. To remit: of with before the thing.
Abate thy speed, and I will bate of mine.  Dryden.

Bate seems to have been once the pre
terite of bite, as Shakespeare uses biting

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**B A T**

**Bath,** n. s. [bath, Saxon.]
1. A bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial baths have been in great esteem with the ancients, especially in complaints to be relieved by reversion, as in various diseases, by opening the pores of the feet, and also in cutaneous cases. But the modern practice has great recourse to the natural baths; most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning silver and copper blackish. The cold baths are the most convenient springs, or reservoirs, of cold water to wash in, which the ancients had in great esteem; and the present age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quiney.*

2. A state in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpose.

In the height of this bath, when I was more than half stewed in grease, as a Dutchish dish, to be thrown into the Thames.

*Shakesp.* Merry Wives of Windsor.

The birth of each day's life, sorelabour'd bath.

*Balm of hurt minds.*

3. In chemistry, it generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire. *Balbunum Maris* is a mistake for *balbunum maris,* a sea or water bath. A sand heat is sometimes called *balbunum siccaum,* or cinerum.

*Quiney.*

We see that the water of things distilled in water, which they called the bath, differed not much from the water of things distilled by fire.

*Bacon's Natural History.*

4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or seven gallons and four pints, as a measure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a measure for things dry.

*Calmet.*

Ten acres of vinyard will yield one bath, and the seed of an oinman will yield an ephah. *Is. 19, 10.*

**To Bath.** v. a. [bath, Saxon.]
1. To wash, as in a bath.

Others on silver lakes and rivers bath'd.

Their downy breasts.

*Millon's Paradise Lost.*

Changing to bathe himself in the river Cydus, through the excessive coldness of these waters, he fell sick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors.

**B A T**

Bathe them, and keep their bodies soluble the while by oysters and lentive balsamus. *Wisom. Sar.* I'll bath' your wounds in thy teares for my offence.

*Dryden.*

3. To wash any thing.

Phænix Dido stood,

Fresh from her wound, her bosom bath'd in blood.

*Dryden.*

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs bathe,

And Jove himself give way to Cynthia's wrath.

*Dryden.*

**To Bathe.** v. n. To be in the water, or in any resemblance of a bath.

Except they meant to bathe inrecking wounds, I cannot tell.

*Shakep.* Macbeth.

The delighted spirit

To bathe in fiery floods, or to rest on

In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice.

*Shakep.*

The gallants dancing by the river side,

Their bathe in summer, and his winter side. *Waller.*

But bathe, and, in imperial robes array'd,


**Bathing, or Abathing, prep.** from, or about.

This word, though a participle in itself, seems often used as a preposition. *Except.*

The king, your brother, could not choose an advocate.

Whereas I would sooner hear on any subject,

Bathing that only one, his love, than you. *Rosc.*

If we consider children, we have little reason to think that the old ideas with them, baking, nipping in early, and other sins in them, seems often used as a preposition.

*Except.*

The king, your brother, could not choose an advocate.

Whereas I would sooner hear on any subject,

Bathing that only one, his love, than you. *Rosc.*

If we consider children, we have little reason to think that the old ideas with them, baking, nipping in early, and other sins in them, seems often used as a preposition.

**Batelu.** n. s. [from batel, Saxon.]

1. A staff or club.

We came close to the shore, and offered to land; but straightways we saw divers of the people with batons in their hands, as it were, parleying us to land.

*Baron's New Atlantis.*

That does not make a man the worser,

Although his shoulders with batons

Be clav'd and cudgell'd to some tune. *Hudib."

2. A truncheon or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour.

**Battailous.** adj. [from battaille, Fr.]

Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with a military appearance.

He started up, and did himself prepare

In sun-bright arms and battailous array.

*Fairf.*

The French came foremost, battailous and bold.

*Fairf.*

A fiery region, stretch'd

In battailous aspect, and nearer view

Bristled with upright beams immovable.

*Origid speaking and factions throng'd.*

**Battailla.** n.s. [battaglia, Ital.]
1. The order of battle.

Next morning the king put his army into battaila.

*Clareaden.*

2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings.

**Battailon.** n. s. [batailon, Fr.]

A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments consist of one battailon, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When sorrows come, they come not single spies,

But in battailons.

In this battailon there were two officers, called

Tiristes and Pandarus.

**To Battailon.** v. o. A word used only by workmen.

A battailon is a scanning of wood, two, three, or four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited.

*To Battailon.** v. a. [batteir, to beat, Fr.]
1. To beat; to beat down; to shatter: frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint battailonngs against the gates, to cast a mowand, and to build a fort. *Eipsed.*

These hungry words of hers

Have battailon'd me like roaring cannon shot,

And made me almost yield upon my knees.

*Shakep.*

Britannia there, the fort in vain

Had battailon'd been with golden rain:

Thunder itself had fail'd his task.

*Waller.*

Be then the naval stores the nation's care,

New ships to build, and battailon'd to repair. *Dryden.*

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,

Battailon'd the pavement with their couriers feet.

*Shakep.*

If you have a silver saucepan for the kitchen use, let me advise you to battailon it well; this will shew constant good housekeeping.

*Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

3. Applied to persons, to wear out with service.

The battailon'd veteran strummers here

Pretend at least to bring a modest ear. *Southern.*

I am a poor old battailon'd fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace.

*Arundel's History of John Bull.*

As the same chance, experience'd in her trade,

By names of toasts retails each battailon'd jade. *Pope.*

**To Battailon.** v. n. A word used only by workmen.

A side of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to battailon. *Maron.*

**Battailor.** n. s. [from To battailon.]

A mixture of several ingredients beaten together with some liquor; so called from its being so much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd

Turkey poultis fresh from the egg in butter fried. *King.*

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Battatreer. n. s. [from batter.] He that batters.

Battery. n. s. [from batter, or batterie, Fr.]

1. The act of battering.
   Strong wars they make, and cruel battery bend.
   'Gainst sort of reason, it makes them cry.
   Earthly minds, like mud walls, resist the strongest batteries.
   Locke.

2. The instruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action; a line of cannon.
   Where is the best place to make our battery next?
   -- I think at the north gate. Shakes.

3. The frame, or raised work, upon which cannons are mounted.

   In an action against a striker, one may be found guilty of the assault; yet acquitted of the battery. There may therefore be assault without batter; but battery always implies an assault. Chambers.

Why does he suffer this rude knave now to knock him about the screech with a dirty shovel, and will not tell him of his action and battery?
Shakes.

Sir, que' the lawyer, not to flatter ye.
You have as good and fair a battery
As heart can wish, and need not shame
The poorest man alive to claim. Hudibras.

Battish. adj. [from bat.] Resembling a bat.
To be out late in a battish humour.

Battlement. n. s. [saille, Fr.]
1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies. We generally say a battery of many, and a combat of two.
The English army, that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And meanest to give you battery presently. Shakes.
The battle done, and they without our power,
Shall never see his pardon. Shakes.
The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.
So they joined battle, and the heathen being discomfited fled into the plain. Macbeth.

2. A body of forces, or division of an army.
The king divided his army into three battles; whereof the vanguard only, with wings, came to fight. Bann.

3. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear.
Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed
With the battle a good distance behind, and after came the arriere. Haymer.

4. We say to join battle; to give battle.

To Battlement. v. n. [battaille, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.
To join battle; to contend in fight.
'tis ours by craft and by surprise to gain:
'tis yours to meet in arms, and battle in the plain. Prior.

We receive accounts of ladies battling it on both sides.

I own, he hates an action base,
His virtues battling with his place.
Swift.

Battlement. n. s. [See Battle and Array.] Array, or order, of battle.
Two parties of fine women, placed in the op-

Baw

Baw. n. [from bawdy, Obscenely.

Bawdle. n. s. [Baubellum, in barbarous Latin, signified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not necessary. Omnia bauelle sua deit Othoni. Hoveden. Probably from beauf, Fr.] A gawgaw: a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more show than use; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to persons or things, a term of contempt.

Bawdy. n. s. [contracted from bawdry, the practice of a bawd.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together.

Aglife.

Cheating and bawdry go together in the world.

2. Obscenity; unchaste language.

Prythee say on; he's for a jig, or a tale of bawdry, or he sleeps.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

I have no salt; no bawdry he dieth mean:
For witty, in his language, is obscene.
Ben Jonson.
BAY

It is most certain, that harpooned _baie_ was the poorest pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden._

_Bawdy._ adj. [from bawdy.] Obscene; uninhibited; generally applied to language.

The bawdy wind that kisses all it meets, Is loud with hoo-hoo, hollow name of sea, And will not hear: "Only they, That come to hear a merry bawdy play, Will be deceived." *Shaksp._

Not one poor bawdy Jest shall there appear; For all the bawdy wit of tapstrang and here. Pretend at least, to bring a modest ear. *Southern._

_Bawdy-house._ n. s. A house where traffic is made by wickedness and debauchery.

Has the pope lately shut up the bawdy-houses, or does he only around thee tax upon sin? *Dennis._

To Bawl p. v. [bawl, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always used in contempt.

They _bael_ for freedom in their senseless mood, And still revol, when truth would set them free.

To cry the cause up heretofore, And _bael_ the bishops out of door. *Hudibras._

Through the thick shades th' eternal scribbling bowls, And shakes the statues on their pedestals. *Dryden._

From his bow made him no lucerv call raw, The senate's mad decease he never saw, Nor heard at _bawling_ bars corrupted law. *Dryden._

Loud menaces were heard, and foul dismiss, And _bawling_ infamy, in language base, Till sense was lost in sound, and silence fled the place.

So on the tune Margarita's tongue
The list'ning nymphs and ravish'd heroes hung; But cits and fps the heavy-burden music hung, And ... and fame, and fame in fame. *Smith._

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who can _bael_ when I am deaf, and tread softly when I am only asleep. *Swift._

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was _baeling_, and a woman chiding it. *I. Estrange._

If they were never suffered to have what they cried for, they would never, with _bawling_ and peevishness, contend for mastery. *Locke._

My husband took him in a dirty bow; it was the business of the servants to attend him, the rogue did _bael_ and make such a noise.

_Another's Hist._ of John Bull._

To Bawl p. v. To proclaim as a criker.

It grieved me when I saw labours, which had cost so much, _baled_ about by common hawkers. *Swift._

_Bawrel._ n. s. A kind of hawk. *Dict._

_Bawsin._ n. s. A badger. *Dict._

_Bay._ adj. [baldies, Lat.]

A bay horse is what is inclining to a chesnut; and this colour is various, either a light bay or a dark bay, according as it is less or more deep. There are also coloured horses, that are called dappled bays. All bay horses are commonly called brown by the common people. All bay horses have black manes, which distinguish them from the sorrel, that have red or white manes.

There are light bay and dappled bay, which are somewhat of a yellowish colour. The chesnut _bay_ is that which comes nearest to the colour of the chesnut. *Farmer's Dict._

My lord, you gave good words the other day of a bay courser I rode on. 'Tis yours because you like it. *Poole._

Poor Tom! proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four inch'd bridges. *Shaksp._

For beauty dappled, or the brightest bay. *Dryden._

_Bay._ n. s. [baj/1, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land, where the water is shut in on all sides, except at the entrance.
The king seemed to account of Perkins as a May-gate; yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coasts, and erecting more where they stood too thin. Parrot. No flattering beak cast their blaze afar, The dreadful signal of invasive war. Gay.

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courses and warn them from rocks, shallows, and sandbanks.

BEAD, n. s. [bead prayer. Saxon.]
1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl, or other substance, strung upon a thread, and used by the Romans to count their prayers; from whence the phrase to tell beads, or to be at one's beads, is to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place, Whom all this while was busy at her beads.
Fairy Queen.

The voice I seem in every heart to hear, With every bead I drop too soft a tear. Pope.

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.
With beads and fans, and double charge of brav’ry, With amber bracelets, beads, and all such knav’ry. Shaksp.

3. Any globular bodies.
Thy spirit within thee hath been so at war, That beads of sweat have stood upon thy brow. Shaksp.

Several yellow humps of amber, almost like beads, with one side flat, had fastened themselves to the bottom. Dryden.

BEAD TREE. [azedarach.] A plant.

BEADLE, n. s. [bybly, Sax. a messenger; beedao, Fr. bedel, Span. bedelle, Dutch.]
1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court.
2. A petty officer in parishes, whose business it is to punish petty offenders. Corden.

Corell.

A dog’s obey’d in office.
Thou rascal beadle, hold thy bloody hand; Why dost thou lash that flesh? They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the beadle or the magistrate.
Spectator.

Their common loves a lewd abandôn’d pack, The beadle’s lash still flagrant on their back. Prior.

BEADDROL. n. s. [from bead and roll.] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.
The king, for the better credit of his episcopal abode, did use to have them cursed by name amongst the beadles of the king’s counties.
Bacon's Henry VII.

BEADSMAW, n. s. [from bead and man.]
A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.

In an holy hospital, In which seven beadsmen, that had vowed all Their life to service of high heaven’s king. Fairy Queen.

In thy danger, Command thy grievance to my holy prayer; For I will be thy beadsman, Valentine. Shaksp.

BEAGLE, n. s. [bigel, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted.
The rest were various huntings. The graceful goddess was array’d in green; About her feet were little beagles seen, That watch’d with upward eyes the motions of their queen.
To plains with well-warmed beagles we repair, And trace the mates of the circling hare. Pope.

BEAK. n. s. [beak, Fr. pig, Welsh.]
1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.
Poue the cause in justice' equal scales,
Whose beam stands sure, whose rightful cause prevails,
If the length of the sides in the balance, and the
weights at the ends, be both equal, the beam will
be in horizontal situation; but either the weights
alone be equal, or the distances alone, the
beam will accordingly decline.

2. To carry as a burden.
They bear him upon the shoulders; they carry
him and set him in his place.

3. To convey or carry.
My message to the ghost of Priam bear;
Tell him a new Achilles sent thee there.

4. To carry as a mark of authority.
I do comit to thy hand
The unstaifed sword that thou hast used to bear.

5. To carry as a mark of distinction.
May he not bear too fair and so nobly an image
Of the divine glory, as the universe in its full system.

6. To carry, as in show.
Look like the time; bear welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent
flower.

7. To carry, as in trust.
He was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what
was put therein.

8. To support; to keep from falling; frequently with up.
Under colour of not over poppy, the most
effectual means to bear up the state of religion may
be removed, and so a way be made either for pia-

gation, or for barbarism, to cut.

9. To keep aloft; to keep from sinking; sometimes with up.
The waters increased, and bare up the ark, and
it was lifted up above the earth.

10. To support with proportionate strength.
Animals that use a great deal of labour and
exercise, have their solid parts more chaste and
strong; they can bear, and ought to have, stronger
food.

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.
Thus did the open multitude reveal
The would love they bear him under hard!

12. To endure, as pain, without sinking.
It was to an enemy that reproached me, then
I could have borne it.

13. To suffer; to undergo, as punishment or misfortune.
I have borne clasciments, I will not offend any
more.

14. To permit; to suffer without resentment.
To reject all orders of the church which men
have established, is to think worse of the laws of
men, in this respect, than either the judgment of
wise men allowed, or the law of God itself will
bear.

15. To be capable of; to admit.
Being the son of one earl of Pembroke, and
younger brother to another, who liberally supplied
his essence, after they had - what his answer from his
father could bear.

16. To produce, as fruit.
There be some plats that bear no flower, and yet
bear fruit; there be some that bear flowers, and
no fruit; there be some that bear neither flowers nor fruit.

17. To bring forth, as a child.
The queen, that bore thee
Offset upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day the day she liv'd.

18. To give birth to; to be the native place of.
Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos bore,
But now self-banish'd from his native shore.

19. To possess, as power or honour.
When vice prevails, and impious men bear
away,
The post of honour is a private station.

20. To gain; to win; commonly with away.
As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it.
For that stands not so much as without the grace of
other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by.

Some think to bear it by speaking a great word,
And being peremptory; and so on, and take by
admittance that which they cannot make good.
B E A

21. To maintain; to keep up.

He年薪 the pleasure and credit of hearing a part in the conversation, and of hearing his reasons approved.

Locke.

22. To support anything good or bad.

I was carried on to observe, how they did bear

their fortunes, and how they did employ their

time.

Bacon.

23. To exhibit.

Ye Trojan torches, your testimony bear,

What I perform'd and what I suffer'd there.

Dryden.

24. To be answerable for.

If I bring him not unto thee, let me bear the

blame.

Genius.

O more than madness! you yourselves shall

bear

the blood of blood and sacrilegious war.

Dryden.

25. To supply.

What have you under your arm? Somewhat that

will bear your charges in your ; ignominious?

Drud.

26. To be the object of. This is unusual.

I'll be your father and your brother too;

Let me but hear your love, I'll bear your cares.

Shakesp.

27. To behave; to act in any character.

Some good instruction give,

How I may bear me here.

Shaks. Hath he borne himself pestilent in prison? Shaks.

28. To hold; to restrain: with off.

Do you suppose the state of this realm to be now

so feeble, that it cannot bear off a greater blow than

this?

Humph.

29. To impel; to urge; to push: with some

particle noting the direction of the impulse; as, down, on, back, for ward.

The residue were so disorder'd as they could not

conveniently fight or fly, and not only justly and

bore down one another, but in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant guard.

Sir John Hayward.

30. To conduct; to manage.

My hope is

So to bear through, and out, the consultation,

As scarce ne'er wound you, though it may me.

Ben Jonson.

31. To press.

Cæsar doth bear me hard; but he loves Brutus.

Shakesp.

Though he bear me hard,

I yet must do him right.

Ben Jonson.

These men back hard upon the suspected party,

pursue her close through all her windings.

Addison.

32. To incite; to animate.

But confidence then bore thee on; secure

Either to meet no danger, or to find

Matter of glorious trial.

Milton.

33. To bear a body. A colour is said to

bear a body in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with the oil so entirely, as to

seem only a very thick oil of the same

colour.

34. To bear date. To carry the mark of

the time when any thing was written.

35. To bear a price. To have a certain value.

36. To bear in hand. To amuse with false

persuasions; to deceive.

Your daughter, whom he bore in hand to love

With such integrity, she did confide,

Was as a scorpion to her sight.

Shakesp.

His sickness, age, and impiety,

Was falsely bore in hand.

Shaks.

He repaired to Bruges, desiring of the states of

Bruges to enter peaceably into their town, with

a understanding, that he, being in

hand, that he was to communicate with them of matters of great importance, for their good.

Bacon.

It is no wonder, that some would bear the world

in hand, that the apostle's design and meaning is for

presbytery, though his words are for episcopacy.

South.

37. To bear off. To carry away.

I will respect thee as a father, if

Though bear'st my life hence.

Shakesp.

The sun sets half the earth on either way,

And here brings on, and there bears off the day.

Cricht.

Give but the word, we'll snatch this damsel up,

And bear her off.

Addison's Cato.

I'll bear her off,

A. Philipa.

38. To bear out. To support; to maintain;

to defend.

I hope your warrant will bear out the deed.

Shakesp.

I can once or twice a quarter bear out a knave

against an honest man.

Shaks.

Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able to bear out his actions by power.

Sir J. Hayward.

Quoth Sideclock, I do not doubt

To find friends that will bear me out.

Hudibras.

Company only can bear a man out in an ill

thing.

South.

I doubted whether that occasion could bear me

out in the confidence of giving your ladyship any

further trouble.

Temple.

To BEAR. n.

1. To suffer pain.

Stranger, cease thine care,

Wise is the soul; but man is born to bear:

Love weighs affairs of earth in dubious scales,

And the good sufferer with the bad prevails.

Pope.

They bear as heroes, but they felt as man.

Pope.

2. To be patient.

I cannot, cannot bear; 'tis past, 'tis done;

Perish this impious, this detested son!

Dryden.

3. To be fruitful or prolific.

A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the

roots, and set up again, and the next year bear

extremely.

Bacon.

Betwixt two seasons comes th' auspicious air.

This age to blossom and the next to bear.

Dryden.

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,

And, strangers to the sun, yet ripen here.

Grenville.

4. To take effect; to succeed.

Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of

money, which my officer assured me was the last he should want to bring all our matters to bear.

Guardian.

5. To act in any character.

Instruct me

How I may formally in person bear

Like a true friar.

Shakesp.

6. To tend: to be directed to any point;

with a particle to determine the meaning;

as, up, away, onward.

Shakesp.
3. **Beard** is used to mark age or virility; as, he has a long beard, means he is old. This word, whose life I have spared at suit of his grey beard. *Shakespeare.*

Some thin remains of chastity appear'd
Ere 'tis under Josue, but Josue without a beard. *Dryden.*

Would it not be the less necessary for a professor to have his authority, of forty years standing, confirmed by general tradition and a revered beard, overruled by a not uncommon novelty. *Lekker.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman lost his heat, and the green
Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a beard. *Shakespeare.*

A certain farmer complained, that the beards of his corn cut the respers and threshers fingers. *L'Estrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

The beard or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle.

Farrer's Dict.

**To Beard.** v. a. [from beard.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground, But I will beard him. *Shakespeare.*

2. To oppose to the face; to set at open defiance.

When, whosoever he should serve from duty, man he able to beard him. *Spenser.*

I have been beard by boys. *Shakespeare.*

The design of utterly extinguishing monarchy and episcopacy, the presbyters alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been beard by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil. *Swift.*

**Bearded.** adj. [from beard.]

1. Having beard.

Think every beard fellow, that's but yok'd, May draw with you. *Shakespeare.*

Old prophecies foretold our fall at hand, When beard'd men in flowing castle's land. *Dryden.*

2. Having sharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Corns, ripe for harvest, waving heads
Her beard'd grove of cars, which way the wind
Sways them. *Milton.*

Flew o'er the field, nor hurt the bearden grain. *Dryden.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou shouldst ha' poind' d the secret from my beard.

Torn off a bearden steel to give me rest. *Dryden.*

**Beardless.** adj. [from beard.]

1. Without a beard.

There are some coins of Cononelin, king of Essex and Middlesex, with a beardless image inscribed Calcinus. *Canadine.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young stragglings whip the top for sport
On the smooth pavement of an empty court.

The wooden engine flies and whistles about,
Admir'd with charmers of the beardless rout. *Dryden.*

**Bearer.** n. s. [from To bear.]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place to another.

He should the bearer put to sudden death, Not shirving time allowed. *Shakespeare.*

Forgive the bearer of unhappy news; Your alter'd father openly pursues. *Dryden.*

2. One employed in carrying burdens.

And he set three score and ten thousand of them to be bearers of burdens. *2 Chronica.*

3. One who wears any thing.

When thou dost pinch the bearer, thou dost sit
Like a rich arbour worn in heat of day,
That scalds with safety. *Shakespeare.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roses, in some that are good Kerers, will succeed. *Bope.*

Repeate apricots, saving the young shoots; for the raw bearers, commonly perish. *Eden.*

6. [In architecture.] A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7. [In heraldry.] A supporter.

**Bearherd.** n. s. [from bear and herd, as shepherd from sheep.]

A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is less than a man, I am not for him; therefore the bear is left after my manner, the name of the bearherd, and lead his apes into hell. *Shakespeare.*

**Bearing.** n. s. [from bear.]

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else.

But of this frame, the bearing and the ties, The strong connections, nice dependencies, Gradations just, has thy pervading soul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole. *Pope.*

2. Gesture; men; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakespeare.*

3. [In architecture.] Bearing of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the space either between the two firest extremities thereof, or between one extreme and a post or wall, trimmed up between the ends, to shorten its bearing. *Build. Dict.*

**Bearward.** n. s. [from bear and ward.]

A keeper of bears.

We'll hunt thy bears to death, And manacle the beareward in their chains. *Shakespeare.*

Shakisp.

**Bear.** v. t.

1. To chase, to hunt, to pursue.

To chase the bear. *Shakespeare.*

2. To kill, to destroy.

To bring to an end the life of a beast. *Shakespeare.*

**Beast.** n. s. [beste, best, in the old spelling of beast.]

1. An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man.

The man that once did sell the lion's skin While the beast liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. *Shakespeare.*

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the hart, the mural, and the roe. Beasts of the forest are the hart, the hind, the boar, the wolf, and the wolf. Beasts of warre are the bare and cary. *Cowell.*

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man; as, man and beast.

I dare do all that may become a man; Who dares do more, is none. — What beast was 't then

That made you break this enterprise to me? *Shakespeare.*

Meduc's charms were there, Circean beasts, With bows that turn'd enamour'd youths to beasts, *Dryden.*

3. A brutal savage man; a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reasonable creature.

To Beast. v. a. A term at cards.

**Beastings.** See Bestings.

**Beastliness.** n. s. [from beast.] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They hold this hand, and with their filthiness polluted this same gentle soul long time; That their own mother had't their beastliness, And gan awhor her brood's unhappy crime. *Fairy Queen.*
BEA

While winds and storms his lofty forehead beat,
The common fate of all that's high or great.

19. To beat down. To sink or lessen the value.

Denham.

20. To beat up. To attack suddenly; to alarm.

Pope.

Lyres lay in that quiet posture, without making

21. To beat the hoof. To walk; to go on foot.

The least impression upon the enemy by beating up

the quarter, which might easily have been done.

Addison.

Clarendon.

2. To dash, as a flood or storm.

Addison.

Polit. It is one of the thousand spaces, for

which are more or less able to resist the impressions of the water that beats against

them.

Addison.

3. To knock at a door.

The men of the city beat the house round about,

and beat at the door, and spoke to the master of the house.

4. To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke.

No pulse shall keep

His natural progress, but success to beat. Shakesp.

May temp and pulse does regularly beat.

Shakesp.

Feel and be satisfied.

Dryden.

A man's heart beats, and the blood circulates,

which it is not in his power, by any thought or

vulgar supposition, to stop.

Lecky.

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a sore swelling.

A turn or two I'll walk.

To still my beating mind.

Shakespeare.

6. To fluctuate. To be in agitation.

The tempest in my mind

Both from my senses take all feeling else.

Save what beats there.

Shakesp.

7. To try different ways; to search; with alacrity.

I am always beating about in my thoughts for

something that may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen.

Addison.

To make an honest man, I beat about.

And love him, court him, praise him, in or out.

Pope.

8. To act upon with violence.

The sun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wished in himself to die.

Jonah.

9. To speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition; with upon.

We are drawn on into a larger speech, by reason of the so great circumstances, which beat more and

more upon these last-mentioned words.

Hawkes.

How frequently and fervently doth the scripture beat upon this subject!

Hawkes.

10. To beat up; as to beat up for soldiers.

The word up seems redundant, but enters the sense; the technical term being, to raise soldiers.

BEAT.

part. passive. [from the verb.]

Like a rich vessel beat by stormy shore,

Twere madness should I venture out once more.

Dryden.

BEAT. n. s. [from the verb.]

BEA

Albeit the base and treble strings of a violl
be tuned to an unison, yet the former will still make
a round sound; and to the latter, as making a
broader sound upon the air. Grow.

He, with a careless key,
Struck out the song, creating a beat. Dryden.

3. Manner of being struck; as, the beat of
the pulse, or a drum.

BEATEN. part. adj. [from To beat.]

What makes you, Sir, so late abroad
Without a guide, and in this beat to death?
Dryden.

BEATEN. n. s. [from beat.]

1.遭受,打击

Beat all your mortar with a beater three or four
times over, before you use it; for thereby you
incorporate the sand and lime well together. Mason.

2. A person much given to blows.
The best schoolmaster of our time was the
greatest beater. Arden's Schoolmaster.

BEATIFUL. adj. [beatificus, low

BEATIFIC. Lat. from beatius happy.

That which has the power of making
happy, or completing fruition; blissful.
It is used only of heavenly fruition after
death.

Adoring the riches of heaven's pavement
Than sigh divine or holy else, enjoy'd
Infinite beauteousness. Milton

It is also their felicity to have no faith; for
enjoying the beatific vision in the fruition of the
object of faith, they have received the full

We may contemplate upon the greatness and
strangeness of the beatific vision; how a created
eye should be so far fortified, as to bear all those
glories that stream from the fountain of
eternal light. South.

BEATIFICALLY. adv. [from beatific.]

In such a manner as to complete happiness.

Beatifically to behold the face of God, in the
fullness of wisdom, righteousness, and peace, is
blessless in no way incident upon the creatures
of this earth.

BEATIFICATION. n. s. [from beatific.

A term in the Roman church, distinguished
from canonization. Beatification
is an acknowledgement made by the
pope, that the person beatified is in
heaven, and therefore may be reverenced
as blessed; but is not a concession of the
honours due to saints, which are
certained by canonization.

To BEATIFY. v. a. [beatifico, Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bless with the comple-
tion of celestial enjoyment.

2. To settle the character of any person,
by a publick acknowledgement that he
is received in heaven, though he is not
invested with the dignity of a saint.

Over against this church stands an hospital,
ereceted by a shoemaker, who has been beatified,
though never sainted. Addison.

BEATING. n. s. [from beat.] Correction;
punishment by blows.

BEA

Playwright, convict of public wrongs to men,
Takes private beatings, and begins again.

BEAUTY. n. s. [beautius, Lat.]

1. Beauty; felicity; happiness; com-
monly used of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all men's
sins is agreed to be beatitude, that is, his being
completely happy, and enjoying all the
blessings of heaven. This is the image and little representation
of heaven; it is beatitude in picture.

Bayle.

He set out the felicity of his heaven, by the
delights of sense, slightly passing over the accom-
plishment of the soul, and the beatitude of that part
which earth and visibilities too weakly affect.


2. A declaration of beatitude made by
our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. n. s. [beau, Fr. It is sounded like
bo, and has often the French plural
beaux, sounded as bees.]

A man of dress; a man whose great care is to
deck himself. What will beau attempt to please the fair?

Dryden.

The water nymphs are too unkind
To Villaggi; are the nymphs so cold?
And by the hand of the beholder
Shame a general, and a beau?
Prior.

You will become the delight of nine ladies in
true, and the envy of ninety-nine bees in a hun-
dred. Saff. South.

BEAUER. n. s. [beiere, Fr. fiber, Lat.]

1. An animal, otherwise named the roster,
ambitious, and remarkable for his art
in building its habitation; of which
many wonderful accounts are delivered
by travels. His skin is very valuable
on account of the fur.

The beaver being hunted, blest off his stones,
knowing that for them only his life is sought.

Haberd.

They placed this invention upon the beaver, for
the sagacity and wisdom of that animal; indeed
from its amurance in building. Brown's Eye, Eras.

2. A hat of the best kind, so called from
being made of the fur of beaver.

You see a smart rhetorician turning his hat,
modelling it into different tricks, examining
the lining and the button during his harangue: a dead
man would think he was cheering a beaver; when he is talking
at the fete of a nation. Addison.

The broker here his space beaver wears;
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares. Gay.

3. The part of a helmet that covers the
face. [bariere, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head,
Cloze couched on the beaver, seem'd to throw
From flamming bright sparks sparkling fiery red.

Spenser.

Big Mars seems bankrupt in the beggar'd host,
And family through a routy beaver peers.
Shakesp.

He was shain upon a course at tilt, the splinters of
the staff going in his beaver. Bacon.

BEAVERED. adj. [from beaver.]
Covered with a beaver, wearing a beaver.

His beaver'd brow a chimney gardan bears,
Dropping in infants blood, and mothers tears.
Pope.

BEAUSH. adj. [from beau.]
Defting a beau; fantastish.

BEAUTERS. adj. [from beauty.]
Fair; elegant in all that pleasing to the sight;
beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petrucho, help thee to a wife
With wealth enough, and young, and beauteous.
Shakesp.

As I am not hoping to subdue,
I only to the right aspirt;
1. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they resemble the beauties of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which resembles those beauties of antiquity. Dryden.

2. Modicum proper for relieving consangs.

BECOMING, v. n. [from be and chance.] To befall; to happen to; a word proper, but now in little use.

My son, God knows what has bechanced them.

Shakespeare.

3. To become of; to be the be of; to be the end of; to be the subsequent or final condition of. It is observable, that this word is never, or very seldom, used but with what, either indefinite or interrogative.

What is then become of so much a multitude, as would have overspread a great part of the extremity? Bache.

4. A beautiful person.

Remember that Pellecan conversours,
A youth, how all the beauties of the east
He slightly view'd, and slightly overlook'd, Milt. Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee?

BeauTY-SPOT. n. s. [from beauty and spot.] A spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some beauty; a foil; a patch.

The fineness of snow makes them the beautyspot of the animal creation. Gay.

BECAUFE. n. s. [becciago, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker. Pindar.

The robin-redbreast, till of late, had rest,
And children sacred held a martin's nest;
Till becafe sold so devilish dear.

To one that was, or would have been, a peer. Pope.

To BECALM. v. a. [from calm.] 1. To still the elements.

The moon shone clear on the becalmed flood. Dryden.

2. To keep a ship from motion.

A man becalmed at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day may look on the sun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. Locke.

3. To quiet the mind.

Soft whispering airs, and the lark's matin song,
Then you to roaming, and become the mind.

People's'd with irksome thoughts. Philips.

Banish his sorrows, and become his soul
With easy dreams. Addison.

Perhaps prosperity becalmed his breast;
Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east. Pope.

4. To becalm and to calum differ in this, that to calm is to stop motion, and to becalm is to withhold from motion.

BECOME. The preretice of become; which see.

BECAUSE, conjunct. [from by and cause.]

1. For this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that. It makes the first part of an illative proposition, either expressly or by implication, and is answered by therefore; as, I fled because I was afraid; which is the same with, because I was afraid, therefore I fled.

How great sorrow the sins of any person areChrist died for them, because he died for all; he died for those sins, because he died for all sins; only he must return.

Hamlet.

2. To become of; to be the be of; to be the end of; to be the subsequent or final condition of. It is observable, that this word is never, or very seldom, used but with what, either indefinite or interrogative.

What is then become of so much a multitude, as would have overspread a great part of the extremity? Bache.

3. In the following passage, the phrase, where is he become, is used for, what has become of him?

I cannot wait, until he be resolved.

Where our right valiant father is become, Shaksp.

To BECOME. v. a. [from be or by, and epenm Sax. to please.]

1. Applied to persons, to appear in a manner suitable to something.

If I becalmed not a curt as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up. Shaksp.

Why would I be a queen? because my face would wear the title with a better grace; if I become it not, yet it would be Part of your duty then to flatter me. Dryden.

2. Applied to things, to be suitable to the person; to befit; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumstances, in such a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.

She the fairest of all the becalmed reverence, and bow'd low, that her right well became, and added grace unto her excellence. Dryden.

Shall I have some flowers o' th' spring that might become your time of day; and your's and your's, that wear upon your virgin branches yet. Shakespeare.

Yet be said, good brothers; for to speak truth, it very well becomes you. Shaksp.

Your dishonour Mangles true judgment and terrifies the state. Of that integrity which should become it. Shaksp.

Wicherly was of my opinion, or rather I of his; for it becomes me so to speak of so excellent a poet. Dryden.

He utterly rejected their fables concerning the gods, as not becoming good men, much less those which were worshipped for gods. Stillingfleet.

BECOMING. particip. adj. [from become.]

That which pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is sometimes used with the particle of; but generally without any government of the following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white. To make up my delight.

No odd becoming graces.

Black eyes, or little know not what in face. Shakespeare.

Their discourses are such as belong to their rank, their calling, and their breeding; such as become of them, and of them only. Dryden.
BED
Yet some becoming boldness I may use;  
I'll keep his house, and I wash, wring, brew,  
bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds,  
done as good as the best.  
Dryd.

Becoming. n. s. [from become.] Ornament.  
A word not now in use.  
Sir, forgive me,  
For my becoming kill me when they not  
Eye well to you.  
Shaksp.

Becomingly. adv. [from becoming.]  
After a becoming or proper manner.

Becomingness. n. s. [from becoming.]  
See To Become.  
Decency; elegant concomitancy; propriety;  
Not the majesty of the divine government  
greater in its extent, than the becomingness heretofore  
in its manner and form.  
Grew.

BED. n. s. [bed, Sax.]  
1. Something made to sleep on.  
Lying not erect, but bowly, which is in the  
making of the bed; or with the legs gathered up,  
which is in the posture of the body, is the more  
wholesome.  
Bacon.  
Bigour now is gone to bed,  
And Advice with scrupulous head.  
Millon.  
Those houses then were caves, or honeycomb  
shells, with twining order fow'd, and made their beds.  
Dryd.

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place  
to sleep in.  
On my knees I beg,  
That you vomitice me rainet, bed, and food.  
Shaksp.

George, the eldest son of this second bed, was,  
after the death of his father, by the singular care  
and affection of his mother, well brought up.  
Clarendon.

4. Bank of earth raised in a garden.  
Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take  
them out of beds, when they are newly come up,  
and remove them into pots, with better earth.  
Bacon.

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow.  
So high as he'vet the tumid hills, so low  
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,  
Capacious bed of water.  
The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is  
supposed to be the bed of the Tiber. We may be  
sure, when the Romans lay up the apprehensions  
of seeing their city sacked by a barbarous enemy,  
that they would take care to bestow such  
riches in their riches that way, as could best  
serve for the war.  
Add.  
6. The place where any thing is  
generated, or reposed.  
See barren Allbus's infected tide  
O'or the warm bed of soothing sulphur glide.  
Add.  
7. A layer; a stratton; a body spread  
over another.  
I see no reason, but the surface of the land  
should be as regular as that of the water, in the  
first production of it: and the strata, or beds  
in which, lie as even.  
Burcat.

8. To bring to Bed. To deliver of a child.  
It is often used with the particle of: as,  
she was brought to bed of a daughter.  
Ten months after Florins am a-bed,  
And was brought in a haldant manner to bed.  
Prior.

9. To make the Bed. To put the bed in  
order after it has been used.  
His house, and I wash, wring, brew,  
bake, scour, dress meat, and make the beds, and  
do all myself.  
Shaksp.

Bed of a mortar, [with gunners.] A solid  
piece of oak, hollowed in the middle, to  
receive the breech and half the trunnions.  
Dict.
BED

1. A madhouse; a place appointed for the care of lunatics.

2. A madman; a lunatic, and inhabitant of Bedlam.

Let’s follow the old earl, and get the bedlam
To lead him where he would; his rogish madness
Allows itself to anything.

Shakespeare

BEDLAM. adj. [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouse; fit for a madhouse.

The country gives me proof and precedent
Of bedlam beggars, who with roaring voices
Strike in their numb’d and mortify’d bare arms.

Fins, wooden pricks.

Bedlamite. n. s. [from bedlam.] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman.

If wild ambition in thy bosom reigns,
Alas! thou boast’st of thy sober sense in vain;

In these poor bedlamites, themselves,
Thyself less innocently mad than they.

Fitzgerald

Bedmaker. n. s. [from bed and make.] A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my bedmate, upon which I was ratted for ever.

Shakespeare

Bedmate. n. s. [from bed and mate.] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the same bed.

Had I so desired occasion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, sought but heavily business
Should rob my bedmate of my company.

Shakespeare

Bedmoulding. n. s. [from bed and mould.] A term used by workmen, to signify those members in the cornice, which are placed below the corona.

Building Dictionary

Bedpost. n. s. [from bed and post.] The post, or corner of the bed, which supports the corner posts.

The next day prepared, and placed her
In a clear light, her head leaning to a kistop,
Another standing behind, holding it steady.

Walmes’s Surgery

Bedpresser. n. s. [from bed and press.] A heavy lazy fellow.

This saucy coward, this bedpresser, this horse-breaker, this large hill of flesh.

Shakespeare

To Bedraggle. v. a. [from bed and draggle.] To soil the clothes, by suffering them, in walking to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Haunt, no more be seen
Bedrappled in my walks so green.

Swift

To Bedrench. v. a. [from be and drench.] To drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture.

Far out of the mind of Bolingbroke
It is, such crimson temper should bedrench.

The fresh green lap of fair king Richard’s land.

Shakespeare

BEDRID. adj. [from bed and ride.] Confin’d to the bed by age or sickness.

Norway, uncle of young Fontimbras,
Who, impatient and bedrid, scarcely hears
Of this his nephew’s purpose.

Shakespeare

Lies he not bedrid? and, again, does nothing.

But what he did, being childless?

Shakespeare

Or ants dart in the emperor’s low snake invade;

The crawling galaxies, sea-gulls, funny chips,

Might have our planasses, our bedrid ships.

Dryden

Hung old men, who were bedrid, because they
Would not discover where their money was.

Clarendon

To inform persons, when they come to be so weak
As to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years.

Some have lain bedrid twenty years.

Ragy

BÉDRIÈTE. n. s. [from bed and rite.] The privilege of the marriage bed.

Whose vows are, that to bedride shall be paid
Till Hymen’s torch be lighted.

Shakespeare

To BEDROP. v. a. [from be and drop.] To besprinkle; to mark with spots or drops; to speckle.

Not so thick sown thereon the soil
Bedrid with blood of Gorgon.

Milton

Our plenteous streams a various race supply

The silver eel, in shining volumes roll’d;

The yellow carp, in scales bedrid with gold, Pope.

BEDSTAFF. n. s. [bed and staff.] A wooden pin stuck anciently on the sides of the bedstead, to hold the clothes from slipping on either side.

Hostess, accommodate us with a bedstaff.

Ben Jonson’s Every Man in His Humour

BEDSTEAD. n. s. [from bed and steed.] The frame on which the bed is placed.

Chinnies with scorn rejecting smoke

Stools, tables, chairs, and bedsteads broke.

Swift

BEDSTRAW. n. s. [from bed and straw.] The straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

Flea breed principally of straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture; or the chamber bedstraw kept close, and not aired.

Barrow

BEDW characters. n. s. [from bed and swear.] One that is false to the bed; one that rages or swerves from one bed to another.

She’s a bedswerer, even as bad as those
That vulgar gives the boldest titles to.

Shakespeare

BEDTIME. n. s. [from bed and time.] The hour of rest, sleeping time.

What oaks, what dances shall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-supper and bedtime.

Shakespeare

Evening repeats, till bedtime, their thoughts will be best taken up in the easy grounds of relaxation.

Milton

The scouring drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his bedtime, takes no rest that night.

Dryden

To BEDUNG. v. a. [from be and dung.] To cover or manure with dung.

To BEDUST. v. a. [from be and dust.] To sprinkle with dust.

To BEDWARD. adv. [from bed and ward.] Toward bed.

As merry as when our martial day was done,
And tapers burnt to bedward.

Shakespeare

To BEDWARE. v. a. [from be and ward.] To make little; to hinder in growth; to stunt.

Thir shriving, not close weasting, that lasteth thus
In mind and body both desirable.

Shakespeare

BEDWORK. n. s. [from bed and work.] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike,
When fatness call them on, and know, by measure
Of their own part, the enemy’s weight.

Why this hath not a finger’s dignity.

They call this bedwork, unprofitable war.

Shakespeare

BEE. n. s. [beo, Saxon.] 1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its industry and art.

To work the honey bees.

Creatures, creatures, by a dusty dance,

The art of order to a peopled kingdom.

Shakespeare

From the Moorish camp

There has been heard a distant humming noise,

Like bee disturbed and arming in their hives.

Dryden

A company of poor insects, wherein some are bees, delighted with their own honey, and others beetles, delighted with other viands.

Locock

2. An industrious and careful person.

This significance is only used in familiar language.

BEE-EATER. n. s. [from bee and eat.] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. n. s. [from bee and flower.] A species of fool-stones.

Miller

BEE-GARDEN. n. s. [from bee and garden.] A place to set hives of bees in.

A convenient and necessary place ought to be made choice of for your apiary or bee-garden.

Mortimer

BEE-HIVE. n. s. [from bee and hive.] The case, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. n. s. [from bee and master.] One that keeps bees.

They that are bee-masters, and have not care enough of them, must not expect to reap any considerable advantage by them.

Mortimer

BEECH. n. s. [bece or boe, Sax. = fagus.] There is but one species of this tree at present known, except two varieties with striped leaves.

It will grow to a considerable stature, though the soil be stony and barren; as also, upon the declivities of mountains.

The shade of this tree is very injurious to plants, but is believed to be very salubrious to human bodies.

The timber is of great use to turners and joiners.

The mast is very good to fatten swine and deer.

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood.

Dryden

Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes.

Which clear and vigorous, warbles from the beech.

Thomson

BEECHEN. adj. [bucene, Sax.] Consisting of the wood of the bee-ch; belonging to the bee-ch.

With difference he’ll serve us when we dine,

And in plain beechen vessels fill our wine.

Dryden

BEEF. n. s. [beef, French.] 1. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food.

What say you to a piece of beef and mustard?

As flesh of sucking-bees, or goats.

Almond skew twelve sheep, eight white-tou’d’d swine.

Two crook-haunch’d beeches.

There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we spent there; and yet they laid of me fifty beeches among them.

Sir Walter. Rat.

On hides of beeches, before the palace gate.

Sad spills of luxury! the suitors sate.

Pope

BEEF. adj. [from the substantive.] Consisting of the flesh of black cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept a treat of a beef steak and a pot of ale from the butcher.

Swift

BEEF-EATER. n. s. [from beef and eat, because the commons is beef when on waiting.] Mr. Stevens derives it thus:

Bee-farter may come from beaufetier, one who attends at the sideboard, which was anciently placed in a beaufet.

The business of the beef-eaters was, and perhaps is still to attend the king at meals.

A yeoman of the guard.

BEEF-TENDER. adj. [from beef and tender.] Dull; stupid; heavy-headed.

BEEF-Witted lord.

Shakespeare

BÉMOL. n. s. This word I have found

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only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unless it be a corruption of hypomadale, from by and модalus, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be interventen in the rise of eight, in togo, two beets, or half notes; so as, if you divide the tetem equally, the eight is but seven whoe and equal notes. Papo.

BEEN. [been, Saxon.] The participle prative of To Be.

Enough that such till the space between.

Provd by the ends of being to have been. Pope.

BEER. u. s. [bir, Welsh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. It is distinguished from ale, either by being older or smaller.

This is not a good double beer, neighbourly drink. Shakesp.

Try clarifying with almonds in new beer. Hasty.

Flow, Webst. thief, like time's inspier, beer; Tit.

The side, not ripe; the thin, yet never clear; So sweetly mavellous and nobly full; Headly, not strong; and foaming, thou't not full. Pope.

BEESTINGS. See BEESTERS.

BEESTERS. u. s. [biesta, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The species are, 1. The common white bee. 2. The common green bee. 3. The common red bee. 4. The trump-tooted red bee. 5. The green bee. 6. The yellow bee. 7. The blue or Chard bee. Miller.

BEETLE. u. s. [byzmel, Saxon.]

1. An insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as sharp, and he beetle. Shakesp.

The poor beetles that we tramp upon.

In corpore sole manes a pangs a great, As when a giant dies. Shakesp.

Others come sharp of sight, and too provident for that which concern'd their own interest; but as blind as beets in foreseeing this great and common danger.

A groat there was with hony moss overgrown. The clapping rides up the rains cureen.

And there the bat and drowzy beetle shall. Dryden.

The butterflies and beetles are such numerous tribes, that, I believe, in our own native country, alone, the species of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more.

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven, and pavements rammed.

If I do, fillip me with a three mule beetle. Shak.

What is an image? If weeds and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of some well grown tree; yet, after all the skill of artificers to set forth a such a divine blackness, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes.

Selling feet.

To BEETLE. v. n. [from the nom.] To jut out; to hang over. What if it tempt you to shed the blood my lord, or to the dreadful summit of the cliff, that beets dance backward into the sea? Shakesp.

Or where the hawk.

High in the beetle-cleft his airy build? Thomson.

BEETLE-BROODED. adj. [from beetle and brood.] Having prominent brows. Enquire for the beetle-brow'd critic, &c. Swift.

BEETLE-EYED. adj. [from beetle and head.] Loggerheaded; wooden-headed; having a head stupid, like the head of a wooden horse.

A warhorse, beetle-eyed, flap-end'd kneave. Shakesp.

BEETLE-STOCK. u. s. [from beetle and stock.] The handle of a beetle.
Farther onward in place.
Thou’st so far before,
The sweetest wing of recompence is slow
To overtake thee.

BEFOREHAND. adv. [from before and hand.]
1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccupation; sometimes with the particle with.
Quoth Hudibras, I am beforehand
To that already, with your command. Hudibras.
Your soul has been beforehand with your body
And drunk so deep a draught of prospect, that,
She shuffles o’er the cup. Dryd.
I have not had any new reflections; the last
Required has been beforehand with me, in its proper mov. Addison.

2. Previously; by way of preparation, or preliminary.
His profession is to deliver precepts necessary
to eloquent speech; yet so, that they which receive
them, may be taught beforehand the skill of speaking.
When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir
Roger used to bargain beforehand, to cut off a
quarter of a year in any part of the bill. Aubuch.

3. Antecedently; aforetime.
It would be resisted by such as I had beforehand,
resisted the general proofs of the gospel. Atterb.

4. In a state of accumulation, or so as that
more has been received than expended.
Strange’s debt is at this time rich, and must
Therefore; for it hath laid up revenue these
thirty-seven years. Bacon.

5. At first; before any thing is done.
What is a beggar, contending with insuperable
difficulties, but the rolling of Stephey’s stone up
the hill, which is soon beforehand to return upon
him again. L’Estrange.

BEFORETIME. adv. [from before and time.] Formly; of old time.
Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire
of God, thus he spake. 1 Samuel.

To BEFORETUNE. v. n. [from be and fortune.]
To happen to; to betide.
I give consent to go along with you;
Seeking a little what betid thee, me.
As much I wish all good beforetime you. Shaks.
To BEFORTUNE. v. a. [from be and found.] To make foul; to soil; to dirt.

To BEFRIEND. v. a. [from be and friend.] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to shew friendship to; to benefit.
If it will please Caesar
To be so good to Caesar, as to love me,
I shall beseech he to befriend himself. Shaks.
Now, if your plots be ripe, you are befriended.
With opportunity. Denham.
See them embark’d,
And tell me if the winds and seas befriended them. Addison.

Be thou the first true merit to befriend;
His praise is last, who stays till all commend. Pope.
Brother-serveants must befriend one another. Swift.

To BEFERINGE. v. a. [from be and fringe.] To decorate, as with fringes.
When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Clothe the spine, line trunks, or, that in a row,
Befring the neck of Beethoven and Schol. Pope.

To BEG. v. n. [beggeren, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by asking relief of others.
I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed. Luke.

To BEG. v. a.
1. To ask; to seek by petition.
He went to Pilate and begged the body.
Matthew.
See how they beg an alms of flattery. Young.

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.
We have not begged any principles or suppositions; for the proof of this, but taken that common
principle, which both Moses and all antiquity,
assert. Barne.

To BEGGET. v. a. begot, or begat; I have begotten, or begat. [beggotan, Sax. to obtain. See To Get.]
1. To generate; to procreate; to become
the father of, as children.

2. To produce, as effects.
If I have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget you happiness, be happy then; Poet.
Shaks.
My whole intention was to beget, in the minds
of men, magnificent sentiments of God and his
Charms. Dryd.

3. To produce, as accidents.
Is it a time for story, when each minute
Beget a thousand dangers? Denham.

4. It is sometimes used with on, or upon, before the mother.

BEGGER. n. s. [from begg.]
He that procreates, or begetts; the father.

For what their prowess gain’d, the law declares
Is to themselves alone, and to their heirs:
No share of that goes back to the begetter,
But if the sun fights well, and plunders better
Dryd.
Men continue the race of mankind, commonly
without the intention, and often against the
consent and will, of the begetter. Locke.

BEGGER. n. s. [from beg.] It is more properly written beggar; but the common
orthography is retained, because the derivative all preserve the a.

1. One who lives upon alms; one who
has nothing but what is given him.
He raneth up the poor out of the dust,
And lifeth up the beggar from the dunghill, to set him
among princes. Samuel.
We see the whole equipment of a beggar so drawn
by Homer, as even to retain a nobleness and dignity.
Dryd.

2. One who supplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which beggar is a harsh
and contemptuous term.
What subjects will precarious kings regard?
A beggar speaks too softly to be heard. Dryd.

3. One who assumes what he does not possess.
These shamefull beggars of principles, who give
this precarios account of the original of things,
assume to themselves to be men of reason. Tilt.

To BEGGER. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.
Whose heavy hand hath bow’d you to the grave,
And beggar’d your posterity. Dryd.

2. To deprive.

NECESSITY, of matter beggar’d, Will nothing stick our persons to ascribe
in ear and ear. Shaks.

2. To exhaust.
For her person, It beggar’d all description; she did lie
in her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tissue,
Of pining Venus. Shaks.

BELLARINES. n. s. [from beggarly.] The state of being beggarly; meanness, poverty.

BELLARLY. adj. [from beggar.] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: used both of persons and things.

I ever will, though he do shake me off.
To beggarly divorce, love him deadly. Shaks.
A beggarly account of empty boxes. Shaks.
Who, that beheld such a bankrupt beggarly fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament house,
with a thread-bare, torn cloak, and greyish hat,
could have suspected that he should, by the murder of one king and the banishment of another,
ascend the throne? Smol.

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and beggarly. Swift.
Crownords, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty-four pounds out of a beggarly fellowship. Swift.

BELLARLY. adv. [from beggar.]
Meneoly; despicably; indigently.

They cast their God himself, and thought it unknowable that it was his delight to dwell beggarly. And that he
taketh no pleasure to be worshipped, saving only in poor cottages.

BEGAR. n. s. [from beggar.] Indigence; poverty in the utmost degree.
On he brought me into so bare a house, that it was
the picture of miserable happiness and rich
Simpson.

While I am a beggar, I will rail,
And say there is no sin but to be rich.
And being rich, my virtue then shall be,
To say there is no vice but beggary. Shaks.
We must become not only poor for the present,
but reduced, by further mortgages, to a state of
beggarly; to beggary of endless years to come. Swift.

To BEGINN. v. n. I began, or begin; I have begun. [beggman, Sax. from br., or by to, and zanann, zan, or zan, to go.]
1. To enter upon something new; applied
to persons. Begin every day to repent; not that thou
shouldst at all defer it; but all that is past ought
to seem little to thee, seeing it is so in itself. Begin
Taylor.

2. To commence any action or state; to do
the first act, or first part of an act; to make the first
step from not doing to doing.

They began at the ancient men which were before
the house. Exch.

By peace we will begin.
I’ll sing of heroes and of kings.
Begin my muse! Cowley.

Of these no more you hear him speak;
He now begins upon the Greek;
These, ranging and show’d, shall in their turns
Remain obscure as in their urns. Prior.

Beginning from the rural gods his hand
Was haul’d to the powers of high command. Dryd.
Rapt into future times, the bard began,
A virgin shall conceive. Pope.

3. To enter upon existence; as, the world
began; the practice began.
I am as free as Nature first made man.
The base laws of servitude began.
When wild in woods the noble savage ran. Dryd.

4. To have its original.
BEGIN.  n. s. [from begin.]  
1. The first original or cause.  
Wherever we place the beginning of motion, whether in the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a consent of all its parts.  Swifft.

2. The entrance into act, or being.  
In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.  Genes.  
3. The state in which any thing first is.  
Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth shew: We may our end by our beginning know.  Denham.

4. The rudiments, or first grounds or materials.  
By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art, makes mighty things from small beginnings grow.  Dryl.  

5. The first part of any thing.  
The causes and designs of an action, are the beginnings of these causes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of these designs, are the middle; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties, are the end.  Erasome.

BEGINN. The participle passive of begin.  
But thou, bright morning star, thou rising sun, Which in these latter times hast brought to light.  These mystic seeds, that since the world began  
Lay hid in darkness may now bring forth, Sir J. Don.

BEHAF. n. s. [This word Skinner derives from half, and interprets it, for my half; as, for my part. It seems to be rather corrupted from behof, profit; the pronunciation degenerating easily to behof; which, in imitation of other words so sounded, was written, by those who knew not the etymology, behal.]  
1. Favour; cause favoured: we say in behalf, but for the sake.

He was in confidence with those who designed the destruction of Stratford; against whom he had contracted some prejudice, in the behalf of his nation.  Chartreson.  

Wore but my heart as naked to the view,  
Marches would see it blest in his behalf.  Aduison.

2. Vindication; support.  
He might, in his presence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the behalf of his mistress's beauty.  Sidney.

Lest the fiend,  
Or in behalf of man, or to invade  
Vain possession, and some new trouble raise.  Milton.  

Others believe that, by the two Fortunes, were meant prosperity or affection; and produce, in their behalf, an ancient monument.  Addis.  On Italy.  

To BEHAVE. v. a. [from be and have.]  
1. To carry; to conduct: used almost always with the reciprocal pronoun.  
We behaved not ourselves disorderly among you.  Thees.

Manifest signs came from heaven unto those that behaved themselves manfully.  2 Macabees.

To their wills wedded, to their errors slaves,  
No man like them, they think, himself behaves.  Dryden.

We so live, and so act, as if we were secure of the final issue and event of things, however we may behave ourselves.  Aitken.

2. It seems formerly to have had the sense of, to govern; to subdue; to discipline; but this is not now used.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind behaves with cares, cannot so easily miss.  Fairy Q.

With such sober and unmetted passion  
He did behove his anger ere 'twas spent,  
As if he had been amazed.  Shaksper.

To BEHOLD. v. n.  
To act; to conduct one's self. It is taken either in a good or a bad sense; as, he behaved well or ill.

BEHAVIOUR. n. s. [From behave.]  
1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners; carriage, with respect to propriety.  
Mopsos, curious in any thing but her own good behaviour, followed Zelma.  Sidney.

He marked, in Doro's dancing, good grace and handsom behaviour.  Sidney.

2. External appearance with respect to grace.  
He marked, in Doro's dancing, good grace and handsome behaviour.  Sidney.

3. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions.  
Well-witnessing the most subservient behaviour that a thrall'd heart could express.  Sidney.  

When we make profession of our faith, we stand: when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in the one, in two other the behaviour of humility.  Hotter.
behold or beholden. [beholden, Saxon.] To view; to see; to look upon: to behold is to see, in an emphatic or intensive sense.

Son of many, behold thine eyes, and hear with thine ears.

Exhibit. The heavens and the things thereof are known to be beholden to God.

Wordsworth.

Behold his own benignant skies. Drake.

At the former take again behold: With thund'ring terrors, and sternest holocausts. Dryden.

The Saviour comes, by ancient herbs behold. Behold, ye dead; and all ye blind behold. Pepys.

BEHEARD [beheld, beheld, beheld. [beheld, beheld, beheld. See; lo:] a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted. Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. Gen. 28:16.

When out of hope behold her! not far off, Such as I saw her in my dream, adored. With what all earthly heaven could bestow. To make her amiable. Milton.

BEHELD. participle. adj. [behelden, Dutch:] that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written beholding. Obliged; bound in gratitude: with the particle to.

Him which such as ye are fain to be behelden to your wives for. Shakespeare.

Little are we beholden to your love, And look out for at your helping hands. Shaks.

I found you next, in respect of bond both of near alliance, and particularly of communication in study, wherein I must acknowledge myself beholding to you. Nash.

I think myself mightily beholden to you for the repayment you then gave us. Addison.

We, who see men under the guise of justice, cannot conceive what savage Brutuses they would be without it; and how much beholden we are to that wise counsel. Tickell.

BEHOLDER, n. s. [from beheld.] Spectator. he that looks upon any thing. Was this the face, That, like the sun, did make beholders wink? Shak.}

Believers rule, and shew to discern. Half what in thee is fair, one man except, Who sees thee? Thrice would I give no less delight To the wise Maker's thron beholden's sight. Denham.

The justing chiefs in rude encounters join, Each fair beholder trembling for his knight's. Granville.

The charitable foundations, in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity, and raise excess, rather than compassion, in the breasts of beholders. Attaile.

BEHOLDING. adj. [corrupted from beholden.] Obliged. See Beholden.

BEHOLDING. n. s. Obligation. Love to virtue, and not to any particular beholdings, hath expressed this my testimony. Carew.

BEHOLDINGNESS, n. s. [from beholding, mistaken for beholden.] The state of being beholden.

The king invited us to his court, so as I must acknowledge beholding of his sight. Southey.

In this my debt I seemed but to confess In that I show'd beholdingness. Donne.

BEHOV'E, n. s. [from behove.] That which behoves; that which is advantageous profit; advantage. Her gift may offer any thing of these laws, for her own behove, and for the good of the people. Spenser.

No mean recompence it brings To your behove; if I that region lost. All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce To her original darkness, and her sway. Milton. Worn then some star, which from the ruin'd roof.
Of shak'd Olympus by mischance did fall;
Whose beauty, his divinity, his life,
Tak'ed up, and in fit place did reside.

Because it was for the benefit of the animal, that
To any sudden death, or to be taken in us;
There were no stops or stops made for the ears.

It would be of no benefit, for the settling of
government, unless there were a way taught, how
To know the person to whom belonged this power

To behoove

To be fit; to be meet;
either with respect to duty, necessity, or convenience.
It is used only

B.e.h.O.V.E.l. adj. [from behove].

Useful; profitable; advantageous. This
word is somewhat antiquated.

It is very behoveful in this country of Tendac,
where the hills are full of grass, than
the same should be eaten.

A. a. or, a duty. [be used with due care]

Laws are many times full of imperfections;
and this is surpassed behoveful unto men,
proven oftentimes most pernicious.

By this, we have call'd such necessities
A. are behoveful for our state to-morrow. Shak.

It may be most behoveful for princes, in matters
of grace, to transact the same publicly; for
it is as requisite, in matters of judgment, punish-
ment, and census, that the same be transacted
privately.

B.e.h.O.V.E.lY. adv. [from behoveful].

Profitably; usefully;
Tell us of more weighty disques than these,
and that may more behovefully impress the
reformation.

B.e.H.O.T. [p. r. e. as it seems, of beh-
height, to promise.] To

Whose sharp intendit sting so rude him smote,
That to the earth he drive as stricken dead,
Ne living wight would have him life belov' Fair.Q.

B.e.i.n.g. p. t. r. [from be].

Thee also have their hope in another life,
look upon themselves as behov' on their passage
through this.

A.ter.

B.e.i.n.g. n. s. [from be].

1. Existence; opposed to nonentity.
2. Of him all things have both received their first

and their continuance to be that which they
are.

Yet is not God the author of her ill,
The author of her being, and being there. Hooker.

There is none but he,
Whose being I do fear; and under him
By grant of grace, Shakes. Macb.

Thee, Father, first they sung, omnipotent,
Immortal, immortall, infinite,
Eternal immovable, Author of all being,
Fountain of light!

Milton's Par. Lost.

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being;
raising us from nothing to become an excellent creation.
Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

Consider every thing as not yet in being,
then examine, if it must needs have been at all, or
what other ways it might have been. Bentley.

2. A particular state or condition.
Those happy spirits which, ordained by fate,
For their behove, live in bodies wait. Dryd. 

Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate;
From brutes what men, from men what spirits
Who or what could suffer here below? Pop.

As now your own, our beings were of old,
And once inclin'd in woman's beauteous mould.

3. The person existing.
A fair, yet false! ale being born'd to cleat
Dreadful and unclean; yet how true? Dryd.

It is folly to seek the approbation of any being,
besides the supreme; because no other being can
make a right judgment of us, and because we can
procure no considerable advantage from the appro-
bation of any other being. Addison. Spect.

B.E.I.N.G. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of eruction.
2. A cant term for malt liquor.

A sudden reformation would follow, among
all sorts of people; porter would no longer be drunk
with belch.

B.e.I.L.a.M. n. s. [be ile'. dane', which, in old
French, signified probably an old woman,
as belle, age, old age.]

1. An old woman: generally a term of
contempt, marking the last degree of age,
with all its faults and miseries.

The very silly wight was not in the moon;
I weep for wees, the testify belsmaw sware. Dryd.

B.e.I.L.A.G.E.U.R. n. s. [from belagueur.] One
that besieges a place.

B.e.I.E., n. s. [a term in navigation.]

To place in a direction unsuitable to the wind.

B.e.I.I.M. n. s. [from bell and flower.,
because of the shape of flower; in Latin
campanula.] A plant.

There is a vast number of the species of this
plant. 1. The tall bell-flower of bell-flower;
2. The blue peacock-trumpet bell-flower;
3. The white peacock-trumpet bell-flower;
4. Garden bell-flower, with long leaves and flowers; commonly called Canterbury;
5. Canary bell-flower, with scarlet leaves and a tuberous root;
7. Venus looking glass bell-flower.

B.e.I.F.O.U.N.D. n. s. [from bell and
found.] He whose trade it is to found
or cast bells.

Those that make recorders know this, and like-
wise bellfounders in fitting the tune of their bells.

B.e.I.F.R.Y. n. s. [belfray, in French, is a
tower; which was perhaps the true
word, till those, who knew not its original,
corrupted, it to belfry, because bells
were in it.] The place where the bells
are hung.
BEL

Fetch the eastern bucket that hangs in the belfry; that is curiously painted before, and will make a figure. Gay.

BELGARD. n. s. [belle egard, Fr.]. A soft glance; a kind of regard; an old word, now wholly disused.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Unrimed the shadow round her head,
Working belgards, and amorous dreams. Fairly Q.

To BELIEVE. v. a. [believe, Sax.] To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.

1. To credit upon the authority of another.

BELIEVABLE. adj. [from believe]. Credible; that which may be credited or believed.

To BELIEVE. v. n. [gely pam, Sax.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.

BELIEVER. n. s. [from believe.]

1. He that believes, or gives credit.

BELIEVINGLY, adv. [from To believe.]

After a believing manner.

BELIEVED. adj. [from believe] alias, as by likelihood.

1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

BELLE. n. s. [beau, belle, Fr.] A young lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord to assault a gentle belle?

O say, what stranger cause, yet unexplored,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? Pope.
BELLES LETTRES. n.s. [Fr.] Po- 

lite literature. It has no singular.

The exactness of the other, is to admit of some- 
things like discourse, especially in what regards 
the belles-lettres.

BELLE. n.s. [from bellus beautiful, 

and bonus good, Lat. belle & bonus, Fr.] 
A woman excelling both in beauty and 
goodness. A word now out of use.

Pan may be proud that ever he begot 
Such a belle-

And Socrates rejects that ever was her lot 
To bear such a one.

Spenser.

BELLGERANT, adj. [belliger, Lat.] 

Belligerent, adj. Waging war. Dict.

BELLING. n.s. A hunting term, spoke of 
a roe, when she makes a noise in 
Cutting time.

Belli'potent. adj. [belleopotens, Lat.] 

Pussian; mighty in war. Dict.

To BELLLOW. v.n. [Bellan, Sax.] 

1. To make a noise as a bull.

Jupiter became a bull and belled; the green 
Neptune a horse, and belled. 
Shakesp.

What bull daires bello, or what sheep daires 
bleat
Within the lion's den
As the husband of a she must be 
Thy mate, and bellowing song thy prayer. Dryd.

2. To make any violent outcry.

He fastened on my neck, and bellow'd out.
As he bellow'd, he wrote. Shakesp.

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this 

sense it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a bound's deep threat; 
Would bellow out a laugh in a horse note. 
Dryden

This gentleman is accustomed to roar and bel- 
loa so terribly loud, that he frightens us. 
Tatter.

4. To roar as a sea in a storm, or as the 

wind; to make any continued noise, that 
may cause terror.

Till, at the last, he heard a dread sound, 
Which thr'd the heart bellow'd did redound.
Spencer.

The rising rivers float the nearer ground; 

And rocks the bellowing voice of boiling seas re- 
bound.
Dryden.

BELLOWS. n.s. [blyh, Sax. perhaps it is 
corrupted from bellis, the wind being 
contained in the hollow, or belly. It 
has no singular; for we usually say a 
pair of bellows; but Dryden has used 
belloes as a singular.

1. The instrument used to blow the fire.

Since sights, into my inward furnace turn'd, 

For bellows serve to kindle more the fire. 
Sidney.

One, with great bellows; gather'd filling air, 

And with forc'd wind the fuel did enlume. 
Fairy Quene.

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke, 

While the lung'd bellows hisses fire proveck, Dryd.

Drum; and the opern arteria is as the nose of bellows, 

to collect and convey the breath. 
Hold.

2. In the following passage it is singular.

Then neither as a bellows, swell'd at thy face, 

As if thou went to blow the burning mass 
Of melting ore. 

Milton.

BELLINE. adj. [bellinus, Lat.] 

Beastly; belonging to beasts; savage; brutal.

Unliving creatures were not to be judged, men 
would have no advantage over beasts. At this 
rate, the animal and beline life would be the 
beast.

Afterburgh.

BELLY. n.s. [talge, Dutch; bol, bola, 

Welch.] 

1. That part of the human body which 

reaches from the breast to the thighs, 

holding the bowels.

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Welch.] 

1. That part of the human body which 

reaches from the breast to the thighs, 

holding the bowels.
BEN

1. A seat, distinguished from a stool by its greater length.

2. A seat of justice; the seat where judges sit.

BÉL

1. In the lower place; in the place nearest the centre.

2. On earth; in opposition to heaven.

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead: opposed to heaven and earth.

BELWAGGER, n. s. A cant word for a whoremaster.

BELT, n. s. [belt, Sax. beltus, Lat.] A girdle; a cinch in which a sword, or some weapon, is commonly hung.

BÉL

1. Under in place: not so high.

2. Inferior in dignity.

3. Inferior in excellence.

BELoW, prep. [from be and low.]

1. For the tickle.

2. To L'Estrange.

3. To Shakesp.

4. To south.

5. To Shakesp.

6. To south.

7. To south.

8. To south.

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2. To L'Estrange.

3. To Shakesp.
To Bend p. n.
1. To be incurvated.
2. To lean or jut over.
There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the conflated deeps;  
Shaksp.
3. To resolve; to determine: in this sense the participle is commonly used.
Not so, for once, indulg’d they sweep the main,  
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;  
But, bent on mischief, bear the waves before them;  
Dryden.
While good, and anxious for his friend,  
He’s still severely bent against himself;  
Shaksp.
5. To be submissive: to bow.
The sons of them that afflicted thee shall come  
Bending unto thee.  
Isaiah.

Bend. n. s. [from To bend.]
1. Flexure; incurvation.
If true, this god did shake;  
His coward legs did from their colour fly;  
And that same eye, whose bend down the world,  
Did look his last.  
Shaksp.
2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or sides of a ship.  
Skinner.
3. [With heralds.] One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth
when uncrowned; but, when charged, a third part of the escutcheon.  
It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the sinister base point.  
Harris.

Bendable. adj. [from bend.] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

Bend n. s. [From To bend.]
1. The person who bends.
2. The instrument with which any thing is bent.
These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were lanced only by a man’s immediate strength, without the help of any bearers, or rach, that are used to others.  
Whiting’s Mathematical Magicks.

Bendwith. n. s. An herb.  
Diet.

Beneaped. adj. [from weep.] A ship is said to be beneaped, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock.  
Diet.

Beneath. prep. [benes, Sax. beneden, Dutch.]
1. Under; lower in place; opposed to above.
Their weakly feces, as the rites required;
He laid beneath him, and to rest reclined.  
Dryden.
Ages come to e’en MountOrdmond’s picture know;  
And purls for thee beneath his laurels grow.  
Prior.
2. Under; out of sight or overwhelmed
by some power.
Our country sinks beneath the yoke;  
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gash  
Is added to her wounds.  
Shaksp.
And oft on rocks, their tender wings they tear,  
And sink beneath the burdens which they bear.  
Dryden.
3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.
We have reason to be persuaded, that there are far more species of creatures above us, than there are beneath.  
Locke.
4. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.

Benefactress. n. s. [from benefactor.]
A woman who confers a benefit.
BEN

A beneficence is either said to be a beneficence with the cure of souls, or otherwise. In the first case, if it be annexed to another beneficence, the beneficence is obliged to serve the parish church in his own proper person.

BENEFIT, n.s. [beneficium, Lat.]
1. A kindness; a favour contered; an act of love.

When noble benefits shall prove Not well disposed, the mind grown once corrupt, They turn to vicious forms. Shakep.
Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. Psalms.
Offer'd life.
Neglect not, and scorn no embraces By faith, not void of works. Milton.
2. Advantage; profit; use.
The creature abates his strength for the benefit of such as put their trust in them. Wotton.
3. In law.
Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church. When a priest, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a secular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himself of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in case of murder. The Modern Law, in this point of clergy, is much altered; i.e. clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of such felony as the benefit is granted for; so that burnt in the hand is the log. If the ordinary, or commission, or deputy, standing by, do say, Legit ut clericus; or, otherwise, suffer death death. Bevill.

To Benefit, v. a. [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.
What course I mean to hold, Shall nothing benefit your knowledge. Spenser.
He was so necessary to benefit trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome into danger of a famine. Arbuthnot.

To Benefit, v. n. To gain advantage; to improve.
To tell you therefore what I have benefited here-in, among old renowned authors, I shall spare. Dryden.

BENEMPT. adj. [See NEMPT.] Named; marked out; an obsolete word.

In another system of beneficence, Pope.
2. The good done; the charity given.
3. A kind of form or beneficence with villains.

Thou might construe the prologue, to my bene.
They had begun the play. Shakep.

BENEVOLENCE, n.s. [benevolenta, Lat.]
1. Disposition to do good; kindness; charity; good will.

Grasp the whole world of reason, life and sense.

In one close system of beneficence. Pope.
2. The good done; the charity given.
3. A kind of form or beneficence with villains.

This tax, called a beneficence, was devised by Edward IV., for which he sustained much envy. It was abolished by Richard III. Bacon.

BENEVOLENT. adj. [benevolent, benevolence, Lat.] Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, benevolent as wise. Pope.
Nature all Is blooming and benevolent like thee. Thomson.

BENEVOLENGENCY. n.s. The same with benevolence.

BENGAL, n.s. [from Bengal in the East Indies.]
A sort of thin stuff, made of silk and hair, for women's apparel.

BENJAMIN, n.s. A plant.
BENJAMIN, n.s. A gun. See BENZOIN.

To BENIGHT, p. a. [from night.
1. To involve in darkness; to darken; to shroud with the shades of night.

He that has light within his own clear breast May i' the 'chaste, and enjoy bright day; But he that hides a dark soul, and foul thoughts, Benighted walks under the mid-day sun; Himself is his own dungeon. Milton.

Those bright stars that did adorn our hemisphere, as those dark shades that did benight the sky, Benighted half the year, Bennid with frosts. Under the polar Bear. Philips.
2. To surprise with the coming on of night.

Being benighted, the sight of a candle, I saw a good way off, directed me to a young shepherd's house. Sidley.
Here some benighted angel, in his way, Might ease his wings; and, seeing heav'n appears In its best work of mercy, think it there. Dryden.

3. To debar from intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance.

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown By man mankind's benighted will it light. Shall in this age to Britain first be shone. Dryden.

BENIGN, adj. [benignus, Lat. It is pronounced without the g, as if written bene; but the g is preserved in benignity.]
1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See BENEFICENT.

This turn hath made amends! Thou hast fulfilled The words, Creator bounteous and benign! Giver of all things fair. Milton.
So shall the world go on, To good mankind, to bad men benign. Milton.
We owe more to Heav'n, than to the sword, The wish'd return of so benign a lord. Wotton.
What Heav'n bestows upon the earth, in kind influences and benign aspects, is paid it back in sacrifice and adoration. South.
They who delight in the suffering of inferior creatures, will not be very compassionate, or benign. Locke.

Different are thy names, As thy kind heart has benighted, Or dealt benign thy various gifts to men. Prior.

2. Wholesome; not malignant.

These salts are of a benign mild nature, in healthy persons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they discover in cachexies. Arbuthnot.

In all diseases, when all the usual symptoms appear in the small-pox, or any acute disease, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes.

Quincy.

BENIGNITY, n.s. [from benign.]
1. Graciousness; goodness.

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his benignity co-operate to their conversion. Benet.

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the benignity of him that does it. South.

2. Actual kindness.

He which receiveth the benefit of any special benignity, may enjoy it with good conscience. Hooker.
The king was disposed to establish peace rather by benignity than blood. Hayward.

3. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendliness to vital nature.

Bone receives a quicker agglutination in sanganeous, than in phlegmatic bodies; and secondly the benignity of the serum, which sendeth out better matter for a callus. Witsen.

BENIGNELY, adv. [from benign.] Favourably; kindly, graciously.
Tis amazement more than love, Which radiant eyes of men do move; If less splendour wait on thee, Yet they so benignly shine, I would turn my delight To behold their milder light. Wotton.
Oh, truly good, and truly great! For glorious as he rose, benignly so he set. Prior.

BENISON, n.s. [benir to bless; benissions, Fr.] Blessing; benediction; not now used, unless ludicrously.
We have no such daughter; nor shall ever see That face of hers again; therefore, begone Without our grace, without our benison. Shakep.
Unmutable, ye fair and true, and fair moon; That won't to love the traveller's benison. Milton.

BENNET, n.s. An herb; the same with alceas.

BENT, n.s. [from the verb To bend.]
1. The state of being bent; a state of flexure; curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a bent a little. Wotton.

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers subtle inquiries concerning the strength required to the bending of bows; for the force they have in the discharge, according to the several bends; and the strength required to be in the string of them. Wilkins.

3. Declivity.

A mountain stood, Threatening from high, and overlook'd the wood Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent. The temple stood of Mars amputant. Dryden.

4. Utmost power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyself, Or thy affection long, and thy bent, Shakep.
We both obey, And here give up ourselves, in the full bent. Shaker.

5. Application of the mind; strain of the mental powers.

The understanding should be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the strength of thought, and a full bent of the mind, by insensible degrees. Locke.

6. Inclination; disposition towards something.
O who does know the bent of women's fantasy! Spencer.
To your own bent dispose you; you'll be found Be you bene b a sky. Shaker.
He knew the strong bent of the country towards the home of York. Soon inclin'd t'admit delight. The bent of nature. Milton.
The gentle age was first; when man, yet new, No rule but uncorrupted reason knew; And, with a native bent, did good pursue. Dryden.
Let there be propinquity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same sedulity and indefatigable industry. South.
Tis aids but the scale turns at last on nature's side, and the evidence of one or two senses gives way to the united bent and tendency of all the five. Atterbury.

7. Determination; fixed purpose.

In the end all we fixed are not impressed into insufficiency in the mean which is used, but to the wilful bent of their obstinate hearts against it. Hooker.
BEP
Yet saw them forced to give way to the bent and the bough of a bent, which is the habit of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government. Temple.

8. Turn of the temper, or disposition: shape, or fashion, superinduced by art. Not a courtier.

Although they wore their faces to the bent Of the king's look, but half a heart that Is glad at the things they scowl at.
Shak.

Two of them have this very bent of honour.

Shak.

Then thy straight rule set virtue in my sight, The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reason took the bent of thy command, Was form'd and polish'd by thy skilful hand.
Dryden.

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exercising the understanding in the several ways of reasoning, teacheth the mind suppleness, to apply itself more dexterously to bent and turns of the matter, in all its researches.

10. A stalk of grass, called bent-grass.

His spear, a bent both stiff and strong, And well near of two inches long; The pale was of a horse-fly's tongue.
Shak.

Whose sharpeness caught rever'st. Desrt. nymph.

Then the flowers of the vine; it is a little dust, likened to the dust of a bent, which grows upon the cluster, in the first coming fruit.
Burton's Essays.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass-green, upon his head a garland of lilies, kingcups, and maldon flowers.

Benting Time. [from bent.] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

Bare benting times, and moulting months, may come,
When lagging late, they cannot reach their home.

Fairfax.

The winds blow moist and keen, which bids us seek
Some better shroud, some better warmth to cherish.
Our limbs bennam'd. Milton

Bennam'd by blood.

Deh, when she rises, it seizes upon the vitals, and bennam'd the senses; and where there is no sense, there can be no pain.
South.

Will they be less dangerous, when warmth shall bring them to themselves, because they were once frozen and bennam'd with cold? L'Estrange.

2. To stupid.

The accents were her last: the creeping death Bennam'd her senses first, then stopped her breath.
Dryden.

BENZONI. n.s. A medicinal kind of resin imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called benzonii. It is produced by making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the lemon-tree. The best comes from Suma, and is called amgdaloides, being interspersed with white spots, resembling broken almonds.

The liquor we have distilled from benzonii, is subject to frequent viscidities of dulness and firmness.
Bosc.

BENZONI Tree. n.s. See BENJAMIN Tree.

To BEND, v. a. [from pain.] To cover with pain.

Thou know'st, the mask of night is on my face, Else would a maiden blush before my cheek.
Shak.

To BEND, v. a. [from pinnch.] To mark with pinches.

To their sides, arms, shoulders, all benpunched, Ratt thick, sweet, sharp, red, with blood, ready to start out.

Chapman.

To BEND'S, v. a. [from pis.] To wet with urine.

One casted, at a feast a ha'penny to be played, which made the knight begis himself, to the great diversion of all then present, as well as confession of himself.

Herbam.

To BEQUEATH, v. a. [cp. Sech, Gr. a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been disheartened of that godly portion, which nature had so liberally bequethed to her.
Sidney.

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not so for what we bequeath, Save our dead prov'd bodies to the ground.
Shak.

My father bequeath'd me by will but a poor thousand crowns.
Shak.

Methinks this age seems resolve'd to bequeath posterity somewhat to remember it.

Gloucester.

For whom best I love and value most,
But to your service I bequeath my ghost.
Dryden's Fables.

BEQUEATHMENT, n. s. [from bequeath.] A legacy.

BEQUEST, n. s. [from bequeath.] Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himself; pretending an adoption, or bequest, of the kingdom unto him by the Confessor.

Herbam.

To BERATELL, v. a. [from rattle.] To fill with noise; to make a noise in contempt.

These are now the fashion, and so berattle the common stages, so they call them, that many wearing rapiers are afraid of goose-quills, and dare scarce come thither.
Shak.

BERBERRY. n. s. [berberis, sometimes written barberry, which see.] A berry.

Of a sharp taste, used for pickles.

Some never ripe to be sweet, as tamarills, barberries, cranberries, sloes, &c.
Burton's Nat. Hist.

BERREAVE, v. n. preter. I bereave, or bereft; part. bereft. [bepean, Sax.]

To strip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle of the thing taken away.

Madam, you have bereft me of all words,
Only my looks, which are in my veins, Shak.

That when thou canst touch at Henry's feet,
Then may'st bereave him of his wits with wonder.
Shak.

There was never a prince bereaved of his dependencies by his councilors, except there hath been an overreaching in one counselor.
Burton's Essays.

The sacred priests with ready knives bereave the beasts of life.

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere savages; it is to bereave us of all arts and sciences, of history and letters, may, of revealed religion too, that incomparable favour of Heaven.
Bentley's Sermons.

2. Sometimes it is used without of.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
The counsel, in this uttermost distress. Milton.

Bererament, n. s. [from bereave.]

Dict.

BEREFT, part. pass. of bereave.

The chief of either side bereft of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the strife.
Dryg.

Berg. See Burrow.

BERGMAN. n. s. [bergamont, Fr.]

1. A sort of pear, commonly called barbergoat. See PEAR.

2. A sort of essence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrating a lemon-tree on a bergamot pear stock.

3. A sort of snuff, which is only clean tobacco, with a little of the essence rubbed into it.

BERGMANSTER. n. s. [from bergm, Sax. and master.] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyshire miners.

BERGOMOTE. n. s. [of berga, a mountain, and more a meeting, Sax.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controversies among the Derbyshire miners.

To BERINE ME. v. a. [from rhyme.] To mention in rhyme, or verses; a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in.
Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench; merry, she had a better love to berine her. Shak.

I sought no homage from the race that write; I kept, like Asian monarchs, from their sight.

Poems I needed, now berine'd so long.
No more than thus, great George! a birthday song.
Dryg.

BERLIN, n. s. [from Berlin, the city where they were first made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all!
Nor think your verses sterling.
Though with a golden pen you scrawl, And scribble in a berlin.
Swift.

BERM. n. s. [Fr. in fortification.] A space of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without, between the foot of the rampart and the side of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; sometimes palisaded.

Harriss.

To BEROR, v. a. [from rob.] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking something from him by stealth or violence. Not used.

She said, Ah dearest lord! what evil star
On you hath flow'd, and pour'd its influence had.
That which seems, yet thus bereft! Fairy 4.

BERRY. n. s. [berg, Sax. from bean to bear.] Any small fruit, with many seeds or small stones.

She smote the ground, the which straightforth did yield
A fruitful tree, with berries spread,
That all the gods admird.

And wholewines berries thrive and ripen best.
Neighbour'd by fruit of basest quality.
Shak.

To BERRY, v. n. [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BERRY-BEARING Cedar. [cedrus haccifera, Lat.] The leaves are squamose, somewhat like those of the cypress. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The fruit is a berry, inclining three hard seeds in each. The wood is of great use in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the shittum-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made.

Miller.

BERRY-BEARING Orch. See MULBERRY Blight.
Bert. is the same with our bright; — in the Latin, illusius and clarus. So Ecber, commonly famous or bright; Sigber, famous conqueror. And he was termed by the Germans Bertha, as is observed by Lintprandus. Of the same sort were these, Phedrus, Epiphanius, Photius, Lampridius, Fulgentius, Illustrius, Gibson's Camden.

BESKIE. n. s. [with sailors.] See Birth.

BEKRAM. n. s. [pyrrichium, Lat.] A sort of herb, called also bastard Pellitory.

BERYL. n. s. [beryllus, Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

The beryl and the golden ore. Milton.

The beryl of our lapidaries is only a fine sort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, sometimes with a cast of yellow, and more transparent than the present cornelian. Woodward.

To beseech. v. a. [from seen.] To cover with a screen; to shelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that this bearess in his name, So stumbles thy counsel? Shakesp.

To BESIECH. v. a. pret. I besought, I have besought. [from pecan, Sax. ver- seacken, Dutch.]

1. To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; sometimes before a person.

I beseech thee, Sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all overread. Shakesp.

I beseech thee for my son Onesimus, whom I have begotten in your bonds. Philemon, 10.

I, in the thought of thy cruelty, beseech thee To quaff the dreadful purpose of your soul. Addison.

2. To beseech, to ask before a thing. But Eve fell humble, and besought His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint. Milton.

Before I come to them, I beseech your patience, Whilst I speak something to ourselves here present. Sparr.

To BESIEGH. v. a. [behecmen, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of speech or behaviour, be ye not in our prayers to the Almighty God? Holker.

This oversight. Beseech thee not, in whom such virtues spring. Fairf.

Verona's ancients citizens
Cast by their brave bebecmen ornaments. Shakesp.

What thoughts he had, beceme not me to say; Though some surprise be went to fast and pray. Dryd.

BESIE'N. particip. [from becme, Skinner. This word I have only found in Spenser.]

Adapted; adjusted; becoming.

For his sake that ancient lord, and aged queen, Anched in antique age, are swift to the ground, And sad habitants right well beseech. Fairy Q.

To BESIT. v. a. pret. I beset; I have beset. [bepecan, Sax.]

1. To besiege; to hem in; to inclose; as with a siege.

Follow him that's fled
The thicket is beset, he cannot scape. Shakesp.

Now, Caesar, let thy troops beset our gates, And for each avenue,
Cato shall open to himself a passage. Add.

I know thou lock'st on me as on a wretch Beset with ills, and cover'd with misfortunes. Add.

2. To waylay; to surround.

Draw forth thy weapon, we're beset with thieves; Rescue thy mistress.

Shakesp.

The only righteous in a world perverse,
And therefore hated; therefore so beset
With foes for daring single to be just. Milton. Vol. I.

BES. True Fortune take to be the quiet possession of a man's self, and an undisturbed doing of his duty, whatever evil befalls, or his anger lies in his way. Locke.

3. To embarrass; to perplex; to entangle without any means of escape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard beset. Shakesp.

Thus Adam, some beast reply'd. Shakesp.

Sure, or I read phrase much amiss, Or grief besets her heart. Rowe.

We be in this world best set with sunry unneatness, Distracted with different desires. Locke.

4. To fall upon; to harass. Not used, But they him spying, both with greedy force At once upon him ran, and him beset
With strokes of mortal steel. Fairy Queen.

To BESHERE. v. a. [The original of this word is somewhat obscure; as it evidently implies to wish ill, some derive it from hecchaven, Græc. Toppæus, in his Book of Animals, deduces it from the shrew mouse, an animal, says he, so poisonous, that its bite is a severe curse. A shrew likewise signifies a scolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

1. To wish a curse to.

Nay, quoth the cock, but I beswore us both,
If I be a saint upon his oath. Dryden's Tob.

2. To happen ill to.

Beswore thee, cousin, which didst lead me forth
Of that sweet way I was in to despair. Shakesp.

Now much besetted is my mind, and my pride, If Hermia meant to say Lysander lied. Shakesp.

BESIDE. prep. [from be and side.]

1. At the side of another; near.

Beside the haire a fruitful palm tree grows,
Enswathed since by this great sumner. Dryden.

He caused me to sit down beside him. Bacon.

At his right hand, Victory
Sat eagle-wing'd beside him now. Milt.

Fair Lavinia fled the fire
Before the gods and stood beside her sire. Dryden.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;
Fair is the daisy that beside it grows; Not under hanging mountains,
Beside the falls of mountains, 
Untouched, unknown, he makes his home. Pope.

2. Over and above.

Doubtless, in man there is a nature found,
Beside the senses and above them far.

Sir J. Davies.

In brutes, beside the exercise of sensitive perception and imagination, there are lodged instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty. Hale.

We may be sure there were great numbers of wise and learned men, beside those whose names are in the Christian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's history.

Precepts of morality, beside the natural corruption of our tenderers, are abstracted from breeds of sense.

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we say, some things are beside nature, some are contrary to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a necessary connexion of causes; but they believed, that God doth act praetor & contra naturam, besides and against nature. Bracham.

To say a thing is a chance, as it relates to secondary causes, signifies no more, than that there are some events beside the laws of purpose, expectation, and power of secondary causes. South.

Providences, often dispos'd of things by a method beside, and above, the discoveries of man's reason. South.

It is beside my present business to enlarge upon this speculation.

4. Out of; in a state of deviating from.

You are too wilful, blame,
And, since your coming here, have done
Enough to put him quite beside his patience. Shak.

Of vagabonds we say, That they are ne'er beside their way. Huds.

There be who see as the Beholders. To show what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it.

Locke.

5. Before a reciprocal pronomon, out of; as, beside himself; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

They be carried beside themselves, to whom the dignities of publick pay, nor with it discover something more fit in men of gravity, than in childe.

Hocke.

Yet be patient, till we have appased The multitude beside themselves with fear. Shakesp.

Festus said with a loud voice, Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad, Acts.
to soil; to foul.

BESOM. v. a. [from smut.] To blacken with smut or soot.

BESOM. n. s. [beirm, beirax, Sax.] An instrument to sweep with.

Besop'k. v. a. [from sort.] To suit; to fit; to become.

Bespattered. v. a. [from spatter.] To soil by throwing silt; to spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.

Besper, bespatter. v. a. [from spatter.]

Bespatter, v. n. [from spatter.] To soil by throwing silt; to spot or sprinkle with dirt or water. Those who will not take vice into their bosoms, shall yet have it bespatter their faces.

Government of the Tongue.

BES

That face of his I do remember well; When I saw it last, it was besmir'd

As black as Vulcan's; Shaks.

First Morn, my dear boy! besmir'd with blood Of human sacrifice, and parents tears. Paral. Los.

Her fainting hand let fall the sword, besmir'd With blood. Bacon.

Her gushing blood the pavement all besmir'd. Dryden.

2. To soil; to foul.

My honour would not let ingratitude So much besmirce it.

Shapec.

To Besmirch, v. a. To soil; to discolour. Not in v. e. Perhaps he loves you now,

And now no soil of cantel doth besmirch The virtue of his will. Shaks.

Our garrisons and our guilt are all besmir'd With rainy marching in the painful field.

Shapec.

To Besmoke. v. n. [from smoke.]

1. To foul with smoke.

2. To harden or dry in smoke.

To Besmu't. v. a. [from smut.] To blacken with smut or soot.

Besom. n. s. [beirm, beirax, Sax.] An instrument to sweep with.

Bacon commanded an old man that sold besoms: a poor woman, who came to him for a besom upon trust; the old man said, Borrow of thy back and belly, they will never ask thee again; I shall damn them ever after, day and night.

I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, saith the lord of hosts. Is. xiv. 22.

To Beso't. v. a. [from sort.] To suit; to fit; to become.

At such an age any may deserve, and Know themselves and you.

Shapec.

Beso'gle. v. a. [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.

I crave fit disposition for my wife, With such accommodation and heart,

As levels with her headling.

Shapec.

To Beso't. v. a. [from sort.]

1. To intamate; to stuipfy; to dull; to take away the senses.

Swinish glutony Ne'er looks to heady amidst his gorgeous feast.

But, with besotted base ingratitude, Creeping into his lungs he makes his feeder.

O Gods besotted with their crimes,

That know not how to shift betimes. Huds.ibras.

He is besot, and he, the poor soul, has lost his reason; and what then can there be for religion to take hold of him by? South.

2. To make to doat, with on. Not much used.

Paris, you speak

Like one besotted on your sweet delights. Shaks.

Trust not thy beauty; but restore the prize

Which he besot on that face and eyes;

Would rend from us. Dryden.

Besought. [præterite and particip. passive of beseth; which see.]

Hasten to appease

Th's incensed Father, and th's incensed Son;

While pardon may be found in time besought. Milton.

To Bespangle. v. a. [from spangle.]

To adorn with spangles; to bespinkle with something shining.

Not Besront's lock's first rose so bright;

The heav'n bespangling with dishewell'd light. Pope.

To Bespatter. v. a. [from spatter.]

1. To soil by throwing silt; to spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.

Those who will not take vice into their bosoms, shall yet have it bespatter their faces.

Government of the Tongue.

His weapons are the same which women and children use; a pin to scratch, and a squire to be spattered.

Suffr.

2. To asperse with reproach.

Fair Britain, in the monarch best

Whom no rev. faction could bespatter. Sut.

To Bespeak, v. a. [from spake.] To speak with.

To Bespeak. v. a. bespoke, or bespeake: I have bespeake, or bespoken. [from speak.]

1. To order, or entreat any thing beforehand, or against a future time.

If you will marry, make your love to me;

My lady is bespake.

Here's the cap your worship did bespeak. Shaks.

When Baboon came to Strutt's estate, his traders

waited upon him to bespeak his custom. Arth. all.

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespake. Sut.

2. To make way by a previous apology.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by too tedious a bespeaking of him. Dryad.

3. To forefend; to tell something beforehand.

They started fears, bespake dangers, and formed ominous prognosticks, in order to scare the allies. Sut.

To speak to; to address.

This sense is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight she 'gan to cheer,

And, in her modest manner, thus bespake, Dear knight.

Perry Queen. Shaks.

At length with indignation thus he broke

His awful silence, and the powers bespake.

Dryden.

Then staring on her with a ghastly look,

And hollow voice, he thus the queen bespake. Dryd.

5. To betoken; to show.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had so little of the figure of a man, that it bespake rather a monster.

Loche.

He has dispatch'd me hence,

With orders that bespeak a mind compos'd. Add.

Bespeaker. n. s. [from bespeak.] He that bespakes any thing.

They mean not with love to the bespeaker of the work, but delight in the work itself. Wetten.

To Bespeckle. v. a. [from speckle.] To mark with speckles, or spots.

To Bespew. v. a. [from spew.] To dawb with spew or vomit.

To Bespice. v. a. [from spice.] To season with spices.

This knight bespice a cup

To give mine enemy a lasting wink.

To Besp't. v. a. I bespat; or bespate; I have bespate, or bespotted. [from spate.]

To dawb with speckle.

Bespoke. [irreg. participle, from bespeak; which see.]

To Bespó't. v. a. [from spot.] To mark with spots.

Mildew rests on the wheat, bespreading the stalks with a different colour from the natural. Maricole.

To Bespreading. v. a. preter. bespread; part. pass. bespread. [from spread.] To spread over; to cover over.

His auptual bed,

With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers besprinkled. Dryd.

The globe is equally bespreading; so that no place wants proper inhabitations.

To Besprinkle. v. a. [from sprinkler.]

To sprinkle over; to scatter over.

Herodotus imitating the father poet, whose life he had written, besprinkled his work with many fabuloses.

Brown.

A purple flood

Flows from the track, that welters in the blood;

The bed besprinkles, and bedews the ground. Dryd.

To Besputter. v. a. [from sputter.]

To sputter over something; to dawb any thing by sputtering, or throwing out spittle upon it.

Best. adj. the superlativae from good.

[bece, becepa, becepe, good, better, best, Saxon.]

1. Most good; that which has so good qualities in the highest degree.

And he will take your fields, even the best of them, and give them to his servants. 1. Sam. xvi. 14.

When the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are. Hooker.

When he is best, he is little more than a man; and when he is worst he is little better than a beast.

Shapec.

I think it a good argument to say, the infinitely wise God hath made it so, and therefore it is best.

But it is too much confidence in our own wisdom, to say, I think it best, and therefore God hath made it so.

Loche.

An evil intention perverts the best actions, and makes them bad.

Addition.

2. The best. The utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most; the highest perfection.

I profess not talking; only this,

Let each man do his best. Shaks.

The duke did his best to come down. Bacon.

He does this to the best of his power. Loche.

My friend said, he our sport is at the best. Addition.

3. To make the best. To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost.

Let there be no enough in their commodities where they may make the best of them, except there be some special case of caution.

Bacon.

His father left him an hundred drachms; Alm. nashar, in order to make the best of it, laid it out in glasses.

Addition.

We set sail and made the best of our way till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Reno. Straff.

Best. adj. [from well.] In the highest degree of goodness.

He shall dwell in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates, where it liketh him. Deut. xviii. 16.

Best, is sometimes used in composition.

These latter best-bet trust spise had some of them further instructions, to draw off the best friends of Paris and the rest of the French from their adherence to him, by some special cause of caution.

Bacon.

His father left him an hundred drachms; Alm. nashar, in order to make the best of it, laid it out in glasses.

Addition.

We set sail and made the best of our way till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Reno. Straff.

To Bestain. v. a. [from stain.] To mark with stains; to spot.

We will not line his thick besotted clay.

With our pure honours. Shaks.

To Be'stread. v. a. basted; I have bested.

[from stead.]

1. To profit. Hence, win deluding joys!

The blood of folly, without father bred,

How little you bested,

Or all the fixed mind with all your toys! Milt.

2. To treat; to accommodate. This should rather be bested.

They shall pass through it barely bested, and hungry.

Be'stial. adj. [from beast.]

1. Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts.

His wild disorders walk, his haggard eye,

Did all the bestial citizens surprise. — Dryd.
BES

2. Having the qualities of beasts; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is but a Brute.

Shakespeare. 

More to bestow than to bestride, for buzz
Their livelong strength, and unfrequented left
His righteous altar, bowing lowly down.

Bestial. n. s. [from bestial.] The quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature.

Whatever can be a greater absurdity, than to affirm bestiality to be the essence of humanity, and darkness the centre of light?


Bestially. adv. [from bestial.] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To Bestick. v. a. Prepare to bestick; to have bestick. [from stick.] To stick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infusing points or spots here and there.

Betake by _Shakesp._ BCstrid n. Spenser.

To Bestow. n. s. [from bestow.] Give; to confer any thing; to dispose.

They all agree in making one supreme God; and that there are several beings that are to bestride upon him; some as the bestowers of thrones, but subordinate to the Supreme. 

Suffrage.

Besto'wer. partic. [Of this principle I have not found the verb; by analogy we may derive it from best narration; perhaps it is corrupted from distraught!] 

Distracted; mad; out of one's senses; out of one's wit.

Ask Marian, to fast alwely, if she knew me.

What then? I am not bestowed. Shakespeare.

To Bestrew. v. a. Partic. pass. be-legged, or bestrown. [from strew.] To sprinkle over.

So thick bestrowed, Abjunct and lay these, covering the food. Milton.

To Bestride. v. a. I bestride; I have bestrid, or bestridden [from stride].

1. To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.

When a man, doth bestride the narrow world
Like a colossus.

Make him bestride the ocean, and mankind.

Why, man, dost bestride the narrow world
Like a colossus.

Ask his consent to use the sea and wind. Waller.

2. To step over.

That I see thee here.

Then noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,

Then when I saw my wedded mistress

Bestride my threshold. Shakespeare.

3. It is often used, in the consequential sense, for to ride on.

He bestrides the lazy pacing clouds,

And sails upon his back upon the ocean.

That horse, that thou so often hast bestred;

That horse, that so carefully have dress'd. Shak.

Vegetans do not more unequably ride,

Than did their lubber state mankind bestride. Dryden.

The hounding steed you pompously bestride

Sharer with his lord the pleasure and the pride. Pope.

4. It is used sometimes of a man standing over something which he defends: the present mode of war has put this sense out of use.

He bestride

An o'press'd Roman, and _'tis_ consul's view

Slew three oppressors; Tarquin's self he met;

And struck him on his knees.

If thou hast won a crown in the battle, and bestride me, so; is a point of friendship. Shakespeare.

He doth bestride a bleating land;

Gasping for life under great Bolingbroke. Shakespeare.

To Bestow'd. v. a. [from strew]. To adorn with studs, and shining ornaments.

Would so embrose the forehead of the dead,

And so bestrow with stars, that they below

Would grow inordinate to light. Milton.

BET

BET. n. s. [pennuon to wager; pes a wager, Sax. from which the etymologists derive bet. I should rather imagine it to come from betan, to mend, increase, or let, as a bet increases the original wager.]

A wager; something laid to be won upon certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days

Has struggled with continued sorrow,

Becomes his hope, and blindly lays

The despart bet unto-morrow. Prior.

His pride was in piquettes,

Newmarket horse and judgment at a bet. Pope.

To Bet. v. a. [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a wager.

He drew a good bow; and dead? John of Gaunt loved him well, and betted much upon his

Shakespeare.

He flies the court for want of clothes;

Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot bet.

Ben Jonson.

The god unhappily engag'd,

Complain'd, and sigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted;

Lost every earthly thing he betted. Prior.

To Bet're. v. a. To bet on; part. pass. betaken. [from take.]

1. To take; to seize; an obsolete sense.

Then to his hands that wit he did betake,

Who discloses read. Spenser.

2. To have recourse to; with the reciprocal pronoun.

The adverse party betaking itself to such practices as men embraced, when they beheld things brought to desperate extremities. Hooke.

Do not repent these things; for they are heavier than all thy woes can stir; therefore betake thee to nothing but despair. Shakespeare.

The rest, in imitation, to like arms

Betake them, and the neighbouring hills up tore. Milton.

3. To apply; with the reciprocal pronoun.

With one such food chimeras we pursue,

As fancy frames for fancy to subdue;

But when ourselves to action we betake,

It shuns the mint, like gold that chymists make.

Dryden.

As my observations have been the flight whereby I have ascended my course, so I betake myself to the ground again. Woodward.

4. To move; to remove.

Soft she withdrew; and like a wood nymph light,

Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,

Betake her to the groves. Milton.

They both betook them several ways:

Both to destroy. Milton.

To Bet'ee'm. v. a. [from deem.] To bring forth; to bestow; to give.

So would I, said th' encircher; glad and fair

Bet on thy sword, thou to defend;

But that this weapon's powr I well have kens'd

To be contrary to the work that ye intend. Fairy Queen.

Rain, which I could well

Betake them from the tempest of mine eyes. Shak.

To Bethink. v. a. I bethought; I have bethought. [from think.] To recall to reflection; to bring back to consideration, or recollection. It is generally used with the reciprocal pronoun, and of before the subject of thought.

They wereOuter in danger than they could almost bethink themselves of change.

Sidney.

I have bethought me of another fault. Shakespeare.

I, better bethinking myself, and misjudging by determination, gave him this order. Raleigh.
BET

He himself, Insatiable of glory, had lost all; Yet of another plea betook him soon. Milton.

The men were laid, yet the cock could never betoknik themsevles, till hampered and past recovery. Dryden. A little consideration may ally his heat and make him betoknik himself, whether this attempt be the venture worth the venture. Locke.

BETHEL. n. s. [See Bedlam.] An hospital for Lunatics.

BETHELEHEM. n. s. [See Bedlam.] A lunatick; an inhabitant of a madhouse.

BETHUOGHT. particl. [from betbink; which sec.]

To 1. To BETHRAL, v. a. [from thrall.] To enslavc; to conquer; to bring into subjection. Ne let that wicked woman s'eat away. For she is that did my lord betrival. Shakespeare.

To BETH'UP. v. a. [from thump.] To beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous word. I was never so lebump with words. Since first I cadd my brother's father's dad. Shah.

To BETIDE. v. n. Preced. It betided; or betid; part. pass. betid. [from toe. Sax. See Tide.]

1. To happen to; to befal; to bechanche, whether good or bad: with the person. Said he then to the palcer, reverend sire, What great misfortune hath betid this knight? Spenser.

But say, if our deliverer up to heav'n Must masquer, what will betide the foe? His faithful left among th' unjust and unfaithful herd, The enemies of truth? Milton.

2. Sometimes it has to.

Neither know I What is betid to Cloten; but remain Perplexed in all. Shakespeare.

3. To come to pass; to fall out; to happen: without the person. She, when her turn was come her tale to tell, Told of a strange adventure that betid Betwixt the fox, and th' ape by him misguided. Spenser.

In winter's tedious nights, sit by the fire With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales Of what isal long ago betid. Shakespeare.

Let me hear from thee by letters Of thy success in love; and what news else Betid thee in absence of thy friend. Shakespeare.

4. To become; to be the fate: with of. If he were dead what would betide of thee? Shakespeare.

BETTIME. adj. [from by and time; BETTIES. s. that is, by the proper time.]

1. Seasonably; early; before it is late. Send succors, lords, and stop the rage betine. Shakespeare.

To measure life learn betimes, and know Toward solid good what leads the nearest way. Milton.

2. Soon; before long time has passed. While they are weak, betimes with them contend. For when they once to perfect strength do grow, Strong wars they make. Spencer.

He tires betimes, that spurs too fast betimes. Shakespeare. There be some have an ever opened ripeness in their years, which fadeth betimes; these are first, such as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is soon turned.

BETRYAN. n. s. [from token.] To betray: to disc. To BETERS. v. a. [from trust.] To entrust; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity. Betray him with all the good which our own capacity will allow us, or his subjection encourage us, to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. Dryden.

Whatsoever you would betray to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. Water. BETTER. adj. The comparative of good. [bex good, beteja better, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. See GOOD.

He has a horse better than the Nepostian's; a better had habit of lawning than the count Pala. tine. Shakespeare. Merek. of Fenier. I have seen better faces in my time, Than stand on any shoulders that I see Before me at this instant. Shakespeare. Having a desire to depart, and be with Christ; which is far better. Philippian. The Better.

1. The superiority; the advantage: with the participle of before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained. The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had the better. Sidney.

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in such sort, as did not break our prescriptio, to have had the better of the Spaniards. Bacon.

Dionysius, his countryman, in an epistle to Pompey, after an express comparison, affords him the better of Thucydides. Brown's Fug. Err. You think fit To get the better of me, and you shall. Since you will have it so, I will be yours. Bacon. The gentleman had always so much the better of the satirist, that the persons touched did not know where to fix their resentment. Prior.
2. Improvement; as, for the better, so as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where for the better, I must at the same time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him.

Better. adv. [comparative of well].

Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was better with me than now. Is it so, sir? Better a mechanic rule were stretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. Dryden. The better to understand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be observed. Locke. That he would know the idea of infinity, cannot be done, better than by considering to what infinity is attributed. Locke.

To Better. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To improve; to meliorate.

The cause of his taking upon him our nature, was to better the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. Hooker.

He is furnished with my opinion, which is bettered with his own learning.

Heir to all his lands and goods, Which I have better'd, rather than decreed.

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known, With well-deserved zeal, and with an artful care. Retor'd and better'd the next day, the finer air. Cowley. The church of England, the purest and best reformed church in the world; so well reformed, that it will be found easier to alter than better, in constitution. South. The Romans took pains to have out a passage for these beasts, that they might discharge themselves, for the bettering of the air. Addison.

2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be bettered. He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age; he hath, indeed, bettered expectation, than you must expect of me to tell you. Shakespeare.

What you do still better's what is done; when you speak sweet, I'll have you do it ever. Shakespeare.

3. To advance; to support.

The king thought his honour would suffer, during a treaty, better a party. Bacon.

BETTER. n. s. [from To bet.] One that lays bets or wagers.

I observed a stranger among them of a gentleman-like behaviour than ordinary; but, notwithstanding, he was a very fair better, nobody would take him up.

BETTY. n. s. [probably a cant word, signifying an instrument which does what is too often done by a maid within.] An instrument to break open doors.

Record the stragglings, the ardous exploits, and the nocturnal scalades of needy heroes, describing the powerful betty, or the artful picklock.

BETWEEN. prep. [betwixt, between, Saxon; from the original word EPA, two.]

1. In the intermediate space.

What modes
Of smell the heaftong long likeness between,
And hound sagacious on the tainted green? Pope.

2. From one to another; noting intercourse.

He should think himself unhappy, if things should go so between them, as he should not be able to acquit himself of ingratitude towards them both.

BETWEEN two in partnership.

I ask, whether Castor and Pollux, with only one soul between them, which slinks and puts off in one what the other is never conscious of, are not two distinct persons.

BETWEEN and BETTER.

If there be any discord or suits between them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeased.

Friendship requires, that he be between two at least; and there can be no friendship where there are not two friends.

South.

5. Noting difference, or distinction of one from the other.

Their natural constitutions put so wide a difference between some men, art would never master.

Children quickly distinguish what is required of them, and what not.

Between is properly used of two, and among of more; but perhaps it is not always preserved.

BEWILDER. v. t. [bewil, Saxon. It has the same signification with between, and is indifferently used for it.]

1. In the midst of two.

Better be, a cottage chimney smokes
From betwixt two aged oaks. Milton.

Methinks, like two black storms, on either hand, Our Spanish army and your Indians stand.

This only place betwixt the clouds is clear. Dryden.

If conflicting interests could be mixt,
Nature herself has cast a bar betwixt. Dryden.

2. From one to another.

Five years since there was some speech of marriage
Bett'ret myself and her. Shakespeare.

BEVER. n. s. In masonry and joinery.

Bever. 1. a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the sweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and so may be set to any angle. An angle that is not square, is called a bevel angle, whether it be more obtuse, or more acute, than a right angle. Build Diet. Their houses are very ill built, their walls bevel, without one right angle in any apartment. Swift.

To BEVER. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle. These rabbets are ground square; but the rabbets on the ground are bevelled downwards that rain may the more freely fall off. Mason.

BEVER. See BEAVER.

BEVERAGE n.s. [from bettrey, to drink, Italian.]

1. Drink; liquor; to drink in general.

I am his cupbearer; if from me he have wholesome beverage, Account me not your servant. Shakespeare.

Grains, pulses, and all sorts of fruits, either bread or beverage may be made almost of all. Brown's Vulg. Err.

A pleasant beverage he prepared before Of wine and honey made. Dryden.

The coarse lean gravel on the mountain sides Scarcely dew beverage for the bees provides. Dryden.

2. Beaver, great or small, is made by putting the mire into a fat, adding water, as you desire it stronger or smaller. The water should stand forty-eight hours on it, before you press it; when it is pressed turn it up immediately. Mortimer.

3. A treat upon wearing a new suit of clothes.

A treat at first coming into a prison, called also garnish.

BEVI. n. s. [beva, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.

2. A company; an assembly.

And in the midst thereof, upon the floor, A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat.

Courted by many a jolly paramour. Fairy Q. Long had not walk'd, when, from the tent, beheld A bevy of fair women. Milton.

3. Nor rode the nymph alone. Poete. Around a bevy of bright damsels alone.

To BEWAIL. v. a. [from weal. To bewail; to lament; to express sorrow for.

In this city he Hath widow'd and unhumbled many a one. Which to this hour keep the injury. Shakespear. Yet wiser Ennui gave command to all His friends, not to bewail his funeral. Sir John Denham. I cannot but bewail, as in their first principles, the miseries and calamities of our children. Addison.

TO BEWAIL. v. n. To express grief.

Thy ambition. Thou scarlet sin, rob'd of this beauteous land Of noble Buckingham, my father-in-law. Shak.

To BEWARE. v. n. [from be and ware, or wary; that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatise, I have found ye ware. See WARY. LeJapun, Saxon; ware, Danish.]

1. To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from: generally the particle of goes before the thing which excites caution.

You must beware of drawing or painting clouds, winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. Dryden.

Every one ought to be very careful to beware what he admits for a principle. Warming by the yelp, oh pious maid, beware! This to disclose is all thy guardian can; Beware, all, but must beware of man. Pope.

2. It is observable, that it is only used in such forms of speech as admit the word be: thus we say, he may beware, let him beware, he will beware; but he, not he, had beware, or he had been ware.

To BEWEEP. v. a. [from weep]. To weep over or upon; to bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,
Beweepe this cause again; I'll pluck ye out,
And cast you, with the waters that you lose,
To temper clay. Shak.

Larded all with sweet flowers,
Which bewept to the grave did go.

With true love showers. Addison.

To BEWET. v. a. [from wet]. To wet; to moisten; to bedew; to water.

His hawk's eye, with his true tears all bewet,
Can do no service on his sorrowful cheeks. Shakespeare's Tit. And.

To BEWILDER. v. a. [from wild.] To lose in pathless places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward sped my way, Bewild'red in the wood till dawn of day. Dryden.

Drew to no solution of our perplexed nook.

Your words bewild'rd, not direct the mind. Blackmore.

Our understanding toxes 'em in vain,
Lost and bewilder'd in the fruitless search. Addis.
It is good sometimes to lose and bewilder ourselves in such studies. Watts.

1. To bewitch, v. a. [from witch.] To injure by witchcraft, or fascination, or charms.

2. To charm; to please to such a degree, as to take away the power of resistance.

Bewitchment, n. s. [from bewitch.] Fascination; charm; resistless prevalence.

Bewray, v. a. [pregen, bepregen, Saxon.] To betray, to discover perfidiously.

To Bewray. v. a. [from bewray.] To betray; to discover perfidiously.

Beware, n. s. [from beware.] Beware; to be on one's guard; to be careful.

Beyond. prep. [bescon, beconman, Saxon.] 1. Before; at a distance not yet reached.

To Bewitch. v. a. [begone, begoman, Saxon.] 2. On the farther side of.


Biblio-P.geographer, n. s. [from biblio, and γεωγραφον to write.] A man skilled in literary history, and in the knowledge of books; a transcriber.

Bibliotheach. adj. [from bibliotheca Lat.] Belonging to a library.
BID

BIRDOUS. adj. [bibulous, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moisture; spongy.
Strow'd birduous above, I see the sands. The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks. Thomson.

BICAPSULAR. adj. [bicapsularis, Lat.] Having the seed cell divided into two parts.

BICE. n.s. The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue.
Take green bice, and order it as you do your blue bire; you may dispair upon it with the water of steel green. Pouc/ham.

BICIPITAL. adj. [biceps, bicipitis, bicipitius.] Lat.
1. Having two heads.

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.
A piece of flesh it exchanged from the bicipital muscle in the other party's arm. Brown's Inf. Wgil. Err.

To BICKER. v. n. [bierce, Welsh, a contest.]
1. To skirmish; to fight without a set battle; to fight off and on.
They fell to such a bickering, that he got a haft, and lost his picture. Sidney.

2. To quiver, to play backward and forward.
And from about him fierce effusion row'd Of smoke, and bickering flame, and sparkles dire. Milton.

BICKERER. n.s. [from the verb.] A skirmither.

BICKERN. n.s. [apparently corrupted from beakiron.] An iron ending in a point.
A blacksmith's snivel is sometimes made with a pike, or bickern, or beakiron, at one end. Marcon.

BICORNE. adj. [bicorns, Lat.] Hav.
BICORNOUS. ing two horns.
We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or bicorn element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal. Brown's Inf. Wgil. Err.

BICORPOTAL. adj. [bicornor, Lat.] having two bodies.

To BID. v. a. pret. I bid, bad, bader, I have bid, or biduen. [bissan, Saxon.]
1. To desire; to ask; to call; to invite.
I am bid forth to supper, Jessica; There are my keys. [Shak. Merchant of Venice.]
Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you shall find, bid to the marriage. Matt. xx. 9.
We ought, when we are bid to great feasts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand. Hob. 2.

2. To command; to order: before things or persons.
Saint Withold footed thrice the wold, He met the nightmarch, and his name full, Bid her slight, and heard through out. Shak. Env. He chid the sisters, When first they put the name of king upon me, And bade them speak to him. Shak. Haste to the house of sleep, and bid the god, Who rules the nightly visions with a nod, Prepare a dream. Dryden's Fables. Curse on the tongue that bids this general joy.
Can they be friends of Antony, who revel When Antony's in danger? Dryden. All for Love. Thanes heard the numbers, as he drow'd along, And bade his willows move the moving song. Pope.

BID.

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are hidden.

3. To offer; to propose; as, to bid a price.
Come, and be true. —Thou bidst me to my loss; for true to thee It were a prey to give thee aught. Shak. Cymbeline.
When a man is resolved to keep his sins when he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that profession which bids him fairest to the reconciling those 20 distant interests.

Decay of Piety. As when the goddesses came down of old, With gilt their young Jardarnian judge they try'd, And each bade high to win him to their side. Dryden.

To give interest a share in friendship, is to sell it by inch of candle; he that bids most shall have it: and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on the.

Granville. Our business bid well and for our wedding day My kermispleas'd bought! then press'd, then fade'd away.

5. To pronounce; to declare.
You are retir'd.
As if you were a feasted one, and not The mistress of the meeting, pray you bid those unknown friends to your welcome. Shak. Divers; as we passed by them, put their arms a little abroad; Shak; which is their gesture, when they bid any welcome. Bacon.
How, Didius, shall a Roman, some repul'ds, Greet your arrival to this distant isle? And bid your welcome to these shatter'd kingdoms? A. Philips.

6. To denounce.
Thyself and Oxford, with five thousand men, Shall cross the seas, and bid false Edward battle. Shak. Henry VI.
She bid war to all that durst supply The place of those her cruelty made the. Walter. The captive cannibal, oppress'd with chains; Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, disdains; Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud. She bids defiance to the gaping crowd, And, spent at last and speechless as he lies, With fiery glances mock their rage, and dies. Granville.

7. To pray. See BEAD.
If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him good space. When they desired him to tarry longer with them, he consented not, but bade them farewell. Acts. xvi. 21.

8. To bid heads, is to distinguish each head by a prayer.
By some haycock, or some shady thorn, He bids his heads both envoys and mon. Dryd. Bid. This means of spreading news, which was read aloud in a crowd, or to particular individuals.

B. DILE.

n.s. [from bid and alr.] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity.

B. DILKED. part. pass. [from To bid.]

1. Invited.
There were two of our company hidden a feast of the family. Baron. Madam, the hidden guests are come. A. Philips.

2. Commanded.
To these that early taint the female soul, Instruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll, Teach infants check'd a hidden blush to know, And little hearts to flutter at a name. Pope's I Conceal the Lock.

B. DIDER. n.s. [from To bid.] One who offers or proposes a price.
He looked upon several dresses which he had there, exposed to the purchase of the last bidder. Addis. Bidder.

BIDING. n.s. [from bidd.] Command; order.
How say'st thou, that Macduff denies his person At great biding? Shak. Macbeth.

BIF

At his second bidding, darkness fled, Light shone, and order from disorder sprang. Mift.

To BIDE. v. a. [bisan, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer; commonly to abide.
Fowl or worksheet; or, better, as you are.
That dole the pitting of this pestilent storm! Shak. The weary Dutch this gathering storm foresaw, And durst not hide it on the English coast. Dryden.

To BIDE. v. n.
1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.
All knees to thee shall bow, of them that bid In heaven or earth, or under earth in hell. Misc.

2. To remain in a place.
Some may be told who he is; With twenty trenched gashes on his head, The least a death to nature. Shak. Macbeth.

3. To continue in a state.
And they also, if they bid not still in unbelief, shall be granted. Rom. xi. 23.

It has probably all the significations of the word abide: which see; but it being grown somewhat obsolete, the examples of its various meanings are not easily found.

BIDENTAL. adj. [bidens, Lat.] Having two teeth.
All management of forks is not to be helped, when they are only bidental. Sici.

BIDING. n.s. [from bide.] Residence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant biding been. Rowe.

BIENNIAL. adj. [biennis, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.

If any should be very long lived, others only annual or biennial. Ray on the Creation.

BIER. n.s. [from To bear, as feretrum, in Latin, from ferus.] A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fools he lies, Nor wall'd of friends, nor hid in groaning bier. Spencer.

They bore him hircified on the bier, And on his grave rain'd many a tear. Shak. He must not float upon his wat'y bier Unwept. Milton.

Griefs always green, a household still in tears; Sad poms, a thousand thron'd with daily biers, And livell not of black. Dryden's Juvenal.

Make as if you bunged yourself, they will convey your body out of prison in a bier. Arbuthnot's John Bull.

BISTINGS. n.s. [byrting, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving, which is very thick.

And twice besides, her bistings never fail To store the dairy with a brimming pail. Dryden.

BIFARIUS. adj. [bifarius, Lat.] Two-fold; what may be understood two ways.

Diet.

BIFEROUS. adj. [biferens, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BIFID. adj. [bifidus, Lat. a bifoled, twofold; double.
If beauty have a soul, this is not she; If souls guide vows, if vows be sanctimonious, If sanctimonious be the gods delight, If there be rule in mighty, then ye are. This is not she: O madness of discourse! That cause sets up with and against thyself! Bifid durst not hide. Shak. Troilus and Cressida.

BYFORMED. adj. [biformis, Lat.] Composed of two forms, or bodies.
BIG

Bifurcated. adj. [from binus two, and furca a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a division, into two heads.

Bifurcation. n. s. [from binus and furca, Lat.] Division into two; opening into two parts. The first cattelrical and far derived similified, it is bis, bifurcated, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over, H. cattel.

Big. adj. [This word is of uncertain or unknown etymology. Juv. derives it from laça. Skinner from bug, which in Danish signifies the belly.]

1. Having comparative bulk, greater or less. A troubled ocean, to a man who sails in it, is, I think, the biggest object that he can see in motion. Spenser.

2. Great in bulk; large. Both in addition and division, either of space or duration, when the idea under consideration becomes very big, or very small, its precise bounds being confused and confused. Locke.

3. Teeming; pregnant; great with young; with the particle with. A beat big with young hath seldom been seen. Bacon.

Lately on yonder swelling bush, Big with many a common rose, This early bud began to blush. W. I.

4. Sometimes with of, but rarely. His gentle lady, Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd As he was born. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

5. Full of something; and desirous, or about, to give it vent. The great, th' important day, Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. Addison.

Now big with knowledge of approaching woes, The prince of sugars, Haltiresse, rose. Pope.

6. Distended; swoln; ready to burst; with the particle of the effects of passion, as grief, rage.

Thy heart is big; get thee apart, and weep. Shakesp. Julius Caesar.

7. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; timid; haughty; surly. How else, said he, but with a good bold face, And with big words, and with a stately pace? Shakesp. Richard II.

To the manner man, or unknown in the court, seem somewhat solemn, coy, big, and dangerous of look, talk, and answer. Shakesp. Richard III.

If you had look'd big, and spit at him, he'd have run. Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

In his prosperous season, he fell under the reproach of being a man of big looks, and of a mean and abject spirit. Clarendon.

Or do the man I thou moon look big, Or wear a gage periwig? Than our native lustineks? Hudibras.

Of governments that once made such a noise, and looked so big in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepest counsels, and the strongest force; nothing remains of them but a name. South.

Then thyself, thus insolent in state, Art but perhaps some country magistrate, Whose power extends no farther than to speak Big on the bench, and scanty weights to break. Dryden.

To great big Thraso valor, Phorcio sense, Sardos indignation, and Stolidus, that is, in Bigness. Dryden.

8. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

What art thou? have not I? An arm as big as thine? a heart as big? Thy words, I grant, are bigger; for I wear not my dagger in my mouth. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

BIGANIST. n. s. [biganus, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy. See Bigamy.

By the papal canons, a clergyman that has a wife, cannot have an ecclesiastical benefice; much less can a bigamist have such a benefice according to that law. Addis.

Bigamy. n. s. [bigamia, low Lat.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A beauty-waiting and distressed widow Seduce the pitch and height of all his thoughts To have a second, and hast'rd bigamy. Shakesp.

Randal determined to commence a suit against Martin, for bigamy and incest. Arbuthnot and Pope.

2. [In the canon law.] The marriage of a second wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched; which, in the church of Rome, were considered as bringing a man under some incapacities for ecclesiastical offices.

Bigobellyed. adj. [from big and belly.] Pregnant; with child; great with young. When we have laugh'd to see the sail conceive, And grow bigobellyed with the wanton wind. Shaks.

Bigly.adv. [from big.] Tumidly; haughtily; with a blustering manner. Would'st thou not rather choose a small re- ception? For te be the mercy of so poor a pulpit town; Bigly to look, and bab'ly to speak; To pound false weights, and scanty measures break. Dryden.

Bigness. n. s. [from big.]

1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow in an excessive manner. Parkinson.

People were surprised at the bigness and uncommon deformity of the canal. L'Étrange's Fables.

The brain of man, in respect of his body, is much bigger; much larger than any other animal's; exceeding in bigness three score of man's brains. Ray on the Creation.

2. Size, whether greater or smaller; comparative bulk. Several sorts of rays make vibrations of several bignesses, which, according to their bignesses, excite sensations of several colors; and the air, according to their bignesses, excite sensations of several sounds. Newton's Opticks.

BIGOT. n. s. [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is supposed, by Camden and others, to take its rise from some occasional phrase.] A man devoted unreasonably to a certain party; prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is used often with to before the object of zeal; as a bigot to the Cartesian tenets.

Religious spite and pious spleen bred first. This quarrel, which so long the bigots nurt, Tate.

In philosophy and religion, the bigot of all parties are generally the most positive. Hara.

BIGOTED. adj. [from bigot.] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous; with to. Bigoted to this idol, we disclaim.

Rest, health, and ease, for nothing but a name. Garth.

Prester John, during the reign of that weak, bigoted, and ill-advised prince, will easily be computed. Swift.

BIGOTRY. n. s. [from bigot.]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinions; with the particle to.

Were it not for a bigotry to our own tenets, we could hardly imagine that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. Watts.

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot. Our silence makes our adversaries think we persist in those bigotries, which all good and sensible men despise. Pope.

BIGSWOLN. adj. [from big and swollen.]

Turgid; ready to burst.

Might my bigswoln heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a loose to sorrow. Addis.

BIGUDDERED. adj. [from big and udder.] Having large udders; having udders swelled with milk.

Now, driv'in before him through the arch we came tumbling leaps on heaps th'unnumber'd flock.

Big-udder'd ewes, and goats of female kind. Pope.

BILDERBERG. n. s. [bolander, Fr.] A small vessel of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has masts and sails after the manner of a hoy. They are used chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals. Savary Trench.

Like bilanders to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep. Dryd.

BILBERY. n. s. [from bilberry.] A small bilberry; a blue bilberry, and berry, according to Skinner; vitis ideae. A small shrub; and a sweet berry of that shrub; whorlberry.

Cricket, to Windsor's chimney's shall thou leap; There pinch the maids as blue as bilberries. Shakesp.

BILDO. n. s. [corrupted from Bilboa, where the best weapons are made.] A rapier; a sword.

To be compassed like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck, till to point, heel to head. Shakesp.

BILDOES. n. s. A sort of stocks or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.

Methought I lay
Worse than the matines in the bilboes. Shakesp.

BILE. n. s. [bils, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, secreted in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged through the opening of the duct, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its use is to seethe or blun the acids of the chyle, because they, being entangled with its sulphurs, thicken it so that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vessels.

Quincy.

In its progression, soon the labour'd chyle
Receives the continent rills of bitter bile; Which, by the liver seaver's, the blood,
And striving through the gall pipe, here unload
Their yellow streams. Blackmore.

BILE. n. s. [bile, Sax. perhaps from bileis, Lat.] This is generally spelt bolt;
but, I think, less properly.] A sore angry swelling.
But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter.

Shakesp.

Or rather a disease that's in my flesh;
That art in bile in my corrupted blood.

Shakesp.

Those bile did run—say so—did not the general rule not work in our times? So they would have said, if they had had no more charge.

Shakesp.

A fever of the blood, a great pain in the sides, accompanying with inflammation, fever, and tension.

Wiseman.

BILGE, n. s. The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom.

Skinner.

To BILGE. r. n. [from the noun.] To spring a leak; to let in water, by striking upon a rock; a sea term; now bilge. Skinner.

BILLY, adj. [from bile, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Young.

Voracious animals, and such as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and some of them have the bile duct inserted into the pyriform.

Arbuthnot.

BILLYNGSTEAD. n. s. [A cant word, borrowed from Billyngset in London, a place where there is always a crowd of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There strip, fair rhetoric languish'd on the ground.

And shameful billyngset her robes adorn.

Pope.

BILINGUOUS. adj. [bilinguis, Lat.] Having, or speaking, two tongues.

Billyous. adj. [from bills, Lat.] Consisting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why billyous joke a golden light puts on;
And folds of silver lie in silver currents ran.

Garth.

When the taste of the mouth is bitter, it is a sign of a redundancy of a billyous nakt.

Arbuthnot.

To BILLY-BILLY. r. a. [derived by Mr. Lyce from the Gothic bilitian.] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt, and avoiding payment.

Bill'd stationers for yeomen stood prepar'd.

Dryden.

What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Then grinning hanger, and the pleasing sight
Of your billy'd hopes?

Dryden.

BILL, n. s. [bile, Sax. See BALL.] The beak of a fowl.

Their bills were sharpen'd crossways at the end, and with these they cut an apple in two at one snap.

Carus.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to bite the larger or greater bills, or do greater talents.

In his bill
An olive leaf he brings, pacific sign! Milton.

No crowing cock does there his wings display,
Nor with his horny bill provoke the day.

Dryden.

BILL, n. s. [bille, tybille, Sax. a two edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, used in country work, as a hedging bill; so called from its resemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are servants armed, who use the lance and sword, as other servants do the sickle or the bill, at the command of those who entertain them.

Temple.

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle axe.

Yes distaff women manage rusty bills: Agamemnon had both young and old rebel. Shak.

BILL, n. s. [billet, Fr.] A written paper of any kind.

He does receive
Particular addition from the bill.

That writes them all alike.

Shakesp.
BIN

BIN. n. & bune, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, is rejoiced.

The most convenient way of picking hops, is into a long square frame of wood, called a bin.

Martinier.

As when, from roasting in a bin, all powder’d over from to chin, a lively nugget of sallet’d out, you know him by his hard stout.

Swift.

BINARY. adj. [from binus, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

BINARY Arithmetic. A method of computation proposed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetic, and the progression from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uses the simple progression from two to two. This method appears to be the same with that used by the Chinese thousand years ago.

Chamb.

To BIND. v. a. pret. I bound; particip. pass, bound, or bounden. [bun, bune, Sax.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enclose.

Will you play with him, as with a bird? or will you bind him for thy madmen?

Job.

2. To gird; to enwrap; to involve. Who hath bound the waters in a garment?

Proverbs.

3. To fasten to any thing; to fix by circumvallation.

Thus shall bind this line of slender thread in the window, which thou didst let down by.

John.

Keep my commandments, and live; law, and the light of thine eye. Bind them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart.

Proverbs.

4. To fasten together. Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles, to burn them. Matthew.

5. To cover a wound with dressings and bandages: with up.

When he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, and bound up his wounds. Luke.

Having filled up the bare cranium with our dressings, we bound up the wound. Warne.

6. To oblige by stipulation, or oath.

To bind the soul with a bond, he shall not break his word.

Numbers.

Swear by the solemn oath that binds the gods.

Pep.

7. To oblige by duty or law; to compel; to constrain.

Though I am bound to every act of duty, I am not bound to that all slaves are free to.

Shak.

Duties expressly required in the plain language of Scripture, ought to bind our consciences more than those which are but dubiously inferred. Watts.

8. To oblige by kindness.

9. To confine; to hinder: with in, if the restraint be local; with up, if it relate to thought or act.

Now I am cabin’d, cribb’d, confin’d, bound in.

Shak.

You will soon, by imagination, bind a bird from singing, than from eating or flying. Bacon.

The most obvious is the most obvious and general, yet it is not the only cause that binds up the understanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. Locke.

In such a disjunct place, where joy ne’er enters, which the sun ne’er cheers, bound in with darkness, overspread with bumps.

Dryden.

10. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make costive.

Ridpath hath manifestly in its parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that bind the bowels.

Bacon.

BIO

The whey of milk doth loose, the milk doth bind.

Herber.

11. To restrain.

12. To bind a book. To put it in a cover.

13. To bind to. To oblige to serve some one.

14. To bind over. To contract with any body. Art thou bound to a wife, seek not to be loosed.

1 Corinthians.

15. To bind over. To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was staggered with the reports concerning this woman and would have bound her over to the county sessions.

Addison.

BIOGRAPHY. n. s. [Gr. and Gae.]

1. In writing the lives of men, which is called biography.

Some authors place every thing in the precise order of time when it occurred.

Haws.

BIVOC. n. s. [Fr. from vey wach a]

BIVOCO. adj. double guard. German.] A Bivouac [Bivoua].

To guard at night performed by the whole army, which either at a siege, or by land, or enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms. Not in use.

Tercoux.

BIPAROUS. adj. [from binus and pari, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

BIPARTITE. adj. [from binus and partior, Lat.] Having two correspondent parts: divided into two.

BIPARTITION. n. s. [from bipartite.]

The act of dividing into two; or of making two correspondent parts.

BIPED. n. s. [bipes, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

1. No serpent, or fishes oviparous, have any stones at all, neither biped nor quadruped oviparous have any externally. Brown’s Tulgar Errors.

2. Every vertebral bone, or its part.

Bipedal. adj. [bipedalis, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

BIPENNATE. adj. [from binus and pennus, Lat.] Having two wings.

All bipennate insects have wings joined to the body.

Derham.

BIPEDAL. n. s. [bipes, Lat. and estato.]

1. A flower consisting of two leaves.

Dict.

BIPEDAL. adj. [from binus and pennus, Lat.]

The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself.

Harris.

BIRD TREE. n. s. [bipe, Sax. bute, Latu.]

The leaves are like those of the poplar; the shoots are very slender and weak; the kaktuns are produced at remote distances from the fruits, on the same tree; the fruit becomes a hair-squame cone; the seeds are winged, and the tree casts its outer rind every year.

Miller.

BIRCH. n. s. [bipe, Sax. bute, Latu.]

The beaver’s bower is a birch garland burns. Pep.

BIRD. n. s. [bep, or bup, a chicken, Sax.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, fowl is used for the larger, and bird for the smaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren.

The most diminutives of birds, will light, perch, and alight, on the upper part of a house, or a roof; or under the eaves of a barn or stable.

Shak.

Seth had all the regal makings of a queen; as holy oil, Edward confessor’s crown, etc.

The rod and bird of peace, and all such emblems.

Laid nobly on her.

Shak.

Henry VIII.

One bird of Jove stopp’d from his gory tour.

Two birds of gayest plumes before him drove, Milton.

Heaven men and beasts the breath of life obtain, And birds of air, and monsters of the main.

Sed;

Dre.

There are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is cold as fishes, and their flesh is so like in taste, that the scolopaces are allowed them on fish days.

Locke.

BIOGRAPHY. n. s. [Gr. and Gae.]

A writer of lives; a relater not of the his-
BIR

To Bird. v. n. [from the noun.] To catch birds.
I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house to breakfast; after we'll a birding together.

BIRD-BOAT. n. s. [from bird and boat, or arrow.] An arrow, broad at the end, to be shot at birds.
To be generous and of free disposition, is to take those things for birdhunts that you don't care for.

BIRD-CAGE. n. s. [from bird and cage.] An inclosure, with interstitial spaces, made of wire or wicker, in which birds are kept.
Birdcages taught him the pulleys, and the contriv'd force. Arbuthnot and Pope.

BIRD-CATCHER. n. s. [from bird and catch.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.
A poor lark entered into a miserable exploitation with a birdcather, that had taken her in his net. L'Esprance.

BIRD-EYE. n. s. [from bird and eye.] A fowling-piece; a gun to shoot birds with.
I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always change their birdline pieces; then into the kill hole. Shaksp.

BIRL.D-LIME. n. s. [from bird and lime.] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.
Birdline is made of the bark of holly: they pound it into a tough paste, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is washed in a running stream, till no more appears, and put up to ferment, and summed, and then laid out for use; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. But the bark of our lantoe, or wayfaring shrub, will make a very good birdline. Chambers.
Holly is of so viscus a juice, as they make birdline of the bark of it. Barrow's Nat. Hist.
With stores of galler'd glue contrary To stop the vents and crannies of their hive; Not birdline, or Ieaden pitch, produce A more tenacious topick of clanny juice. Dryden. I'm csrnied; Heav'n's birdline wraps me round, and glues my wings. Gray.
The wood-pecker, and other birds of this kind, because they prey upon flies which they catch with their beaks, they are sometimes provided with a viscus humour, as if it were a natural birdline, or liquid glue. Grew.

BIRD-MAN. n. s. [from bird and man.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.
As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing; why, says he, I am lying the foundations of a city; and so the birdman drew out of sight. L'Esprance.

BIRDS-CHERRY. n. s. [padus Theophrasti.] A plant.

BIRDSEYE. n. s. [adonis, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BIRD SOT. n. s. [ornithopodium, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BIRDST. n. s. An herb. Dict.

BIRDSTARS. n. s. [aracus.] A plant.

BIRDSTONGUE. n. s. An herb. Dict.

BIRGANDER. n. s. [echuaphex.] A fowl of the goose kind. Dict.

BIRK. n. s. A tree; the same with the 

turbut; which see.

BIRTH. n. s. [begoS, Sax.]
1. The act of coming into life.

BIRD


In Spain, our springs like old men's children break, Decay'd and withered from their infancy; No kindly showers fall on our barren earth, To hatch the seasons in a timely birth. Dryd.

2. Extraction; lineage.
Most virtuous virgin, born of heavenly birth. Spens.

All truth I shall relate; nor first can I Myself to be of Grecian birth. Dryd. Shaksp. Daphnis and Chloe.

3. Rank which is inheriting by descent.
He doth object, I am too good of birth. Shaksp. He just in all you say, and all you do; Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be A peer of the first magnitude to me. Dryd.

4. The condition of circumstances in which any man is born.
High in his chariot then Healesus came, One by birth to Troy's unhappy name. Dryd.

5. Thing born; production; used of vegetables, as well as animals.
The people fear me; for they do observe Unfather'd heirs, and heathly birds of nature. Shaksp.

That poeta are rarer births than kings, Your noblest father prov'd. Ben Jonson.

Ahoon to join; and by invisible mix'd, Produce prodigious births of body or mind. Dryd.

She, for this many thousand years, Seems to have practis'd with much care To frame the race of woman fair; Yet never equal a perfect birth. Weller.

Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive over earth. Prior.

The vallys smile, and with their flow'ry face, And wealthy births, confess the flood's embrace. Blackmore.

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the birth, till it is able to shift for itself. Addison.

6. The act of bringing forth.
That fair Syrian shepherdess Who, after years of barrenness, The highly favour'd Joseph bore To him that serv'd for her before; And at her next birth, much like thee, Through pangs fled to felicity. Milton.

The seamen call a due or proper distance between ships lying an anchor, or under sail, a birth. Also the proper place on board for the mess to put their chests, etc. is called the birth of that mess. Also a convenient place to moor a ship in, is called a birth. Harris.

BIRTHDAY. n. s. [from birth and day.]
1. The day on which any one is born.
Exhaling fast from darkness, they beheld, Birthday of heaven and earth. Milton.

2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually observed.
This is my birthday, as this very day Was Cassius born. Shaksp.

They tell me, 'tis my birthday, and I'll keep it With double pomp of sweat. Tis what the day deserves, which gave me breath. Dryd.

Your country dam's, Whose choaly claim the royal birthright claims. Prior.

BIRTHDOM. n. s. [This is erroneously, I think, printed in Shakespeare, birthdom. It is derived from birth and dom (see Dom) as kingdom, dukedom.] Right of birth.
Let us rather Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men, Bestride our outlaw'd birthdom. Shaksp.

BIRTHRIGHT. n. s. [from birth and right.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first-born.
Thy blood and virtue Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodness Shares with thy birthright. Shaksp.

Thou hast been found By merit, more than birthright, Son of God. Matt. I love her first, I own most, But will preserve the birthright of my passion. Otway.

While no baseless in this breast I find, I have not lost the birthright of my mind. Dryd.

To say that liberty and property are the birthright of the English nation, but that, if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we want no pretence resist, is to confound governments. Addison.

BIRTHSTRANGLED. adj. [from birth and strangule.] Strangled or suffocated in being born.

BIRTHWORT. n. s. [from birth and wort; I suppose from a quality of hastening delivery. Aristolochia, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BISCOTIN. n. s. [French.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BISCUIT. n. s. [from bis twice, Lat. and cult baked, Fr.] A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea: it is baked for long voyages four times.

The biscuit also in the ships, especially in the Spanish galleys, was grown hoary, and unwholesome. Knolles's Hist.

Many have been cured of droppings by abstinence from drinks, eating dry biscuits, which creates no thirst, and strong frictions four or five times a-day. Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. A composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar, made by the confectioners.
To BISCUIT. v. a. [from bisus and secus to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts. The rational horizon cuteth the globe into two equal parts. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

BISECTION. n. s. [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISHOP. n. s. [from episcopus, Lat. the Saxons formed bishop, which was afterwards softened into bishop.] One of the head order of the clergy.
An bishop is an overseer, or superintendent, of religious matters in the Christian church. Ayliffe's Parergon.

You shall find him well accompli'd With reverend fathers, and well learned bishops. Shaksp.
Their zealous superstition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater service, than to destroy the primitive, apostolical, and antiently universal government of the church by bishops.

In case a bishop should commit treason and felony, and forfeit his estates, with his life, the lands of his bishopric remain still in the church. South. 

If an able bishop, in French creeping, I would observe, that there is not natural connexion between the sacred office and the letters or sound, for creeping, and bishop, signify the same office, though there is not one letter alike in them. Watts's Leg.

BISHOP, n. s. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar.

For oranges, Well roasted, with sugar and wine in a cup. They'll make a sweet bishop, when gentilesms sup. Scott. 

To BISHOP. v. a. [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad, Except confirmed and bishoped by free. Donne. 

BISHOPCRICK. n.s. [by Syme, Saxon.] The diocese of a bishop; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

It will be, that, by the elder's supreme power in causes ecclesiastical, he be subordinate under some bishop, and bishoprick, of this realm. Bacon's Advice to Villagers.

Those pastors had episcopal ordination, possessed preferments in the church, and were sometimes promoted to bishoprics themselves. Swift's Sentiments of a Churchman of England Man.

BISHOPSWEED. n.s. [ammi, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BISK. n. s. [bisque, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh. A prince, who lit a forest rides astray, and weary, to some cottage finds the way. Talks of no pyramids, or fountains, or islands of fish, but hungry says his cream serv'd up in earthen basins. King.

BISKET. See BISCUIT.

BISMUTH. n.s. The same as mercurious; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metallic nature, found at Misnia, supposed to be a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin. Some esteem it a metal sui generis; though it usually contains some silver. There is an artificial bismuth made, for the shops, of tin. Quen.

BISSEXSTILE. n.s. [from bis and sextilis, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, arising from six odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

Their eighth year of the consulship of three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the computer; and this was the occasion of bisexstile, or leap year. Brown. 

Towards the latter end of February is the bisexstile, or intercalary day; called bisexstile, because the sun of the calendar of March is twice repeated. Holder on Time.

BISSON. adj. [derived by Skinner from by and sin.] Blind.

I have oft, oh! have oft been the marked queen of barefoot up and down, threatening the flames. With bisson rheum? Shakespeare. Hamlet.

What harm can your bissam consequences glean out his character? Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

BISTRE. n.s. [French.] A colour made of chimney soot boiled, and then diluted with water; used by painters in washing their designs. Trevisc.

BISTORT. n.s. [bistorta, Lat.] The name of a plant, called also swanweed; which see.

BISTOURY. n. s. [bistoury, E.] A surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions, of which there are three sorts; the blade of the first turns like that of a lancet; but the straight bistoury has the blade fixed to a handle. The crooked bistoury is shaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inside. Chambers.

BISULCUS. adj. [bisulcus, Lat.] Cloven-footed.

For the swine, although multiform, yet being bisulcus, and only cloven-footed, are farrowed with open eyes, as other bisulcus animals. Brown's Vulg. Erronea.

BIT. n.s. [brol, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the seville-holes, the tranchell, and the cross chains; but sometimes it is used to signify only the bit-mouth in particular. Farrant's Diet.

They have tables that houses, padding of their lips, that they might sometimes refresh their mouths upon the grass. Sidney.

We have strict statutes, and most biting laws. The needful bits and curbs of hardneast steeds. Shakespeare.

He hath the bit between his teeth, and away he runs. Unfit'd to the restraint. Of curbs and bits, and lickerel than the winds. Addison.

BIT. n.s. [from bite.] 1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once. How many prodigious bits have slaves and peasants this night englutted? Shakespeare. 

Follow your function, go and batten on cold bits. The mice found it troublesome to be still climbing the oak for every bit they put in their holes. Lafayette.

John was the darling; he had all the good bits, was jump'd with good pullet, chicken, and capon. Swift.

2. A small piece of anything. By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd, and to the table that was lurking hard; a sav'ry bit, that serv'd to relish fish. Dryd. Then clap four slices of pilaster can't, that lack'd with bits of osier, makes a front. Pope.

He bought at thousands, what with better wit. You purchase as you want, and bit by bit. Pope. 

His majesty has power to grant a patent, for stamping round bits of copper, to every subject he hath. Swift.

3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at sevenpence halfpenny. 

4. A bit the better or worse, in the smallest degree. There are few that know all the tricks of these lawyers; for ought I can see, your case is not a bit clearer than it was two years ago. Addison.

To BIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a horse. 

BITCH. n.s. [brigge, Saxon.] 1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter. And at his feet a bitch wolf suck did yield Spenser. 

And I have been credibly informed, that a bitch will nurse, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and so in place of, her puppies. Locke.

2. A name of reproach for a woman. Him you'll call a dog, and her a bitch. Pope. 

Though he had bit me, should have stood that night. Against my fire. Shaksp.

Such swelling rouses as these, like rats, oft take the cord in twain. Too intricate Cauholse. Shaksp.

These are the yonths that thunder at a playhouse and light for bitten apples. Shaksp.

He falls; his arms upon the body found, and with his bloody teeth he bites the ground. Dryden.

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the bone, who has now indeed recovered. Tottlet. 

Food mouths have not opened their lips without a futility; though they have showed their teeth as if they would bite off my nose. Arberouth and Pope's Mott. Servab.

2. To give pain in the blood.

Here feel we the icy pang, and churlish chiding, of the winter's wind; which when it bites and blows upon my body, keep till I shrink, I shiver. Shaksp.

Full fifty years, harnessed in rugged steel, I have endured its biting winter's blast, and the severer heats of parching summer. Herove's Ambitions Stepmother.

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a different talent writes; one prays, one instructs, another bites. Racoon.

4. To cut; to wound.

I've seen the day, with my good biting Faulcon I would have made them skip. Shaksp.

5. To make the mouth smart with an acid taste.

It may be the first water will have more of the scent, as more fragrant; and the second more of the taste, as more bitter, or biting. Bacon.

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phrase.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay, An honest factor stole a gem away: He pledg'd it to the knight: the knight had wit, So kept the diamonds, and the rogue was bit. Pope. 

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have conversed with you, they would have been strangely bit, while they thought only to fall in love with a fair lady. Pope.

BIT. n.s. [from the verb.] 1. The seizing any of the teeth. Does he think he can endure the everlasting burnings, or arm himself against the bites of the never-dying worm? South.

Nor dogday's parching heat, that splits the rocks, Is half so hurtful as the greedy flocks; Their venus' bite and scars inflicted on the stocks. Dryden's Virgils Georgick.

2. The act of a fish that takes the bait. I have known a very good fisherman diligently from six hours for a river carp, and not have a bite. Walton.

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud: in low and vulgar language.

Let a man be no so wise, He may be caught with sober lies; Pit, take it in its proper light, 'Tis just what coxcombs call a bite. Swift.

4. A sharper; one who commits frauds.

BITER. n. s. [from bite.] 1. He has more bites. Great barking carcasses are no biters. Camden.

2. A fish apt to take the bait. He is so bold, that he will invade one of his own kind; and you may therefore easily believe him to be a very biter. Walton.

3. A tricker; a deceiver.
BIT

BITTER. adj. [Saxon.] Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender patience.

Though a man in a fever should, from sugar, have a bitter taste, which, at another time, produces a sweet one; yet the idea of bitter, in that man's mind, would be as distinct from the idea of sweet, as if he had tasted only gall.

2. Sharp; cruel; severe.

Friends now fast sworn, Unseparable, shall within this hour, On a dissertation of a doubt, break out.

To bitteren cruelty, Shaksp.

Hasten; love your wives, and be not bitter against them. Colossians.

The word of God, instead of a bitter, teaches us a chordially sweet. Sprat.

3. Calamitous; miserable.

Noble friends and fellow, whom to leave Is only bitter to me, only dying;

Go with me, like good angels, to my end. Shaksp.

A dire inducement am I witness to:

And will to France, hoping the consequence Will prove as bitter, black, and tragic. Shaksp.

And shun the bitter consequence: for know, The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command Transcend inevitably thou shalt die. Milton.

Tell him, that if I bear my bitter fate, 'Tis to behold his vengeance for my son. Dryden.

4. Painful; inclement.

The fowl the borders fly, And shun the bitter blast, and wheel about the sky. Dryden.

5. Sharp; reproachful; satirical.

Go with me, And, in the breath of bitter words, let's moreover My damned son. Shaksp.

6. Mourful; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in nesse To cast him into the bitter in soul? Sprat.

7. In any manner unpleasing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is bitter wormwood, there are bitter words, but bitter enmies, and a bitter cold morning. Watts's Logick.

BITTERGOURD. n. s. [cucurbitis, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BITTERLY. adv. [from bitter.]

1. With a bitter taste.

2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously.

I so lively acted with my tears, That my poor mistress, moved therewith, Wrote a bitter letter, Shaksp.

Bitterly hast thou paid, and still art paying That rigid score. Milton.

3. Sharply; severely.

Its behaviour is not to censure bitterly the errors of their zeal. Sprat.

BITTERN. n. s. [butour, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fish; remarkable for the noise which he makes, usually called bumping.

See BITTOW.

The poor fish have enemies enough, besides such annual fishermen as otters, the cornamant, and the bittor.

BITTERN. n. s. [bittern.] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making of common salt, and used in the preparation of salt wells. Quincy.

BITTERNESS. n. s. [from bitter.]

1. A bitter taste.

The idea of bitterness, or bitterness, is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there.

2. Malice; great hatred; implacability.

The bitterness and unimissibility between the commanders was such, that a great part of the army was marched. Clarendon.

3. Sharpness; severity of temper.

His sorrows have so overwhelmed his wits, Shall we be thus afflicted in his weaks, His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness. Shakespeare.

Bitter and crew appeared now to have contracted more bitterness and sourness than formerly, and were more reserved towards the king's commissions. Clarendon.

4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach.

Some think their wits have been askew, except they dart out somewhat piquant, and to the quick men ought to find the difference between salt and bitterness. Bacon.

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.

There appears much joy in my heart, even so much, that joy outshines itself modest without a badge of bitterness. Shakespeare.

They shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, one that is in bitterness for his first-born. Ezek.

Most purely the pleasures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in sin, are carried on with danger, and end in bitterness. Locke.

I oft, in bitterness of soul, deplored My absent daughter, and my dear lord. Pope.

BITTERSWEET. n. s. [from bitter and sweet.] The name of an apple, which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter.

It is but a bitter-sweet at best, and the fine colours of the serpent do by no means amends for the smart and poison of his sting. South.

When I express the taste of an apple, which we call the bitter-crotone, one cannot mistake what I mean. Watts.

BITT veg. n. s. [cruum, Lat.] A plant.

BITTERWORT. n. s. [gentiana, Lat.] An herb.

BITTOW. n. s. [butour, Fr. ardea stellaris, Lat.] The name of a bird, commonly called the bittow, (see BITTERN) as perhaps as properly bittow.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head; And, as a bittow wumps within a reed, To thee, alone, O lake, she said, I tell. Dryden.

BITTEN. n. s. [from bitumen.] Bitumen.

See BITTOW.

Mist with these Ideal pitch, quick sulphur, silver's spine, Sea orange, hellionbl, and black bitumen. May.

BITTOWEN. n. s. [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes, as the Asphaltis in Judea, of various kind, and some so hard as to be used for coins; others so glutinous as to serve for mortar.

Sorcery.

It is reported, that bitumen mingled with line, and put under water, would make it as an artificial rock, the substance became so hard. Bacon.

The bitumen were used for building a mine. With sulphur and bitumen cast between. Dryden.

Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is soluble in water. Woolward.

BI LA

BITUMINOUS. adj. [from bitumen.] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

Naphthæ, which was the bituminous mortar used in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a stone. II. Bacon.

The fruitage fair and sweet, like that which grew Near that bituminous lake, where Sodom flamed. Milton.

BIVALVE. adj. [from binus and water. Lat.] Having two valves or shutters: a term used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters; and of those plants whose seed pods open their whole length, to discharge their seeds, as peas.

In the cavity lies the shell of some sort of bivalve, larger than could be introduced in at those locusts. Woodward.

BIVALVE. n. s. [from bivalve.] Having two valves.

BIXWORT. n. s. An herb.

BITU R. n. a. [blabbera, Dutch.] To tells all; a. [blauberger, Dutch.] To tell all; to tell secrets; to be frank.

1. To tell what ought to be kept secret; it usually implies rather thoughtlessness than treachery; but may be used in either sense.

The gandy, blabbing, and remorseful day Is crept into the bosom of the sea. Shaksp.

They doe not seem to leave any secret out, Es the blabbing eastern seast. Milton.

Nature has made man's breast no windows, To publish what he does within doors; Nor what dark secrets there inhabit, Unless his own rash folly blab it. Hudibras.

Sorrow nor joy can be disguis'd by art, Our foreheades blab the secrets of our heart. Dryd.

It is unlawful to publish any kind of religious worship to the nature; but the very indices of the fathers cannot escape the invincible scrutine, for blabbing so great a truth. Stillingfleet.

Nor whisper to blabbing reeds The blackest of all female deeds, Nor blab bit on the lonely rocks, Where echo sits, and lightning rocks. Swift.

2. To tell: in a good sense: not used.

That delightful engine of her thoughts, That blab'd them with such pleasing eloquence, Is turn'd from forth that pretty hollow cage. Shaksp.

To BLAB. v. n. To talk; to tell tales.

Your mute I'll be; When my tongue blab, then let mine eyes not see. Shaksp.

BLAB. n. s. [from the verb.] A talker, a thoughtless babbler, a treacherous betrayer of secrets.

The secret man heareth many confessions; for who will open himself to a blab, or babber? Bacon.

To have reveal'd Secrets of man, the secrets of a friend, Contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded All friendship, and avoided as a blab. Milton.

Whoever shows me a very inquisitive body, I'll shew him a blab, and one that shall make privacy as a publick matter. Swift.

I should have gone about shewing my letters, under the charge of secrecy to every blab of my acquaintance. Swift.

BLÅBER. n. s. [from blå.] A tatter; a telltale.
Bla'bber. v. n. To whistle, to bawl. *Skinner.
Blab'berlipped. *Skinner. See Blab'berlipped.
BLACK. adj. [blac, Saxon.]
1. Of the colour of night. In the twilight or evening, black night.
2. Dark. The heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was great rain. *Kings.
3. Cloudy of countenance; sullen. She hath cast ab导读 of half my train; Look'd black upon me. *Shakespeare.
4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious. Either my countryman or he must be freed, Or I consenting to so black a deed. *Dryden.
5. Dismal; mournful. A dire inquisition I witness to; And will to France, hoping the consequence Will prove as black, black, and black and black. *Shakespeare.
   And, wing'd with speed and fury, flew To rescue knight from black and blue. *Hudibras.
BLACK-BROWNED. adj. [from black and brown.] Having black eye-brows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.
   Come, good night; come, lovely, black-brown'd night. *Gower.
   Give me my Romeo. *Shakespeare.
   Thus when a black-brown'd guest begins to rise, White foam at first on the cold ocean fifies, And then roars the main, the billows mount the skies. *Dryden.
BLACK-BRYONY. n. s. [tannus, Lat.]
The name of a plant. *Black-cattle. n. s. Oxen, bulls, and cows.
The other part of the grader's business is what we call black-cattle, produces hides, tallow, and tallow, for export, black and brown. *Shakespeare.
BLACK-EARTH. n. s. It is everywhere obvious on the surface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodward.
BLACK-GUARD. adj. [from black and guard.]
A cant word amongst the vulgar; by which is implied a dirty fellow; of the meanest kind.
Let a black-guard boy be always about the house, to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift.
BLACK-LEAD. n. s. [from black and lead.]
A mineral found in the lead-mines, much used for pencils; it is not fusible, and not without a very great heat. You must first get your black-lead sharpened finely; then put it fast into quills, for your use and first draught. *Pearson.
BLACK-MAIL. n. s. A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of such as usually rob or steal. *Cowell.
BLACK-PUDDING. n. s. [from black and pudding.]
A kind of food made of blood and grain. Though they were wont to think with many a piece Of ammunition bread and cheese, And fat black-puddings, proper food For warming that delight in blood. *Hudibras.
BLACK-ROD. n. s. [from black and rod.]
The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewise usher of the parliament. *Cowell.
BLACK. n. s. [from the adjective.]
1. A black colour. Black is the badge of hell. The hue of darkness and the scowl of night. Black.
   For the production of black, the corporals must be less than any of those which exhibit colours. *Newton.
2. Mourning. Rise, wretched widow, rise; nor, undeplace'd, Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford: But rise, prepare'd in black to mourn thy perish'd husband. *Dryden.
3. A blackamoor.
4. That part of the eye which is black.
   It suffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the black or sight of the eye. *Dryden.
   To black. v. a. [from the noun.]
   To make black; to blacken. Blacking over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper that I could not burn before, we quickly set on fire. *Boyle.
   Then in his fury black'd the raven over. *Shakespeare.
   And bid him prate in his white plumes no more: *Addison.
BLACKAMOOR. r. s. [from black and Moor.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.
   They are no more afraid of a blackamoor, or a black, than of a lion or a cat. *Locke.
BLACKBERRIED Heath. [emertum, Lat.]
The name of a plant. *Blackberry. Bladh. n. s. [rubus, Lat.]
A species of bramble.
BLACKBERRY. n. s. The fruit of the bramble.
   The policy of these crafty stealing rascals, that stole old mouse-eaten cheese Nestor, and that same dog fox Ulysses, is not proved worth a blackberry. *Shakespeare.
   Then said he sung the children in the word; how blackberries they pluck'd in desarts wild, and fearless in the wilderness sings. *Dryden.
BLACKBIRD. n. s. [from black and bird.]
The name of a bird.
   Of singing birds, they have finets, gold-fanches, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Curran.
   A schoolboy run into it, and thought the crib was down, the blackbird caught. *Swift.
   To blacken. v. o. [from black.]
   To make one, black one. Bless'd by aspiring winds, he finds the strand Blacker'd by crowds. *Prior.
   While the long funr'd blacken all the way, *Prior.
2. To darken; to cloud.
   That little cloud that appeared at first to Elia's servant no bigger than a man's hand, but presently after grew, and spread, and blackened the face of the whole heaven. *South.
3. To defame, or make infamous.
   Let us blacken him what we can, said that inordinate Harrison of the blessed king, upon the worshipping and drawing up his charge against him in approaching trial.*South.
   The morals blacken'd, when the writings 'scape, The libell'd person, and the picuter'd shape. *Prior.
   To blacken. v. n. To grow black, or dark.
   The hollow sound Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around. Air blacken'd; roll'd the thunder, ground'd the wind. *Dryden.
BLACKISH. adj. [from black.]
Somewhat black.
   Part of it all the year continues in the form of a blackish oil. *Boyle.
BLACKMOOR. n. s. [from black and Moor.] A negro.
The land of Chris makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habituation of blackamoores; but the country of Arabia, especially the Happy and Stood's way. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.
More to west
The realm of Blacchus to the blackmoor sea. *Milton.
BLACKNESS. n. s. [from black.]
1. Black colour. Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, or suffice without reflection, most of the rays of every sort that fall on the bodies. *Locke.
   There would emerge one or more very black spots, and, within those, other spots of an intense blackness. *Newton.
   His tongue, his prating tongue, laid chang'd him quite
   To sooth blackness from the purest white. *Addison.
2. Darkness.
   His faults in bho seem as the spots of heaven. More fiery by night's blackness. *Shakespeare.
   3. Atrocity; horribleness; wickedness.
BLACKSMITH. n. s. [from black and smith.]
A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty. The blacksmith may forge what he please. *Hobbes.
   Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impossible for the blacksmith to make them so fast that a and a whorisher will make way through them. *Spetiscator.
BLACKTAIL. n. s. [from black and tail.]A fish; a kind of perch, by some called ruffs, or popes. *See Pope. *Dict.
BLACKTHORN. n. s. [from black and thorn.]
The same with the sloe. *See Plum, of which it is a species.
BLADDER. n. s. [bladder. Saxon; blader. Dutch.]
1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine. The bladder should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely dilatable, for receiving and containing the urine till an opportunity of emptying it. *Rog.
   2. It is often filled with wind, to which allusions are frequently made.
   That huge great body which the giant bore
   Was vanquish'd quite, and of that monstrous mass Was nothing left, but like an empty bladder was. *Spenser.
   A bladder but moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceeding long and hard; but being brought nearer to the fire, it suddenly broke, with so loud a noise as made us for a while after almost deaf. *Boyle.
   3. It is usual for those, that learn to swim, to support themselves with blown bladders. I have ventured.
   Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders, These many summers in a sea of glory.
   But far beyond my depth, my highborn pride At length broke under me. *Shakespeare.
4. A blister; a pustule.
BLADDER-NUT. n. s. [staphyleadornum, Lat.]
A plant.
BLADDER-SENSA. n. s. [colutea, Lat.]
The name of a plant.
BLADE. n. s. [blaeb, blæb, Sax.bled, Fr.]
The spine of grass which it grows to seed; the green shoots of corn which rise from the seed. This seems to be the primitive signification of the word blade; from which, I believe, the blade of a sword was first named, because of its similitude in shape; and, from the blade of a sword, that of other weapons or tools.
BLAME.

BLAMELESS. n. s. [from blameless.] Innocence; exemption from censure.

BLA'MELESSLY. adv. [from blameless.] Innocently; without crime.

BLA

Life may be one great blank, which, though not blotted with sin, is yet without any characters grace or virtue.

Rogers.

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; so called, because, to be more visible, it was marked with white. Now disused.

Shakesp.

6. Aim; shot. Not used.

Shakesp.

7. Object to which any thing is directed. See better, Lear, and let me still remain.

Shakesp.

The true blank of thine eye.

Shakesp.

To Blank. v. a. [from blank;blankшир, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuse; to disparit.

Shakesp.

Each opposite, that blanks the face of joy.

Shakesp.

Meet what I would have well, and it destroy.

Shakesp.

Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive

Shakesp.

Such a discount, as shall quite despoil him.

Shakesp.

Of all these boisterous triumphs won on me,

Shakesp.

And with confusion blank his wholesalers. Milton.

If the atheist, when he dies, should think that his soul remains, how will this man be amazed and blanked?

Shakesp.

To efface; to annul.

Shakesp.

All former purposes were blanked, the governor at a bay, and all that charge lost and cancelled.

Shakesp.

BLANKET. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. A void space on paper.

Shakesp.

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do; and yet I will not for a blank of half an inch from you.

Swift.

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained: which has no prize marked upon it.

Shakesp.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome, and of his friends there, it is lots to blanks.

Shakesp.

My name lasts touch'd your ears.

Shakesp.

In fortune's lottery lies a heap of blanks, like this, for one small prize.

Shakesp.

The world the coward will despise.

Dryden.

When life's a blank, who pulls not for a prize.

Dryden.

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

Shakesp.

She has left him

Shakesp.

The blank of what he was;

Shakesp.

I tell thee, ennuch, she has quite unmanned him.

Shakesp.

4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

Shakesp.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts, Would they were blanks, rather than full'd with

Shakesp.

Onision to do what is necessary,

Shakesp.

Seals a commission to a blank of danger.

Shakesp.

For the book of knowledge fair, Prevented with an universal blank

Shakesp.

Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd.

Milton.

BLA

Liber of blasphemying Jew.

Shakesp.

I publish that of every synogogue, and compelled them to blaspheme.

BLASPHEMER. n. s. [from blaspheme.]

A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Timothy.

Who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious.

Shakesp.

Even that blasphemer himself would inwardly reverence his reprobate, as he in his heart really despises him for his cowardly base silence. South.

Deny the curs'd blasphemer's tongue to rage, And turn God's fury from an impious age.

Tickell.

Should each blasphemer quite escape the rod.

Shakesp.

Because the iniquity's not to man, but God:

Pepe.

BLASPHEMOUS. adj. [from blaspheme.]

It is usually spoken with the accent on the first syllable, but used by Milton with it on the second.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods dost move, To cause full wrath, which thou canst not resist: Blasphemous words the speaker vain do prove. Sadi.

And durst thou to the Son of God propound To smooth thy tongue, now more accur.

Shakesp.

For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve, And more blasphemous? Milton.

In the streets, without having mov'd his ears grated with horrid and blasphemous oaths and curses. Tickell.

The admirable that wears the name of a christian: or but man, should venture to own such a villainous, impudent, and blasphemous asserion in the face of the world, as this! South.

BLASPHEMOUSLY. adv. [from blaspheme.] Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right use of his reason, while he would blasphemously set up to command the powers of the Almighty? Swift.

BLASPHEMY. n. s. [from blaspheme.]

Blasphemy, straitly and properly, is an offering of some indignity, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writing. Spenser.

But that my heart's on future mischief set,

Shakesp.

I would speak blasphemy, ere bid you fly;

Shakesp.

But I say ye must not.

Shakesp.

Intrinsick goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety, to the secret will of God; or else God would not be defined good, so far as his thoughts and secrets, but only superficially good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is perfect blasphemy to imagine.

Hammond.

BLAST. n. s. [from blear, Sax. blauen, Germ. to blow.]

1. A gust or puff of wind.

Shakesp.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them.

Shakesp.

And if they fall, they dash themselves to pieces.

Shakesp.

Welcome, then.

Shakesp.

Thou unsubstantial air, that I embrace;

Shakesp.

The wretch that thou hast blown unto the worst.

Shakesp.

Owes nothing to thy blasts.

Shakesp.

Shakesp.

Perhaps the fortune still doth controul the winds.

Shakesp.

Both loose or bind their blasts in secret cave.

Shakesp.

Three ships were hurl'd by the southern blast.

Shakesp.

And on the secret shelves with fury cast.

Dryden.

2. The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind musick.

Shakesp.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man,

Shakesp.

As modest stillness and humility;

Shakesp.

But when the blast of war blows in our ears,

Shakesp.

They inflame the action of the tyrer.

Shakesp.

He blew his trumpet—the angelick blast

Shakesp.

Fill'd all the regions.

Milton.

The yell of heaven's fountains, and sulphurous rain.

Shakesp.

Shake at the baulefull blast, the signal of the war.

Dryden.

Whether there be two different goddesses called

Shakesp.

Fame, or one goddess sounding two different
BLA

trumpeis, it is certain villany has as good a title to a blast from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former.

3. The stroke of a malignit planet; the infection of any thing pestilential. [from the verb To blast.]

By the blast of God they perish. Job.

To BLAST. r. a. [from the n.] 1. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.

You nimbly lightenar, dar your blinding flames
Into her sorrowful eyes; infect her beauty.
You brandocked, drawn by the powerful sun,
To fell, and blast her pride. Shaks.

Oh! Portius, is there not some chosen cares,
Some hidden thunder in the store of heaven.
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin? Add.ion.

2. To make to wither.

Upon this blasted heat you stop your way. Shak.

And behold seven thin ears, and blasted with the east wind, sprang up after them. Gen.

She that like shining light'nd, while her face lasted,
The flower resemes, which lightning had blasted. W. Mor.

To his green years your ceasures you would suit,
Not blast that beauty which expect the fruit. Dryda.

Agony unbd'ed, incessant gall,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise. Thomson.

3. To injure; to invalidate; to make in

famous.

He shews himself weak, if he will take my word, when he declares I deserve no credit; or maliciously, if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to blast it. Stillingl.ick.

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.

This commerce, Jehoshaphat king of Jud ea
deserv'd not to renew; but his enterprise was blast-ed by the destruction of vessels in the harbour. Armab.ath.

5. To confound; to strike with terour.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din, blast you the city's ears;
Make nagle with your rattling tabourines. Shaks.

BLASTMENT. n. s. [from blast.] Blast; sudden stroke of infection. Not now in use.

Lie, moro, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious blastments are most imminent. Shaks.

BLAINT. adj. [blattant, Fr.] Bellow ing as a calf.

You learn'd this language from the blasted beast. Dryd.

To BLATTER. r. a. [from blatero, Lat.]

To roar; he make a senseless noise. It is a word not now used.

She rode at peace, through his only palus and excellent endurance, however envy list to blatter against him. Spenc.

BLATERATION. n. s. [blatteratio, Lat.]

Noise; senseless roar.

BLA. r. s. [al brunus.] A small white river fish; called also a bleak.

BLAZE. r. s. [blaze a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame; blaze implies more the light than the heat.

The main blaze of it is past; but a small thing would make it flame again. Shaks, Corina.late. Thas his major darkness in the's abY of light.

A blaze of glory that forts the night. Dryda.

What gloams of men shall fill the martial field?
How fierce a blaze his flaming pile shall yield!
What fam'ral pomp shall floating Tiber see?

2. Publication; wide diffusion of report.

YOL. I.

BLA

For what is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people praise, if always praise unmixt? Milton.

3. Blaze is a white mark upon a horse,
Descending from the forehand almost to the nose. Farrier's Dict.

To BLAZE. r. n. [from the n.]

1. To flame; to show the light of the flame.

Thus you may long live an happy instrument for your king and country; you shall not be a meator, or a blazing star, but stella fasa; happy here after heaven in the blaze of the statutes. Shaks.

The third fair moon now blaze'd upon the main,
Then glossy smooth lay all the liquid plain. Pope.

2. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZON. r. a. [from the verb.]

1. To publish; to make known; to spread far and wide.

The noise of this fright, and issue thereof, being blaze'd by the country people to some noblemen throughout, they came thither. St. Aug.

My words, in hopes to blaze a stedfast mind,
This marble chosse, as of like temper known. Sidd.

Such shall live, till we can find a thing
To blaze yours own, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back. Shaks.

When beggars die, there are no comets seen.

The heav'n's themselves blaze forth the death of princes.

But mind we seek, and began to publish it among those, and to blaze aloud the immaterial mark.

Such musicke worthiест were to be blaze
The peerless height of her immortal power,
Whose lustre leads us. Milton.

Far beyond
The sons of Anak, famous now and blaze'd Fear's of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about.

Whose follies, blaze'd about, to all are known,
And are a secret to himself alone. Grant.

But, mor aLs, know, 'tis still our greatest pride.
To blaze those virtues which the good would hide. Pope.

2. To blazon; to give an account of ensigns armorial in proper terms. This is not now used.

This, in ancient times, was called a fierce; and you should then have blaze'd it thus: he bears a fierce, sable, between two fierce, or. Peacham.

BLA'ZER. r. s. [from blaze.] One that spreads reports.

Uriters of secrets he from thence debarr'd,
Bobblers that flame, and blaze of what arm. Garth.

3. To display; to set to show.

O thou goddes, Thou divine nature! how thyself thou blaze'st on these two princely boys! they as gentle As zephyrs blowing below the violet, Not wagging his sweet head. Shaks.

To deck; to embellish; to adorn,
She blaze's in dread smiles her hideous form;
So lighting gifts, the unlighting arm. Garth.

3. To display; to set to show.

To BLA'ZON. r. a. [blazonner, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial.

King Edward gave them the coat of arms, which I am not herold enough to blaze into English. Addi.

2. To deck; to embellish; to adorn.

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3. To display; to set to show.

O thou goddesse, Thou divine nature! how thyself thou blaze'st on these two princely boys! they as gentle As zephyrs blowing below the violet, Not wagging his sweet head. Shaks.

BLÅ'ZON. r. s. [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.
BLE

2. Dim; obscure in general; or that which makes dimness.

The moon should wander from her beaten way,
The times and seasons of the year blend themselves
By disorderly and confused mixture. 
Hoole.

3. To pollute; to spoil; to corrupt. This signification was anciently much in use, but is now wholly obsolete.

Which when he saw, he burst with jealous fire
The face of reason was with your blend cover'd.
Fair Q. 
Regard of worldly mock doth folly blend,
And low shun the high heroick spirit. 
Fair Q. 
Thou see'st whilst thy kingdom is in doubt,
And thy throne royal with dissemblous blend.
Spenser.

BLENDER, n. s. [From To blend.] The person that mingles.

BLENDED, p. t. v. The absolute participle of blend.

See BLEND.

To BLESS, p. a. pretense and participle blessed or bleft. [bleup, Sax.]

1. To make happy; to prosper; to make successful.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It dropth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place where he that is twice blased;
It blest him that gives, and him that takes.
Shakesp.

Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had lived a blessed time; for, from this instant,
There is nothing serious in mortality.
Shakesp.

This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and the
The fullest measure of felicity, that any people in
Any age, for so long time together, have been blessed with.
Clarendon.

Blessed is he, with such a happy blend;
What virtuous wills not in his loyal breast.
Waller.

In vain with folding arms the youth away'd;
To stop her flight, and strain the flying shade;
But she return'd no more, to bless his longing eyes.
Dryden.

O hospitable Jove! We thus invoke,
Bless to both nations this auspicious hour. Dryden.

2. To wish happiness to another; to pronounce a blessing upon him.

And this is the blessing wherewith Moses the
The man of God blessed the children of Israel, before
His death. 
Deuteronomy.

3. To consecrate by a prayer.

He blessed their bread, and gave the loaves, Matt.

1. To praise; to glorify by benefits received; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents
And he both the creator and worker of
All in all, alone, to be blessed, adored, and honoured
By all for ever.
Hoole.

But blest'd be that great paw'r, that hath us
blest'd;
With longer life than earth and heav'n can have.
Davies.

5. It seems, in one place of 
Spenser, to signify the same as to wave; to brandish; to flourish.

This signification is taken from an old rite of our Romish ancestors, who blessing a field directed their hands in quick succession to all parts of it.

When whom the prince to battle new address,
And threatening high his dreadful stroke did see,
His sparkling blade about his head he blаст,
And smeared off his right leg by the knee.
Fairy Queen.

BLESSED, participle. adj. [From To bless.]

1. Happy; enjoying felicity.

Blessed are the barren. 

2. Heavily happy; happy in the favour of

Of God.

All generations shall call me blessed. 

3. Happy in the joys of heaven.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord Rev.

BLESS'D THISTLE. [cinus, Lat.] The

name of a plant. 

194
BLESSEDLY. adv. [from blessed.] Happily. This accident of Citemon's taking, had so blessedly preceded their meeting. Sidney.

BLESSEDNESS. n. s. [from blessed.] 1. Happiness; felicity. Many times have I, leaning to yonder paling, admired the blessedness of it, that it could bear love without a name. Sidney's. His overthrow heard happiness upon him; For then, and not till then, he felt himself. And found the blessedness of being little. Shakesp.

2. Sanctity. Earthlier happy is the rose distill'd, Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn, Grows, and dies in single blessedness. Shakesp.

3. Heavenly felicity. It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, blessedness, and immortality. South.

4. Divine favour. BLESSED. n. s. [from bless.] He that blesses, or gives a blessing; he that makes any thing proper.

5. A declaration by which happiness is promised in a prophetic and authoritative manner.

The person that is called, kneeleth down before the chair, and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and giveth the blessing. Bacon.

3. Any of the means of happiness; a gift; advantage; a benefit. Nor are his blessings to his banks confin'd. But free, and common, as the sea and wind. Denham.

Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons persuaded of the excellency of their constitution, who believe that they derive from it the most valuable blessings of society. Addition.

A just and wise magistrate is a blessing as extensively to the community as to which he belongs: a blessing which includes all other blessings whatsoever, that relate to this life. Atterbury.

4. Divine favour. My pretty cousin, Blessing upon you. I had most need of blessing, and Amen. Stuck in my throat. Heavy is thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that a blessing may come upon them from them. Exclus. He shall receive the blessing from the Lord. Psal.

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often understood the presents which friends make to one another; in all probability, because they were generally attended with blessings and compliments both from those who give, and those who receive. Calmet.

And Jacob said, receive my present at my hand; take, I pray thee, my blessing that is brought to thee. Genesis.

BLEST. preterite and participle. [from bless.] Peace to thy gentle shade, and endless rest! Bless thy genius, in thy love too bliss! Pope.

BLEST. The preterite from bliss.

The rhyming to a strong tower, where, seeing no remedy, they desperately blew up themselves, with a great part of the castle, with gunpowder.

BLEWME. n. s. An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone. Frarter's Dict.
BLI

All the rest as born of savage brood,
But with base thoughts, are into blindness led,
And kept from looking on the lightsome day.

Nor can we call it choice, when what we choose,
Fall not in with way's reflecting; we cannot refuse.

Wherefore we would proceed beyond these simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and confusion, discover nothing further, but our own blindness and ignorance.

BLINDNETTLE. n. s. [scrophularia.] A plant.

BLINDSIDE. n. s. [from blind and side.] Weakness; feeble; weak part.

He is too great a lover of himself; this is one of his blindness, the best of men, I fear, are not without them.

BLINDWORM. n. s. [cacilla, from blind and worm.] A small viper, called likewise a slow worm; believed to not be venomous.

You spoted snakes, with double tongue, Thory hedgehogs, be not seen;

Newts and blindworms, do no wrong; Come not near our fairy queen.

The greater slow worm, called also the blind worm, is commonly thought to be blind, because of the littleness of his eyes.

To BLIND. v. n. [blincken, Danish.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

What's here! the portrait of a blinding look

Sweet and lovely wall,

Shew me thy chink, to blink through with mine eye.

Shakesp. Midsummer Night's Dream.

His blinck and blink in the eye, might his sight so much.

One eye was blinking, and one leg was lame. Pope.

2. To see obscurely.

One that has had eyes.

Somewhat twinkling.

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and in some none but blinding stars, and obscure ones.

BLISS. n. s. [blute, Sax. from librarjan, to rejoice, to rejoice.]

1. The highest degree of happiness; blessedness; felicity; generally used of the happiness of blessed souls.

A mighty Saviour hath witnessed of himself, I am the way; the way that leadeth us from misery into bliss.

Dim sadness did not spare

That time celestial visages; yet, mix'd

With pity, violated not their bliss.

With me

All my redeem'd way dwell, in joy and bliss.

Bliss.

2. Felicity in general.

Condition, circumstance is not the thing; Bliss is the same, subject or in kind. Pope.

BLISSFUL. adj. [from bliss and full.]

Full of joy; happy in the highest degree.

Yet swimming in that sea of blissful joy.

He sought forgot.

Fairy Queen.

The two saddest ingredients in hell, are depredation of the blissful vision, and confusion of face.

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love

Uninterrupted joy, unavailing love,

In blissful solitude.

Melon.

So peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful days,

And steal thyself from life by slow decay.

Pope.

First in the fields I try the silvan strains,

Nor blush to sport in Windsor's blissful plains.

Pope.

BLISSFULLY. adv. [from blissful.] Happily.
They block the castle kept by Berteaun; 
But now they cry, Down with the palace, fire it. 

2. It has often, to note clausure.

Recomended it to the governor of Abingdon, 
To send some troops to block it up, from inflicting the great road.

The abbot raises an army, and blocks up the town on the side that faces his dominions.

Addition.

**BLOCK-HOUSE. n.s. [from block and house.]** A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass, commonly to defend a harbour.

His entrance is guarded with black houses, and that on the town's side fortified with ordnance.

Raleigh. 

Rochester water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of some block-houses.

**BLOCK-TIN. n.s. [from block and tin.]** So the tradesmen call that which is pure or unmixed, and yet unworked.

Boyle.

**BLOCKADE. n.s. [from block and head.]** A siege carried on by shutting up the place.

The enemy was necessitated wholly to abandon the blockade of Olivenza. 

Tartar.

Round the goddess roll 

Bread hats and hoods, and caps, a sable shoe; 

Thick, and more thick, the black blockade extends.

**To BLOCKADE. v. a. [from the noun.]** To shut up by obstruction.

Huge hales of British cloth blockade the door. 

A hundred oxen at your levee rear.

Bookead.

**BLOCKHEAD. n.s. [from block and head.]** 

A stupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not so soon out as another man's will; it is strongly wedged up in a blockhead. 

Shak.

We sedly sit like stupid blockheads, 

Our hands committed to our pockets. 

Hudibras.

A blockhead rubs his thoughtless skull, 

And thanks his stars he was not born a fool. 

Pope.

**BLOCKHEADED. adj. [from blockhead.]** Stupid; dull.

Says a blockhead boy, these are villainous creatures.

L'Estrange.

**BLOCKISH. adj. [from block] stupid; dull.**

Make a lottery, 

And, by decree, let blockish Ajax draw. 

The fort to fight with Hector.

Shak.

**BLOCKISHLY. adv. [from blockish.]** In a stupid manner.

**BLOCKISHNESS. n.s. [from blockish.]** Stupidity; dulness.

**BLOODY. n.s.** The first forge in the iron mills, through which the metal passes, after it has been first melted from the mine.

**BLOKET. n.s. [I suppose for blanket.]**

Our blanket never's been so sad 

For thike same reason, when all is yelded.

With pleasure.

**BLOOD. n.s. [blo, Saxon.]**

1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But flesh, with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall you not eat.

Gen.

2. Character; progress.

We'll no more meet, no more see one another: 

But yet thou art my flesh, my blood, my daughter.

Shak.

3. Family; kindred.

As many and as well born; as those 

That stand in his face, to contradict his claim. 

Shak.

O! a what an happiness is it to find 

A friend of our own blood, a brother kind! 

Waller.

According to the common law of England, in administrations, the whole blood is preferred to the half blood. 

**Descent; lineage.** 

Epibats of faction, beloved by few of them; and not running in a blood, like the perpetual gentleness of the Ormond family.

Dryden.

5. Blood royal; royal lineage; 

They will almost give us a prince of their blood, a son of Pram. 

In change of him. 

Shak.

6. Birth; high extraction.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding. 

Shak.

7. Murder; violent death.

It will have blood; they say, blood will have blood. 

Shak.

The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me 

from the ground. 

Gen. iv. 10.

8. Life.

When wicked men have slain a righteous person in his own house, upon his bed, shall I not therefore now require his blood at our hands? 

2 Samuel, iv. 11.

9. For blood. Though his blood or life was at stake: a low phrase.

A crow by battering upon a muscle, and could not, for his blood, break the shell to cover at the fish. 

L'Estrange.

10. The carnal part of man.

Flesh and blood hath not receiv'd it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. 

Matt. xvi. 17.

11. Temper of mind; state of the passions.

Will you, great sir, that glory blot, 

In cold blood, which you gain'd in hot? 

Hudibras.

12. Hot spark; man of fire.

The news'd put divers young bloods into such a fury, as the ambassadors were not, without peril, to be outraged. 

Bacon.

13. The juice of any thing.

He washed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the blood of grapes. 

Gens. xlix. 11.

To BLOOD. v. a. [from the noun.] 

1. To stain with blood. 

Then all approach the shin with vast surprise, 

And scarce secure, reach out their spears afar. 

And blood their points, to prove their partnership in war. 

Dryden. 

He was blest up to his elbows by a couple of dogs, whom he butchered with his own imperial hands. 

Addison.

2. To enter; to endure to blood, as a hound. 

Fairer than fairest, let none ever say, 

That ye were blooded in a yielded prey. 

Spenser. 

3. To blood, is sometimes to let blood medically. 

4. To heat; to exasperate. 

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drench'd, or, as it were, blood'd by the afections. 

Bacon's Apothegms. 

By this means, matters grew more exasperate; 

The ancillary force of French and English were much blood'd one against another. Bacon's Hen. VII. 

BLOOD-BOLERED. adj. [from blood and bolter.] Blood sprinkled.

The blood-bolter'd Banquo smiles upon me. 

Macbeth.

BLOOD-HOT. adj. [from blood and hot.] 

Hot in the same degree with blood. 

A good piece of bread first to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer blood-hot, which then he may drink safely. 

Lech.

To BLOOD-LET. v. n. [from blood and let.] 

To bleed to open a vein medically. 

The chyle is not perfectly assimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiment, particularly. 

Blood-LETTER. n.s. [from blood-let.] 

A phlebotomist; one that takes away blood medically.
BLOOD

BLOOM. n. s. [blum, Germ. bloemen, Dutch.]
1. A blossom; the flower which precedes the fruit.
   How nature paints her colours, how the bees, Milton, sit on her blossoms extracting liquid sweet. A medlar tree was planted by; the spreading branches made a goodly show, and full of blooms was every thing. Dryden, To His lady Woodhouse; the turf with rural dainties shall be crowded. While opening blooms diffuse their sweets around. Pope, Dryden’s Aeneid, lib. iv.
2. The state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.
   They were no queen, did you my beauty weigh, my youth in bloom, your age in its decay. Dryden’s Aeneid. 2. To bring or yield blossoms.
   The rod of the house of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and bloomed blossoms, and yielded almonds. Numbers, xvi. 8. It is a common experience, that if you do not put off some blossoms the first time a tree blooms, it will blossom itself to death. Bacon’s Natural Hist.
3. To be in a state of youth and improvement.
   Beauty, frail flow'r, that every season fears, blooms in thy colours for a thousand years. Pope’s Epistle. O greatly bless'd with every blooming grace! With equal steps the paths of glory trace. Pope’s Odyssey.

BLOOMY. adj. [from bloom.] Full of blossoms; flowery.
   O nightingale! that on your snowy spray Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still. Milton, L’Alchymist. Departing spring could only stay to shed Her blossoms laden on the golden bed, but left the manly summer in her stead. Dryden, A midsummer night’s dream. Hear how the birds, on every blooming spray, with joyous tunes wake the dawning day. Pope.

BLORE. n. s. [from blot.] Act of blighting; blast; an expressive word, but not used.
   Out rash, with an unmeasured roar, Those two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps, rushers to either’s home. Pope’s An Empire.

BLOTH. n. s. [from blot.] A spot.
   It is no vicious blot, mark not, or foulishness. That hath depriv’d me. Shakespeare, King Lear. A lie is a foul blot in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untruthful. Excl. xxvi. A disappointed hope, a blot of honour, a stain of conscience, an unfortunate love, will serve the turn. Shakespeare’s Timon.

BLOSSOM. n. s. [blore, Saxon.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the seed or fruit. We generally call those flowers blossoms, which are not much regarded in themselves, but as a token of some following production.
   Under the blossom that hangs on the bough. Chaucer, the Nun’s Priest’s Tale. This are my blossoms blazoned in the bud, and catalliphs eat my leaves away. Shakespeare, King Lear.

BLOODY. adj. [from blood.] Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.
   Thou bloodthirsty villain.

BLOODY-FLUX. n. s. The dysentery; a disease in the excrements are mixed with blood.
   Causing by exciting the motion of the blood, and suppressing perspiration, produces ghastliness, sleepiness, pains in the bowels, looseness, bloody flux.

BLOODY-MINDED. adj. [from bloody and mind.] Cruel; inclined to bloodshed.
   I think you’ll make me mad; truth has been at my tongue’s end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this bloody-minded colonel. Dryden’s Spanish Fear.
To BLOW. v. n. [blop, Saxon.] To blow; to blossom.

To BLOWER. n. s. [from blow.] A melter of tin.

To BLOWPOINT. n. s. A child's play, perhaps like pushpin.

To BLOW. v. n. [blop, Saxon.] To blow; to blossom.

To BLOWER. n. s. [from blow.] Bloom, or blossom.

To BLOWZ. n. s. A ruddy fat-faced wench.

To BLWY. adj. [from blowe.] Sun burnt; high coloured.

To BLUBBER. n. s. [See BLOW.] The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLUBBER. v. n. [from the noun.] To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

Even so lies she
Blubbling and weeping, blubbling and blubbing.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.
A thief came to a boy that was blubbing by the side of a well, and asked what he cried for.
L'Estrange.
Soon as Giandulich miss'd her pleasing care, She wept; she blubber'd, and she tore her hair.
Seijs.
To BLUBBER. v. a. To swell the cheeks with weeping.
BLU

Bacon.

BLUBBERED. particip. adj. [from To blubber.] Swelled; big; applied commonly to the lip.

BLUDGEON. n. s. A short stick, with one end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE. adj. [blap, Sax. bleu, Fr.] One of the seven original colours.

BLUBBERED. particip. adj. [from To blubber.] Swelled; big; applied commonly to the lip.

BLUENESS. n. s. [from blue.] A small degree of blue colour.

BLUISH. adj. [from blue.] Blue in a small degree.

Here, in full light, the raset plains extend:
There, wrap in cloaths, the bluish hills ascend. Pope.

BLUSHINESS. n. s. [from blue.] A small degree of blue colour.

BLUSHLESS. adj. could make, with erode copper, a solution without the bluishness that was to accompany its vulgar solutions. Boyle.

To BLUNDER. v. n. [blunderen, Dutch; perhaps from blind.]

1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely; to mistake stupidly. It is a word implying contempt.

Blunder he now to some, now nonsense meaning. Means not, but blunders round about a meaning. Pope.

To BLUNDER. v. a. To mix foolishly or blindly.

Blunder me at my greatest improvements. Addison.

To BLUNDER. n. s. [from verb.] A gross or shamefull mistake.

The Almighy's sentence was: 'Go forth to every nation and every beast.' King James I. 2.

Blunderbuss. n. s. [from blunder.] A gun that is charged with many bullets, so that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are blunderbusses in every rope-hole, that go off of their own accord at the speaking of a sledge. Dryden.

BLUNDERER. n. s. [from blunder.] A man apt to commit blunders; a block-head.

Blunderer, which was pronounced as a mere blunder, according to the company they have kept. Watts.

BLUNDERHEAD. n. s. [from blunder and head.] A stupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-skulled blunderhead, every low-jobber shall take upon him to read upon divinity. L'Estrange.

BLUNT. adj. [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp.

Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the bluest swords. Sidney.

2. Dull in understanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly erose. By some sly trick, blunt Thurius's dull proceeding. Shakesp.

BLUR. v. a. [from blur and unt.]

1. To blur; to obscure; but without quite effacing.

Such an act, that mars the grace and blush of modesty, calls virtue hypocrisy. Shakesp.

2. To blot; to stain; to sully.

Sarcasm may eclipse thine own, but cannot blur thine last renown. Hudibra.

BLURD. v. a. [without etymology.]

To speak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking; commonly with out intensive.
BLU

Others cast out bloody and deadly speeches at random; and cannot hold, but blurt out, those words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. 

They had some belief of a Deity, which they, upon surprizal, thus blurt out. Govern. of the Tongue

They blushed if they blurt out, were well aware, A speech of Tinsbury is fair. Young

To BLUSH. v. n. [blash, Dutch.]
1. To betray shame, or confusion, by a red colour on the cheek or forehead. I have mark'd a thousand blushing apparitions. Shak.
2. To start out of face; a thousand innocent shames, In angel whiteness, bear away these blushes. Shak. I will go wash: And, when my face is fair, you shall perceive Whether I blush or no. Shak.
3. All these things are graceful in a friend's month, which are blushing in a man's own. Boeunc. Shame causeth blushing; blushing is the resort of the blood to the face; although blushing will be seen in the whole breast, yet that is but in passage to the face. Bacon. Blush then, but blush for thy destructive silence, That tears thy soul. Smith.
4. To carry a red colour, or so any soft and bright colour. To-day he putth forth The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms, And bears his blushing honour thick upon him. Shak.

But here the roses blush so rare, Here the mornings smile so fair, As if neither cloud, nor wind, But would be courteous, would be kind. Cowper. Along those blushing borders, bright with dew. Thomson.

3. It has at before the cause of shame. He whisl'd, and roared away your victory, That pages blush'd at him; and men of heart Look'd wond'r ring at each other. Shak.

A coat, they have not yet lost all your natural modesty, but blush at your voices. Colomby's Sermons.

To BLUSH. v. a. To make red. Not used. Pale and bloodless, All been descended to the lab ring heart, Which with the heart there cool's, and ne'er returnth. To blush and beautify the cheek again. Shak.

BLUSH. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. The colour in the cheeks, raised by shame or confusion. The virgin's wish, without her fear, impart; Excuse the blush, and pour out all the heart. Pope.
2. A red colour, raised by confusion.
3. Sudden appearance; a vindication that seems barbarous, yet used by good writers. All purely identical propositions, obviously, and at first blush, appear to contain no certain instruction in them. Thomson.

BLUSH'Y. adj. [from blush.] Having the colour of a blush. Blossoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inordinate; those of apples, crabs, peaches, are blushing and smell so agreeably. Strattoni, entering, moved a blushingly colour in his face; but deserting him, he relapsed into paleness and languor. Harvey on Contemplations.

To BLUST. v. n. [supposed from blast.]
1. To roar as a storm; to be violent and loud. Earth his uncouth mother was, And blustering Edus his boasted sire. Spenser. So now he storms with many a sturdye stoure; So now his blustering blast each coast doth scour. Spenser.
2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be tumultuous. My horse's too big to bear this, says a blustering fellow; I'll destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman, here's a dagger at your service; so the humour went off. L'Estrange.

BOA

Either be must sink to a downright confession, or must huff and bluster, till perhaps he raise a counter-storm. Government of the Tongue, Virgil had the majesty of a lawful prince, and stating only the bluster of a tyrant, which Dryden.

There let him resign the jاور of the wind; With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call, And hoist and bluster in his empty hall. Dryden.

BLUSTER. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Roar of storms; tempest.
   The skies look grimly, And threaten present blushes. Shak.
   To the winds they set Their corners; with bluster to confound Sea, sir, and shore. Milton.
2. Noise; tumult. So by the brazen trumpet's bluster, Troops of all tongues and nations master. Swift.
3. Turbulence; fury. Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kins, Which in the bluster of thy wrath must fall With those that have so bluster'd. Shak.
4. Boast; boisterousness. A coward makes a great deal more bluster than a man of honour. L'Estrange.

BLUSTERER. n. s. [from bluster.] A swaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.

BLUST'ROUS. adj. [from bluster.] Tumultuous; noisy. The ancient heroes were illustrious For being benign, and not blustering. Hoo'dowat.

BM. n. s. A note in music. Gamut I am, the ground of all accord, Bem, Bliance, take him for thy lord. Shak.

Bo. interj. Systems; roar; from bo, an old northern captain, of such fame, that his name was used to terrify the enemy. Temple.

BOAR. n. s. [Han, Saxon; boar, Dutch.] The male swine.

To fly the boar, before the boar pursues, Were to incense the boar to follow us. Shak.

Boar's spear. His eyes glare with fire, suff'ras'd with blood; His neck shews up a thick'nest thorny wood; His bristled back a trench imp'd appears. Dryd.

Boar-spear. n. s. [from boar and spear.] A spear used in hunting the boar.

And in her hand a sharp boar-spear she held, And at her back a bow and quiver gay, Stuff'd with steel-headed darts. Fairy Queen.

Eachon thrusteth, but mis'd his mark, And struck his boar-spear on a maple bark. Dryd.

BOARD. n. s. (hoard, Goth. bæad, Sax.)
1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness.

With the saw they sundred trees in boards and planks. Raleigh. Every house has a board over the door, whereon is written the number, sex, and quality of the persons living in it. Temple. 

But I to the wind's uncertain course, Croft. 

Remor'd four fowres from approaching death; Or sev'n at most, when thickest is the board. Dryd.

2. A table. [from bur'd, Welsh.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he slew, Of British blood, all sitting at this board. Fairy Q. 

In bed he slept not, for my urging it; At bord he fed not, for my urging it. Shak.

I'll follow thee in map'ning plains; when dead. Shak. 

My ghost shall thee attend at board and bed. Sir J. Denham.

Cleopatra made Antony a supper, which was sumptuous and royal; how'beit there was no extraordinary service upon the board.

May e'er ye god his friendly aid afford; Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bless thy board. Prior.

3. Entertainment; feast. 

To Board. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To enter a ship by force; the same as to storm, used of a city. 

I boarded the king's ship; now on the beak, Now in the waste, the deck, in every cabin, Board'd amazement. Shak.

He, not inclin'd the English ship to board, More on his guns relies than on his sword, From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd; It miss'd the duke, but his great heart it giv'd. Waller.

Arm, arm, she cry'd, and let our Tyrians board With ours his feet, and carry fire and sword. Den.

2. To attack, or make the first attempt upon a man; aborder quel'qu'un. Fr.

Whom, thus at gaze, the palmer 'gan to board With goodly reason, and thus fair bespoke. Pope.

Away, do beseech you both, away; I'll board him presently. Shak. 

Sure, unless he knew some strain in me, that I knew not myself, he would never have boarded me in this fury. Shak.

They learn what associates and correspondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or board. Bacon's Henry VIII.

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus boarded the whole room, the edges of some boards lie higher than the next board; therefore they peruse the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularity, they level off them. Marov's Mechanical Exercises.

To Board. v. n. To place as a boarder in another's house.

BOARD-WAGES. n. s. [from board and wages.] Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

What more than madness reigns, When one short sitting many hundred drains; And not enough is left him to supply Board-wages, or a footman's lively. Dryd.

Bo'ARDER. n. s. [from board and wages.] A tabler; one that eats with another at a settled rate.

BOARDING-SCHOOL. n. s. [from board and school.] A school where the scholars live with the teacher. It is commonly used of a school for girls.
A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In boarding-schools can have his choice.

Bo'arish. adj. [from boar.] Swiftish, brutal; cruel.
I would not see thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce sister
In his anointed flesh stick boarish fangs. Shaksp.

To Brag, v.t. [boat, Welsh.]
1. To brag to; to display one's own worth, or actions, in great words.
   Let not him that putteth on his harness, boast himself as he that putteth it off.
   Kings.
2. To boast ostentatiously.
   Tho' Oumnipotent.
3. To talk ostentatiously.
   For I know the forwardness of thy mind, for which I boast of you to them of Macedonia.
   1 Cor. ix. 2.

It is used commonly with of.
My sentence is for open war; of wiles, More expert, 1 boast not.

1. Sometimes with in.
   They boast in mortal things, and wondering tell Of Babel, and the works of Memphian kings.
   Milton.
   Some surgeons have met, carrying bloody that in their pockets, boasting in that which was their
   Themselves.

5. To exalt one's self.
   Thus with your mouth you have boasted against me, and multiplied your words against me.
   Ex. xxxv. 13.

To Boast. v.a. & v.t.
1. To brag of; to display with ostentatious language.
   For I have boasted any thing to him of you, I am not ashamed.
   Neither do the spirits danc'd
   Lose all their virtue, lest bad men should boast
   Their splendid deeds.
   Milton.
   It is vouchsafed to give God the praise of his goodness; yet they did it only, in order to boast
   the interest they had in them.
   Atterbury.
2. To magnify; to exalt.
   They that trust in their wealth, and boast themselves in the multitude of their riches.
   Confounded be all them that serve graven images that boast themselves of idols.
   Psalm xcvii. 7.

Boast. n.s. [from the verb.]
1. An expression of ostentation; a proud speech.
   Thou, that makest thy boast of the law, through breaking the law dishonorest thou God?
   Romans, ii. 23.
   The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the boast will probably be censured, when he
   of the great action that occurred on his
   For gotten.
2. A cause of boasting; an occasion of pride; the thing boasted.
   Not Tyrus, nor Mycene, the proud boast of fame. Pope.

Bo'aster. n.s. [from boast.] A braggart; a man that vaunts any thing ostentatiously.
Complains the more candid and judicious of the churlish themselves are wont to make of those
boasters, that conceivably pretend that they have extracted the salt or sulphur of quicksilver, when
they have disguised it by addition of salts, whereby they make it more concrete.
Boyle.
No more delays, vain boast! but begin,
I promise beforehand I shall win;
I'll call you her in another time. Dryd.
He the proud boasters sent, with stern assault,
Down to the realms of night.

Boastfully. adj. [from boast and full.]
Ostentatiously; inclined to brag.
Boastfully, your first son is a squire;
The next a tradesman, meek, and much a liar. Pope.

Boastingly. adv. [from boasting.]
Ostentatiously.
We look on it as a pitch of impiety, boastingly to avow our sins; and it deserves to be considered,
whether this kind of confessing them, have not some affinity with it.

Boat. n.s. [from boat.] Swift, Saxox.
1. A vessel to pass the water in. It is
   usually distinguished from other vessels,
   by being smaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.
   I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian
   excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came,
   did not find out some device of either ship or
   boat, in which they darted venture themselves
   upon the seas.
   Riged. Essays.
   An effeminate sounder multitude!
   Whose utmost daring is to cross the Nile,
   In painted boats, to fright the crocodile. Tact. Jul.
   2. A ship of a small size; as, a passage
   boat, pagaet boat, advice boat, fly boat.
   
Boatman. n.s. [from boat and man.]
A man that manages a boat.
Boatmen through the crystal water show,
To wond'ring passengers, the walls below. Dryd.
Thine, that art unknown.
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and windes. Prior

Boat'swain. n.s. [from boat and swain.]
An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, sails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He also takes care of the long-boat, and its furniture, and steers her either by himself or his mates. He calls out the several gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, their works, and spells: and he is also a kind of provost-marshal, seizes and punishes all offenders, that are sentenced by the captain, or court-martial of the whole fleet.

Harris.
Sometimes the meanest boatswain may help to preserve the ship from sinking.

To Bob. v. a. [of uncertain etymology; Skinned deduces it from bobo-bolishe, Span.]
2. To beat; to drub; to bang.
Those bastard Britons, whom our fathers
   Have in their own land beaten, boattail and thump'd.
Shaks.
3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.
I have bobbed his brain more than he has beast
   his bones.
Shaks.

Live Rovero.
He calls me to a restitution large
Of gold and jewels that I bob't'd from him,
As gifts to Desdemona.
Shaks.
Here we have been worrying another one, who should have the boot, till this cursed fox has
   bobbed as bad as he.
L'Espr.

To Bob. v.n. To play backward and forward; to play loosely against anything.
And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
   In very likeness of a roasted crab
   And when she drinks against her lips I bob,
   And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale.
Midsummer Night's Dream.
They comb, and then they order every hair;
   A birthday jewel bobbing at their ear.
Dryd.

You may tell her,
   I'm rich in jewels, rings, and bobbing pearls,
   Pluck'd from Moors' ears.

Bob. n.s. [from the verb neuter.]
1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.

The gaudy gossip, when she's set agoing,
   Her shift first, and at each ear a bob.
    Dryden.
2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza
   To bed, to bed, will be the bob of the song.
    L'Estrange.

A blow.
I am sharply taunted, yea sometimes with
   Pinches, nips, and bobs.
    Archam's Schoolmaster.

A mode of ringing.
Bobbin. n.s. [bobine, Fr. from bobinage, Lat.] A small pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about when women weave lace.

The things you follow, and make songs on now,
   Should be sent to knot, or sit down to bobbins, or bobbese.
    Tatler.

Bobbinwork. n.s. [from bobbin and work.] Work woven with bobbins.

Netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of bobbinwork.
    Crew's Macaroni.

Bobcherry. n.s. [from bob and cherry.]
A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy, the first, by adhering to the pursuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a disappointment.
    Arisbeget and Pope.

Bobtail. n.s. [from bob, in the sense of cut.] Cut tail; short tail.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop,
   With a bobtail and a black silk bag tied to it,
   Stopt short at the coach, to ask us how far the judges were behind.
    Spectator.

Bobcaine. n.s. A sort of linen cloth; a fine buckram.

Diet.

Bobkelet. n.s. Kind of long.

Bobkelet. adj. winged hawk.

Dict.

To Bode. v.a. [boan, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is used in a sense of either good or bad.

This boats some strange estraige to our state.
    Hamlet.

You have opposed their false policy with true and great wisdom; what they boded would be a
   miscarriage to us, you are providing shall be one of our principal strengths.
    Sprat's Sermons.

It happened once, a boding prodigy.
A swarm of bees that cut the liquid sky
   Upon the topmost branch in clouds alight.
    Dryd.
If fiery red his glowing globe descends,
   High winds and furious tempests he portends;
   But if his cheeks are sown with livid blue,
   He bodes wet weather by his watry hue.
    Dryd.

To Bode. v.n. To be an omen; to foreshow.

Sir, give me leave to say, whatever now
   The omen prove, it boded well to you.
    Dryden.

Bodement. n.s. [from bod.] Portent; omen; prognostick.

The foolish, dreaming, superstitious girl
   Makes all these bodements.
    Shaks.

Macheth shall never vanquish'd be, until
   Great Birnam wood, Dunsinane's high hill
   Shall come against him.
    That will never be.

Sweet bodements, good.

To Bodge, v.n. Word in Shakespeare's,
   which is perhaps corrupted from boggle.
   To boggle; to stop; to fail.
BOD

With this we charg'd again; but out, alas!
We can be only bod'd within our bounds, Davies.

This is the very core of our brain;
This bodiless creation cesty
Of that being in us.
Shakespeare.

These are but shadows,
Phantoms bodiless and vain,
Empty visions of the brain.
Swift.

BODILY. adj. [from body.]
1. Corporeal; containing body.
What resemblance could wood or stone bear to a spirit void of all sensible qualities, and bodily dimensions?
South.

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.
Of such as resort to our Saviour Christ, being present on earth, there came not any unto him with better success, for the benefit of their souls everlasting happiness, than they whose bodily necessities gave occasion of seeking relief. Hooker.

Bodily stances for bodily defects; beauty is nothing without health, a mind without a body. Shakespeare.

As clearness of the bodily eye doth dispose it for a quicker sight; so doth freedom from hust and passion dispose us for the most perfect acts of reason. Tillotson.

I would not have children much better for their faults, because I would not have them think bodily is the greatest punishment. Locke.

3. Real; actual.
Whatever hath been thought on in this state, that could be brought to bodily act, were Rome had circumscription. Shakespeare.

BODILY, adv. Corporeally; united with matter.
It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells bodily, that is advanced to these honours, and to his empire. Swift.

BODKIN. n.s. [boddiken, or small body; Skinner.]
1. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point, used to bore holes.
Each of them had bodkins in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him. Sidney.

2. An instrument to draw a thread or ribband through a loop.
Or plung'd in lakes of bitter wars lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a bodkin's eye. Pope.

3. An instrument to draw the thread.
You took constant care
The bodkin, comb, and silver need not scarce to prepare; For this your locks in paper durance bound. Pope.

BODY. n.s. [boog, Saxon; it originally signified the height or stature of a man.]
1. The material substance of an animal, opposed to the immaterial soul.
All the vain men arose, and went all night, and turned the judgment of Saul, and the bodies of his sons, from the wall. Samuel.

Take us thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink, nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Matthew.

By custom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hardships, whether of body or of fortune, are made easy. L'Estrange.

2. Matter; opposed to spirit.
3. A person; a human being; whence somebody and nobody.
To boil v. a. To heat, by putting into boiling water; to seethe. To try whether seeds be old or new, the name cannot inform; but if you boil them in water, the new seeds will sprout sooner.

Boliero. n.s. [from To boil.] A place at the salt works where the salt is boiled. Boyle. n.s. [from boil.]

1. The person that boils any thing.
   That such alterations of terrestrial matter are not impossible, seems evident from that notable piece of the boilers of salt-petre.

2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.
   This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally several pots and kettles for the fire.

Boisterous. adj. [bister furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; stormy. By a divine instinct, men's minds instinctively rising and answering each other as by a natural impulse. The waters swell before a boisterous storm. Shak.

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious. The waters swell before a boisterous storm. Shak.

3. Unweildy; clumsily violent. His master was so hurried up to the ground, that he could not recover again so long, but that the knight him at advantage found.

4. It is used by Woodward of heat; violent. When the sun hath gained a greater strength, the heat becomes too powerful and boisterous for them.

Boisterously. adv. [from boisterous.]

Violently; tumultuously. A sceptre, snatch'd with an unruly hand, Must be as boisterously maintain'd as gain'd. Shak.

Another faculty of the intellect comes boisterously in, and wakes up from so pleasing a dream. Swift.

Boisterousness. n.s. [from boisterous.]

The state or quality of being boisterous; tumultuousness; turbulence. The church bell boisterously in the air. Brown's Vulg. Err.

Bol. adj. [balo, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid. In the wake of such a man as this, but the righteons are held as a lion.

2. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution. These, nervous, bold; those, languid and remiss. Bacon.

3. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous.
   We were bold in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention. 1 Thes.

   I can be bold to say, that this age is retarded with some merit that may make them a new opening of a new and undiscovered ways to knowledge. Locke.

4. Impudent; rude. In idyl prosperity he will be as thyself, and will be bold over thy servants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee. Exclus. Excles.

5. Licentious; such as shew great liberty of fiction, invention, &c. The figures are bold even to temerity. Cowley. Which no bold tales of gods or monsters swell, but human passions, such as we dwell. Walter.

6. Standing out to the view; striking to the eye. A catcusses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure bold, and cause it to stand off to sight. Dryden.

7. Open; smooth; even; level; a sailor's term. Her dominions have bold accessible coasts. Houel.

To make bold. To take freedom; a phrase not grammatically common. To be bold is better, as, I was bold to tell the house, that scandalous livings made scandalous ministers. Rudge.

I have made bold to send to your wife; My suit is, that she will to Deidemona Procure me some access. Shakesp. Making so bold, My fears forgetting manners, to unsure Their grand commission. Shakesp. And were as good as George a Green, I shall make bold to turn agen. Hudibras.

I durst not make thus bold with Ovid, lest some future Millicent should arise. Shakesp. Some men have the fortune to be esteemed wits, only for making bold to scoff at these things, which the greatest part of mankind reverence. Tilton.

To Bol'den, p. a. [from bold.]

To make bold; to give confidence. Quickly innumerable speakers, being boldened with their present abilities to say more, and perseverance better, too, upon the sudden for that present, than any other can do, use less help of diligence and study. Addison's Schoolmaster.

I am much too ventrous
   In tempting of your patience, but am bold'd
   Under your promis'd pardons. Shakesp.
BOL

3. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.

Of good barley put eight bales, that is, about six germinis, in a stone trough. Mortimer.

BOLIS. n.s. [Latin.]

Delays a great fiery ball, swiftly hurrying through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it cestrum. There have been often immense balls of this kind. Musaeochroebok.

BOLL n.s. A round stalk or stem; as, a boll of flax.

To Boll. v.n. [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk.

And the flax and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was baled. Exodus.

BOLSTER. n.s. [bolster, Sax. bolster, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers. 

Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now, or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm Leans her un pillow'd head. Milton.

There shall be a bolster for thy head, I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed. Gay.

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any pressure, or fill up any vacancy.

Up goes her hand, and off she slips
The hideous hump of her hips.
Swift.

3. A pad, or compress, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the girt, which hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. Wiseman.

4. [In horsemanship.]

The bolsters of a saddle are those parts raised upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. Far. Dict.

To Bolster. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To support the head with a bolster.

2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes see them bolster
More than their own. Shakespeare. Othello.

3. To hold wounds together with a compress.

The practice of bolstering the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient. Sharp.

4. To support; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obsolete.

We may be made wiser by the public persuasions graffed in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to bolster error. Hooker.

The lawyer sets his tongue to sale for the bolstering out of unjust causes. Hakewell.

It was the way of many to bolster up their crazy dealing conidences with confidence. South.

BOLT n.s. [boul, Dutch; ëliç, etc.]

1. An arrow; a dart shot from a crossbow.

Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell:
It fell upon a little western flower;
Before milk-white, now purpl'd with love's wound. Shakespeare.

The blunt'd bolt against the nympha he drest;
But with the sharp transfix'd Apollo's breast. Dryden.

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the flames, and with the bolts transfix'd,
With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd. Dryden.

3. Bolt upright; that is, upright as an arrow.

Brush iron, native or from the mine, consisting of ferric oxides, about the thickness of a small knitting needle, bolt upright like the bristles of a stiff brush. Green.

A stout bolt upright upon one end; one of the ladies burst out. Dryden.

4. The bar of a door, so called from being straight like an arrow. We now say, shoot the bolt, when we speak of fastening or opening a door.

It is not prudent to suppose the bolt Against my coming in. Shakespeare.

5. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner.

This is, I think, corrupted from bought, or link.

Away with him to prison; lay bolts enough upon him. Shakespeare.

To Bolt. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To shut or fasten with a bolt.

The bolted gates flew open at the blast;
The storm rush'd in, and shook the earth asunder. Dryden.

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vices can bolt her arguments, And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. Milton.

3. To fasten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.

That I could reach the axe, where the pins, and Which bolt this frame, that I might pull them out. Ben Jonson.

4. To fetter; to shackle.

It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds, Which shackle accidents, and bolts up change. Shakespeare.

5. To sift, or separate the parts of any thing with a sieve. [bluster, Fr.]

He now had bolted all the flour. Spencer.

In the bolting and sifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. Walton.

I cannot bolt this matter to the bran. As Dravidtin and holy Austin can. Dryden.

6. To examine by sifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well bolted out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams. Bacon.

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attorneys, propounding questions, base and bolts the little truth much better than when the witness delivers only a formal series. Hale.

Time and nature will bolt out the truth of things, through all disquisitions. Locke.

7. To purify; to purge. This is harsh.

That bolt'd by the northern blast twice o'er. Dryden.

To Bolt. v.n. To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow.

This prize of the running dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And off out of a bushy dolt's bolt. Dryden.

Of purpose to deceive us.

They erected a fort, and from thence they bolted like beasts of the forest, sometimes into the forest, sometimes into the woods and fastnesses, and sometimes back to their den. Bacon.

As the house was all in a flame, out bolts a mouse from the ruins to save herself. L'Estrange.

I have reflected on those men who, from time to time, have shot themselves into the world. I have seen many successes of them; some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others hissed off. Dryden.

The birds to foreign seats repair'd; And bolts that bolted out, and saw the forest bard. Dryden.

BOLT-ROPE. n.s. [from bolt and rope.]

The rope on which the sail of a ship is sewed and fastened. See Dict.

Bolter. n.s. [from the verb.]

1. A sieve to separate meal from bran or husks; or to separate finer from coarser parts.

Dowal, filthy dowsal: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made bolters of them. Shakespeare.

With a good strong chopping knife mine the two capons, bones and all, as small as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large next boiler. Baron's Natural History.

When superfluously lie sifs
Through coarsest bolter others gifts. Hudibras.

2. A kind of net.

These lakes, and divers others of the forested, are taken with threads, and some of them with the bolter, which is a spiller of a bigger size. Carew.

BOLTHED. n.s. A long straight-necked glass vessel, for chymical distillations, called also a martrass, or recierrer.

This spirit abounds in salt, which may be separated, by putting the liquor into a bolthead with a long narrow neck. Boyle.

BOLTING-HOUSE. n.s. [from bolt and house.]
The place where meal is sifted. The jale is returned as white, and as powdered, as if she had been at work in a bolting-house. Dennis.

Boltsprit. n.s. A mast running out.

Bowsprit. f. at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope. The butt end is generally set against the foot of the foremost; so that they are a stay to one another. The right without board is sufficiently let its sails hang clear of all obstructions. If the bowsprit fail in bad weather, the forecastle cannot hold long after. Bowsprit is perhaps the right spelling. Sea Dict.

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmast.
The yards, and boltops, would I flame distinctly. Shakespeare.

BOLUS. n.s. [bolus, Lat.]

A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a soft mass, larger than pills, to be swallowed at once.

Keep their bodies soluble the while by clysters, and solutious boluses, of castia and manna, with syrup of violets. Wise man.

By poets we are well assured, That a breast, alas! can never be eard; A complicated heap of ills, Despising boluses and pills. Swift.

BOMB. n.s. [bombas, Lat.]

1. A loud noise.

An upper chamber being thought weak, was supported by a pillar of iron, of the bigness of one's arm in the midst; which, if you had struck, would make no difference, though a little noise in the room, but a great one in the chamber beneath. Bacon.

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube filled with combustible matter, to be thrown out of a mortar, which had its name from the noise it makes. The fusee, being set on fire, burns slowly till it reaches the gunpowder, which goes off at once, bursting the shell to pieces with incredible violence: whence the use of bombs in besieging towns. The largest are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain; some fixing it to 1383, and others to 1495. Chamb.

The loud cannon missive iron pears, And in the shaglig'ning bomb Gradivusroans. Rowe.

To Bomb. v.n. [from the noun.] To fall with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Nanm, Whilst Villeroxy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marclhes on secur.
To bomb the monks, and scare the ladies. Prior.
BOMB-CHEST. n. s. [from bomb and chest.] A kind of chest filled usually with bombs, and sometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with those who stand on it. Chambers.

BOMB-KETCH. n. s. A kind of ship built, to bear the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town. Chambers.

BOMB-VEssel. n. s. [bomb and vessel.] Strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town. Chambers.

BOMBARD. n. s. [bombardus, Lat.]
1. A great gun; a canon; it is a word now obsolete.

BOMBARDER. n. s. [from bombard.] The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs. Adams.

BOMBARDMENT. n. s. [from bombard.] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it. Adams.

BOMBAST. n. s. [a stuff of soft loose texture used formerly to swell the garment, thence used to signify bulk or shew without solidity.] Fustian; big words, without meaning. Chambers.

BOMBAST. adj. [from the substantive.] High sounding; of big sound without meaning. Chambers.

BOMBASTER. n. s. [from bombastus, Fr. from bombastus silk-satin, Lat.] A slight silk ten stuff, for mourning. Chambers.

BONCHRETIEN. n. s. [bom'bar'd, Lat.] Sound; noise; report. Chambers.

Sound; noise; report. How to abate the vigour or silence the bombardment of guns, a way is said to be by boxa and batter, mist in a due proportion, which will almost take off the report, and also the force of the charge. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

BOMBYCINUS. adj. [bombycirus, Lat.] Silken; made of silk. Chambers.

BONARIO. n. s. [Ital. a fine gown.] A shewy wanton. A woman of fashion. Chambers.

BONASUS. n. s. [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull. Chambers.

BONCHRETIEN. n. s. [French.] A species of pear, so called probably from the name of a gardener. Chambers.

BON. n. s. [bone, Sax, bound; it is written indifferently, in many of its senses, bond, or bond. See Band.]
1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together.

Till, gnawing with my teeth my bonds asunder, I gain'd my freedom. Shake.

2. Ligament that holds any thing together.

Let any company send his complaint to the extremities of the universe, and see what conceivable hoops, what bond he can imagine, to hold this mass of matter so close a pressure together. Locke.

3. Union; conformity; workman's term.

Observe, in working up the walls, that no side of the house, nor any part of the walls, be brought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be brought up to it, so that they may be all joined together, and make a good bond. Mortimer's Husbandry.

4. [In the plural.] Chains; imprisonment; captivity.

Whom I have perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of bonds. Acts, xxiii. 29.

5. Cement of union; cause of union; link of connection.

O blessed bond of bed and board! Love, brothers divide, and the bond is cracked. Dryden.

6. A writing to the contractor to pay a sum, or perform a contract. Go with me to a notary, seal me there Your single bond. Dryden.

What if I were to consent to you mine? My father's promise ties me not to like; And bonds without a date, they say, are void. Dryden.

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot bear My heart into my mouth; I love your majesty. According to my bond, no more nor less. Shake.

Take which you please, it dissolves the bonds of government and obedience. Locke.

BOND. adj. [from bond, perhaps for bound; from zebosken, Sax.] Captive; in a servile state.

Whether we be Jew or Gentiles, whether we be bond or free. 1 Cor. xii. 39.

BONDA. n. s. [from bond.]
1. Captivity; imprisonment; state of restraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my bondage consists my glory. Sidney.

Say, gentle princes, would you not suppose Your bondage happy, to be made a queen?—To be a queen in bondage, is more vile Than is a slave in base captivity. Shake.

Our cage We make a choir, as doth the prison bird, And sing our bondage freely. Shake. Cymbeline.

The king, when he designd you for my guard, Resol'd be would not make my bondage hard. Dryden.

2. Obligation; tye of duty.

If she has a struggle for honour, she is in a bondage to love; which gives the story its turn that way. Pope.

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved, and presented under the bondage of observing oaths, which ought to vanish when they stand in competition with eating and drinking, or taking money, but not gratitude. Locke.

BONDMAN. n. s. [from bond and man.] A man slave.

Amongst the Romans, in making of a bondman, was it not wondered wherefore so great a slave should be made? the master to present his slave in some court, to take him by the hand, and not only to say, in the hearing of the public magistrate, I will that slave, but, after those solemn words uttered, to strike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be shaved off, the magistrate to touch him with his finger next to the bone; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. Hooker.

O freedom! first delight of human kind:

Not that which bondmen from their masters find. Dryden.

BONDSERVANT. n. s. [from bond and servant.] A slave; a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

And if the brother, that deserveth by thee, be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant. Leviticus, xxv. 39.

BONDSEWER. n. s. [from bond and service.]

The condition of a bond servant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of bondservant. Kings.

BONDSLAVE. n. s. [from bond and slave.]

A man in slavery; one of servile condition, who cannot change his master.

I enjoined none of my servants, that no appren-

tice, no, nor bond slave, could ever be, by fear, more readily at all commands than that young prince was. Dryden.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a free-woman she is become a bondswoman. 1 Sam. ii. 11.

Commonly the bondman is fed by his lord, but here the lord was fed by his bondswoman. See Sir J. Davies.

BONDSMAN. n. s. [from bond and man.]

1. A slave.

Carnal greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor bondmen and beasts. Derham.

2. A person bound, or giving security, for another.

BONDSWOMAN. n. s. [from bond and woman.]

A woman slave.

My lords, the senators. Are sold for slaves, and their wives for bondswomen. Ben Jonson's Catilina.

BONE. n. s. [ban, Saxon.]

1. The solid parts of the body of an animal, made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles. In a fleshy they are porous, soft, and easily dismembered. As their pores are filled with subcutaneous fat, so they increase, harden, and grow close to one another. They are all spongy, and full of little cells; or are of a considerable firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and strong membrane, called the periosteum. Each bone is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the bones not easily put out of joint. But, because the middle of the bone should be strong, to sustain its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the bones are made hollow, and consequently not so easily broken as if they had been all solid and smaller. Quincy.

Thin bones are narrowest, thy blood is cold. Mac. There was lately a young gentleman bit to the bone. Tatter.

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it.
3. To be upon the bones. To attack.

4. To make no bones. To make no scruple; a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily swallows meat that has no bones.

5. Bones. A sort of bobbins, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.


To Bonenlace. n.s. [from bone and lace] the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones. Flaxen lace, such as women wear on their linen. The thing you follow, and make songs on now, should be sent to keep, or sit down to boblinlace. 

We destroy the symmetry of the human figure, and for a reason that day call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childish gawky ribbands and bonelace.

Bo'Neless. adj. [from bone.] Wanting bones.

I would, while it was smiling in my face, Have pluck'd my nipple from his boneless gums, And dash'd the brains out.

To Bone-setter. v. n. [from bone and set] To restore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other parts.

A fractured leg set in the country by one pretending to bosenetting.

Bo'Nesetter. n.s. [from bonets] A chirurgeon; one who particularly professes the art of restoring broken or lusitaxed bones.

At present my desire is to have a good bone-setter.

Bo'nfire. n.s. [from bon good, Fr. and fire.] A fire made for some public cause of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away. And bonfires make all day.

Spenser. How came so many bonfires to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, she had abused and deceived her people.

South. Full soon by bonfire, and by bell, We learnt our liege was passing well.

Bo'ngrace. n.s. [bonne grace, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. Not now used.

Skinner. I could not send all ever with every kind, and pelts, ranged in rows about her cawl, her kerse, her bongrace, and chaplet. Hoke'twill on Providence.

Bo'net. n.s. [bonet, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand, And thus far having stretch'd it, here be with them, Thy knee bussing the stones: for, in such business, Action does conduce. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

They had not probably the ceremony of vailing the bonnet in their salutations; for, in medals, they still have it on their heads. Addison.

Bo'Net. [in fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, ancienly placed before the points of the salient angles of the glacis.

Bonet, v.a. [from bonny.] Gayly; handsomely; plumply.

Bo'NINESS. n.s. [from bonny.] Handsomeness; plumpness.

Bo'Ney. adj. [from bon, bonne, Fr.] It is a word now almost confined to the Scottish dialect.

1. Handsome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encounter'd him, And made a prey for carrion kites and crows. Ex'ven of the bonny beast he lov'd so well. Shaks.

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy strain, Till bonny handsome George they were. Gay.

2. Gay; merry; frolicksome; cheerful; blithe.

Then sigh not so, but let them go, And be you blithe and bonny.

Shakesp.

3. It seems to be generally used in conversation for bonny-clabber.

Bonny-cla'bber. n.s. A word used in Ireland for sour buttermilk.

We scorn, for want of talk, to jabber Of parties o'er out bonny-clabber; Nor are we studious to enquire, Who votes for us, who for hire. Swift.

BOO-NUM MAGNUM. n.s. A species of plum.


At the end of this hole is a membrane, fastened to a round bony limb, and stretched like the head of a drum, and therefore, by anatomists, called tympanum.

Bay.

2. Full of bones.

Booby. n.s. [a word of no certain etymology. Henshaw thinks it a corruption of butchey; ridiculous; Skinner imagines it to be derived from bobo foolish upon which Spanish Jumis finds bowbard to be an old Scotch word for a coward, a contemptible fellow; from which he naturally deduces booby: but the original bowbard is not known. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find; That booby Phæon only was unkind; An ill-beed boatman, rough as waves and wind.

Prior.

Young master next must rise to fill his wine, And since he himself to see the body done. King.

BOOK. n.s. [boc, Sax. supposed from boc a beech, because they wrote on beechen boards; as liber, in Latin, from the rind of a tree] 1. A volume in which we read or write. See a book of prayer in his hand; True oraments to know a holy man. Shakesp. Coronelius.


In the coffin that had the books, they were found as fresh as if they had been written being written on parchment, and covered over with wax candles of wax. Bacon.

Books are a sort of dumb teachers; they cannot answer serious questions, or explain present doubts: this is properly the work of a living instructor. Watts.

2. A particular part of a work.

The first book we divide into sections; whereof the first is those chapters past. Burnet's Theory.

3. The register in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life is neither better than attending for a hambour; Prouder, than rusting in unpard'd silk: Such gain the cap of him that makes them face. Shaks.

4. In books. In kind remembrance. I was so much in his books, that, at his decease, he left me the lamp by which he used to write his books, and that his study. Addison.

5. Without book. By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but sermons without book, sermons which spend their life in the birth, and may have public audience but once. Hooker.

To Book. n. a. [from the noun.] To register in a book.

I beseech your grace, let it be booked with the rest of this day's deeds; and I will have it in a particular ballad else, with mine own picture on the top of it. Shakesp.

When bonny Savius, or any other would cause the marriners to book their men, for whom they should make answer. Davie on Ireland.

BOOK-KEEPING. n.s. [from book and keep]. The art of keeping accounts, or recording pecuniary transactions in such a manner, that the bearer may thereby know the true state of the whole, or any part of his affairs, with clearness and expedition. Harris.

BOOKBINDER. n.s. [from book and bind.] A man whose profession it is to cover books.

BOOK'FUL. adj. [from book and full] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigested knowledge.

The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read; With loads of learned lumber in his head;

With his own tongue stuffed up his ears, And always listening to himself appears. Pope.

BOOKISH. adj. [from book.] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally used contemptuously.

I'll make him yield the crowns, Whose bookful rule hath pull'd fair England down.

Shakesp.

I'm no bookish, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the 'scape. Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

Xantippe follows her namesake; being married to a bookish man, who has no knowledge of the name. Crookshank.

BOOKISHNESS. n.s. [from bookishness.] Much application to books; over-studiousness.

BOOK'LEARNED. adj. [from book and learned.] Versed in books, or literature: a term implying some slight contempt.

What'er these booklearnd blockheads say, 'tis Salon's the veriest fool in all the day. Dry.

He will quote passages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to some booklearnd companion, without blushing.

BOOKLEARNING. n.s. [from book and learning.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books: a term of some contempt.

They might talk of booklearning what they would, but he never saw more unfei'y fellows than great clerks.

Neither does it so much require booklearning and scholarship, as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false, and to discern what is well meant. Burnet's Theory.
This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his books: for here 'tis abusing.

**Bo'okmate.** n. s. [from book and mate.] Schoolfellow.

This Arnado is a Spaniard that keeps here in
court,
A phantome, a monarch, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his booksmates. Shaksp.

**Bookseller.** n. s. [from book and sell.] He whose profession it is to sell books.

He went to the bookseller, and told him in anger,
that he had sold a book in which there was false divi-
city.
Walton.

**Bo'okworm.** n. s. [from book and worm.] 1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books,
chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or bookworm, feeds upon
nothing but paper, and I shall beg of them to diet
him with wholesome and substantial food. Guard.

2. A student too closely given to books;
a reader without judgment.

Among those venerable galleries and solitary
scenes of the university, I wanted but a black
gown, and a salary, to be as near a bookworm as
any there.
Pope's Letters.

**Bo'oly.** n. s. [An Irish term.] All the Tartars, and the people about the
Caucasian seas, which are naturally Scylians, live
in hordes; being the very same that the Irish
booles are, driving their cattle with them, and
feeding only on their milk and white meat. Spens.

**Boom.** n. s. [from boom a tree, Dutch.] 1. [in sea-language.] A long pole used
to spread out the cluse of the straddling sail;
and sometimes the cluses of the mainsail
and foresail are boomed out.

2. A poll with bushes or baskets, set up as
a mark to shew the sailors how to steer in the
channel, when a country is overflown.

*Sea Dict.*

3. A bar of wood laid across a harbour,
to keep off the enemy.

As his heroick worth struck envy dumb,
Who took the Dutchman, and who out the boom.
Dryden.

**To Boom** v. n. [from the noun. A sea-
term.] 1. To rush with violence; as a ship is said
to come booming, when she makes all the
sail she can.

*Dict.*

2. To swell and fall together.

*Booming* o'er his head,
The billows clos'd; he's number'd with the dead.
Young.

Fordooy by thee, in vain I sought thy aid,
When booming billows clos'd above my head. Pope.

**Boon.** n. s. [from bene, Sax. a petition.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present.

Vouchsafe me for my need but one fair look:
A smaller boon than this I cannot beg.
And that, if thou, I'm sure, thou canst not give. Shak.

That courtier, who obtained a boon of the em-
eror, that he might every morning whisper him in
the ear, and say nothing, asked no unprofitable
suit from the Empereor. Bacon.

The blustering fool has satisf'd his will;
His boon is given; his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize. Dryden's *Bluebottle.*

What rhetoric didst thou use,
To gain this mighty boon? she pithec me. Addis. Cato.

**Boon adj.** [bown, Fr.] Gay; merry; as, a
boon companion.

*Satiate at length,
And heighten'd as we go on, joy and boon.
Thus to herself she pleasingly beging.* Per. Lov.

I know the infamy of our family; we play the
boon companion, and throw our money away in
our cups.

*Arbuthnot.*

**BOOR.** n.s. [beer, Dutch; zebbeu, Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout;
a clown.

The bare sense of a calamity is called grumbling;
and if a man does not make a face upon the
boor, he is presently a nalcument. L' Estrange.

He may live as well as a boor of Holland, whose
engines of growing still richer waste his life. Temple.

To one well-born, th' affront is worse and more;
When he is 'abuse and baffled by a boor. Dryd.

**Boorish.** adj. [from boorish.] Clownish;
rustick; untutored; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is, in
the vulgar, leave the society, which, in the boorish,
is, company of this female. Shaksp. As you like it.

**Boorishly.** adv. [from boorish.] In a
boorish manner, after a clownish manner.

**Boorishness.** n.s. [from boorish.] Clownish-
ness, coarseness of manners.

**Boose.** n.s. [boos'j, Sax.] A stall for a
cow or an ox.

**To BOOT.** v. a. [baten to profit, Dutch;
boez, in Saxon, is compensatory, repentance,
or fine paid by way of expiation; bozan is, to repent,
or to compensate; as, He 1st pr'f bar and boze,
And bec bvovon bome.]

1. To profit; to advantage: it is commonly
used in these modes, *it boots*, or *it boots it*.

It shall not boot them, who derogate from read-
ing, to excise it, that they may have no other re
erency; as if their intent were only to deny that aliens
and strangers from the family of God are won, or
that belief of them use to be wrought at the first in them,
without sermon. Hooker.

And what I want, I boot not to complain. Shak.

The purport'd end, or here he fixed all.
What boots it these wars have to begin? Fairf.

What boots the regular course on his head,
That long behind he trais his pompous pipe? Pope.

2. To enrich; to benefit.

And I will boot thee with what gift beside,
That modesty can leg. Shak. *Ant. and Cleopatra.*

**BOOT.** n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage; something
given to mend the exchange.

My gravity,
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with boot, change for idle plumes,
Which the air beats for vain. Shaksp.

2. To boot. With advantage; over and
above; besides.

Count thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet seaby, in an hour so rude;
And, in the calmest and the stilllest night,
With all appliances and means to boot,
Deny it to a king. Shaksp.

Man is God's image; but a poor man
is Christ's stamp to boot; both images regard. Herbert.

He might have observed mankind's manners formed,
and be instructed to boot in several sciences. Locke.

3. It seems, in the following lines, used
to *booty*, or plunder.

Others, like soldiers, armed in their nikes.
Make boot upon the summer's velvet boots.

**BOOT.** n. s. [battas, Armoric; botes a shoe, Welsh; bottes, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, used by horse-
men.

That my leg is too long—

No; that is to little.

I'll wear a boot, to make it somewhat rounder.
Shaksp.

She'd him his room, where he must lodge that
night.

Pulld off his boots, and took away the light. Milt.

Bishop Wilkins says, he does not question but
it will be as usual for a man to call for his wings,
when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for
his boots.

Addison's *Guardian.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly
used in Scotland for torturing criminals.

**Booot.** n. s. [from boot and lose.] Stockings to serve for boots; spatter-
dashes.

His lacquee with a linen stock on one leg, and
a foot-boot on the other, gartered with a red
and blue list. Shaksp.

**Boot-tree.** n. s. [from boot and tree.]
Two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg, to be
driven into boots, for stretching and widening them.

**Boottatcher.** n. s. [from boot and catch.] The person whose business at
an inn is to pull off the boots of pas-
sengers.

The usher and the bootatcher ought to partake.
Swift.

**Booted.** adj. [from boot.] In boots; in
a horseman's habit.

A booted judge shall sit to try his cause.

Not by the statue, but by martial law. Dryd.

**Booth.** n. s. [bood, Dutch; birth, Welsh.]
A house built of boards, or boughs, to be
used for a short time.

The clothing found means to have all the quest
made of the northern men, such as had their boots
in the fair. Camden.

Much mischief will be done at Bartholomew
fair by the fall of a booth. Swift.

**Bootless.** adj. [from boot.] 1. Useless; unprofitable; unailling; with-
out advantage.

When those accused messengers of hell
Came to their wicked man, and 'gan to tell
Their bootless pains, and ill succeeding night. Spens.

God did not suffer him, being desirous of the
light of wisdom, with bootless expense of travel,
to wander in darkness. Hooker.

Bootless speed. When cowardice pursues, and value flies. Shak.

Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with bootless prayer's.
He takes my life. Shaksp.

2. Without success.

Dust not Brutus bootless kneel? Shaksp.

Trifle from the banks of Wye,
And sudy bottom's Seve, have I set
Him bootless home, and weather-beaten back. Shaksp.

**Bo'oty.** n.s. [huyt, Dutch; butin, Fr.] 1. Plunder; pillage; spoils gained from
the enemy.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of leves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
Their boots.

Milton.

His conscience is the hue and cry that pursues
him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a
booty, he has only caught a Tartar. L' Estrange.

For, should you to extremity be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt will little booty find. Drydenu.

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to behonish, I see fortune would
not suffer me; she drops booties in my mouth.
Shaksp.

3. To play booty. To play dishonestly,
with an intent to lose. The French use,
Je enis botté, when they mean to say, I
will not go.

We understand what we ought to do; but
when we deliberate, we play booty against our

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Borer. n. s. [from bore.] A drunkard.

How you stink of wine! Dye think my niece will call this such a borechick! you're an absolute borehawk.

Bore. adj. [from bore.] That may be bored.

Borage. n. s. [from borago, Lat.] A plant.

Borage. n. s. [from Borago, Lat.] A plant.

Borage. n. s. [from borachio, Span.] A bored ground.

Boreas. n. s. [borax, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals, and sometimes an utterine ingredient in medicine.

Bo'der. n. s. [bordel, Teut. bordel, bordello.] A brothel; a bawdy-house.

From the bordello it might come as well, To the spirit, or pitched thence.
Make even his own house a house, a home, and a school of fuedness, to instil vice into the unwary ears of his poor children.

Border. n. s. [bord, Germ. bord, Fr.] 1. The outer part or edge of any thing. They have looking-glases bordered with broad borders of crystal, and great counterfeited precious stones.

The light must strike on the middle, and exed its greatest clearness on the principal figures; diminishing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the borders.

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his residence on the border of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his seat, he shall easily keep them in obedience.

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needlework, or ornaments.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arising, round about doth fly From bed to bed, from one to other border; And takes survey, with curious busy eye, Of every flower and herb there set in order. Spenser. All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd, Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound; Vol. I.

BORE

Such various ways the spacious alleys lead My doubtful muse knows not what path to tread. Wotton.

To Bore. v. n. [from the noun.] 1. To confine upon; to touch something else at the side or edge: with upon.

It bordered upon the province of Crete, which, in time past, had continual wars with the Scythian garrisons. Knellers. Virtue and honour had their temples bordering on each other, and are sometimes both on the same coin. Addison.

2. To approach nearly to. All, which borders upon profaneness, and makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, deserves to be branded with folly. Tillotson.

To Border. v. n. 1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.

2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Bo'ra. n. [boras, calcined, artificial tartar; sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. It is principally used to solder metals, and sometimes an utterine ingredient in medicine.

Quinsey.

Bo'drel. n. [bordel, Teut. bordel, bordello.] A brothel; a bawdy-house.

From the bordello it might come as well, To the spirit, or pitchthence.
Make even his own house a house, a home, and a school of fuedness, to instil vice into the unwary ears of his poor children. South.

To Bore. v. n. 1. To pierce in a hole.

I'll believe as soon, This whole earth may be bor'd; and that the moon May through the creeps. Shaksper.

Mulberries will be fairer, if you bore the trunk of the tree through, and thrust into the places bored, wedges of some hot trees. Bacon.

But Capys, and the graver sort, thought fit The Greeks suspected present to commit To seas or flame; they took to search and bore The sides, and that what space contains to explore. Denham.

2. To hollow.

Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly bored, and set it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then, if you set such at the mouth of the barrel newly bored, the bullet will come up so forcibly, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth.

Digby.

3. To make by piercing.

These eliminatory cutters are able, by degrees, to pierce or bore their way into a tree, with very small holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together. Roy.

4. To pierce; to break through.

Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known, What stints seen, what bustling crowds I bore'd, How oft I cross'd where earth and rocks join'd, Gay.

To Bore. v. n. 1. To make a hole.

A man may make an instrument to bore a hole and half an inch, not to bore a hole of a foot.

2. To push forward towards a certain point.

These milk pups That through the wheat weeps at men's eyes, Are not within the leaf of pity writ. Shaksper.

Nor southward to the raming regions run; But leaving to the west, and to theising air, With gaping mouths they draw prodigious air.

To Bore. v. n. [with performers. Is when a horse carries his nose near the ground.

Dict.
7. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow. I will fetch off these justices: I do see the bottom of Justice Shallow: how subject we are to bottoming! Shakespeare.

8. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion. He wrote many things which are not published in his name; and was at the bottom of many excellent counsels, in which he did not appear. Addison.

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation. A hawking vessel was he captain of, With the hawking and noble carriage did he make With the most noble bottom of our fleet. Shakespeare. My ventures are not in one bottom trusted; Nor to one place. Forses.

We have memory not of one ship that ever returned; and but of thirteen persons only, at several times, that chose to return in our bottoms. Bacon.

He's a foolish woman. That, when his ship is sinking, will not Undoe his hopes into another bottom. Denham. He puts to sea upon his own bottom; holds the stern himself; and now, if ever, we may expect new divorcements. He spreads his canvass, with his pole he steers, The freights of floating ghosts in his thin bottom. Dryden.

10. A chance; an adventure; state of hazard. He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one bottom. Clarendon. We are embarked with them on the same bottom, and must be partakers of their happiness or misery. Spectator.

11. A ball of thread wound up together. This whole argument will be like bottoms of thread, close wound up. Bacon. Silk-worms finish their bottoms in about fifteen days. Martineau. Each Christmas they accounts did clear, And wound their bottom round the year. Prior.

12. Bottom of a lane. The lowest end.

13. Bottom of beer. The grounds or dregs.

To Bottom. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support; with on.

The may have something of obscurity, as being bottomed span, and fetched from, that true nature of the things. Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is supported upon self-love. Collier. The grounds upon which we bottom our reasoning, are but a part; something is left out, which shocks both the reckoning. Action is supposed to be bottomed upon principle. Atterbury.

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something. Therefore, as you unwind your love for him, Lest it should ravel, and be good to none, You must provide to bottom it on me. Shakespeare.

To Bottom. v. n. To rest upon, as its ultimate support.

Draw out upon that foundation any proposition advanced, bottoms; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. Bottomed-off. [from bottom.] Having a bottom; it is usually compounded.

There being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. Bacon.

Bottomless. adj. [from bottom.] Without a bottom; fathomless. Wickedness may well be compared to a bottomless pit, into which it is easier to keep one's self falling, than being fallen, to give one's self safety by falling to infinity. Shak.

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom? Then be my passions bottomless with them. Shak.
BOU

A lofty tow'r, and strong on every side With triple walls, which Phlegethon surrounds, Whose fiery flood the burning empire bounds. Dryd.

2. To restrain; to confine. To take but gentle sway, The bounded waves, They would their bosoms higher than the shores, And make a sop of all this solid globe. Shakesp.


To BOUND. v. n. [bound, Fr.] To jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps. Torrismond appear'd. Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er, Leaping and bounding on the billows heads. Dryd. Before his lord the ready spaniel bounds; Pouting with hope, he tries the furrow's ground; Pope.

When sudden through the woods a bounding stag Rush'd desolating, and plunged amidst the river. Warbling to the vairy's strain, advance Two sprightly youths, to form the bounding dance. Pope.

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion. Mark then a bounding soul in our English. That being dead, like to the bull's grazing, Breaks out into a second course of muskets. Shakesp.

To BOUND. v. a. To make to bound. If I might buffet for my love, or bound my horse for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and sit like a jackanapes, never offering. Shakesp.

If love, ambitious, sought a match of birth, Whose veins bound richer blood than lady Blanch? Shakesp.

BOUND. preterite and participial passive of bind. Nay, said Pamela, none shall take that office from myself, being so much bound as I am for my education. This is Antonio, To whom I am so infinitely bound.— You should in all sense be much bound to him; For, as I hear, he was much bound for you. Shakesp.

The gentleman is learned, a most rare speaker, To nature none more bound. Shakesp.

The bishops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were bound to keep great numbers of horsemen, which they used to bring into the field. Knox.

They summoned the governor to deliver it to them, or else they would not leave one stone upon another. To which the governor made no other reply, than that he was not bound to repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. Clarke.

BOUND. adj. [a word of doubtful etymology.] Destined; intending to come to any place. His be that care, whom most it doth concern, Said he; but whither with such hasty flight Art thou now bound? for well might I discern Great cause, that carries thee so swift and light. Cowley.

To be bound, for a port one desires extremely, and sail to it with a fair gale, is very pleasant. Temple.

Willing we sought your shores, and hither bound. The port to long desire'd at length we found. Dryden.

BOUNDARY. n. s. [from bound.] Limit; bound. He suffers the confluence and clamours of the people to pass all boundaries of laws, and reverence to his authority. King Charles.

BOU

Sensation and reflection are the boundaries of our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not able to advance. Locke.

Great part of our sins consist in the irregularities attending the ordinary pursuits of life; so that our reformation must appear, by pursuing them within the boundaries of duty. Rogers.

BOUNDEN, participle passive of bind. Not now much in use. Hereafter, in a better world than this, I shall desire more love and knowledge of you.—I rest much bounden to you: fare you well. Shakesp.

We also humbly beseech him to accept of us as his true servants, by as just a right as ever men on earth were bounden. Bacon.

To be careful for a provision of all necessaries, for ourselves, and those who depend on us, is a bounden duty. Rogers.

BOUNDSTONE, n. s. A stone to play with. I am past a boy; A sceptre's but a playing-stone, and a globe. A biggest bounding-stone. Dryden.

BOUNDLESS. adj. [from bound.] Unlimited; unconfin'd; immeasurable; illimitable. Beyond the infinite and boundless reach Of mercy, if thou didst this deed of death, Art thou damn'd into eternity? Ino. Heav'n has of right all victory design'd; Whence boundless power dwells in a will confin'd. Dryden.

Man seems as boundless in his desires, as God is in his being; and therefore nothing but God himself can satisfy him. South.

Though we make duration boundless as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to find a reason why any one should doubt but God fills immensity. Spense.

Some guide the course of wandering orbs on high, Or roll the planets through the boundless sky. Pope.

BOUNDEDNESS. n. s. [from boundless.] Exemption from limits. God has corrected the boundlessness of his volubleness desires, by stinting his capacities. South.

BOUNTEOUS. adj. [from bounty.] Liberal; kind; generous; munificent; beneficent: a word used chiefly in poetry for bountiful.

Every one, According to the gift which bountiful nature Hath in him of his own disposition. Shakesp.

Her soul abhorring avarice, But bounteous to a vice. Dryden.

BOUNTEOUSLY. adv. [from bounteous.] Liberally; generously; largely. He bounteously bestowed undeserved good on me. Dryden.

BOUNTEOUSNESS. n. s. [from bounteous.] Munificence; liberality; kindness. He filleth all things living with bounteounes. Petron.

BOUNTFUL. adj. [from bounty and full.] 1. Liberal; generous; munificent. As bountiful as mines of India. Shakesp.

If you will be rich, you must live frugal; if you will be popular, you must be bountiful. Pope.

I am obliged to return my thanks to many, who without considering the man, have been bountiful to the poet. Dryden.

God, the bountiful author of our being. Locke.

2. It has of before the thing given, and to before the person receiving. Our king spares nothing, to give them the share of that felicity, of which he is so bountiful to his kingdom. Dryden.

BOUNTFULLY. adv. [from bountiful.] Liberally; in a bountiful manner; largely.

And now thy aims is given, And thy poor starving bowels fed. Damon. It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt; the river bountifully requiring it in its inundation. Boyne's History.

BOUNTFULNESS. n. s. [from bountiful.] The quality of being bountiful; generosity.

Enriched to all bountifulness. 2 Corinthians.

BOUNTEHEAD. n. s. [from bounty and bountier.] head, or hood. See BOUNTIHOOD. HOOD; Goodness; virtue. It is now wholly out of use.

This goodly frame of temperance, Formerly grounded, and fast settled On firm foundations of true bounteousness. Fairy Q. How shall frail pen, with fear dispersed, Conceive such sovereign glory, and great bounteousness? Fairy Queen.

BOUNTY. n. s. [bount, Fr.] 1. Generosity; liberality; munificence.

We do not so far magnify her exceeding bounty, as to affirm, that she brought into the world the sons of men, adorned with gorgeous attire. Hobbes.

If you knew what bounty is this honour, I know you would be prouder of the work. Than customary bounty can enforce you. Shakesp.

Such moderation with thy bounty join, That thou mayst nothing give that is not thine. Denham.

These godlike men, to wanting virtue kind, Bounty well plac'd prefer'd, and well design'd To all their titles. Dryden.

2. It seems distinguished from charity, as a present from an alms; being used when persons, not absolutely necessitous, receive gifts; or when gifts are given by great persons.

Tell a miser of bounty to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and he will not understand it. South. Her majesty did not see this assembly so proper to excite charity and compassion; though I question not but her royal bounty will extend itself to them. Addison.

To BOURGEON. v. n. [bourgeonner, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches; to put forth buds. Long may the dew of heaven distill upon them, to make them bounteous and propagate among themselves. Horace.

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra. That one might bourn where another fell! Still would I give thee work. Dryden.


As wise are to be wish'd by one that fixes No bourn 'twixt his mind and mine. Shakespeare. I know each lane, and every alley green. And every rocky bourn from side to side. Milton.

2. [From boun, Saxon.] A brook; a torrent: whence many towns, seated near brooks, have names ending in bourn. It is not now used in either sense; though the second continues in the Scottish dialect. Ne swelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring Jove, Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn: My little boat can safely pass this perilous bourn. Spencer.

To BOUSE. v. n. [bousen, Dutch.] To drink lavishly; to tope.
BOW

As he rode, he somewhat still did eat.
In his hand did bear a bowing can.
Of which he said, Fairy Queen.
BouSY. adj. [from bowe.] Drunken.
With a long legend of romantiick things,
Which in his cups the bousie poet sings.
Dryden.
The greater and the day appointed cause.
Each bousy farmer with his simp'ring dace.
King.
Bout. n. s. [botta, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time,
without interruption; a single part of any action carried on by successive intervals.
The play began: Pas durst not Cosma chaze;
But did intend next bout with her meet. Sidney.
Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagued with corns, we'll have a bout. Shakesp.
When in your motion you are hot,
As make your bouts more violent to that end,
He calls for drink. Shakesp.
If he chance to 'scape this dismal bout.
The former legates are blotted out.
Dryden.
A weasel seized a bat; the bat begged for life:
says the weasel, I give no quarter to birds: says
the bat, I am a mouse; look on my body: so she
got off that bat.
Wise: When 'tis enough,
Or if it want the nice concluding bout. King.
BOUTEFEU. n. s. [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles feuds and discontent.
Now disused. Animated by a base fellow, called John à Chamber, a very boutefeu, who bore much among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion.
Bacon.
Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to punish the known boutefeus, and open incendiaries.
Besides the herd of boutefeus, we set wares within the house. Hudibras.
BOUTISALE. n. s. [I suppose from boutey or bootei, and sale.] A sale at a cheap rate, as bootey or plunder is commonly sold.
To speak nothing of the great lotitude of colleges and chantries. Sir J. Hayward.
BOUTZ'REIMZ. [French.] The last words or rhimes of a number of verses given to be filled up.
To BOW. v. a. [bugen, Saxon]
1. To bend, or inflect. It sounds as now, or how.
Make a threpence bow'd would hire me
Old I am, to queenit. Shakesp.
Orpheus, with his lute, made trees.
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing. Shakesp.
Some bow the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in distant arches rise again. Dryden.
The mind has not been made obedient to discipline, at first when it was most tender and most easy to be bow'd.
Locke.
2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission.
They came to meet him, and bowed themselves to the ground before him. 2 Kings.
Is it to bow down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? will then call this a fast, and an acceptable day to the Lord? Isaiah.
3. To bend, or incline, in consecration.
Let it not grieve thee to bow down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly answer. Ecclus.
4. To depress; to crush.
Are you so gospel'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave.
And you're yours for ever. Shakesp.
Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes may bow me to the ground. Pope.
5. To BOW. v. n.
1. To bend; to suffer flexure.
Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than these knees how to say,
Save to the God of heaven, and to my king. Shak.
This is the great idol to which the world bows;
To this we pay our devoutest homage.
2. To make a reverence.
Admir'd, ador'd, by all the circling crowd,
For whoso'er she turn'd her face, they bow'd.
Dryden.
3. To stoop.
The people bowed down upon their knees to judge.
4. To sink under pressure.
They stoop, they bow down; they could not deliver the burden. Isaiah, xlvi. 2.
BOW. n. s. [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as bow, bow.] An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body.
Some clergy too she would allow,
Nor quarter'd at their awkward bow. Swift.
BOW. n. s. [pronounced as grow, grow, no, le, without any regard to the v.]
1. An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which,
by its spring, shoots arrows with great force.
Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver,
And thy bow, and go out to the field, and take me
some venison. Genesis.
The white faith of his tyr can not show,
That e'er the musketry yet could beat the bow.
Alleg's Henry VII.
2. A rainbow.
I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for
a token of a covenant between me and the earth. Gen. xiii. 17.
3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.
Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind:
The sawry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band,
And the soft late trembling beneath the touching hand.
Dryd. Fablus.
4. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot.
This is perhaps corruptly used for
bought.
Make a knot, and let the second knot be made.
Wiseman.
5. A yoke.
As the ox hath his bow, Sir, the horse his curb,
And the falonch his belts, so man hath his destiny.
Shakesp.
6. Bow of a saddle. The bows of a saddle are two pieces of wood laid arch wise.
To receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the saddle its due form, and to keep it tight.
Farrier's Dictionary.
7. Bow of a ship. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the sternmost parts of the forecastle. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a bold bow; if a narrow thin bow, they say she hath a lean bow. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the bow-piece; and the anchors that hang here, are called her great and little bowers.
8. Bow is also a mathematical instrument, made of wood, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.

9. Bow is likewise a beam of wood or brass with three long screws, that direct a last of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches. Harris.

Bow-bearer. n. s. [from bow and bear.] An under-officer of the forest. Cowell.
Bow-bent. adj. [from bow and bent.] Crooked.
A sibyl old, bow-bent with crooked age,
That few events full wisely could pressage. Milton.
Bow-hand. n. s. [from bow and hand.] The hand that draws the bow.
Surely he shoots wide on the bow-hand, and
very far from the mark. Spenser's Ireland.
Bow-legend. adj. [from bow and leg.] Having crossed legs.
Bow-shot. n. s. [from bow and shot.] The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.
Though he were not then a bow-shot off, and
made haste; yet, by that time he was come, the
shooting was no longer to see. Boyle.
Bowels. n. s. [bowels, Fr.]
1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body.
He smote him there with the fifth rib, and
shut out his bowels. 2 Sam. xx. 10.
2. The inner parts of any thing.
He had no quarrel else to Rome, but that
Thou art thence banish'd, we would muster all
From twelve to seventy; and pouring war
Into the bowels of ungodly Rome,
Like a bold flood appear. Shakesp.
His soldiers spying his undaunted spirit,
A Tablut! Tablut! cried out again,
And rush'd into the breach of the battle. Shakesp.
As he saw drops of water distilling from the rock, by following the veins, he has made himself two or three fountains in the bowels of the mountain. Addison.
3. The seat of pity or kindness.
His bowels did yearn upon him. Genesis.
4. Tenderness; compassion.
He had no other consideration of money, than
the support of his lustre; and whilst he could
do that, he cared not for money; having no bowels
in the point of returning in debt, or borrowing all he
could. Claudercn.
5. This word seldom has a singular, except in writers of anatomy.
Bower. n. s. [from bough or branch, or from the verb To bow or bend.]
1. An archbore; a sheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.
But, O sauid virgini, that thy power
Might raise Musmus from his bowery.
The gods appearing, when I reach their bowers
With loud complaints, they answer me in showers.
Refresh'd, they wait them to the bow'r of state.
Where, circled with his peers, Atrides sat. Pape.
2. It seems to signify, in Spencer; a blow; a stroke; bowerer, Fr. to fall upon.
His rawbone arms, with his mightye bowne bowers
Were wont to ride steel plates, and helmets hew,
Were clean consum'd, and all his vital powers
Decay'd. Fairy Queen.
Bower. n. s. [from the bow of a ship.] Anchors so called. See Bow.
To Bower. v. a. [from the noun.] To embower; to inclose.
Then didst bower the spirit
In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh. Shakesp.
Bo'werly. adj. [from bower.] Full of bowers.

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BOW

Landscapes how gay the bow'r'gy grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy builds.

Stale'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye
Distressed wanders; now the bow'r'gy walk
Of covert close, where scarce a spec' of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps.

To BOWGE. See To BOU'GE.

BOWL. n. s. [bowel, Welsh; which signifies, according to Janius, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups ancietly were. It is pronounced bole.]

1. A vessel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a boat of wine;
I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.

If a piece of iron he fastened on the side of a bowl of water, a leadstone, in a boat of cork, will make it so.

The sacred priests, with ready knives, bereave The leads of life, and in full bowels receive The streaming blood.

While the bright Sein, t' exalt the soul,
With sparkling glass crown the bowls,
And wit and social virtue inspires.

Fenton to Lord Gower.

2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large silver spoon for the kitchen, let half the bowl of it be worn out with continual scraping.

3. A basin, or fount.

But the main matter is to convey the water, as it never stay either in the bowl or in the cistern.

Bowl. n. s. [boule, Fr. It man's bowling, distinguished from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.]

To BOWL. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To roll as a bowl.

2. To pel with any thing rolled.

Ais I had rather be set quick 't' earth,
And bow'd to death with turnips.

Merry Wives of Windsor.

BOW'LER-STONES. n. s. Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the water; whence their name. Woodward.

BOWLER. n. s. [from bowl] He that plays at bowls.

BOWLINE. n. s. [sea term.] A rope fasten'd to the middle part of the outside of a sail; it is fastened in three or four parts of the sail, called the bowling bridle. The use of the bowling is to make the sails stand sharp or close to a wind.

Harris.

BOWLING-GREEN. n. s. [from bowl and green.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

BOY

A bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run necessarily in a direct line.

Bo'WMAN, n. s. [from bow and man.] An archer; he that shoots with a bow.

The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horrid men and bowers. Jeremiah, iv. 29.

Bo'WSPIRIT n. s. [from the bow of a ship.] This word is generally spelt beltspire; which see.

To Bo'WSPINE. v. a. [probably of the same original with house, but found in no other passage.] To drench; to soak.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from there he was supposed to bend; where the strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury; but if there appeared small amendment, he was fastened again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life; for recovery.

Cowan's Surgery of Cervant.

Bo'WSTRING. n. s. [from bow and string.]

The string by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him.

Bo'W'YER. n. s. [from bow.]

1. An archer; one that uses the bow.

Call for vengeance from the bowyer king. Dryden.

2. One whose trade is to make bows.

BOX. n. s. [box, Saxon; buxus, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are penanted, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the vessels. The wood is very useful for engravers, and mathematical instrument makers; being so hard, close, and ponderous, as to sink in water.

Miller.

There are two sorts; the dwarf box, and a taller sort. The dwarf box is good for borders, and is easily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increase of ships set in March, or about Bartholomew's day; and will prosper on cold box reen hills, where nothing else will grow. Mortimer.

BOX. n. s. [box, Sax. boste, Germ.] A man who fights with his fist.

To Box. v. a. To strike with the fist.

BOXEN. n. s. [from box.]

1. Made of box.

The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to design upon tablets of boxen wood. Dryden.

2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to boxen hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new.

Dryden.

BOXER. n. s. [from box.] A man who fights with his fist.

BOY. n. s. [bub, Germ.] The etymology is not agreed on.

1. A male child; not a girl.

The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing.

2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, boy; perhaps thy childishness will move him more than can our reasons.

Shakes. Coriolanus.

Sometimes forgotten things, long cast behind,
Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind:
Like the nurse's legends are for truths received.
And the man dreams but what the boy believed.

Dryden.

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of boys, who yet need the care of a tutor.

Locke.

The pale boy senator yet tingling stands,
And holds his breeches close with both his hands.

Pope. To Boy. v. n. [from the noun.] To treat as a boy.

Anthony

Shall he brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra my greatness,

1's posture of a whore.

Shakes. Boyhood. n. s. [from boy.] The state of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys. This is perhaps an arbitrary word.

If you should look at him, in his heed, through the magnifying end of a perspective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impossible to spy any difference; the same air, the same strut.

Swift.
Bo'yish. adj. [from boy.] Belonging to a boy. I ran it through, e'en from my boyish days, To the oracles, and bade me tell it. Shak.

2. Childish; trifling. This unkind sauciness, and boyish sports, The king doth smile at, and is well prepar'd To whisper this warish world, these pigmy deeds. Shak.

Boyishly adv. [from boyish.] Childishly; triflingly.

Boyishness n.s. [from boyish.] Childishness; trifling manner.

Bo'ysim n.s. [from boyish.] Peurility; childishness. He had complained he was farther off, by being so near, and a thousand such hoys, which Chancer rejected as below the subject. Dryden.

Br. An abbreviation of bishop.

Brable. n.s. [brabbling, Dutch.] A clatterous contest; a squabb; a brawl. Here in the streets, desperate in shape and state, In private brable did we apprehend him. Shak.

Brabble r.v. [from the noun.] To clamour; to contest noisily.

Brabler n.s. [from brabble.] A clatterous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

To BrACe. v.a. [embracer, Fr.] 1. To bind; to tie close with bandages. The women of Chima, by bracing and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. Locke.

2. To inten; to make tense; to strain up. The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is braced. Holder. The diminution of the force of the pressure of the external air, in bracing the fibres, must create a debility in muscular motion. Archibald on air.

Brace n.s. [from the verb.] 1. Cincture; bandage.

2. That which holds any thing tight. The little boxes of the ear-drum do in straining and relaxing it, as the braces of the war-drum do in the skin. Dryden.

3. Brace, [in architecture] is a piece of timber framed in with billiard joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. Builder's Diet.

4. Braces. [a sea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen. They have a pendant to the yard-arm, two braces to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is seized, through which the rope called the brace is received. The braces serve to square and traverse the yards. Sta Diet.


6. Harness.

7. Brace. [in printing.] A crooked line inclosing a passage, which ought to be taken apart, and not separately; as in a triplet.

Brace vs. to command her son, Whenever else she lets him rove, To shun my house, and field, and grove." Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. Prior.

8. Warlike preparation; from bracing the armour; as we said, girded for the battle. As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes, So may he with more facile question bear it; For that it stands not in such warlike brace,

Bo'yishness. n.s. [from brackish.] Saltiness in a small degree.

All the artificial straintings hitherto leave a brackishness in salt water, that makes it unfit for animal uses. Chenevix.

BRAD, being an initial, signifies broad, spacious, from the Saxon bpa, and the Gotthic brick.

Gibson.

Brad. n.s. A sort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the size of a ten-penny nail, but have not their heads made with a shoulder over their shank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in, the board they nail down; so that the tops of these brads will not catch the thorns of the mops, when the floor is washing. Morson.

To BRAG v.n. [braggery, Dutch.] 1. To boast; to display ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories. Thou coward! art thou bragging to the stars? Telling the bushels that thou lookst for? And wilt not come? Shak.

2. With what violence she first loved the Moor, but for bragging, and telling her fantastical lies. Shak.

In bragging out some of their private teats, as if they were the established doctrine of the church of England. Sanderson.

The rebels were grown so strong there, that they intended them, as they already bragged, to come over and make this the seat of war. Clarendon.

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as desperate by all the men of art; but there were those that bragged they had an infallible ointment. Arb.

3. It has of before the thing boasted. Knowledge being the only thing whereof we poor old men can brag, we cannot make it known but by attendance. Sidney.

Verona brag of him, To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth. Shak.

Swell with the praises which he gives himself, And taking sanctuaries in the crowd, As brag of his imaginations to condemn. Rowe.

3. On is used, but improperly. Yet lo! in me what authors have to brag on, Reduced so fast to his own dragon. Pepy.

Brag n.s. [from the verb.] 1. A boast; a proud expression.

A kind of conquest Caesar made here; but made not here his brag Of came, and saw, and overcame. Shak.

It was such a new thing for the Spaniards to receive so little hurt, upon dealing with the English, as Avellaneda made great brags of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the English after off. Bacon.

2. The thing boasted.

Beauty is nature's brag, and must be shewn In courts, at feasts, and high solemnities, Where most may wonder. Dilton.

Braggadogio n.s. [from brag.] A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanatics, in the masque of men of honour; but these bragadies may be every lazy little scribbler now. L'Estrange.

By the plot, you may guess much of the character of the persons; a bragaddio captain, a bragaddio f yol, a bragaddio stableman. Dryden.

Braggardism n.s. [from brag.] Boastfulness; vain ostentation.

Braggart adj. [from brag.] Boastful; vaily ostentatious.
Shall I none, slave, of high born or no'd men fear lions; and my mistress, truth, betray them, to the主营 mutiny? Done.

Braggart. n.s. [from brag.] A booster.
Who knows himself a braggart,
Let him fear this; for it will come to pass.
That every braggart shall be found an ass.
Shak.

Braggarter. n.s. [from brag.] A booster; an ostentatious fellow.
Such as have had opportunity to sound these braggart's thoroughiy, by observing someund the pretensions of their settish company, have found them, in converse, empty and insipid.
South.

Braggless. adj. [from brag] Without a boast; without ostentation.
The brat is, Hector's, and by Achilles—
If it is so, bragget let it be.
Great Hector was as good a man as he.
Shak.

Bray. v.a. [Middle English.]
To weave together.
Closest the serpent sly,
Insinuating, wove with gordan twine
His braded, and of his fatal guile
Gave, as of authority.
Milton.

O'er sands, lying loosely, may each of them be easily dissociated from the rest; but, when woven into a basket, they cohere strongly.
Rog's.

A mind is the best and most trusted thing.
The rest was base, and wanton'd in the wind.
Dryden.

Since in braided gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing mantle sweeps the ground,
Her shoe disdaineth the street.
Gay.

Braud. n.s. [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or complication of something woven together.
Listen when they art sitting,
Under the glassy, cool, transparent wave,
Intwisted braid of lilies knitting
The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair.
Milton.

No longer shall thy comely tresses break
In building on the crowners shorn rock,
Or sit behind thy head, in ample round,
In graceful braids, with various ribbon bound.
Prior.

Braide adj. [To braide, in Chaucer, is to devise.] An old word, which seems to signify deceitful.
Since Frenchmen are so braid,
Marry 'tis that will. I'll live and die a maid.
Shakespeare.

Braids. n.s. [sea term.] Small ropes, reeled through blocks, which are seized on either side the ties, a little off upon the davits before the sails of a ship, and are fastened at the skirt of the sail to the cringles. Their use is, when the sail is furled across, to haul up its bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall.

Brain. n.s. [brauen, Sax. brena, Dutch.]
1. The collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise.
The brain is divided into cerebrum and cerebellum. Cerebrum is that part of the brain which possesses all the upper and foremost of the cranum, being separated from the cerebellum by the second process of the dura mater, under which the cerebellum is situated. The substance of the brain is distinguished into outer and inner; the outer is called cortical brain, the inner glialus, the latter, medullaria, alba, or white. Cerebellum.

If he served such another trick, I'll have my brains taken out, and hatted, and give them to a dog for a new hat.
Shak.

Sherry, Merry Wife of Windsor.
That man proportionably hath the largest brain, I did. I confess, may not doubt, and conceiv'd it might have failed in birds, especially such as having little bodies, have yet large brains, and seem to contain much brain, as stipes, and woodcocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true.

Browne's Fag, Err.

2. That part in which the understanding is placed; therefore taken for the understanding itself.
The force they are under is a real force, and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one, but in their brains, the other on their shoulders.
Ham.

A man is first a geometrician in his brain, before he be such in his hand.

Hat.

3. Sometimes the affections; this is not common nor proper.
My son Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a heart and brain to breed it in?
Shak.

To Brain. v.a. [from the noun.] To dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.
Why, and I'll be deep, 'tis a custom with him? th' after-sleep to sleep; there thou may'st brain him.
Shak.

Outlawes of nature.
Fit to be shot and brain'd, without a process.
Sto. In: stop it: that's their proper death.
Dryden.

Next set a two wretches more, and beat them.

Braide'ed on the rock, his second dire repast, Pope.

Brianish. adj. [from brain] Hotheaded; furious; as cervi'brass in Latin.

In his lawlesse fit,
Behind the arras hearing something stirre,
He whips his raper out, and cries, a rat! And, in his brainish apprehension, kills
The unseen good man.
Shake.

Brainless. adj. [from brain] Silly; thoughtless; witless.
Some brainless men have, by great travel and labour, brought to pass, that the churl is now as ashamed of being called a brainless man, as a scot.
Hooker.

If the dull brainless Ajas come safe off,
Well dress 'em up in voices.
Shake.

The brainless come in such numbers,
Daunt'd the still college, and pedantick gown,
'Ad by they name, is dumb.
Tickell.

Brainpan. n.s. [from brain and pan].
The skull containing the brains.
With those huge bellows in his hands he blows
New fire into my head; my brainpan glows.
Dryden.

Brain sickness. adj. [from brain and sick.]
Diseased in the understanding: addled-headed; giddy; thoughtless.
Nor once do the cares of the court consume those minds,
Because Cassandra's maid; i.e. brain sickness captures
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel.
Shak.

They were brainless men, who could neither endure the government of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authors of their deliverance.
Kipling.

Brain sickly, adv. [from brain sick.]
Weakly; headily.

Why, worthy Thane,
You do unbend your noble strength to think
So brainlessly.
Shak.

Brain sickness. n.s. Noble of a brain.
Indiscipline; giddiness.

Braie. n.s. Among jewellers for a rough diamond.

Dict.

Brake. The pretre of break.

He thought it sufficient to correct the multitude with his words, and brake out into the choleric speeche.

Blake. n.s. [of uncertain etymology.]
1. A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.
A dog of this town used daily to fetch meat, and to bring back the same; a blind mantiff, that lay in a brake without the town.
Carew.

If I traduced by tongues, which neither know my faculties nor person; let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake.
That virtue must go through.

Shake. In every bush and brake, where hap may find
The serpent sleeping.

Milton.

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there corner'd a flight.
In brak's and brambles hid, and shunning mortal sight.

Dryden's Fables.

2. It is said originally to mean fern.

Braie. n.s.
1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ship's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.

A smith's brake is a machine in which horses, unwilling to be shod, are confined during that operation.

Bra'ky. adj. [from brake.] Thorny; prickly; rough.

Redenm arts from their rough and braky seats, where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure open light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand.

Bramble. n.s. [from a plant.] Sax. rubus, Lat.
1. The blackberry bush; the raspberry bush, or hindbriar.
Muller.

Confront with food which nature freely bred,
On woldings and on strawberries they fed,
Coruels and bramble berries gave the rest,
And falling acorns furnish'd us a feast.
Dryden.

It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly shrub.

The bush my bed, the bramble was my bow,
The woods can witness many a woful store.
Spranger.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs oxen upon hawthorns, and elegies after the name of Rosalind; all, forsooth, defacing the name of Rosalind.
Shake.

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake.
No thralls shrill the bramble bush farseake.
Gay.

Brasling. n.s. A bird, called also a mountain chaffinch. Dict.

Bran. n.s. [frenna, Ita.] The hucks of corn ground; the refuse of the sieve.
From me do back receive the flour of all,
And leave me but the bran.
Shake.

The citizens were driven to great distress for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarsest bran, moulded in cloths; for otherwise it would not have gone together.
Hampson.

In the sitting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not but be pure meal, but must have among it a certain mixture of gosn and bran, in this lower age of human fragility.
Hieron.

Then water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirst again with bran.
Dryden.

Branchi. n.s. [branche, French.]
1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs.
Why grow the branches, when the root is gone?
Why wile not the leaves that want their sap?
Shak.

2. Any member or part of the whole; any distinct article; any section or subdivision.
B R A

Your oaths are past, and now subscribe your own.

That his own hand may strike his honour down,
That violates the smallest branch herein. Shak.

The belief of this was of special importance to
condemn, as he is the leader of an entire life, on which so ma-
ny branches of Christian piety do immediately de-
pend.

In the several branches of justice and charity,
compassed in those general rules, of loving
our neighbour as ourselves, and of doing to others
as we would have them do to us, there is nothing
but what is most fit and reasonable.

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty,
according to the nature of the various branches
of religion.

3. Any part that shoots out from the rest.

And six branches shall come out of the sides
of it; three branches of the candlestick out of the
one side, and three branches of the candlestick out
of the other side.

His blood, which disperseth itself by the
branches of veins, may be resembled to waters car-
ried brooks. Raleigh.

4. A small river running into, or proceed-
ing from, a larger.

If, from a main river, any branch be separated
and directed then, which branches that branch doth first
bound itself with new banks, there is that part of
the river, where the branch forsaketh the main
stream, and goeth as a tributary to that branch.

5. Any part of a family descending in a
collateral line.

His father, a younger branch of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire, took to wife the widow of
Carrer.

6. The offspring: the descendant.

Great Anthony! Spain’s well-becoming pride,
That mighty branch of capricious and kings.

7. The antlers, or shoots of a stag’s horn.

The branches of a brier are two pieces of
bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other.

Farrier’s Dict.

9. [In architecture.] The arches of Got-
thick vaults; which arches transversing
from one angle to another, diagonal wise,
form a cross between the other
arches, which make the sides of the
square, of which the arches are dia-
gonally opposite.

Harris.

To BRANCH, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To spread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods,
and there rooted betwixt them such an affection,
which cannot choose; but branch now.

Shakespeare.

The cause of scattering the boughs, is the hasty
breaking forth of the sap; and therefore the
trees raise not in a body of any height, but branch
near the ground. The cause of the pyramid, is the
keeping in of the sap, long before it branch, and
the spending of it when it beginneth to branch, by
equal degrees.

Bacon.

Plant it round with shade
Of laurel, evergreen, and branching plain. Milton.

Night as it is in heinous umber stood
Of oaks unison a venerable wood;
Fresh was the grass beneath, and ev’ry tree
At dusk enshrouded, in a due degree,
Those branching arms in air, with equal space,
Stretch’d to their neighbours with a long embrace.

Dryden.

One sees her thighs transform’d, another views
Her arms shot out, and branching into boughs.

Addison.

2. To spread into separate and distinct
parts and subdivisions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range of
Appenines that passes through the body of it,
branch out, on all sides, into several different di-
visions.

Addison.

If we would weigh, and in our minds,
what it is we are considering, that would best in-
struct us when we should, or should not, branch
into further distinctions.

Locke.

3. To speak diffusely, or with the dis-
section of the parts of a discourse.

I have known branch out into a long dissertation
upon the anding of a petticoat.

Spectator.

4. To have horns shooting out into
antlers.

The swift stag from under ground.

Milton.

To BRANCH. v. a.

1. To divide as into branches.

The spirits of things mince are all contained within
themselves, and are branched into canals, as blood is;
and the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or seats, where the
principal spirits do reside.

Bacon.

2. To adorn with needlework, represent-
ing flowers and sprigs.

In robe of white she was array’d,
That from her shoulder to her heel down rought,
The train whereof behind her stray’d.

Shakespeare.

Branch’d with gold and pearl, most richly wroght.

Spenser.

BRANCHER. n. s. [from branch.]

1. Braching out into branches.

If their child be not such a speedy spreader and
brancher, like the vine, yet he may yield, with
a little longer expectation, as useful and more sober
fruit than the other.

Totten.

2. [branchier, Fr.] In Falconry, a young
hawk.

I enlarge my discourse to the observation of the
eagles, the branchers, and the two sorts of hawks.

Edwards.

BRANCHINESS. n. s. [from branchy.]

Fullness of branches.

BRANCHLESS. adj. [from branch.] 1. Without shoots or boughs.

2. Without any valuable product: naked.

If I lose mine honour,
I lose myself; better I were not your’s.

Shakespeare.

Unable to be branch’d.

Bacon.

BRANCHY. adj. [from branch.] Full of
branches; spreading.

Trees on trees o’erthrown
Fall breaking his back, the forests groan;
Sudden fall twenty on the plain are strow’d,
And lopp’d and lighten’d of their branchy load.

Drayton.

What carriage can bear away all the various,
rude, and unwidly lopping of a branchy tree at once?

Hart.

BRAND. n. s. [byan, Saxon.]

1. A stick lighted, or fit to be lighted, in
the fire.

Have I sought thee?
He that parts shall bring a brand from hear’n,
And fire as heur’n.

Shakespeare.

Take it, she said, and when your needs require,
This little brand will serve to light your fire.

Dryden.

If, with double diligence, they labour to retrieve
the hours they have lost, they do it not
through this is a service of great difficulty,
and like a brand pluck’d out of the fire.

 Hogarth.

2. [brand. H.-E. (rare.) Emportier, Runick.] A
sword in old language.

They looking back, all th’ east side behind
Of Paradise, so late their happy seat!

Wav’d over by that flaming brand, the gate
With dreadful thunders, and fiery arms, Mill.

3. A thunderbolt.

The sire omnipotent prepares the brand,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand.

Granville.

4. A mark made by burning a criminal
with a hot iron, to note him as infa-
um; a stigma.

B R A

Clerks convict should be burned in the hand,
both because they might taste of some corporal
punishment, and that they might carry a brand of
infamy.

Bacon.

The wages of good and evil are invented, and a
brand of infamy passes for a badge of honour.

L’Estrange.

5. Any note of infamy.

Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And rail at arts he did not understand? Dryden.

To BRAND. v. a. [braden, Dutch.] To
mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

May I live thus long a wife, a true one.
Not yet branded with our mark, the brand.

Shakespeare.

The king was after branded, by Perkin’s pro-
clamation, for an execrable of the rights of
holly church.

Bacon.

Brand blot the actions with so foul a name.

Perhaps, at least, what we are forc’d to blame.

Dryden.

If he dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To brand the spotless virtue of any prince.

Rowe.

Our Punick faith
Is infamous, and branded to a proverb.

Addison.

The spreader of the pardon answered him an easier
way, by branding him with heresy. Atterbury.

BRANDGOOSE. n.s. A kind of wild fowl,
less than a common goose, having its breast and wings of a dark colour.

Dilc.

To BRANDISH. v. a. [from brand, a
sword.]

1. To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a
weapon.

Brave Macbeth.

Disdaining fortune, with his brandish’d steel,
Like valour’s minion, carved out his passage. Shak.

He said, and brandishing at once his blade,
With eager pace pursued the flaming shade. Dryden.

Let me unchear their leader, not their prince,
And at the head of your renown’d Cydonians
Brandish this sword. Swift.

2. To play with; to flourish.

He, who shall employ all the force of his reason only in brandishing of syllabons, will discover
very little. Rokeby.

BRANDING. n. s. The name for a par-
icular worm.

The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-
worm, and the brandling, are the chief. Walton.

BRANDY. n. s. [contracted from brand-
wine, or burnt-wine.] A strong liquor
distilled from wine.

If your master be pleased at this, every dram of
brandy extraordinary that you drink, raisest his character.

Swift’s Footman.

BRANDY-WINE. The same with brandy.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same
dog; and thought that brandy-wine is a common
relief to such.

Wise man.

BRANGLE. n. s. [uncertainly derived.] Squabul; wrangle; litigious contest.

The payment of tithes is subject to many
brangle, and many disputes: they are not only from papists and dissenters, but even from those
who profess themselves protestants. Swift.

To BRANGELE. v. n. [from the noun.]

To wrangle; to squabble.

When polite conversation shall be improved, company
will be no longer pestered with dull story-
tellers, nor brangling disputants. Swift.

BRANGLEMENT. n. s. [from branchle.]
The same with brangle.

BRANK. n. s. Buckwheat, or branch, is a
grain very useful and advantageous in dry barren lands.

Mortimer.

BRANNY. adj. [from bran.] Having
the appearance of bran.

It became serpiginous, and was, when I saw it,
covered with white branly scales. Wise man.
BRA

BRASEN. adj. [from brass.] Made of brass. It is now less properly written, according to the pronunciation brazen.

BRAESIER. n.s. [from brass.]
1. A manufacturer that works in brass.

2. A man that near the door, he should be a brasier by his face. Shak.

3. Brasiers that turn andresans, pots, kettles, &c. have their lathe made different from the common turner's lathe. Maxam.

2. A pan to hold coals. [probably from embraser, Fr.]

BRAZIL. n.s. An American wood, com. Brazil.] Monily supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brazil; though Huet shows it had been known by that name many years before the discovery of that country; and the best sort comes from Fernambuc. It is used by turners, and takes a polish; but chiefly in dying, though it gives but a spurious red. Chambers.

BRASS. n.s. [bras, Sax. pr's. Welsh.]
1. A yellow metal made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is used, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part. Brass is made of copper and calaminaris. Baron. Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues Men write in brass. Shak.

2. Let others mold the running mass of metals, and inform the breathing brass. Dryd.

3. Impudence.

BRASSINESS. n.s. [from brassy.]
An appearance like brass; some quality of brass.

BRASSY. adj. [from brass.]
1. Partaking of brass.

2. Hard as brass.

Losses, Enough to press a royal merchant down, And pluck commiseration of his state From brass bosoms, and rough hearts of flint. Shak.

3. Impudent.

BRAST. particip. adj. [from burst.]
 Burst; broken. Obsole.

There creature never past, That back returned without heaUy clause, But dreadful fury which their chains have brass, And damned sprites sent forth to make ill men agast. Shak.

BRAT. n.s. [its etymology is uncertain; brax, in Saxon, signifies a blanket; from which, perhaps, the modern signification may have come.]

1. A child, so called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing Made by some other deity than nature, That they may not follow him, Against us brats, with no less confidence, Than boys pursuing summer butterflies. Shak.

Hence with it, and, together with the dam, Commit them to the fire. Shak.

The children, that got the brats, were poisons, too.

In this sad case what could our venin do?

Homer.

Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts, fore them, with their brats and little ones, to see which of them had the prettiest children. L'Estrang.
BRA

That bonum is an animal,
Made good with stout polenicke bran. Hadibran.
BRAWLER. n. s. [from brawl.] A wrangler; a quarrelsome, noisy fellow. An Involved may incur the censure of the court, for being a brailer in court, on purpose to foment out the cause. Aigle.

BRAWN. n. s. [of uncertain etymology.] 1. The fleshy or muscular part of the body.

The braun of the arm must appear full, shadowed on one side; then shew the wrist-bone thereof. Peacham.

But most their looks on the black monarch bend.

His rising muscles and his braun commend;
His double biting, and bony spear,
Each askeing a gigantic force to rear. Dryden.

2. The arm, so called for its being muscular.

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vambrace put this wielder's braun. Bacon. Shaksp.

I had purpose
Once more to hew thy target from thy braun. Shaksp.

3. Bulk; muscular strength.
The boisterous hands are then of use, when I With this directing head, those hands apply. Braun, without brain is thin. Dryden.

The best age for the braun is from two to five years, at which time it is best to geld him, or sell him for braun. Martiner.

4. The flesh of a boar.
The age of the boar is from two to five years, at which time it is best to geld him, or sell him for braun. Martiner.

5. A boar.

BRA'WNER. n. s. [from braun.] A boar killed for the table.

At Christmas time be careful of your fame,
See the old tenant's table be the same;
Then if you would send up the brauwer head,
Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread. King.

BRA'WNESNESS. n. s. [from brawnyny.]

Strength; hardness.

This brauniness and insensibility of mind, is the best armour against the common evils and accidents of life. Locke.

BRA'WNY. adj. [from brauny.] Muscular; fleshy; bulky; of great muscles and strength.

The brauny fool, who did his vigour boast,
In that performance was lost. Dryden.

The native energy
Turns all into the substance of the tree.
Starves and destines there the fruit, it is only made
For brauny bulk, and for a barren shade. Dryden.

To BRAY. v. a. [braune, Sax. braier.
Fr.] To pound, or grind small.
I'll burst him; I will braay
His bones as in a mortar. Chapman.

Except you would brauey Christendom in a tower,
And mould it into a new paste, there is no possibility of a holy war. Dryden.

To BRAY. v. n. [braire, Fr. harro, Lat.]

1. To make a noise as an ass.
Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an ass can braay. Dryden.

'Agad if he should hear the lion roar, he'd could
Get him into an ass, and to his primitive braayning. Congreve.

2. To make an offensive, harsh, or disagreeable noise.

What, shall our beasts be kept with slaughter'd men?
Shall brauing trumpets, and loud churlish drums, Clamours of hell, be measures to our pomp? Shaksp.

Arms on armour clashing, brau'd Milton.

Horrid discord.

BRAY. n. s. [from the verb.]

2. Harsh sound.
of the hold separated by a bulkhead from the rest, where the bread and biscuit for the men are kept.

The measure of any plain superfluities from side to side. There is, in Tuscum, a church that hath windows from a corner to a corner in length about an hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height nearly fifty; having a door in the midst. The church Gangensed into latter relation, if not to leith, yet in breadth and depth, may excite it. They approach the slant with vast surprise. This a breadth of earth he lies. Dryden. In our Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height; the lowness opens gloomy vapour. To break. v. a pret. I broke, or brake; past. broke, or broken. [brmcan, Sax.] 1. To part by violence. When I broke the five oxen among the thousand, how many baskets of fragments took the Lord. Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us. Ps. 118. A bruised reed shall he not break. Isa. 42. See, said the sire, how soon 'tis done; the sticks be the more one by one. Swift. So swiftly be; in friendship tied; so quickly broke if you divide. Swift. 2. To burst, or open by force. O could we break open by force! Milton. As Muses tells us, that the fountains of the earth were broke open, or clove asunder. Burnet's Theory. Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gift. Dryden. While I with modest struggling broke his hold, Gay. 3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darkness. By a dim winking lamp, which feebly broke The gloominess by, he lay stretched along. Dryden. 4. To destroy by violence. This is the Fabric, which, when God breaketh down, none can build up again. Barret's Theory. 5. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in. I'd give my Catin, and his furniture, my mouth no more were broken than these boys, and writ as little beard. Shakespeare. 6. To crush or destroy the strength of the body. O father abbot! An old man, broken with the storms of state, Is come to lay his weary bones among ye. Give him a little earth for charity. Shakespeare. The breaking of that parliament, broke him; as that dishonorable victory At Charonos, fatal to liberty, kill'd with report that old man eloquent. Milton. Have not some of his vices weaken'd his body, and broke his health? have not others dispirited his estate, and reduced him to want? Tilloet. 7. To sink or appal the spirit. The defeat of that day was much greater than it then appeared to be; and it even broke the heart of his army. Clarendon. I'll break her to her face; I'll give my answer to her, he said by his broken sense: Thou shall see, Phoebus, how I'll break her pride. Philips. 8. To crush; to shatter. You have not yet vanquish'd into smoke; your captains taken, and your armies broke. Dryden. 9. To weaken the mental faculties. Oppress nature sleeps; this rest might come too soon, according to his senses. Which, if conveniently will not allow, Stand in hard use. If I, who am not able to poetry dar't venture in an experiment, he will only break his brains. Dryden. 10. To tame; to train to obedience; to enure to docility.
To Break, &c.

1. To part in two.

Shakespeare.

2. To burst.

Shakespeare.

3. To spread by dashing, as waves on a rock.

Dryden.

4. To break as a swelling; to open, and discharge matter.

Shakespeare.

5. To open as the morning.

Shakespeare.

6. To burst forth; to exclaim.

Shakespeare.

7. To become bankrupt.

Shakespeare.

8. To decline in health and strength.

Shakespeare.

9. To issue out with vehemence.

Shakespeare.

10. To make way with some kind of suddenness, impetuosity, or violence.

Shakespeare.

11. To come to an explanation.

Shakespeare.

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Ben Jonson.

13. To break from.

Shakespeare.

14. To break in. To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.

Ben Jonson.

15. To break loose.

Shakespeare.

16. To break off.

Shakespeare.

17. To break off. To desist suddenly.

Shakespeare.

18. To break off from. To part from with violence.

Shakespeare.

19. To break out.

Shakespeare.

20. To break out. To have eruptions from the body, as pustules or sores.

Shakespeare.

21. To break out. To become dissolve.

Shakespeare.

22. To break up. To cease; to intermit.

Shakespeare.

23. To break up. To dissolve itself.

Shakespeare.

24. To break up. To begin holidays; to be dismissed from business.

Shakespeare.

25. To break with. To part friendship with.
BRE

Are beard it in the Roman territories.

-Go, Sicily, thy whipt.

It cannot be,

The Volscians dare break with us.

Shakesp.

Can there be anything of friendship in smears, hooks, and trepans? Whosoever breaks with his friend upon such terms, has enough to warrant him in so doing, both before God and man. South.

Invent some apt pretence.

To break, break.

Dryden.

26. It is to be observed of this extensive and perplexed verb, that in all its significations, whether active or neutral, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, violence, or separation. It is used often with additional particles, up, out, in, off, forth, to modify its significance.

BREAK

n. s. [from the verb.]

1. State of being broken; opening.

From the break of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceased.

For now, and since first break of day, the fiend, More serpent-like, in appearance, forth was come.

Milton.

They must be drawn from far, and without breaks, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. Dryden.

The sight of it would be quite lost, did it not sometimes discover itself through the breaks and openings of the woods that grow about it. Addison.

2. A pause; an interruption.

3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

All modern trash is set forth with many breaks and dashes. Swift.

BREAKER

n. s. [from break.]

1. He that breaks anything.

Cardinal, I'll be no breaker of the law. Shak.

If there be a man employed to be placed to hear God's law, there would be need of them to be prisons for the breakers of the laws of men. South.

2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks; a term used of navigation.

To BREAKFAST. v. n. [from break and fast.]

To eat the first meal in the day.

As soon as Phæbus' rays inspect us, first, Sir, I read, and then I breakfast. Prior.

BREAKFAST, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The first meal in the day.

The duke was at breakfast, the last of his visits this world. Wotton.

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.

Hope is a good breakfast, but it is a bad supper.

Bec. A good piece of bread would be the best breakfast for my young master.

Locke.

3. A meal, or food in general.

Had I been seized by a hungry lion, I would have been a breakfast to the beast. Shak.

I lay me down to grasp my latest breath, The wolves will get breakfast by my death, Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply. Dryden.

BREAKNECK

n. s. [from break and neck.]

A fall in which the neck is broken; a steep place endangering the neck. Dryden.

I must forsake the court; to do't or no, is certain

To me a breakneck. Shakesp.

BREAKPROMISE. n. s. [from break and promise.] One that makes a practice of breaking his promise. Shakesp.

BREAKYOW. n. s. [from break and yow.]

He that practiseth the break of yowes. Shak.

That daily breakyow, he that wins of all.

Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maidens. Shak.

BREAM, n. s. [frame, Fr. cyprinus latus. Lat.] The name of a fish.

BREAM.

The bream, being at full growth, is a large fish; he will break both in rivers and ponds, but loves best to live in ponds. He is, by G ener, taken to be more elegant than wholesm. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that possesses him, and in many ponds so far as to overstock them, and starve the other fish. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his scales set in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow sucking mouth, two sets of teeth, and a lozeng bone, to help his grinders. The male is observed to have two large nupts, and the female two large bags of eggs or spawn. Walton's Angler.

A broad bream, to please some curious taste, While yet alive in looking water cast, Vex'd with unawtad heat, boils, flings about.

Waller.

BREAST, n. s. [breast, Sax.] 1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.

Margaret first poss'd; I remember well, my breast, Cowley.

For Venus don't the proper Nest. Prior.

2. The duks of breasts of women which contain the milk. They pluck the fatherless from the breast.

Job, xxiv. 9.

3. Breast was anciently taken for the power of singing.

The breast, Dryden.

The lesser rest, Tusser of Singing Birds.

4. The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the forelegs.

6. The heart; the conscience.

Needless was written law, where none oppress; Stein the wild torrent with a dauntless breast.

Dryden.

Oxid.

7. The seat of the passions.

Margaret first poss'd; I remember well, my breast, Cowley.

For Venus don't the proper Nest. Prior.

The breast, Dryden.

The heart, Cowley.

The breast of man, Pope.

8. The breastwork.

Breastwork. n. s. [from breast and work.] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants; the same with parapet.

Sir John Astley cast up breastworks, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. Clarendon.

BREATHE. n. s. [breath, Sax.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body of living animals.

Who are they vanish'd?

Into the air, and what seem'd corporeal.

Dryden.

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of breath.

But whence hast thou the power to give me death?

Dryden.

3. The state or power of breathing freely; opposed to the condition in which a man is breathless and spent.

At other times he castles to sue the chance of wild beasts, or run on foot a stage,

That enlarged his breath, large breath in arms most needful,

Or else, by wrestling, to wax strong and heedful.

What is your difference? speak—

— I am scarce in breath, my lord. Shak. Lear.

Speak, break some, some respite I'll allow;

Me cause is more advantage than your sword. Dryden.

Our swords so wholly did the fates employ,

That they at length grew weary to destroy,

Refus'd the work we brought, and, out of breath, Made sorrow and despair attend for death.

Dryden's Aureng.

4. Respite; pause; relaxation.

Give me some breath, some little pause, dear lord, Before I positively speak. Shakesp. Richard III.

BREEZE

n. n. [from break and breeze.]

Moving air.

Sent all thy passion, and I'll stand its shock Calm and unruffled as the summer's sea,

When not a break of wind flies o'er its surface. Addison's Cato.

G. A single act; an instant.

You menace me, and court me, in a breath; Your Cupid looks as dreadful as death. Dryden.

BREATHTABLE. adj. [from breath and table.]

May be breathed; as, breathable air.

To BREATHE. v. n. [from breath.]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to inspire and expire.

He safely returned, the wing of his past, New to his friends embrace, had breath'd his last. Pope.
2. To live.
Let him breathe, between the heay'n and earth,
A priz'd man in the world.
Shak. Ant. and Cleop.

3. To take breath; to rest.
He presently followed the victory so hot upon
The Scots, that he suffered them not to breathe, or
gather themselves together again.
Spenser's State of Ireland.
Three times they breath'd, d, and three times did
they drink.
Upon examination.
Shak. Henry IV.
Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much breathing put him out of breath.
Milton.
When France had breath'd after intestine broils,
And peace and conquest crown'd her foreign toils.
Rosc. comment.

4. To pass as air.
Shall I not then be stilled in the vault,
To whose foul mouth no health'ning air breathes in
And there be strangled ere my Romocon comes?
Shak.

To Breathe. p. n.

1. To inspire, or inhale into one's own body,
and eject or expire out of it.
Mr.
Their pains and poverty desire to bear,
To view the light of heav'n, and breathe the vital air.
Tate.
They here began to breathe a most delicious kind of air,
and saw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light.
Dryden.
To begin to breathe with any intention.
He breath'd into us the breath of life, a vital active spirit;
whose motions, he expects, should own the dignity of its original.
Drake's Peer of Pity.
I would be young, be handsome, be belov'd,
Could I but breathe myself into Adrastus.
Dryden.

3. To expire; to eject by breathing; with out.
She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muse;
and by Plutarch is compared to Caisus, the son of Vulcan, who breathed not but flame.
Dryden.

4. To exercise; to keep in breath.
Their greyhounds are as swift as breath'd stags.
Shakespeare.

5. To inspire; to move or actuate by breath.
The artful youth proceeded to form the quire;
They breathe the flute, or strike the vocal wire.
Prior.

6. To exhale; to send out as breath.
His alter breathes.
Ambrosial odours, and ambient flowers.
Milton's Par. Los.

7. To utter privately.
I have bow'd heaven's breath'd a secret vow,
To live in pray'r and contemplation.
Shak. Merchant of Venice.

8. To give air or vent to.
The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to breathe a win.
Dryden's Virgil.

Breatheth. n. s. [from breathe.]

1. One that breathes, or lives.
She shows a body rather than a life.
A statue is a father.
Shak. Ant. and Cleop.
I will chide no breath'er in the world but myself.
Shak.

2. One that utters any thing.
No particular scandal once can touch.
But it confounds the breathers.
Shak. Measure for Measure.

3. Inspire; one that animates or infuses
by inspiration.
The breather of all life doth now expire:
His milder father summon's him away.
North.

Breathing. n. s. [from breathe.]

1. Inspiration; secret prayer.
To high heaven his pious breathings turn'd.
Weeping he hop'd, and sacrificing mourn'd.
Prior.

2. Breathing place; vent.
The warmth disdents the chinks, and makes
New breathings whence new nourishment she
takes.
Dryden.

Breathless. n. s. [from breath.]

1. Out of breath; spent with labour.
The prince, with patience and suffrance slight,
So hastily heat soon cooled to subside.
Tito 'when he breathless wax'd, that battle gan re-

2. Dead.
Knew before this ruin of sweet life.
And breathing to this breathlessness address.
The incense of a vow, a holy vow.
Yielding the sentence, breathless thou
And pale shalt lie, as whom thou hastiirnest now.
Prior.

Bred, partiep. pass. [from To bred.]
Their matter was bred in them, and their cogitation
would never be changed.
Wisd. xii. 10.

Bred. n. s. See Braid.
In a curious braid of needle-work, one
colour falls away by such discoveries,
and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety,
without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other.
Shak. in his garden.

Breach. n. s. [supposed from breeze, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.
When the king's pardon was offered by a
raud, a low boy turned towards him his naked
breath, and used words suitable to that gesture.
Hayward.
The storks devour snakes and other reptiles;
when they begin to creep out at their breeches,
they will presently clap them close to a wall,
to keep them in.
Greene's Museum.

2. Breeches.
Abroad that thy father had been so resolv'd—
That thou might'st still have worn the petticot,
And never stol'n the breath from Lancaster.
Shak.

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.
So canons, when they mount vast pitches,
Are tumbled back upon their breeches.
Anonymous.

4. The hinder part of any thing.
To Breach. r. a. [from the noun.]
1. To put into breeches.
2. To fit any thing with a breech; as to
breach a gun.

Brechee. n. s. [brace, Sax. from brecc, an old Gaulish word; so that Skinner imagines the name of the part covered with breeches, to be derived from that of the garment. In this sense it has no singular.]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.
Petricho is coming in a new hat, and an old
jerkin, and a pair of old breeches, thence turned.
Shak. Timing of the Shrew.
Rough satires, sly remarks, ill natured speeches,
Are always aim'd at persons that wear breeches.
Prior.
Give him a single coat to make, he'd do't;
A vest or breeches, singly; but the brute,
Could not contrive all three to make a man.
Shak.

2. To made the breeches; to usurp the
authority of the husbands.
The wife of Xanthus was domiciling, as if her
fortune and her extraction, had entitled her to the
breeches.
Shak. in his garden.

To BREED. v. a. preter. I bred, I have
bred. [breceane, Sax.]
BRE

The horses were young and handsome, and of the best breed in the north. Shaks. Par. VIII. And the breed of horses, a breed of horses, and a breed of horses. Shaks. Merchant of Venice. Infectious streams of crowding sins began, and thro' the spurious breed and guilty nation ran. Rosem. 

Rode fair Aesculapius on a fiery steed, Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian breed. Dryd. 

2. A family; a generation; in contempt. A physician's wife was proposed; but John would have none of the breed. Arbuthnot's History of J. Bull.

3. Prophecy; offspring. 

If this will lend them, lend it not. As to thy friend; for when did friendship take a breed of barren metal of his friend? Dryd. 

4. A number produced at once; a hatch. She lays them in the sand, where they lie till they are hatched; sometimes above an hundred at a breed. Grew. 

BREEDBATE. n. s. [from breed and bete.] One that breeds quarrels; an encidency. An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever servant should come in house withal; and, I warrant you, no tell tale, nor man, nor woman. For. Shaks. Merry Wives of Windsor.

BREEDER. n. s. [from breed.] 

1. That which produces anything. 

Time is the nurse and breeder of all good. Shaks. 

2. The person which brings up another. Time was, when Italy and Rome were the best breeders and bringers up of the worthiest men. Aeham's Schoolmaster.

3. A female that is prolific. 

Get thee to a nunery; why wouldst thou be a breeder of sinners? Shaks. Hamlet. 

Here is the babe, as soothsamer as a toad, amongst the fairest breeders of our time. Shaks. Titus Andronicus. 

Let there be an hundred persons in London, and as many in the country, we say, that if there be sixty of them breeders in London, there are more than sixty in the country. Granat. Yet, if a friend a right or a right two should need her, He'd recommend her as a special breeder. Pope. 

4. One that takes care to raise a breed. 

The breeders of English cattle turned much to dairy, or else kept their cattle to six or seven years old. Temple.

BREEDING. n. s. [from breed.] 

1. Education; instruction; qualifications. She had her breeding at my father's charge. Dryd. 

A poor physician's daughter, Shaks. I am a gentleman of blood and breeding. Shaks. King Lear. 

I hope to see it a piece of one of the meanest breedings, to be acquainted with the laws of nature. Glimmer's Scepsis, Pref.

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony. 

As men of breeding, sometimes men of wit. T. avoid greatness, must the least contend. Pope. 

The graces from the court did next provide Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride. Swift. 

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant state. 

Why was my breeding ordered and prescribed? As a person separate to God, Design'd for great end. Milton's Agrimont. 

BREEZE. n. s. [briza, Saxon.] A stirring fly; the giddy. 

Cleopatra, The breeze upon her like a cow in June, Hol. and Cleop. 

The learned write, the insect breeze. Is but the mongrel prince of insects, Hudibras. 

A fatal buzzing breeze, their stings draw blood, And drive the cattle gadding through the wood. Dryden. 

BREEZE. n. s. [breeze. Ital.] A gentle gale; a soft wind. 

Vol. I.
If a man be covetous, profits or bribes may put him to the game of honesty. But, there's no telling when to wild will you laws prescrib. When you bid fortune carry back her bride. Drayt.

To BRIDE, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purposes.
2. To gain true, to get the elder tribe; the bard may supplicate, but cannot bribet.

Prologue to Good-natured. Man.

2. It is seldom, and not properly, used in a good sense. How foul a chaste view! the wind and tide You will to combat on the English side. 

Briber. n.s. [from bride.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Afection is still a brier of the judgment; and it is hard for man to admit a reason against the thing he loves; or to confess the force of an argument against it. South.

Bribery. n.s. [from brie.] The crime of taking or giving rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, against the bribery and extortion of the governors of provinces: before, says Cicero, the governors did bribe to such an extent as was sufficient for themselves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themselves, but for the rest of mankind.

No bribery of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the noble basis of human virtue. Dryden.

BRICK. n.s. [from brick, Dutch; brique, Fr. according to Menage, from imbræx, Lat. whence bricca.]
1. A mass of burnt clay, squared for the use of builders.
For whatsoever doth alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called aalteratio major; as coals made of wood, or bricks of earth. Bacon.

They generally gain enough by the rubbish and bricks, which the present architects value much beyond those of a modern maker, to defray the charges of their search. Addis. But spread, my sons, your glory thin or thick, On passive pages, or on solid brick. Pope.

2. A leaf shaped like a brick.

To BRICK. v. a. [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

The sexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or brick. Swift.

BRICKBAT. n.s. [from brick and bat.]
A piece of brick.

Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a sweat more distinctly than brick-bats hot.

BRICKCLAY. n.s. [from brick and clay.]
Clay used for making brick.

I observed it in pits wrought for tile and brick.

Woodward.

BRICKDUST. n.s. [from brick and dust.]
Dust made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious author, being thus sharp set, got together a convenient quantity of brickdust, and divided it among paper and paper. Spectator.

BRICKEARTH. n.s. [from brick and earth.]
Earth used in making bricks.

They grew very well both on the hazely brick-earths, and on gravel. Mortimer.

BRICK-KILN. n.s. [from brick and kiln.]
A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Israelites in the brick-kilns, they multiplied the more for their oppression. Deucal. O. Pety.

BRICKLAYER. n.s. [from brick and lay.]
A man whose trade is to build with bricks; a brick-mason.

The elder of them, being put to nurse, And ignorant of what to say or do. Became a bricklayer when he came to age. Shaksp.

If you had liv'd Sir, Time enough had an hour to get about To Bably's bricklayers, sure the tow'rd had worn. Donne.

BRICK-MAKER. n.s. [from brick and make.]
One trade which it is to make bricks.

They are common in clay-pits; but the brick-makers pick them out of the clay. Woodward.

BRIDAL. adj. [from bridge.]
Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast, Our solemn hymns to alien dance change, Our bridal flowers serve for a burnt corse. Shaksp. Come, I will bring thee to thy bridal chamber. Shaksp.

The amorous bird of night Sing spousal, and bid haste the ev'ning star, On let the fame of any envoy'd; Milton. Your ill-meaning politian lords, Under pretence of bringing friends and guests, A pointed to await thirty spires, Milton. When the arms thus brought's thy virgin love, Fair angels sung our bridal hymn above. Dryden. With all the pomp of war, and sorrow's pride! Oh early lost thus much as well as to desire! In cheerful splendour to the bridal bed! Wad'd. For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring. For her white virgin hymenial song. Pope.

BRIDAL. n.s. [from bride.

The nuptial festival.

Nay, we must think men are not gods; Nor of them look for such observance always. As fits the bride. Shaksp. Othello. Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright, The bridal of the earth and sky, Sweet dews shall keep thy fall to night; For thou must die. Herbert. In death's dark bow's our brides we will keep, And his cold hand shall draw the veil when we go to sleep. Dryden.

BRIDE. n.s. [byb'd, Sax.; brider, in Runick, signifies a beautiful woman.]
A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praises to resound, Nor let the fame of any envoy'd; Milton. So Orpheus did for his own bride. Spencer. The day approach'd, when fortune should decide Th' important event, and give the bride. Dryden. These three names due from pious brides, From a chaste matron, and a virtuous wife. Smith.

BRIDEBED. n.s. [from bride and bed.

Marriage bed.

Now until the break of day, Through this house each fairy stray; To the best bridged will we. Which by us shall bless'd be. Shaksp. Would David's, son, religious, just, and brave, To the first bridled of the world receive A foreigner, a heathen, and a slave! Prior.

BRIDECAKE. n.s. [from bride and cake.]
A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

With the phants'ies of h'mn, Troll about the bridal bowl, And divide the bridal bode, Castle Round about the bridestake. Ben Jonson. The writer, resolved to try his fortune, fasted all day, and, that he might be sure of dreaming upon something at night, procured an handsome slice of bridecake, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. Spectator.

BRIDEGROOM. n.s. [from bride and groom.]
A new married man.

As are those whose hands are full, That creep into the dreaming bridegroom's ear, And summon him to marriage. Shaksp.

BRIDEGROOM. n.s. [from bride and groom.]
A new married man.

As are those whose hands are full, That creep into the dreaming bridegroom's ear, And summon him to marriage. Shaksp.

Why dost thou steal so soon away to bed? Dryden.

BRIDEMEN. n.s. [from bride and men.]
The attendants

BRIDEMARIS. n.s. [from the bride and marriage.]

To BRIDAL. n.s. [from bride and stake.]
It seems to be a post set in the ground, to dance round, like maypole round about the bridestake. Ben Jonson.

The palace built by St. Bride's, or Bridget's well, was turned into a workhouse. A house of correction. He would contribute more to reformation than all the workhouses and Bridewells in Europe. Spectator.

BRIDGE. n.s. [bridge.

1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage.

What need the bridge much broader than the flood? And proud Araxes, whom no bridge could bind. Dryden.

2. The upper part of the nose.

The rising gently the bridge of the nose, doth prevent the deformity of a saddle nose. Bacon.

3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of music.

To BRIDGE. v. a. [from the noun.]
To raise a bridge over any place.

To come to the sea, and govern Hellepsy. By Dryden.

BRIDLE. n.s. [bride, Fr.]
1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed.

They seize it last His courser's bridle, and his feet embark'd. Dryden.

2. A restraint; a curb; a check.

The king resolved to put that place, which some men fancied to be a bridge upon the city, into the hands of such a man as might rely, into the hands of such a man as might rely. Dryden.

3. To restrain.

The disposition of things is committed to them, whom law may at any times bridge, and superior power control.

With a strong, and yet a gentle hand, You bridge-faction, and our hearts command. Waller.

To BRIDLE. v.n. To hold up the head.

The hand which holds the bridge in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the bridled hand something gently stir; but, indeed, so gently, as it did rather distil virtue than use violence.

The heat of summer puts his blood into a ferment, which affected his bridled hand with great heat.

BRIEF. adj. [briefis, Lat. brief, Fr.]
1. Short; concise. It is now seldom used but of words.

A play, there is, my lord, some ten words long, Which is as brief as I have known a play; But by ten words, my lord, it is too long. Which makes it tedious. Shaksp. I will be mild and gentle in my words. And brief; good mother, for I am in haste. Shaksp.

I must begin with rudiments of art, To teach you grammar, and short and sweet. More pleasant, pretty, and effectual. Shaksp. They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it brief wars. Shaksp. Coriol. 226
BRI

The brief style is that which expresseth much in little. Ben Jonson.

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profundeness; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reason to thank me for being brief. Collier.

2. Contrasted: narrow.

The shine of Venus, or straight light Minerva, Postures beyond brief nature. Shaksp.

BRIEF. n. s. [brief, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

This is brief, how many sports are ripe: Make choice of which your highness will see first. Thos. Overbury.
The apostrophe letters are of a two-fold kind and difference; et sic: some are called briefs, because they are comprised in a short and comprehensible way of writing. Addison.

2. A short extract, or epistle.

But how you must begin this enterprise.

The highness thus in brief advise. Fairy Q. I doubt not but I shall make it plain, as far as a sun or brief can make a cause plain. Ben Jonson.

The brief of this transaction is, these springs that arise here are impregnated with vinegar. Woodward.

3. [In law.]

A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action; or it is any process of the king in writing, as for an action of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. Cowell.

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case.

The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd, On which the pleader much enlarg'd. Swift.

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any private or public loss.

6. [In musick.]

A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. Harris.

BRIEFLY. adv. [from brief.]

Concisely; in few words.

I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and briefly. Bacon.

The modest queen awhile, with downcast eyes, Ponder'd the speech; then briefly thus replies. Dryden.

BRIEFLINESS. n. s. [from brief.]

Conciseness; shortness.

They excel in gravity and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and briefness. Camden.

BRIER. n. s. [briar, Sax.] A plant.

The sweet and the wild sorts are both species of the rose.

What subtle hole is this, Whose mouth is cover'd with rude growing briers? Shaksp.

Then thrice under a briar doth creep, Which at both ends was rooted deep, And over it three times doth leap; Her magic much availing. Drayton's Nymphiad.

BRIERY. adj. [from briar.] Rough; thorny; full of briers.

BRIE, and possibly also BRIX is derived from the Saxon bryce, a bridge; which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a brig, and not a bridge. Gibson's Camden.

BRIGADE. n. s. [brigade, Fr. It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable.] A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

Or fronted brigades form. Milton.

Here the Bavarian duke his brigades leads. Gallant in arms, and gay to behold. Philips.

BRIGADE MAJOR. An officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in an army.

BRIGADER General. An officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

BRIGAND. n. s. [brigand, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of such barbarous thievish brigands in some rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. Bramhall Against Habbes. 

BRIGANTINE. n. s. [from brigand.]

BRIGANTINE.

1. A light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates.

Like a warlike brigantine, apply'd, To fight, lays forth her threatening pikes afore The engines, which in them sad death doth hide. Pope.

In your brigantine you said to The Adriatic wedded. Ousey's Venice Preserved. The consul obliged him to deliver up his feet, and restore the ships, reserving only to himself two brigantines. Arbuthnot.

2. A coat of mail.

Then put on thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet And brigantine of brass, thy breast besprinkled, Vanbrugh, and greeves. Milton's Samson Agonistes.

BRIGHT. adj. [brill, Saxon.]

1. Shining; full of light.

Through a cloud Drawn round about; a radiant shine, Dark, with excessive brightness, thy skirts appear. Milton.

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light Sprung through the roof, and made the temple bright. Dryden.

2. Shining, as a body reflecting light.

Bright brass, and brighter dames. Chapman.

Thy eyes are seen in diamonds bright. Pope.

Bright as the sun her eyes the gazers strike. Pope.

3. Clear; transpicious.

From the brightest vines He'd turn abhorrent. Thomson.

While the bright Seine, t' excite the soul, With sparkling chains the vases crown. Fenton.

4. Clear; evident.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease, with brighter evidence, and with surer success, draw the learner out. Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

5. Resplendent with charms.

Thy beauty appears, In its graces and air, All bright as an angel new drop'd from the sky. Parnel.

O Liberty, then goddess heavily bright. Addison.

Prose of bliss, and pregnant with delight! Bevon.

Bright as the sun, and like the morning fair, Such Chloe is, and common as the air. Gravinae.

To-day black omens threat the brightest fair That e'er engag'd a watchful spirit's care. Pope.

Thou more dredged for, bright beauty, shine. Young.

6. Illuminated with science; sparkling with wit.

Genious, gay, and gallant nation,
Great in arms, and bright in art. Anonymous.

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined. Pope.

The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind. Pope.

7. Illustrous; glorious.

This is the world, if not the only, I' th' brightest annals of a female reign. Cotton.

To BRIGHTEN. v. a. [from bright.]

1. To make bright; to make shine.

The purple morning, rising with the year, Salutes the spring, as her celestial eyes Adorn the world, and brighten up the skies. Dryden.

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecstasy, that mothers only feel, Plays round my heart, and brightens all my sorrow. Like gleams of sunshine in a summer sky. Philips.

3. To make gay, or cheerful.

Hope elevates, and joy Brightens his cheer. Milton's Paradise Lost.

4. To make illustrious.

The present queue would brighten her character, if she would exert her authority to instill virtues into her people. Swift.

Yet time cumulus or degrades each line; It brightens of Croesus', and may darken thine. Pope.

5. To make acute, or witty.

To BRIGHTEN. v. n. To grow bright; to clear up: as, the sky brightens. But let a lord once own the happy lines, How the style brightens, how the sense defines. Pope.

BRIGHTLY. adv. [from bright.]

Splendidly; with lustre.

Safely I slept, till brightly dawning shone The morn, conspicuous on her golden throne. Pope.

BRIGHTNESS. n. s. [from bright.]

1. Lustre; splendour; glitter.

The blazing brightness of her beauty's beam, And glorious height of her sun-shining face, To tell, were as to strive against the stream. Fairy Queen.

A sword, by long lying still, will contract a rust, which shall deface its brightness. South.

The moon put on her veil of light; Mysterious veil, of brightness made, That's both her luster and her shade. Hudibras.

Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom, Why seek we brightness from the years to come? Prior.

2. Acuteness.

The brightness of his parts, the solidity of his judgment, and the candour and generosity of his temper, distinguished him in an age of great pellucidity. Prior.

BRILLIANCY. n. s. [from brillant.] Lustre; splendour.

BRILLIANT. adj. [brilliant, Fr.] Shining; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.

So have I seen in better dark Of veal a lucid hint, Replete with many a brilliant spark, As wise philosophers remark. Prior.

BRILLIANT. n. s. A diamond of the finest cut, formed into angles, so as to reflect the light, and shine more. In deference to his virtues, I forbear To show you what the rest in orders were; This brilliancy is so spotless and so bright, He needs not foul, but shines by his own proper light. Dryden.

BRILLIANTNESS. n. s. [from brillant.] Splendour; lustre.

BULLS. n. s. The hair on the eyelids of a horse. Dict.

BRIM. n. s. [brim, Icelandic.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the behin of it. Bacon.

2. The upper edge of any vessel.

How my head in daintiness sways! How my cup of e'er seeks her brim! Crashaw.

So when with cranking arms a candelabrum, The bubbling waters from the bottom rise, Above the brims they force their fiery way. Dryden's Enid.
From the text provided, it appears to be a page from a book discussing the properties of brimstone, or sulfur, and its uses. The page contains various paragraphs discussing the characteristics, uses, and effects of sulfur, including its role in distillation, its chemical properties, and its historical significance in various contexts.

For example, one passage discusses the use of sulfur in distillation, noting its role in producing substances like brandy.

Another passage mentions the chemical properties of sulfur, such as its ability to combine with other elements to form compounds.

The text also includes references to historical figures and events, such as the use of sulfur in distilling spirits and its role in scientific experimentation.

Overall, the page provides a detailed exploration of sulfur, its properties, and its various uses throughout history.
To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape. To renew. To put again. To bring to a boiling point.

17. To bring off. [From bring off.] To remove; to take off; to selved off. To bring off a crop at the bar. To bring on the Lynn. To bring on the issue.

18. To bring on. To engage in action. To bring on the charge of the light brigade. To bring on the fire. To bring on the issue.

19. To bring on. To produce as an occasional cause. The fountain of the great deep being broke open, so as to generate destruction and devastation was brought upon the earth, and all things in it. 

Burnet's Theory.

The great question, which in all ages has disturbed mankind, and brought on these moral mischiefs.

Locke.

To bring over. To convert; to draw to a new party. This liberty should be made use of upon few occasions of small importance, and only with a view of bringing over on his side another, another, time to something of greater and more public moment.

Swift's Church of England men.

The Protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to bring great numbers over to the Protestant Church. 

21. To bring out. To exhibit; to show. If I make not this chest bring out another, and the shepherds prove sheep, let me be unrolled.

Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.

Which he could bring out, where he had. And what he bought for, and paid.

Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.

These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press, bring out his crimes, and force him to confess.

Dryden.

Another way made use of, to find the weight of the demarui, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments bring out the demarui heavier.

22. To bring under. To subdue; to repress. That sharp course which you have set down, for the bringing under of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation.

Spenser.

To say, that the more capable, or the better disposed, or better governed, he may, and may compulsion to bring under the less worthy, is idle.

Bacon.

23. To bring up. To educate; to inculcate; to form. The well bringing up of the people, serves as a most sure bond to hold them.

Sidney.

He that takes upon him the charge of bringing up young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin.

Locke.

They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been brought up by her father in knowledge.

Addison's Guardian.

24. To bring up. To introduce to general practice. Several obligations, defences, communications, and subdues, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all brought up among the other part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities.

Spectator.

25. To bring up. To cause to advance. Bring up your army; but I think you'll find, they've not prepared for it. 

Shakespeare.

26. Bring retains, in all its senses, the idea of an agent, or cause, producing a real or metaphorical motion of something towards something; for it is oft said, that he brought his companion out. The meaning is, that he was brought to something that was likewise without.

Bring. n. s. [from bring]. The person that brings anything.

Yet the first fashion of this name new shine Hath but a losing office: and his tongue Sounds ever after as a sullen bell. Remember'd tolling a dead friend. 

Shakespeare. The Winter's Tale.

Out of the host I must attend mine office. Shakspe.

Bring up. Instructor; educator. Italy and Rome have been breeders and bringing up of the most excellent men. Addison's Scholastic Writers.

Bringish. adj. [from bring]. Having the taste of brine; salt.

Nero would be tainted with remorse to hear and see her plain, her briny tears. 

Shakespeare.

For now I stand as one upon a rock, Environ'd with a wilderness of sea, 

That marks the woe that grow wave by wave; Expecting ever when some mutiny surge Will, in his briny bowels, swallow him. 

Shakespeare.

Bringishness. n. s. [from bring]. Saltiness; tendency to saltiness.

Brink. n. s. [from brine]. The edge of any place; as of a precipice or a river.

This flaming blast stand gather'd in a heap, And from the steeple shakes flames of fire. 

Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

Afraid to venture on so large a leviathan. 

Dryden.

We stand therefore on the brink and confines of those states at the day of doom. 

Rutterby.

So have I seen, from Severn's brink, 

A flock of geese jump down together; 

Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

Swarm where the bird of Jove would dwell, 

And, swimming in the brine, 

Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.

Bring. n. s. [from bring]. Salt.

He, who first the passage try'd, 

In harden'd oak his heart did hide; 

Or, at least, in hollow wood, 

When tempted first the briny flood. 

Dryden.

Then, bring seas, and tasteful springs, 

Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell. 

Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.

A murkstick or bring taste seems to be produced by a mixture of an acrid and alkaline salt; for spirit of salt, and salt of tarax, mixed, produce a salt like sea salt. 

Arbuthnot.

Bring. See Bringery.

Brisk. adj. [brusque, French].

1. livelyly: vivacious; gay, sprightly; applied to men. 

Briskly, die, and set me free, 

Or else be brisk. 

Kind and brisk, and gay, like me. 

Dryden.

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a brisk gosneneeless, was so altered in a few days, that he was like a skeleton than a living man. 

L'Estrange.

Why should all honour then be ta'en 

From lower parts to load the brain; 

When other limbs we plainly see, 

Each in his way, as brisk as lie? 

Prior.

2. powerful; spirited.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine: 

Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and fine. 

Dryden.

Under ground, the rude Kilpworth race. 

Minick brisk cryder, with the brake's product wild. 

Shakespe.

Sloes pouted, hips, and servis' harshest juice. 

Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.

It must needs be some exterst cause, and the brisk acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot perceive. 

Locke.

3. vivid; bright. This is not used. 

Objects appeared much darker, much more black, of the microscope. 

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscopes, the sight of our own selves would afford us; the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and brisk hairs. 

Bentley.

This must be the brisk eyesight of bears, and the wild ash is white with bloody pears. 

Dryden.

The careful master of the swim, 

Forth hasted to tend his brisked care. 

Shakespeare.

Briskly. adj. [brusht]. Thick set with bristles. 

The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat briskly, which may help to preserve the dew. 

Bacon.

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the sight of our own selves would afford us; the smoothest skin would be beset with rugged scales and briskly hairs. 

Bentley.

This must be the brisk eyesight of bears, and the wild ash is white with bloody pears. 

Dryden.

Bristol stone. A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol. 

Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger sort of Bristol stones, and the key stones of Ireland. 

Woodward.
2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the first author.
There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being the first broacher of an heretical opinion.
L'Estrange: Numerous parties denominate themselves, not from the grand Author and Finisher of our faith, but from the first broacher of their idolized opinion.
Decay of Piety.

BROAD. adj. [bred, Saxon.]
1. Wide; extended in breadth, distinguished from length; not narrow.
The seeds that his braid spreading leaves did shelter
Are full'd up, root and all. Shakespere
The top may be justly said to grow broader, as the bottom narrower.

BROADLY. adv. [from broad.]
In a broad manner.
BROAD-EYED. adj. [from broad and eye.]
Having a wide survey.

BROADLEAFED. adj. [from broad and leaf.]
Having broad leaves.
Narrow and broad-leaved cyrus grass.

BROADNESS. n. s. [from broad.]
1. Breadth; extent from side to side.

BROADSHOULDERED. adj. [from broad and shoulder.]
Having a large space between the shoulders.
Big-shoulder'd, and large of limbs, with sinews strong.

BROADSIDE. n. s. [from broad and side.]
1. The side of a ship, distinct from the head or stern.

BROADSWORD. n. s. [from broad and sword.]
A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

BROACH. n. s. [broche, French.]
1. A spit.
He was taken into service to a base office in his kitchen; so that he turned a broach, that had worn a crown.

BROACHER. n. s. [from broach.]
1. A spit.
The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it hum'd,
On five sharp broachers rank'd, the roast they
These morsels stay'd their stomachs. Dryden.
BRO

As for the politicians and their laws, they were interpreted to be but brooch of an usurer, thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people.

3. The trade of dealing in old things; the trade of a broker.

Poor poor page, that would be thought my chief. Works are e'en the frippery of wit. From brooches is become so bold a thief. As for the robb'rd, leave rage, and pity it. J. M. A.

4. The transaction of business for other men.

So much as the quantity of money is lessened, so must the share of every one that has a right to this money be less. Whether he be landlord, for his goods; or labourer, for his hire; or merchant, for his brooches.

Broc'colli, n. s. [Italian.] A species of cabbage.

Content with little, I can paddle here on broccoli and mutton round the yearend. But ancient friends, the poor or out of pay, That touch my bell, I cannot turn away.

To Broche. See To Broach.

So Geoffry of Bonnill, at one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem.

Brock, n. s. [brow, Sax.] A badger.

Bro'cket, n. s. A red deer, two years old.

Brogue, n. s. [brog, Irish.]

1. A kind of shoe.

I thought he slept; and put My clouted brogues from off my feet, whose rude-ness Answer'd my steps too loud. Sometimes it is given out, that we must either take the sphere of comfort, or our broes. Swift.

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation.

His brogue will detect mine. Forquier.

To Bro'ider, v. a. [bro'dir, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle work.

A robe, and a brodered coat, and a girdle. Exodus.

Infant, Albinon lay. Tickell.

Bro'd'ery, n. s. [from broder.] Embroidery; flower-work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloth.

The golden broderied tender Silkow, the breast to Keema sacred, and to love. Lie rent and manged. Tickell.

Broil, n. s. [broutler, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king why the knowledge of the broil, As then did not leave it. Shakspere.

He has sent the sword both of civil broils, and public war, amongst us. W. W. Wilde were their revels, and obscene their joys; The broils of drunkards, and the last of buys. Graville.

To Broil, v. a. [bruler, Fr.] To dress or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

Some strip the skin, some portion out the spall, Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil. Dryden.

To Broil, v. n. To be in the heat.

Have you been broiling? —Among the crowd 'tis th' abbey, where a finger Could not be wey'd in more. Shakspere.

Long eye now all the planets and comets had been broiling in the sun, had the world visited from all eternity. Cheyne.

To Broke, v. n. [of uncertain etymology.]

Skinner seems inclined to derive it from to break, because broken men turn factors or brokers. Casaubon, from paravere. Skinner thinks, again, that it may be contracted from procurer. Mr. Lye more probably deduces it from bpuccan, Sax. to be busy.] To transact business for others, or by others. It is used generally in reproach.

He does, indeed, and broken with all that can, in such a suit, corrupt the tender honour of a maid. Shakspere. The guins of bargains are of a double nature, when men should wait upon others necessity; broke by servants and instruments to draw them on. Bucces.

Bro'king, partic. adj. Practised by brokers.

Redeem from brooking pawn the blendish'd crown, Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gift. Shakspere.

Bro'ken, partic. pass. of break.

Preserve men's wits from being broken with the very bent of so long attention. Hooker.

Broken meat. Fragments; meat that has been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at small charges; only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. Swift.

Brokenhearted, adj. [from broken heart; and heart.]

Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

He hath sent me to bind up the brokenhearted. Isaia.

Brokely, adj. [from broken.]

Without any regular service.

Sir Richard Hopkins, he hath done somewhat of this kind, but brokenly and glancingly; intending chiefly a discourse of his own voyage. Hakewill.

Broker, n. s. [from To Broke.]

1. A factor; one that does business for another; one that makes bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no stock of their own, set up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and selling there, and commonly abusing both sides, to make out a little pauper gain. Temple.

Some South-sea broker, from the city, Will purchase me, the more's the pity; Lay all my fine plantations waste, To fit them to his vulgar taste. Swift.

2. One who deals in old household goods.

A pimp; a match-maker.

A goodly broker! Daren you presume to harbour wanton lines; To whisper and conspire against my youth? Shak.

In chasing for yourself, you shew'd your judgment. Boscobe.

Which being shallow, you shall give me leave To play the broker in mine own behalf. Shakspere.

Brokerage, n. s. [from broker.]

The pay or reward of a broker. See Bro'-

cage.

Bro'schole, n. s. [spomchle.] A tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the bronchus. Quinney.

Bro'schial. adj. [spomchial.] Belonging to, the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the bronchial or pulmonary vessels, and may soon be the aspera arteria, to make way for the farther down the lungs, when respiration is obstructed by any tumour compressing the larynx. Sharp's Surgery.

Bro'nchotom'ey. n. s. [spomchey & thom.] That operation which opens the wind-pipe by incision, to prevent suffocation in a quinsy. Quinney.

The operation of bronchothotomy is an incision into the communicating from, and to the lower parts of the lungs. On the contrary, when respiration is obstructed by any tumour compressing the larynx. Sharp's Surgery.

Bro'n'd, n. s. See Brand. A sword.

Foolish old man, then said the pagan wretch, That wretched words or charms may force with-stand;

Soon shalt thou see, and then believe for truth, That I can carve with this enchanted brand. Spencer.

Bron'tology. n. s. [sporri & blyria.]

A dissertation upon thunder. Dict.

Bronze, n. s. [bronze, Fr.]


Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. Pope.

2. Relief, or statue, cast in brass. I view with anew, and disdain,

How little gives thee joy or pain; A print, a bronze, a flower, a root, A shell, a butterfly can't. Prior.

Brooch, n. s. [broke, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels — Your broothes, pearl, and owesthes. Shakspere.

Richly suited, but unsuspectable; just like the brooch and the toothpick, which we wear not now. Shakspere.

I know him well; he is the brooch, indeed, And gem of all the nation. Shakspere.

2. [With painters.] A painting all of one colour. Dict.

To Brooch, v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious show Of the full-borded Caesar, ever shall Be brooch'd with me. Shakspere.

To Brood, v. n. [broidan, Sax.]

1. To sit on eggs; to hatch them.

Thou from the first. My broods present, and, with mighty wings outspread, Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss. And mad'st it pregnant. Milton.

Here nature spoils her fair and fruitful sweetness round, Breathes on the air, and broods upon the ground. Dryden.

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with secret joy,

Their young succession all their cares employ; They breed, they brood, instruct, and educate; And make provision for the future state. Dryden.

Find out some uncouth cell,

Where brooding darkness spreads her jealous wings, And there the proud infant reigns. Milton.

3. To remain long in anxiety, or solicitous thought.

Defraud their clients, and, to lure sold,

See brooding on unprofitable gold. Dryden.

As rejecting misers,

Brood o'er their precious stores of secret gold. Smith.

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Cimianas, as if there were ever amongst nations a brooding of a war, and that there is no sure league but insufficiency to do hurt. Cicero.

To Brood, v. a.

To cherish by care.

Of crowds afraid, yet anxious when alone, You'll sit and brood your sorrows on a throne. Dryden.

Brood, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny. It is now hardly used of human beings, but in contempt.

The heavenly father keep his brood From foul infection of so great a vice. Fairfax.

With torrens and with elamors compass'd round, Of mine own brood, that on my bowels feed. Milton.

Or any other of that heavenly brood, Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some good. Milton.

Xenophon discourses of sterks, and their affection toward their brood, whom they instruct to fly.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Thing bred; species generated.
BRO

BROOM.

Have you forgotten Lych's burning wastes,
Its bishopric, shrill calls of carill, and bills of sand,
Its tainted air, and all its brooks of poison? Addis.

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleased to see the different
workings of instinct in a hen followed by a
broom of ducks.

4. Something brought forth; a production.

Such things become the hatch and brood of time.

Shakespeare.

5. The act of covering the eggs.

Something 's in his soul,
O' er which his melancholy sits on brood;
And I doubt the hatch and the disclose
Will be some danger.

Shakespeare.

BROODY. adj. [from brood.]

In a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit.

The common hen, all the while she is broody, sits,
And leads her chickens, and uses a voice which
we call cooing.

Brook. n. s. [brou, or brouca, Sax.]

A running water, less than a river.

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be born, and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inured brook
Into the main of waters.

Or when the good priest would rear
Of grassy turf, and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook; in memory
Of moment to age.

Milton.

And to Cephisus brook their way pursue;
The stream was troubled, but the ford they knew.

Dryden.

Springs make little rivulets; those united, make brooks;
And those coming together, make rivers,
Which empty themselves into the sea.

Locke.

To BROOK. v. n. [brouca, Sax.]

To beat; to endure; to support.

Even they, which break it worst that men should
Tell them of their duties, when they are told
the same by a law, think very well and reasonably of it.

Hooker.

A thousand more mischieves than this one
Have learned me to break this patience.

Shakespeare.

How you had bred a habit in a man!

This shadowy desert, unfeigned woods,
I better brook than flourishing populous towns.
Shak.

Hear 's, the seat of bliss,
Brooks not the works of violence and war.
Shak.

Milton.

Most men can much rather break their being
reputed knaves, than for their honesty be accounted
an account.

Grinnell.

Restraint than will not brook; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not trusted as your guards.

Grinnell.

To BROOK. v. n. To endure; to content.

He, in these wars, had flatly refused his aid;
because he could not brook that the worthy prince
Plants was, by his chosen Tiradis, preferred before him.

Shak.

Brooklime. n. s. [becabunga, Lat.]

A sort of water speedwell, very common in
ditches.

BROOM. n. s. [genista; brop, Saxon.]

1. A small tree.

Ev 'n humble broom and osiers have their use,
And shade for sheep, and food for flock's
Prodigious.

2. A besom; so called from the matter
of which it is sometimes made.

Not a mouse
Shall disturb this hollow house;
I am sent with broom before,
To sweep the dust behind the door.

Shak.

The parson's house was little, but strong,
To anything in order, they were saluted with a broom.

Arbuthnot.

BROOMLAND. n. s. [broom and land.]

Land that bears broom.

I have known sheep cured of the rot, when
they have not been far gone with it, by being put into
broomlands.

Mortimer.
B R O

I will not be brow-beaten, by the supercilious looks of my adversaries, Arbuthnot and Pope.

BROWN. adj. [from brow and bound.] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.

In that day's feats,
He prov'd the best man 'twixt field; and, for his need,
Was brow-bound with the oak. Shakesp.

BROWSE. v. u. [from brow and sick.] Dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a general influence from you
May alter nature in our brownick crew. Suckling.

BROWN. adj. [brow, Sax.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in high Dutch, is called bruin; in the
Netherlands, bruyn; in French, couleur brune; in
Italian, bruno. Pococke.

I like the new tire within excellently, if the
hair were a little browner. Shakesp.

From whence her high Inclana overlooks the floods,
Brown with her excraving shades and pleasant woods.

Long overtrav'led heath,
With desolation brown, he wanders waste. Thoms.

BROWNL. n. s. [from brown and fill.] The ancient weapon of the English foot; why it is called brown, I have not discovered; but we now say brown musket from it.

And brownish, leved in the city.
Made bills to pass the grand committee. Hudibras.

BROWN. adj. [from brown.] Somewhat brown.

A brown, through iron-stone, lying in thin strata,
is poor, but runs freely. Woodward.

BROWN. n. s. [from brown and study.] Gloomv meditations; study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then doze away
their time in drowsiness and brownestudes; or, if
brisk and active, they lay themselves out wholly.

brownish. Norre.

To BROWSE. v. u. [browser, Fr.] To
eat branches, or shrubs.
And being down, is trod in the dirt
Of cattle, and browned, and sorely hurt. Spenser.

The palest then did deign
The roughest berry on the roudest hedger
Yea, like the stag, when snow the pasture sheets,
The barks of trees thou brownest. Shakesp.

To BROWSE. v. u. To feed; it is used with the particle by.

They have scarc'd away two of my best sheep;
if any where I have them, 'tis by the sea-side, browned in ivy. Shakespeare.

A goat, hard pressed, took sanctuary in a vineyard; so soon as he thought danger over,
he fell presently a browning upon the leaves. L'Estrange.

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,
Brown on the shrubs, and crop the budding trees.

The Greeks were the descendants of savages,
ignorant of agriculture, and browning on herbage,
like cattle. Arbuthnot.

BROWSE. n. s. [from the verb.] Branches,
or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lioness the wolf pursues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the brown,

BRO. n. s. They make a noise of a wondrous kind.

On that cloud- peppers-hill,
Pinilimon, from afar, the traveller kens.

Astounded, how the sheep their shrubbery brown
Graze pendent. Philips.

1. Shock: violence.

Erona chose rather to die of the brown of war,
than venture him. Shakesp.

God, who could a fountain, at thy feet pour,
From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst's valley
After the battle of battle. Milton.

2. Blow; stroke.

A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long,
In the close covert of her guiltfull eyens,

In the breaking forth, did thick about me thong,
Too feeble I fumble the brown so strong.

The friendly rag preserv'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from bruise or wound,

H 233

BRU. n. s. [browse, Fr. from brusius, Lat.]

1. An instrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or soil. It is generally made of bristles set in wood.

2. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters.

3. A rude assault; a shock; rough treatment.

4. To strike with quickness, as in brushing.

5. To sweep or rub with a brush.

6. When he be not in love with some woman, there is no believing old signs: he brushes his hat o' morning; what should that bode? Shakesp.

To BRUSH. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To sweep or rub with a brush.

2. To carry away, by a act like that of brushing; to sweep.

3. To paint with a brush.

4. To carry away, by an act like that of brushing; to sweep.

5. To move as the brush.

6. A thousand hours have brush'd their bulky wigs.

7. Over these eyes.

8. To BRUSH. v. n.

1. To move with haste; a ludicrous word; applied to men.

2. To fly over; to skim lightly.

3. He that uses a brush.

H 233
BRUSHWOOD. n. s. [from brush and wood. I know not whether it may not be corrupted from /browse wood.] Rough, low, close, shabby thickets; small wood fit for fire. It smokes, and then with trembling breath she blows, Till in a cheerful blaze the flames arise. With brushwood, and with chips, she strengthens these And adds at last the boughs of rotten trees.

BRUSHER. adj. [from brush.] Rough or shaggy, like a brush. I suspected, that it might have proceeded from some small unsecured drop of blood, wiped off by the brushy substance of the nerve, from the knife whereby it was cut.

To BRUSTLE. v. n. [byarahan, Sax.] To crackle; to make a small noise.

BRUTAL, adj. [from brutal, French; from brute.] 1. That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in common with brutes. This is an opposing brutal force to the stringent laws of human reason. Leake. 2. Savage; cruel; inhuman. The brutal bashfulness of the war is managed so as to bewitch servants care. Dryden.

BRUTALITY. n. s. [brutalité, Fr.] Savageness: churlishness: inhumanity. Cou rage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion, of brutality. Leake.

To BRUTALIZE. v. n. [brutaliser, Fr.] To grow brutal or savage. Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of transport, with his countrymen, brutalized with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his foreign acquaintance. Addison.

To BRUTALIZE. v. a. To make brutal or savage.

BRUTALLY, adv. [from brutal.] Churlishly; inhumanly; cruelly. Mr. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very brutally indeed. Arbuthnot.

BRUTE. adj. [brutes, Latin.] 1. Useless; unconscious. Newts are useless, and base as their atherism would depreciate us; not walking statues of clay, not the sons of brute earth, whose final inheritance is death and corruption. Beadon. 2. Savage; irrational; ferine. Even brute animals make use of this artificial way, of making divers motions to have several significations, to call, warn, chide, cherish, threaten. Holder. In the promulgation of the Mosaic law, it so much as a brute beast touched the mountain, it was to be struck through with a dart. Smith. 3. Bestial; in common with beasts. Then to subdue, and quell through all the earth, Brutes made slaves, and tyrants, poors, men. Milton. 4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized. The brute philosopher, who ne'er has prov'd The joy of loving, or of being lov'd. Pope.

BRUTE. n. s. [from the adjective.] An irrational brute creature; a creature without reason; a savage. What may this mean? Language of man pronounced By tongues of brute, and human sense exprest! Milton. To those three present impulces, of sense, memory, and instinct, most, if not all, the sagacity of brutes may be reduced.
It is called herma inguinalis, or if it enter the scrotum, scrotalis; these two, though the first only is properly so called, are known by the name of bulbicide.

BUCKLE. n. s. A red pimple.

His face is all bubblets, and wheals, and knubs, and flames of fire.

BUCKANTS. n. s. A cant word for the private parts of America.

BUCELLATION. n. s. [from buccella, a mouthful, Lat.] In some chemical authors, signifies a dividing into large pieces.

BUCKLEY. n. s. [buck, Germ. suds or lyre.]

1. The liquor in which clothes are washed.
   Buck! I would I could wash myself of the buck; I warrant you, buck, and of the season too it shall appear.
2. The clothes washed in the liquor.
   Of late, not able to travel with her forced pack, she washes buckets here at home.

BUCK. n. s. [buck, Welsh; boek, Dutch; bone, Fr.] The male of the fallow dec; the male of rabbits, and other animals.
   Buck! Is it true? Is it a buck, if I be wipping or salient, that is, going or leaping. Vossian.

To BUCK. v. a. [from the noun.] To wash clothes.
   Here is a basket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to buckle.

To BUCK. v. n. [from the noun.] To copulate, as bucks and does.
   The chief time of setting traps, is in their bucking time.

BUCKBasket. n. s. The basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.
   They conveyed me into a buckbasket; ranned me in with foul shirts, foul stockings, and greasy napkins.

BUCKBEAN. n. s. [bocksboomen, Dutch.] A plant; a sort of tofoil.
   The bitter nauseous plants, as centaury, backbone, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infusion.

BUCKET. n. s. [bouquet, Fr.] 1. The vessel, in which water is drawn out of a well.
   Now is this golden crown like a deep well, that owes two buckets, filling one another;
   The cupster ever dancing in the air,
   The other down unseen, and full of water.
   Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or be emptied with buckets? Bentley.
2. The vessels, in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.
   Now streets grow thick'd, and busy as by day,
   Some run for buckets to the hollow'd quires;
   Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play;
   And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.

The porringers, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring show,
To a less noble substance chang'd,
Were now but leather buckets rang'd.

BUCKET. n. s. [bevel, Welsh, and the sound in the Armorick; boucle, Fr.] 1. A line of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to fasten one thing to another.
   Fair lined slippers for the cold,
   With buckets of the purest gold.

The chalmsy was a sort of short cloak tied with a buckle, commonly to the right shoulder. Arbuth.
Three seal-rings; which after, melted down,
For'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown.

2. The state of the hair crisped and curled, by being kept long in the same state.

BUCK. n. s. [buck, Welsh; bone, Fr.] The greatest beast was dressed in a flaxen periwig; the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in buckle for a whole half year.
   That live-long wig, which Gorgons self might snare.
   Eternal buckle takes in Parian stone.

To BUCKLE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with a buckle.
   Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
   Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.
   France, whose armoury conscience buckled on,
   Whom zeal and charity brought to the field. Shak.
   Thus ever, when I buckle on my helmet.
   Thou fears all thee.
   When you carry your master's riding coat, wrap your own in it, and buckle them up close with a strap.
   Swift.
2. To prepare to do anything; the metaphor is taken from buckling on the armour.
   The Saracen, this hearing, rose amain,
   And clashing up in haste his three square shield.
   And shining helmet, soon he buckled to the field.

To BUCK. v. a. [from the noun.] To wash clothes.
   Here is a basket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to buckle.

To BUCK. v. n. [from the noun.] To copulate, as bucks and does.
   The chief time of setting traps, is in their bucking time.

BUCKBEANER. n. s. [buckeitiz, Germ. faggoprum, Lat.] A plant.

BUD. n. s. [bouquet, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem.
   As then was wont to be,
   Sey as thou wast wont to see:
   Dian's bud o'er Cupid's flower
   Hath such force and blessed power.
   Shak.
   Writers say, the fruit of the wand bud
   Is eaten by the坎ker bee it blow,
   Even so by love the young and tender wit
   Is to be by falsely blasting to the bud.
   Losing his verdure even in the prime. Shak.
   When you the flower's for Chloe twice,
   Why do you to her galand join
   And do the needest bud that falls from mine?
   Prior.
   Insects wound the tender buds, with a long hollow trunk, and deposit an egg in the hole, with a sharp corroding liquor, that causeth a swelling in the leaf, and closeth the orifice.

To BUD. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To put forth young shoots, or gems.
   Bud forth as a rose growing by the brink of the field.
   Ecl.
2. To rise as a gem from the stalk.
   There the fruit, that was to be gathered from such a conflux quickly buckled out.
   dragon.
   Heav'n gave him all at once, then snatched it away,
   Ere mortals all his beauties could survey;
   Just like that flower that buds and withers in a day.

To BUD. v. a. To inoculate; to graft by inserting a bud into the rind of another tree.
   Of apricocks, the largest is much improved by budding upon a peach stock.

To BUDGE. v. n. [bouger, Fr.] To stir; to move off the place; a low word.
   All your prisoners are
   From rascals worse than they.
   Shak.
   I thought th' last scord to 'budge
   For fear.

To BUDGE. adj. [of uncertain etymology.]
   Surgly; stiff; formal.
   O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
   To those budger doctors of the stock fur.
   Milton.

BUDGE. n. s. The dressed skin or fur of lambs.

BUDGER. n. s. [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs from his place.
   Let the first budger die the other's slave,
   And the gods doom him after.

BUDGERS. n. s. [bougette, Fr.]
1. A bag, such as may be easily carried.
BUFF. n. s. [from buffalo.] 1. A sort of leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist belts, pouches, and military accoutrements. A copy chain of rheums, a visage rough, Defend'd unfeather'd, and a skin of buff. Dryden.

BUFFALO. n. s. [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

BUFFET. n. s. [buffeto, Ital.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear.

BUFFE'T. n. s. [buffet, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to shew, in a room of entertainment.

To BUFFET v. r. a. [from the noun.] To strike with the hand; to box; to beat. Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again; he so buffet's himself on the forehead, crying, Peer out, peer out! that any madness, I ever yet beheld, seemed but tameness. Shakespeare. Our ears are cudgel'd; not a word of his but buffets better than a list of France. Shakespeare. The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it With lusty sinews; throwing it aside. Shakespeare. Instantly dashed into the width of us, And buffetting the billings to her rescue, Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine. Otway.

To BUFFET v. n. To play a box-match.

If I might buffet for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. Shakespeare. Henry V.

BUFFETTER. n. s. [from buffet.] A boxer; one that buffets.

BUFFLE. n. s. [buflle, Fr.] The same with buffet; a wild ox.

BUFFLEHEADED. adj. [from buflle and head.] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.

BUFFOON. n. s. [buffoon, Fr.] 1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick postures; a jack-pudding. No prince would think himself greatly honored, to have his proclamation canvassed on a publick stage, and become the sport of buffoons. Watts. 2. A man that practises indecent raillery. It is the manner of buffoons, to be insolent to those that will hear it, and slavish to others. L'Estrange. The bold buffoon, where'er they treat the green, Their motion mincets, but with jest obscene. Gard. Buffonery. n. s. [from buffoon.]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon. Courteous, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and escapes not the opinion of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit buffonery. Locke.

2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. Dryden places the accent, improperly, on the first syllable. Where publick buffonery becomes buffonery, it is no wonder if buffoons set up for publick ministers. L'Estrange. And whilst it lasts, let buffonery succeed. To make us laugh; for never was more need. Dryden.

BUFFET. n. s. [buffet, Fr.] To strike: it is a word not in use.

There was a shock, To have buff'd out the blood from nought but a block. Ben Jonson.

BUG. n. s. [It. Bug.] A shining bead of black glass.

BUGGLES. n. s. [from buglassin., Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD. v. a. preter. I built, I have built. [Hidn., Dutch.]

1. To raise from the ground; to make a fabric, or an edifice.

Then shall not build an house unto my name. Chronicles.

When sufferers tell their gold in the field, And whores and bawds to churches build. Shakespeare.

2. To raise in any laboured form.

When the head-dress of an old couple of cones and spires, which stood so excessively high upon the side of the head, that a woman, who was but the top of a head-dress, appeared no more than a Colossus upon putting it on. Spectator.

3. To raise anything on a support or foundation.

Love built on beauty, soon as beauty, dies; Choose this face, chair, and bed, deformities. Dryden. I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless, structures, that men have built up of stones alone. Boyle.

To BUILD v. n.

1. To play the architect.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend, To rear the column, or the arch to bend. Pope.

2. To depend on; to rest on.

By man's authority, we here understand the force which his word built for the assurance of another's mind, that builds it upon. Hooker.

Some build rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon soundness of their own proceedings. Bacon.

Even those who had not tasted of your favours, yet built so much on the fame of your beneficence, that they lamented the loss of their expectations. Dryden.

This is certainly a much surer way, than to build on the interpretations of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think. Addison.

BUILDER. n. s. [from build.] He that builds; an architect.

For fear-accounting off makes builders miss; They found, he felt, they had no lease of bliss. Sidney.

When they, which had seen the beauty of the first temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the second, which had not builders of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the projects endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away. Hooker.

Mark'd out for such an use, as if 'twere meant Tivitate the builder, and his choice prevent. Desenhau.

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her spread, And, by her greatness, shew her builder's fame. Prior.

BUILDING. n. s. [from build.] A fabric; an edifice.

Thy summptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire, Have cost me a mass of painful anxiety. Shakespeare. View not this spire by measure giv'n To buildings rais'd by common hands: That fabric rises high as heaven's, Whose bases on devotion stands. Prior.

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as relate to any of the buildings or statues that are still extant. Addison.

BUILD. n. s. [from build.]

1. The form; the structure;
Bulb. n. s. [from bulbus, Lat.] A round body, or root.

1. To jug out. The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to be a jug, or hang over the foundation. Mason's Mechanical Exercises.

Bulimy. n. s. [Bulimia, from βυλίς an ox, and ἀβυβις hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting and coldness of the extremities. Diet.

Bulbous. n. s. [bulbus, Lat.] The same with bulbous. Diet.

Bulbous. adj. [from bulbus.] Containing bulbs; consisting of bulbs; having round or roundish knobs. There are round, bulbous roots, fibrous roots, and hirsute roots. And I take it, in the bulbous, the sap hasteneth most to the air and sun. Bacon. Set up your traps for vermin, especially amongst your bulbus roots. Evelyn's Kalendar.

Their leaves, after they are swelled out, like a bulbous root, to make the bottle bend inward, or cause again close to the stalk. Bayon the Creator. To Bulge. n. s. [It was originally written billege: billege was the lower part of the ship, where it swelled out; from bulge, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder. Thrice round the ship was lost. Then bulged at once, and in the deep was lost. Dryden.

2. To jug out. The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is said to be a jug, or hang over the foundation. Mason's Mechanical Exercises.

Bulky. adj. [from bulky.] Of great size or stature. Latreius, the bulcite of the double race, Whom the spoll'd arms of slain Halesus grace. Dryden.

Bull. n. s. [bulle, Dutch.] 1. The male of black cattle; the male of a cow. A gentleman, Sir, and a kinsman of my master's; Even each kine as the parish holders are to the town bull. Shakesper. Bulls are more crisp upon the forehead than cows. Bacon. Best age to go to bull, or calve, we hold, Begins at four, and ends at ten years old. May.

2. In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent. Many bulls have compassed me; strong bulls of Bashan have beset me round. Psalms.

3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac. At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun, And the bright Bull reigns him. Thomson.

4. A letter put upon the poppy. A bull is letters called apostolic by the canonists, strengthened with a leaden seal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the church of Rome, the bull. Puffendorf. There was another sort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called bullia; round, or of the figure of a heart, hang about their necks like diamond crosses. Those bullia came afterwards to be hung to the diapasons of the emperors and popes, from whence they took the name of bulls. Arbuthnot. It was not till after a fresh bull of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuses. Afterbyer. A blunder; a contradiction. I confess it is what the English call a bull, in the expression, though the sense be manifest enough. Pope's Letters.

Bull, in composition, generally notes the large size of any thing, as bull-head, bulrush, bull-trout; and is therefore only an augmentative syllable, without much reference to its original signification. Bull-baiting. n. s. [from bull and bait.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs. What am I the wiser for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his tribunate, when he entertained the people with a horse-race bull-baiting? Addison.

Bull-beef. n. s. [from bull and beef.] Coarse beef; the flesh of bulls.


Bull-beet. n. s. [from bull and beet.] A large kind of trout. There is in Northumberland, a trout called a bull-trout, of much a greater length and bigness than any in these southern parts. Walton.

Bull-weed. n. s. The same with knapped. Phillips's World of Words.

Bull-wort. n. s. Or Bishop's-weed. n. s. [ammi, Lat.] A plant.

Bullace. n. s. A wild sour plum. In October, and in the beginning of November, cattle, and particularly horses, eat the green berries, or rose, of the bullace, or wild sour plum. Alice.

Bullet. n. s. [boule, Fr.] A round ball of metal, usually shot out of guns. As when the devilish iron engine, wrought in deepest hell, and framed by fury's skill, With windy nite and quick sulphur fraught, And ram'd with bull round, ordain'd to kill. Spencer.
BUL

Gaiter, their leader, desperately fighting amongst the foremost of the Janizaries, was at once shot with two bullets, and slain. Knoller. And as the bull, so different is the fight; The bullock, upon our soil, is no more. Deep in their hulls our deadly bull's eyes light, And through the yielding planks a passage find. Knoller.

BULLION. n.s. [bullion, Fr.] Gold or silver in the lump, unwrought, uncoined. The balance of trade must necessarily be retorted in coin or bullion. Bacon. A second multitude, With wondrous art, found out the massy ore, Seerving each kind, and smaund'd the bullion thus. Milton. Bullion is silver whose workmanship has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is bullion in foreign dominions. Locke. In every vessel there is stowage for immense treasures, when the cargo is pure bullion. Addison.

BULLITION. n.s. [from bullio, Lat.] The act or state of boiling. There is to be observed in these dissolutions, which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are, as the bullion, the precipitation to the bottOME. — The words to the top, the order in the midst, and the like. Bacon.

BULLY. n.s. [Skinner derives this word from burly, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from bulky, or bulleyed; which are less probable. May it not come from bull, the pope's letter, implying the insouciance of those who came invested with authority from the papal court? — A blustering fellow: it is generally taken for a man, that has only the appearance of courage.

Mine host of the garter!—What says my bully rock? Speak scholarly and wisely. Shakspere. All the doors now open, and in comes a crew of roaring bullies, with their wenches, their dogs, and their battles. Tis so ridiculous, but so true within. Dryden. A bully cannot sleep without a bawl. An affrighted one is the best, a more tolerable character than a bully in Petticoats. Addison. The little man is a bully in his nature, but, when he grows choleric, I confine him till his wrath is over. Addison.

To BULLY. r. u. [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menaces. He that is drunk, or bully'd, pays the treat. King. To BULLY. r. n. To be noisy and quarrelsome. Bulrush. n.s. [from bull and rush.] A large rush, such as grows in rivers, without knots; though Dryden has given it the epithet knotty; confounding it, probably, with the reed. To make fine cures for the nightingale, And baskets of bulrush, was my wont. Spenser. All my praises are but as a bulrush cast upon a stream; they are born by the strength of the current. Dryden.

BULWARK. n.s. [bulwecke, Dutch; probably only from its strength and largeness.]

1. That is now called a boltion. But him the squire made quickly to retreat, Encountering fierce with single sword in hand, And 'twixt him and his lord did as a bulwark stand. Spenser. They oft repair Their carthen bulwecke against the ocean flood. Fairfax. We have bulwarks round us; Within our walls are troops en'd to toil. Addis. 2. A fortification. Taking away needless bulweckes, divers were de- nalished upon the sea coasts. Huyghard. Our naval strength is a bulwark to the nation. Addison. 3. A security: a screen: a shelter. Some making the walls their bulweckes, that have before gored the gentle bosom of peace with pilage and robbery. Shakspere. To BULWARK. v. a. [from the noun.] To fortify; to strengthen with bulwarks. And yet no bulwark'd town, or distant coast, preserves the beauteous youth from being seen. Addison.

BUM. n.s. [borne, Dutch.] The butt-ocks; the part on which we sit. The wisest aunt telling the saddest tale, Sometimes for three-foot stool mistaketh me. Then slip I from them, down topples she. Shak. This said, he gently rais'd the knight, And set him on his bare hip. Huddibras. From dusty shops neglected authors come, Martyrs of pens and relics of the ham. Dryden. The learned Sydenham does not doubt, But profound thought will bring the goat; And that which we may lose. Because our reason's soar'd too high. N. &.—Bumblalily. n.s. [This is a corruption of bound balufal, pronounced by gradual corruption bun, bun, bun ballifal.] A ballifal of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests. Go, Sir Andrew, scout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a humblifal. Shakspere.

Bumbard. n.s. [wrong written for bombard; which see.] A great gun; a black jack; a leathern pitcher. Yond same black cloud, yond huge our looks Like a foul bumbard, that would shed his liquor. Shakspere.

Bumbast. n.s. [falsely written for bombast; bombast and bombabism being mentioned, with great probability, by Ju- nius, as coming from boom a tree, and sov silk; the silk or cotton of a tree. Mr. Steevens, with much more probability, deduces them all from bomby- clans.] 1. A cloth made by sewing one stuff upon another; patchwork. The usual bambast of black bits sewed into ermine, our English women are made to think very fine. Grew. 2. Linen stuffed with cotton; stuffing; wadding. We have receiv'd your letters full of love, And, in our maiden tongue, rated them As courtship, pleasant jest, and courtesy. As bumbast, and as lining to the time. Shakspere. Bump. n.s. [perhaps from bun, as being prominent.] A swelling; a protuberance. It had upon its brow a bump as big as a young cockrel's stone; a perilous knuck, and it cried bitterly. Shakspere.

BUM. Not though his teeth be beaten out, his eyes Hung by a string, in bumph his forehead rise. Dryd. To BUMP. v. a. [from bumbus, Lat.] To make a loud noise, or bomb. [See BOMB.] It is applied, I think, only to the bittom. Then to the water's brink she laid her head, And as a sinner hung upon a reed. To thee alone, O lake, she said. — Dryden. Bumper. n.s. [from bump.] A cup filled till the liquor swells over the brims. Places his delight All day in playing bumpers, and at night Reels to the bawies. Dryden's Journal.

Bumpkin. n.s. [This word is of uncertain etymology; Henshaw derives it from pumkin, a kind of worthless gourd, or melon. This seems harsh; yet we use the word cabbage-head in the same sense. Bump is used amongst us for a knob, or lump: may not bumpkin be much the same with clodpole, legger-head, block, and blockhead?] An awkward heavy rustick; a country lout. The poor bumpkin, that had never heard of such delights before, blessed herself at the change of her condition. Carlton's Extrage. A heavy bumpkin, taught with daily care, Can never dance three steps with a becoming air. Dryden. In his white cloak the magistrate appears; The country bumpkin the same liv'ry wears. Dryd. It was a favour to admit them to breeding; they might be ignorant bumpkies and clowns, if they pleased. Locke.

Bumpkinly. adj. [from bumpkin.] Having the manners or appearance of a clown; clownish. He is a simple, blundering, and yet corrected fellow, who, sinning at description, and the rustick wonderful, gives an air of bumpkinly romance to all he tells. Clarissa.

Bunch. n.s. [buncker, Danish, the crags of the mountains.] 1. A hard skull; a knob. They will carry their treasures upon the bunches of camels, to a people that shall not profit them. He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even soft, to be grown hard, with little round balls or bunches, like hard boil'd eggs. Boyle. 2. A cluster; many of the same kind growing together. Vines, with clustering bunches growing. Shak. Titian said, he knew no better rule for the distribution of the lights and shadows, than his observation drawn from a bunch of grapes. Dryd. For there, large bunches load the bending vine, And the last blessing of the year are thine. Dryd. 3. A number of things tied together. And on his arm's a bunch of keys he bore. Ex. Q. All I know not what ye call all; but if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a bunch of rattlers. Shakspere. Ancient Janus, with his double face And bunch of keys, the porter of the place. Dryd. The mother's bunch of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt themselves with, serves to divert little children. Locke. 4. Any thing bound into a knot: as, a bunch of ribbon; a tuft. Upon the top of all his lofty crest, A bunch of hairs discover'd diversly. With sprinkled pearl and gold full richly dress'd. Spenser.

To Bunch. v. n. [from the noun.] To swell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances. It has the resemblance of a champignon before it is opened, bunching out into a large round knot at one end. Woodward.
BUN

BUNCH-BACKED. adj. [from bunch and back.] Having bunches on the back; crookbacked.

BUNCHINESS. n.s. [from bunchy.] The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

BUNCHY. adj. [from bunch.] Growing in bunches; having tufts.

BUNG. n.s. [bynble, Saxon. from bynby.] 1. A number of things bound together. As to the bundles of petitioners, they were, for the most part, petitions of private persons. Try fast, can you this bundle break — As they bids the young man to the six. Take up a well-bound heap of sticks. Swift.

2 A roll; any thing rolled up.

She carried a great bundle of Flanders lace under her arm; but finding herself overladen, she dropped the good man, and brought away the bundle Spectator.

To BUNGLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together; with up.

We ought to put things together as well as we can, doctrine cause; but, after all, several things will not be bundled up together, under our terms and ways of speaking. Locke.

See how the double nation lies, Like a rich coat with skirts of fringe; As if a man, in making posies, Should bundle thistles up with roses. Swift.

BUNG. n.s. [bung, Welsh.] A stopple for a barrel.

After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the bung, stick, or plug. Mortimer.

To BUNG. v. a. [from the noun.] To stop; to close up.

BUNGHOLE. n.s. [from bung and hole.]

The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterwards stopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the noblest dust of Alexander, till he find it stopping a bung-hole? Shaksper.

To BUNGLE. v. n. [See Bungler.]

To perform clumsily.

When men begin light, They make but bungling work. Dryd. Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a bungling manner before they come to my hands Swift.

To BUNGLE. v. a. To botch; to manage clumsily; to conduct awkwardly: with up.

Other devils, that suggest by treasons, Do botch and puzzle up damnation, With patches, colours, and forms, being fretted From glistening semblances of piety. Shaksper. They may have been mischief, though they meant it well: Their interest is not finely drawn, and hid, But seen at a distance bungled up, and seen. Dryd.

BUNGLE. n.s. [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness; an inaccuracy; a clumsy performance.

Errors and bungles are committed, when the matter is inapt or contumacious. Ray on the Crea.

BUNGLE. v. a. Bungle, Welsh; q. bôn y gîd, i. e. the last or lowest of the profession. Davies.] A bad workman; a clumsy performer; a man without skill.

Painters, at the first, were such bunglers, and so rude, that, when they drew a cow or a hog, they were faint to write over the head what it was; otherwise the beholder knew not what to make of it. Peacham on Drawing.

Hard features every bungler's command; To draw true beauty show's a master's hand. Swift.

A bungler thus, who scarce the nail can hit; With driving wrong will make the panel split. Swift.

BUNGLINGLY. adv. [from bungling.]

Clumsily; awkwardly.

To denominate them masters, they must have had some system of parts, compounded of solids and fluids, that executed, though bunglingly, their peculiar function. Bentley.

BUôN. n.s. [bunlo, Span.] A kind of sweet bread. The songs are sweeter to mine ear, Than to the flustering cattle rivers clear, Or winter proritide to the balking youth, Or buns and sugar to the dossal's tooth. Gay's Pastoral.

BUNT. n.s. [corrupted, as Skinner thinks, from bent. ] A swelling part; an increasing cavity.

The wave is a fiue, reaching slopewise through the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt, or end, with an eye-book, where the fish enter coming from the gulf, with the ebb, are stopped from issuing out again, forsaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze. Ceree.

To BUNT. v. n. [from the noun.] To swell out; as, the sail bunts out.

BUôNTER. n.s. A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the street; and used by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

BUôNTING. n.s. [emberriza alba.] The name of a bird.

I took this lack for a bunting. Shaksper.

BUôNY. n.s. [boun' or boy, Fr. bous, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach, Appare like mice; and you tall anchoring bark Diamin'sd's to her cock; her cock away. Almost too strong a sight. Shaksper. King Lear. Like bung that never sink into the flood, On learning's surface we but lie and nod. Pope's Dunciad.

To BUôY. v. a. [from the noun.] The n. is mute in both.

To keep aloof; to bear up.

All art is used to sink epicopacy, and launch presbytery, in England; which was lately buoy'd up in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant. King Charles.

The water which rises out of the abyss, for the supply of springs and rivers, would not have stopped at the surface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmosphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its ascent, and buoy it up. Woodward's Nat. Hist.

To BUôY. v. n. To float; to rise by specific lightness.

Rising merit will buoy us up at last.

BUôYANCY. n.s. [from buoyant.] The quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and buoyancy to air. Berkam's Physico- Theology.

BUôYANT. adj. [from buoy, buoyant.] Floating; light; foss which will not sink. Drydren uses the word, perhaps improperly, for something that has density enough to hinder a floating body from sinking. I swim with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. Drydren.

His once so vivid nerves, So full of buoyant spirit now no more. Shakespeare's Autumn.

BUR, BOUR, bor, come from the Sax. bunp, an inner chamber, or place of shade and retirement. Gibson's Camden.

BUR. n.s. Lappus; bourney, Fr. is down; the burl being filled with a soft tomentum, or down. A rough head of a plant, called a burdock, which sticks to the hair or clothes.

Nothing terms.

But hateful docks, rough thistles, keckies, burt; Losing both beauty and utility. Shaksper, Hen. V. Hang off, thou cat, thou burt; vile thing, let Or I will shake thee from me like a serpent. Shaksper. Dependents and suitors are always the burs, and sometimes the burs are the suitors. Wotton. Whither betake her From the eld ill we, amongst rude burs and thistles, and burs, and thistles, and Foxe. And when the vales with violets once were crowned, Now knotty burs and thorns disgrace the ground. Bunyan.

A fellow stuck like a bur, that there was no shaking him off. Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.

BURBOT. n.s. A fish full of prickles. Diet. BURDELUS. n.s. A sort of grape. Deadpool. n.s. [byr'net, Sax. and therefore properly written burden.] It is supposed to come from burde, Lat., a mule.

1. A load; something to be carried.

Camels have their provender Only for hearing burdens, and sore blows For sinking under them. Shaksper Coriolanus.

It is of use in lading of ships, and may help to shew what burden, in the several kinds, they will bear; or burden; or burs, and thistles.

2. Something grievous or wearisome.

Couldst thou support That burden, heavier than the earth to bear? Milton. None of the things ever made to bear should be made a burden to them, or imposed on them as a task. Locke. Dead, giddy, helpless, left alone, To all trudges a burden grown. Swift.

3. A birth; now obsolete.

Then hadst a wife once, call'd Emilia. That bore thee at a burden two fair sons. Shaksper.

4. The verse repeated in a song; the bolt; the chorus. At e'vey close she made, th' attending thro' Reply'd, and bore the burden of the song. Drydren's Fables.

5. The quantity that a ship will carry, or the capacity of a ship; as, a ship of a hundred tous burden.

To BUôRE. n.a. [from the noun.] To load; to incumber. Burden not thyself above thy power. P. R. S. viii. 2. I mean not that other men be eased, and you burden'd. Corinthians. xiii. 13. With meat and drinks they had sufficient. Burden'd nature, of favouring. Milton.

BURBENER. n.s. [from burden.] A loader; an oppressor. Burdenous. adj. [from burden.] 1. Grievous; oppressive; wearisome. Make no jest of that which hath so earnestly pleased thee through, nor let that be light to thee which to me is so burdensome. Sidney.

2. Useless; cumberous.
BUR

To what can I be useful, wherein serve, But to sit idle on the household hearth, A burlesque drone, to visitants a gazer. Milton's Sonnet: Aganippe.

BURDEN. n. s. [burden.] Weight; heaviness; uncerenity to be borne.

BURDENSOME. adj. [from burden.] Globose; troublesome to be born. His leisure told him that his time was come, And lack of hand made his life burdensome. Milton. To the best of our ability, they prove, My life would be immortal as my love. Dryden's Italian Emperor.

Assistances always attending us, upon the easy condition of our prayers, and by which the most burdensome duty will become light and easy.

BURDENSOMENESS. n. s. [from burdensome.] Weight; heaviness; uncerenity to be borne.

BURDOCK. n. s. [persolata.] A plant.

BURG. n. s. See Burrow.

BURGAGE. n. s. [from burg, or burrow.] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. Addison.

BURGAMOT. n. s. [bergamotto.] 1. A species of pear. 2. A kind of perfume. Burganet. n. s. [from burginote, burgonet.] A kind of helmet. Upon his head his glittering burgonet, The which was wrought by wondrous device, And curiously engraven, he did fi. Spenser's Faerie Queene.

BURGAMOT. n. s. [burgamot.] This day'll we arm all my burgomest, Er to alight thee with the view thereof. Shak. I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and burgamet. Hakewill on Providence.

BURGLAGE. n. s. [bourgess, Fr.] 1. A citizen; a burgess. It is a republick itself, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There is but an hundred burgesses, and about a thousand souls. Addition on Italy.

2. A type of a particular sort, probably called so from him who first used it; as, Laugh where we must, be candid where we can.

But vindicate the ways of God to man.

Pope.

BURGESS. n. s. [bourgess, Fr.] 1. A citizen; a freeman of a city or corporate town. 2. A representative of a town corporate.

The whole case was dispersed by the knights of shire and the burgesses of towns, through all the veins of the land. Wotton.

BURGHL. n. s. [See Burrow.] A corporate town or burrow.

Many towns in Cornwall, when they were first allowed to send burgesses to the parliament, but another corporation to London than now; for several of these burgs send two burgesses, whereas London itself sends but four. Graunt.

BURGHER. n. s. [from burg.] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.

It riffs me, the poor dappled foals, Being native burgesses of this desert city, Should in their own confines, with forked heads, Have their round-baunched udder. Shakesp. As you like it.

After the multitude of the common people was dismissed, and the chief of the burgomaster for- saking the impertinent letter was read before the better sort of citizens. Knolles. BURGHERSHIP. n. s. [from burgher.] The privilege of a burgher.

BURGLAR. n. s. One guilty of the crime of house-breaking.

BURGLARY. n. s. [from burg a house, and larcen a thief.] In the natural signification, is nothing but the robbing of a house; but, as it is a term of art, our courts of justice extend it to robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or to do some other felony. The like offence, committed by day, they call house-robbing, by a peculiar name. Coell.

What say you, father? Burglary is but a venial sin, according to Spenzer's Spanish Faerie.

BURGOMASTER. n. s. [from burg and master.] One employed in the government of a city.

They chose their councils and burgomasters out of the burgesses, as in the other governments of the Roman citizens. Addison.

BURH, a tower; and, from that, a defence or protection: so Cucuburban is a woman ready to assist; Cuthbur, eminent for assistance. Gibson's Camden.

BURIAL. n. s. [From to bury.] 1. The act of burying; sepulture; interment. Nor would we deign him burial of his men. Shakesp.

See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in sand, Vailing her high top lower than her ribs, To kiss her burials, Spenser, Merechef of Venice. Your body I sought, and, I found, Design'd for burial in your native ground. Dryden's Neon.

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water. We have great lakes, both salt and fresh; we use them for burials of some natural bodies; for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water. Bacon.

3. The church service for funerals. The office of the church is performed by the parish priest, at the time of interment, if it not prohibited unto persons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themselves, by a rubrick of the burial service. Aglies: Perseogum.

BURIER. n. s. [from bury.] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

Let one spirit of the first-born Cain Reign in all bosoms, that, each heart being set On bloody soldiers, the rude scene may end, And darkness be the usher of the dead. Shakesp. Hen. IV.

BURLY. n. s. [from burly.] A sort of grape.

BURLIEQU. adj. [Fr. from burlare, Ital. to jest.] Jocular; tending to raise laughter by unnatural or unsuitable language or images. Homer, in his character of Vaulc and Thersites, in his story of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Ivis, and in other passages, has been observed to have lapsed into the burlesque character, and to have departed from that serious air, essential to the magnificence of an epic poem. Addition.

To BURLE. v. a. [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule. Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern swindler? if not, it is an evidence that Eumaeus was a man of consequence; otherwise Homer would burlesque his own poetry.

BURLENS. n. s. [from burly.] Bulk; bluster.

BURLY. adj. [Junius has no etymology; Skinner imagines it to come from bovilir, clownish.] Great of stature; great of size; bulky; timid.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly booned clown in chiness of beef, ere thou sleep in thy sheath, I beseech Jove, that thou may'st be turn'd into hobnails. It was the orator's own burly way of nonsense. Cowley.

Away with all your Carthaginian state. Let vanquish'd Hannibal without doors wait, Too burly and too big to pass my narrow gate. Dryden.

Her husband being a very burly man, she thought it would be less trouble for her to bring away little Cupid. Addition.

To BURN. v. a. Preterite and participle burned, or burnt. [bejyn, Saxon.]

1. To consume with fire. They burn't Jericho with fire. Job. 1.

The fire burneth the wood. Psalms 17.

Of Sertorius male, whereon to burn the forfeited armor of his glorious cities. Milton.

That where she fed her amorous desires With soft complaints, and felt his hottest fires, There other flames did waste his earthly part, And burn his limbs where love had burn't his heart. Dryden.

A fresh excessence, becoming exceeding hard, is supposed to demand extirpation, by burning away the humidation, or amputating. Sharp's Surgery.

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat. Hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe. Exodus, xxi. 25.

3. To exert the qualities of heat, as by drying or scorching. O that I could but weep, to vent my passion! But this dry sorrow burns up all my tears. Dryden.

To BURN. v. n.

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

A fire devoueth them, and behind them a flame burneth; the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wildernes.

The mount burneth with fire. Joel.

O coward conscience, how dost thou afflic'te me! The light burneth blue. Is. 63.

Is it not dead midnight? Cold fearful drops stand on my trembling flesh.

2. To shine; to sparkle.

The large she sat in, like a burnish'd throne, Brust on the water.

Shakesp.
Oh prince! oh wherefore burn your eyes? and why
Is your sweet temper turned to fury? and why
Rowe.

3. To be inflamed with passion or desire.
When I burn in desire to question them further, they made themselves air into which they vanished.
Shaksp. Tragi. I burn, I pine, I perish, Tragi. If I achieve not this young modest girl! Shaksp. In the last struggle of their glory mix'd; Raleigh, the scourge of Spain, whose breast with all The sage, the patriot, and the hero burn'd. Thomas.

4. To act with destructive violence: used of the passions.
Who, to refresh their attendants to a grave, Burnt claret first, or Naples balsam gave. King.

BURNISH. n.s. [from burnish.] 1. The person that burnishes or polishes.
2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books: it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

BURN'T. particip. pass. of burn: applied to liquors, it means made hot.

BURN. n.s. [from the verb.] A hurt caused by fire.
We see the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy against burns. Boyle.

BURNT. n.s. [from burn.] A person that burns any thing.

BURNT. n.s. [pimpinella, Lat.] The name of a plant.
The name of a plant.
The evil mood, that erst brought sweetly forth The freighted cowslip, burnet, and green clover.
Shaksp.

BURNT. n.s. [from burn.] Fire; flame; state of inflammation.
The mind sickly, of itself, can feel none of the burnings of a fever. South. In liquid burnings, or on dry, to dwell, is the law of life. Dryden.

BURNT. adj. [from the participle.] Veheiment; powerful.
These things sting him so venomously, that burning shame detains him. From his Cordelia. Shaksp.

I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me. Like a young hound upon a burning scent. Dryden.

BURNT. GLASS. n.s. [from burning and glass.] A glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and thus possesses their force. The appetite of her eye did seem to sear her up like a burning glass.
Shaksp.

Love is of the nature of a burning glass, which, kept in one place, burns, clinched often it doth nothing. Suckling.

O diadem, thence of ambition, Where all its different lines are recollid, As if thou wert the burning-glass of glory! Dryd.

To BURNISH. v. a. [burnir, Fr.] To polish; to give a gloss to.
Misleave me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of burnish'd sun,
To whom I am a sight, my sight, and near bred. Shak.

Make a plate of them, and burnish it as they do in brass. Bacon.
The frame of burnish'd steel, that cast a glass From far, and seemed to thaw the freezing air. Dryden.

To BURNISH. v.a. To grow bright or glosy.
I've seen a snake in human form, All staid in infancy and vice, Lean from the dunghill in a trice, Burgh, and make a gaudy show, Become a general, peer, and beau. Swift.

To BURNISH. v.n. [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to spread out.
This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne, Ere Juno burnish'd, or young Jove was grown.
Dryden.

To BURSE. n.s. [bourse, Fr. bursa, Lat. a purse; or from Brysia, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and shops are kept; so called, because the sign of the purse was anciently set over such a place. The exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Burs by James I. Phillips.

To BURST. v. n. I burst; I have burst, or bursten. [Burg. Eng.] 1. To break, or fly open; to suffer a violent disruption.
So shall thy burns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine. Prov. i. 10. It is ready to burst like new bottles. Job.

If a good thing, that soon
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclose'd
The callow young.
Milton.

2. To fly asunder.
Yet I am thankful; if my heart were great,
'Twould burst at this.
Shaksp.

3. To break away; to spring. They who burst, hurl on the trees thy arms, And swiftly shall shoot about the Mall, Or softly glide by the canal.
Pope.

4. To come suddenly.
A resolved villain,
Whose howsells suddenly burst out; the king
Yet speaks, and peradventure may recover. Shaksp. If the world
In worlds incl'd should on his senses burst,
He would abhorrent turn.
Thomson.

5. To come with violence.
Well didst thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice.
Indeed, the mass of thy heart burst out. I fear we should have seen decoder'd there
More rancorous spite.
Shaksp.

Where is the notable passage over the river Euphrates, bursts out by the valleys of the mountain Anti-Atlas; from whence the plains of Mesopota-
ma, the part of the Persian kingdom, begin to open themselves. Knolles.

Young sprouts protrude the bursting gums.

6. To begin an action violently or suddenly.
She burst into tears, and wrung her hands.
Arbuthnot.

To BURST. v.n. A break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption.
My breast I'll burst with straining of my coatage,
And from my shoulders crack my arms asunder. But I will exact this high-minded strainer.
Shaksp.

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out.
As if he would burst both my throat and heart. Shaksp.
I will break his voice from off thy neck, and will burst thy bonds.
Jer. xxx. 8.

Moses saith also, the fountains of the great abyss were burst asunder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyss, and the bursting of it, if restrained to Judea? what appearance is there of this disruption there?

If the juices of an animal body were, so as by the mixture of the opposites, to cause anabolism, and combustion, such as the Lungs and Coals. Arbuthnot.

BURST. n.s. [from the verb.] A sudden disruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,
Such sheets of fire, such burst of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard.
Down they came, and drew
The whole roof above them, with burst of thunder. Upon the heads of all. Milton.

Impression'd fires, in the close dungeons pent;
Red to be burst, and struggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fall.
Addison.

BURSTEN. v. Discharged with a hernia, or rupture.

BURST. n.s. [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to spread out.

To BURST. v.n. particip. adj. [from burst.]
BUS

BURSTENNESS, n. s. [from burst.] A rupture, or hernia.
BURSTWORT, n.s. [from burst and wort; herniaria, Lat.] An herb good against ruptures. Dict.
BURT, n. s. A flat fish of the turbot kind.
To BURTEN, v. a. See BURDEN.

Sacrificed to ridicule his whole life long,
And the sad burthen of some merry song.
Dryden.

BURTON, n. s. In a ship. A small tackle to be fastened anywhere at pleasure, consisting of two single pullies, for hoisting small things in or out. Phillips.

BURY, n. s. [corrupted from borough.] It is his nature to dig himself buryes, as the common doth; which he doth with very great celebrity. Grew.

To BURY, v. a. [byyngeax, Sax.] 1. To inter; to put into a grave. When he lies along,
After your way thou shalt pronounce, shall bury
His reasons with his body. Shaks.
2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of sepulture.
Slave! thus hast shewn me
If ever thou wilt thrive, bury my body. Shaks.
If you have kindness left, there see me laid;
To bury decently the injurd my lord,
Is all the favour. Waller.
3. To conceal; to hide.
This is the way to make the city flat,
And bury all, which yet distinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. Shaks.
4. To place one thing within another.
A tearing grond did break
The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; she render’d life,
Thy name so bury’d in her. Shaks.

BURROWING-PLACE, n. s. A place appointed for the sepulture of dead bodies
The place was formerly a church-yard, and has still several marks in it of graves and burrowing-places. Spectator.

BUS, n. s. [bois, French.] 1. A thick shrub.
E’er through the thick they heard one rudeely shrill,
With noise whereof, he from his loftie steed
Dow fell to ground, and crept into a bush,
To hide his coward head from dying dread. Fairy Queen.
The pulcer and exacter of fees, justifies the resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, whereunto while the sheep flies for defence from the weather, he is sure to lose part of the flock. Boron’s Essay.
Her heart was that strange bush, whose sacred fire
Religion did not consume, but inspire
Such pitty, so chase use of God’s day
That what we turn’d to feast, she tur’d to pray. Donne.

With such a care,
As roses from their steds we pluck,
When we would still prefer them new,
And fresh as on the bush they grew. Waller.
The sacred ground
Shall weeds and thisious plants refuse to hear;
Each common bus shall syrians roses wear. Dryden.
2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door,
to shew that liquors are sold there.
It is true that good wine needs no bush, ’tis true that good wine needs no sign.
Shaks.

To BUS, v. n. [from the noun.] To grow thick.

BUSINESS, n. s. [from bushy.] The quality of being bushy.
BUSIEMENT, n. s. [from bush.] A thicket; a cluster of bushes.
Princes thought here they might discharge the earth of woods, briars, busiements, and waters, to make it more habitable and fertile. Raleigh.

BUSIVY, adj. [from bush.] 1. Thick; full of small branches, not high.
The gentle shepherd sat beside a spring,
All in the shadow of a busby brier. Speyner.
Generally the cutting away of boughs and branches, at the top, and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwise, the pollaing and cutting of the top, make them spread and grow bushy. Bacon.
2. Thick like a bush.
Statues of this god, with a thick busby beard, are still many of them extant in Rome. Addison.
3. Full of bushes.
The kids with pleasure browse the busky plain;
The show’s are grateful to the swelling grain. Dryden.
BUSINESSLESS, adj. [from busy.] At leisure; without business; unoccupied.
The sweet that doth give freshen my labour,
Most business when I do it. Shaks.

BUSILY, adj. [from busy.] 1. With an air of importance; with an air of hurry.
2. Curiously; importantly.
Or if you busily they will enquire
Into a victory which we disdain,
Then let them know the Belugus did retire
Before the patron injurd of Spain. Dryden.

BUSINESS, n. s. [from busy.] 1. Employment; multiplication of affairs.
Most busierness hence remov’t
Oh! that’s the worst disease of love. Donne.
2. An affair. In this sense it has the plural.
BUSK, v. n. [busk, mouth Irish; bouche, Fr.] To kiss; a salve with the lips.
Thou dost give me flattering kisses.—By my troth, I kiss thee with a most constant heart. Shaks.

Some squire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who visits with a gun, presents with birds.
To BUS, v.a. [from the noun.] To kiss; to salute with the lips.

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To BUSTLE. v. a. [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a combustion, from within itself, or from an external cause.

2. Bustling; active; meddling.

The next thing which she was to do was to be up and about, and bustle about.

Shakesp."

3. Troublesome; vexatiously important or intensive.

The Christians sometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and sometimes charging them again, repulsed the proud enemy, still busy with them.

Shakesp.

To BUSY. v. a. [from the noun.] To em-

BUT

Bid bad men consider the true notion of God, he would appear to be very address. Temple.

If we do but put virtue and vice in equal circumstances, the advantages of ease and pleasure will be found to be on the side of religion. Temple.

If these men or horses, or any part of your play, in the least, can stand a man in a question, or, in the least, be a man in a question, be, not; and yet very briefly, to be taken notice of. Locke on Education.

If a man can examine his Art of Poetry, he will find but very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Aristotle. Addison.

I would I stood so well born to try the lot of man, to suffer and to die. Pope.

6. Than.

The full moon was a shining and shining in all its brightness, he opened the gates of Paradise. Guard.

7. But that; without this consequence that.

Frosts that constrain the ground. Dryden.

Do seldom their surpussing power withdraw. Dryden. But raging floods pursue their hasty hand.

8. Otherwise than that.

It cannot be but nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. Hooker.

Who shall believe, But you misuse the reserve of your place? Shak.

9. Not more than; even.

A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's was but necessary to make him speak English. Dryden.

Bereke now I left; whom, pin'd with pain, her age and anguish from these rites detain.

Dryden.

It is evident, in the instance I gave but now, the consciousness went along. Locke.

10. By any other means than.

Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to mutiny: whose qualifications shall come into no true taste again, but by transplanting of Cassio. Shak.

11. If it were not for that; if it were not that.

Obsole.

Help me, I'd rather have lost my purse Full of Curses. And but my noble Moor Is true of mind, and made of so much baseness As jealous creatures are, it were enough To put him to ill-thinking. Shakespeare.

Here do give thee that with all my heart, Which, but thou hast already, with all my heart, I would keep from thee. Shakespeare.

12. However; howbeit; a word of indeterminate connexion.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame; But, to pursue the end for which I came, Unite your subjects five or six and five; And pour their common rage upon the foe. Dryden.

13. It is used after no doubt, no question, and such words, and signifies the same with that. It sometimes is joined with that.

They made no account, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas. Bacon.

I fancied to myself a kind of ease in the change of the paroxysm; never suspecting but that the humour would have wasted itself. Dryden.

There is no question but the king of Spain will reform most of the abuses. Addison.

14. That. This seems no proper sense in this place.

It is not therefore impossible but I may alter the complexion of my play, to restore myself into the good graces of my fair critics. Dryden.

15. Otherwise than. Obsole.

I should sin

To think but nobly of my grandmother. Shakesp.

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing sentence is bounded or restrained; only.

Thus fights Ulysses, thus his name extends; A formidable man, but to his friends. Dryden.

17. A particle of objection; yet it may be objected: it has sometimes yet with it.
The good precedence; be upon but get! But upon the green, to bring forth some monstrous mafactor. Must the heart then have been formed and consti-
tuted before the blood was in being? But here again, the substance of the heart itself is most cer-
tainly made and nourished by the blood, which is the name of the coronary arteries. Batters.

18. But for; without; had not this been. Rash man, forbear! but for some unbelief, my joy had been as fatal as my grief. For her head was fair, but for her native ornament of hair, Which in a simple knot was tied above. Dryden.

And then the text they reck'd to give you, But and for mischief, you had died for spit. Dryden.

BUT. n. s. [but, Fr.] A boundary. But every Bacon, antl Estrange. [In from Ascham. To to ask Miller. Harris. twenty-two menu[ from so Addison. a Shakesp. escaped Shakesp. Shakesp. The discerned Dryden. Harvey. brief Locke. 1, wine, cher reach. and the butchers. Like this entry, the gift of right. And, but for mischief, you had died for spit. Dryden.

BUTLER. n. s. [butter, Saxon; buty-

But a Trentor, Lat.] 1. An unequity substance made by agi-
tating the cream of milk, till the oil se-
parates from the whey. And he took butter and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set before them. Gen. xvi. 8. 2. Butter of antimony. A chemical pre-
paration, made by uniting the acid spir-
its of sublimate corrosive with regulars of antimony. It is a great caustick. Harris.

3. Butter of tin, is made with tin and sub-
limate corrosive. This preparation con-
tinually emits fumes, Harris.

To BUTTER v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To smear, or oil, with butter. "Twas her brother, that, in pure kindness to his horse, buttered his bay. Shakep. partur no parishes. E. Strange.

2. To increase the stakes every throw, or
every game; a cant word among game-
sters. It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's pro-
logues, which compares a writer to a buttering
gardener, that stinks all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure
to be undone. Addison.

BUTTERBUMP. n. s. A fowl; the same with bittren.

BUTTERBUR. n. s. [petasites, Lat.] A plant used in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the sides of ditches. Miller.

BUTTERFLY. n. s. A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May. Let words, instead of butterflies, appear; And meads, instead of daisies, hemlock bear. Gay.

Butterfly. n. s. [butterfly, Sax., French, butterfly, French, from buterfly. A beautiful insect, so named because it first appears in the beginning of the season for butter. Eftsoons that damsel, by her heavenly might, She turned into a winged butterfly. In the wide air to make her wand ring bright. Spens. Tell old tales and laugh At gilded butterflys; and hear poor rogues Talk of court news to make her wing flite. Shak. And so befell, that he cast his eye Among the colworts on a butterfly. He saw false Reverie. Dryden.

That which seems to be a powder upon the wings of a butterfly, is an innumerable company of extreme small feathers, not to be discerned without a microscope. Gay.

Butters. n. s. An instrument of steel set in a wooden handle, used in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof, of a horse. Farrier's Diet.

BUTTERMILK. n. s. [from butter and milk.] The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made. A young man, fallen into an acrimonious consumption, devoted himself to buttermilk, by which sole diet he recovered. Harvey.

The scurry of mariners is cured by acids, as
fruits, lemon, oranges, buttermilk; and alkaline spirits, then its butter.

**Butterprint.** n.s. [from butter and print.] A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.

A butterprint, in which were engraved figures of all sorts of vegetables and animals, was called the lump of butter, left on it the figure.

**Buttertooth.** n.s. [from butter and tooth.] The great broad tooth.

**Butterwoman.** n.s. [from butter and woman.] A woman that sells butter.

Tongue, I must put you into a butterwoman’s mouth, and say myself another of Bacon’s men; if you prattle me into these perils. Shakesp.

**Butterwort.** n.s. A plant, the same with sanicle.

**Buttery.** adj. [from butter.] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more conversant into hot choleric humours than its buttery parts.

The best oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itself has its whiteness from casserole, or, as it is now called, its butter oil.

**Buttery.** n.s. [from butter; or, according to Skinner, from button, Fr.] To place or lay up. The room where provisions are laid up.

Go, sirrah, take them to the butter, and good-will welcome every one.

Shake.

Such as were not able to stay themselves, should be hold n. up by others of more strength, riding behind them upon the buttonks of the horse.

The tail of a fox was never made for the buttonks of an ape.

**Button.** n.s. [button, Welsh; button, Fr.,] 1. A catch, or small ball, by which the dress of man is fastened.

Pray you, undo this button. Shakesp.

I mention those ornaments, because of the simplicity of the shape, want of ornaments, buttons, loops, gold, and silver lace, they must have been cheaper than ours.

**Button.** n.s. [chinesis-muranux.] The sea urchin, which is kind of crabfish with prickles instead of feet.

**Button.** v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To dress; to clothe.

One whose hard heart is button’d up with steel.

Shakesp.

He gave his legs, arms, and breast to his ordinary servant, to button and dress him.

Wotton.

2. To fasten with buttons; as, he buttons his coat.

**Buttonhole.** n.s. [from button and hole.] The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

Let me take you in a buttonhole lower. Shakesp.

I’ll please the maids of honour, if I can:

Without black velvet breechess, what is man?

I will my skill in buttonhole display, And brag, how oft I shift me ev’ry day. Branston.

**Buttress.** n.s. [from aboutir, Fr.] 1. A prop; a wall built to support another wall, and standing out.

No jutting frieze

Butts, nor cologne of vantage, but this bird

Hath made his pendant bed, and process fertile.

Shakesp.

Fruit trees, set upon a wall against the sun, between elbows or buttoncrests of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall.

Bacon.

But we inhabit a weak city here,

Which butresses and props but scarcely bear. Dryd.

2. A prop; a support.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up against us, as the ground pillar and buttress of our good cause of nonconformity.

South.

**To Buttress.** v. a. [from the noun.] To prop; to support.

**Buttwink.** n.s. The name of a bird.

**Butyaraceous.** adj. [butyrum, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

Chyle has the same principles as milk; a viscidity from the caseous parts, and an oiliness from the butyaraceous parts.

Flower.

**Butyrinous.** adj. [butyrum, Lat.] Having the properties of butter.

Its oily red part is from the butyarous parts of chyle.

**Butyrom.** [butyrum, Sax, from butyan to bend. It originally significated obedient; as, John de Trevizia, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is obedient and buxom to all his commands. In an old form of marriage, used before the reformation, the bride promised to be obedient and buxom in bed and at board; from which expression, not well understood, its present meaning seems to be derived.]

1. Obedient; obsequious.

He did not dare to offer any objection to all the English, and set up and condescending the Irish; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and buxom to his government.

He, with broad sails,

Wimow’d the buxom air.

Milton.

2. Gay; lively; brisk.

I am born.

Again a fresh child of the buxom morn,

Heart of the sun’s first beam. Crackaw.

Zephyrs, with Aurora playing,

As she rolest her once a morning,

Fill’d her with thee, a daughter fair,

So buxum, blithe, and debonair. Milton.

3. Without, without.

In clean array, for rustick dance prepare,

Mixt with the buxom danceus hand in hand.

Philips.

4. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty Jove descends, and pours

Into his buxom bride his fruitful show’rs. Dryden.

She feign’d the rites of Bacchanus! cried aloud,

And to the buxom gods the virgin vow’d. Dryden.

**Buxomy.** adv. [from buxom.] Amoroously.

**Buxomness.** n.s. [from buxom.] Wantonness; amorousness.

**To Buy.** v. a. preter. I bought; I have bought.

[buxom, Sax.]

**To BUZ.** v. n. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or something equivalent; to procure by sale, not gift or theft.

They must buy up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that so the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market.

Addison.

2. To procure some advantage by something that deserves it, or at some price.

I have bought Golden opinions from all sorts of people. Shakesp.

But with a grain of salt, I would not buy their mercy at the price of one fair word. Shaks.

Pleasure with praise, and danger they would buy. Wotton.

And with a foe that would not only fly. Denham.

3. To regulate by money: in this sense it has particles annexed.

You, and all the kings of Christendom, Are led so grossly by this meddling priest, Drowning the curse that money may buoy out. Shakesp.

What pitiful things are power, rhetoric, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or buy off conscience! South.

**To Buy.** v. n. To treat about a purchase.

I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and so following. Shakesp.

**Buyer.** n.s. [from To buy.] He that buys; a purchaser.

When a piece of art is set before us, let the first caution be, not to ask who made it, lest the fame of the author do captivate the fancy of the buyer.

Wotton.

**To BUZ.** v. n. [bizen, Teut. to growl. Junius.]

1. To hum; to make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies, Which buzzed all about, and made such sound, That they encumber’d all man’s ears and eyes, Like many swarms of bees assembled round.

There be more wasps that buzz about his nose, Will make this stink the sooner. Shakesp.

For still the flowers ready stand, One buzzes round about,

One lights, one tastes, gets in, gets out. Suckling.

What though no bee around your cradle flew,

Nor on your lips distill’d their golden dew,

Yet have we oft discover’d, in their stead,

A swarm of drones that buzz’d about your head.

Pope.

We join, like flies and wasps, in buzzing about wit.

Seft.

2. To whisper; to prate to.

There is such confusion in my pow’rs, As, after some emotion fairly spoke By a beloved prince, there doth appear Among the buzzing multitudes. Shakesp.

3. To sound heavy and low.

Here with arose a buzzing noise among them, as if it had been the rustling sound of the sea as it off.

**To BUZ.** v. a. To whisper; to spread secretly.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,

That is not quickly buzz’d into his ears? Shaks.

It will buzz abroad such prophecies,

That Edward shall be fearful of his life. Shakesp.

Did you not hear

A buzzing of a separation

Between the king and Catherine? Shakesp.

They might buzz and whisper it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the presence of the apostles, they then lift their voices, and noise it about the city.

Bentley.

**BUZZ.** n.s. [from the verb.] A hum; a whisper; a talk.
BY

The hive of a city or kingdom is in best condition when there is least noise or bustle in it.

Where I found the whole outward room in a bustle of cards.

Addison.

BUZZARD. n. [busard, Fr.]

1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk.

More pitiful that the eagle should be maw'd,

While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.

Shak.

The noble buzzard ever pleased me best;

Of small renown, 'tis true: for, not to lye,

We call him but a hawk by courtesy.

Dryden.

2. A blockhead; a dunce.

Those blockheads, who, in late years of wifeful malice,

Neither learn themselves, nor could teach others, any thing at all.

Addison.

BUZZER. n. [from buzz] A secret whisperer.

Her brother is in secret come from France, and wants not buzzers to infest his ear.

With petitul speeches of his father's death.

Shak.

BY. prep. [by, bý, Sax.] 1. It notes the agent.

The Moor is with child by you, Launcelet.

By the grammar of a language is sometimes to be carefully studied by a grown man.

Locrine.

Death's what the guilty fear, the pious crave,

Sought by the wretch, and vanquish'd by the brave.

Garth.

2. It notes the instrument, and is commonly used after a verb neuter, where with would be put after an active; as he killed her with a sword; she died by a sword.

Dryden.

Thy Pelleus' arms when Hector fell,

He chose a Nancy, and he chose as well.

Dryden.

3. It notes the cause of any effect.

I view, by no presumption led,

You, at the levels of the night,

Parnell.

By woe to daring action steels,

By woe in plaintless patience it excele.

Savage.

4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed, or obtained.

You must think, if we give you anything we hope to gain by you.

Shak.

Happier! had it suff'd him to have known

Good by itself, and evil not at all.

Milton.

Nor to knave that by itself, which would have

In the world besides can give it any knowledge of.

South.

We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propositions by sensation and reflection.

Watts's Logick.

5. It shews the manner of an action.

1. I have no patience: she consumes the time in idle talk, and owns false belief.

Seize her by force, and bear her hence unheard.

Dryden.

This sight had more weight with him, as by good luck not above two of that venemous body were fallen asleep.

Addison.

By chance, within a neighbouring brook.

Shak

He saw his branching horns, and after'd look.

Shak

6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed with regard to time or quantity.

The best for you, is to examine the cause, and to try it even point by point, argument by argument, with all the exactness you can.

Hooke.

We are not to stay all together, but to come by him, where he stands, by ones, by two's, and by threes.

Shak.

He calleth them forth by one, and by one, by the name, as he pleaseth, though seldom the order be inverted.

Bacon.

The soldiers were obliged to break that piece of ordinance, and so by pieces to carry it away, that the enemy should not get so great a spoil.

Shak.

Common prudence would direct me to take them all out, and examine them one by one.

Dryden.

Others will soon take pattern and encouragement by your building; and so house by house, street by street, there will at last be finished a magnificent city.

Spence.

By thine limb by limb, and fear'd to find

So rude a gape had left a livid mark behind.

Dryden.

Thus year by year they pass, and day by day.

Till once, 'twas on the morn of cheerful May.

Dryden.

The young Enilia —

Dryden.

7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will sell by the ounce for six shillings and five pence unpolish'd money.

Locrine.

What we take daily by pounds, is at least of as much importance as what we take seldom, and only by grains and spoonfuls.

Arabesphe.

The north by myriads pours her nightly sons;

Great nurse of Gods, of Alains, and of Huns.

Pope.

8. At, or in; noting place: it is now perhaps only used before the words sea, or water, and land.

This seems a remnant of a meaning now little known.

By once expressed situation; as by west, westward.

The we see the great effects of battles by sea; the battle of Actium declared the empire of the world.

Bacon.

Arms, and the man, I sing; who, forc'd by fate,

Exped'd and ex'd, left the Trojan shore;

Long labours both by sea and land he bore.

Dryden.

I would have fought by land, where I was strongest.

You hinder'd it; yet, when I fought at sea,

Farsook me fighting.

Dryden.

By land, by water, they renew their charge.

Pope.

9. According to; noting permission.

It is lawful, both by the laws of nature and nations, and by the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two.

Bacon.

10. According to; noting proof.

The present, or like, system of the world cannot possibly have been eternal, by the first proposition; and, without God it could not have continued nor fortuitously, emerge out of chaos, by the third proposition.

Beautey.

The faculty, or desire, being infinite, by the preceding proposition, may contain or receive both these.

Cheyne.

11. After; according to; noting imitation or conformity.

The gospel gives us such laws, as every man, that understands himself, would choose to live by.

Tiltenon.

In the divisions I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter.

Locrine.

This ship, by good luck, fell into their hands at last, and served as a model to build others by.

Arabesphe.

12. From; noting ground of judgment, or comparison.

Thus, by the method, we may know,

When noble wits a hunting go

Through groves that on Paradisus grow.

Waller.

By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace.

Dryden.

The son of Hercules he justly seems,

By his broad shoulders and gigantic limbs.

Dryden.

Who is that stranger? By his warlike port,

His fierce demeanour, and erecte look,

He's of an vulgar note.

Dryden.

Judge the event

By what has pass'd.

Dryden.

BY

The punishment is not to be measured by the greatness or smallness of the matter, but by the opposition it carries, and stands in, to that respect and submission that is due to the father.

Locke.

By your description of the town, I imagine it to lie under some great enchantment.

Pope.

By what I have always heard and read, I take the strength of a noble mind.

Swift.

13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared.

Meaning she stands provided of a Lalou, More young and vigorous too by twenty springs.

Dryden.

Her brother Rivers.

Ere this, lies shorter by the head at Pomfret.

Rope.

By giving the denomination to less quantities of silver by one twentieth, you take from their due.

Locke.


By her he had two children at one birth.

Shak.

For: noting continuance of time.

This sense is not now in use.

Ferdinand and Isabella recovered the kingdom of Grenada from the Moors; having been in possession thereof by the space of seven hundred years.

Bacon.

15. As soon as; not later than: noting time.

By this, the sons of Constantine which fled, Ambrise and Uther, did ripe years attain.

Fairy Queen.

Hector, by the fifth hour of the sun,

Will with a trumpet, twixt our tents and Troy,

To-morrow morning call some knight to arms.

Shak.

He cet' not; for, by this, the heavenly bands

Down from a sky of jasper lighted now

In Paradise.

Milton.

These have their course to finish round the earth

By narrow evening.

Milton.

The angelic guards ascended, mate and sad

For man: for of his state by this they knew.

Milton.

By that time a siege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether lost and bewildered in it.

Addison.

By this time the very foundation was removed.

Addison.

By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded so far as to accuse and fine the consuls.

Swift.

17. Beside; noting passage.

Many beautiful places, standing along the sea, make the town appear longer than it is to those that sail by it.

Addison.

18. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity of place.

So that may'st say, the king lies by a beggar, if a beggar dwell near him; or the church stands by thy labour, if thy labour stand by the church.

Shak.

Here he comes himself;

If he be worth any man's good value;

That good man sit down by him.

Ben Jonson.

A spacious plain, whereon

Were vents of various hue; by some were herbs

Of cattle grazing.

Milton.

Stay by me; thou art resolute and faithful;

I have employment worthy of thy arm.

Dryden.

19. Before himself, herself, or themselves, it notes the absence of all others.

Sitting in some place, by himself, let him translate into English his former Latin.

Addison.

Salman resolv'd to assault the breach, after he had, by himself, in a melancholy mood, walk'd up and down in his tent.

Addison's Hist. of the Turks.

I know not whether he will annex his discourse to this appendix, or publish it by itself, or at all.

Swift.

He will imagine, that the king and his ministers sat down and made them by themselves, and then sent them to their allies to sign.

Swift.

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BY

More pleas'd to keep it till their friends could come, Than eat'd the sweetest by themselves at home. Pope.

20. At hand.

He kept some of the spirit by him, to verify what he believes. Boyle.

The merchant is best forced to keep so much money by him, as in other places, where they have not such a supply. Locke.

21. It is the solemn form of swearing.

His godhead I invoke, by him I swear. Dryden.

22. It is used in forms of adjuring, or testifying.

Which, I avert by you ethereal light, Which I have lost for this eternal night; Or, if by dearer ties you may be won, By your dead sire, or by your living son. Dryden.

Now by your joys on earth, your hopes in hea'n, O spare this great, this good, this aged king! Dryden.

O cruel youth!

By all the pain that wrings my tortured soul, By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me, O cease! at least once more delude my sorrows. Smith.

23. It signifies specification and particularity.

Upholding hea'n, from whence his lineage came, And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, by name. Dryden.


The gods were said to feast with Ethipians; that is, they were present with them: by their statues. Brome.

25. In the same direction with.

They are also stratified, or sorrowed, by the length, and the sides curiously prunished, or prick'd. Grec.

BY. ade.

1. Near; at a small distance. All in it lies the god of sleep; And, snorting by, We may desyer. The monsters of the deep. Dryden.

2. Beside; passing. I did hear The galloping of horse. Who was 't came by? Shakep.

3. In presence.

The same words in my lady Philocleon's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there was no other body by, might have had a better grace. Sidney.

I'll not be by the while; my liege, farewel. What will become hereof, there's none can tell. Shakep.

There while I sing, if gentle youth be by, That tunes my lute, and winds the strings so high. Waller.

Pris'ners and witnesses were waiting by: But these had been taught to swear, and those to die. Rawson.

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions when you are not by. Locke.

BY AND BY.

He overtook Amphitryon, who had been staid here, and by and by called him to fight with him. Sidney.

The noble knight alighted by and by From lefty steed, and had the lady stay, To see what end of fight should him befall that day. Shakep.

In the temple, by and by, with us. These objects shall eternally be knit. Shakep.

O how this spring of love resembleth The uncertain glory of an April day; Which now shows all the beauty of the sun, And by and by a cloud takes all away. Shakep.

Now a sensible man, by and by a fool, and presently a beast. Shak. Othello.

BY. n. [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

In this instance, there is, upon the by, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood. Bacon.

This wolf was forced to make, hold, ever and anon, with a sheep in private, by the by. L'Estrange.

Hence we may understand, to add that upon the by, that it is not necessary. Boyle.

So, while my love's revenge is full and high, I'll give you back your kingdom by the by. Dryden.

BY. In composition, implies something out of the direct way, and consequently some obscurity, as a by-road; something irregular, as a by-end; or something collateral, as a by-concurrence; or private, as a by-law. This composition is used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE. n. s. A coffee-house in an obscure place. A coffee-house, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a rivalour. Addison.

BY-CONCERNMENT. n. s. An affair which is not the main business. Our plays, besides the main design, have under-plots, or by-concernments, or less considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot. Dryden.

BY-DEPENDENCE. n. s. An appendage; something accidentally depending on another. These, And your three motives to the battle, with I know not how much more, should be demanded; And all the other by-dependencies, From chance to chance. Shakep.

BY-DESIGN. n. s. An incidental purpose. And if she miss the mouse-trap lines, They'll serve for other by-designs, And make an artist understand To copy out her seal or band; Or find void places in the paper, To steal in something to entrap her. Hutcheson.

BY-END. n. s. Private interest; secret advantage. All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall within the imputation of this fable. L'Estrange.

BY-GONE. adj. [a Scotch word.] Past. Tell him, you're sure All in Bohemia's well: this satisfaction The by-gone day proclaim'd. Shakep.

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as by-gang: so have we of time, which dependeth thereupon. Grec.

BY-INTEREST. n. s. Interest distinct from that of the public. Various factions and parties, all aiming at by-interest, without any sincere regard to the public good. Atterbury.

BY-LAW. n. s. By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the public law binds them. Consell.

There was also a law, to restrain the by-laws and ordinances of corporations. Bacon.

In the beginning of this record is inserted the main law or institution; to which are added two by-laws, as a comment upon the general law. Addison.

BY-MATTER. n. s. Something incidental. I knew one that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a by-matter. Bacon.

BY-NAMES. n. s. A nick-name; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, used short hose, and thereupon was by-named Court-hose, and shewed first the use of them to the English. Camden.

BY-PAST. adj. Past; a term of the Scotch dialect. Wars, pestilences, and diseases, have not been fewer for these three hundred years by-past, than ever they had been since we have had record. Cheyne.

BY-PATH. n. s. A private or obscure path. Hear'n knows my son, By what by-paths, and indirect crook'd ways, He comes, this crown. Drayton.

BY-RESPECT. n. s. Private end or view. It may be that some, upon by-respects, find somewhat friendly usage in usance, at some of their hands. Carew.

The archbishops and bishops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to those places, for any by-respects, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth. Bacon.

Augustus, who was not altogether so good as he was wise, had some by-respects in the composing of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim. Dryden.

BY-ROAD. n. s. An obscure unfrequented path. Through slip'ry by-roads, dark and deep. They often elude, and often creep. Swift.

BY-ROOM. n. s. A private room within another. I pry thee, do thou stand in some by-room, while I question my puny drawer to what end be gave the sugar. Shakep.

BY-SPEECH. n. s. An accidental or casual speech, not directly relating to the point. When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote by-speeches, in some historical narration or other, and to use them as if they were written in most exact form of law. Hooker.

BY-STANDER. n. s. A looker on; one unconcerned. She broke her feathers, and, falling to the ground, was taken up by the by-standers. L'Estrange.

The by-standers asked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight? Locke.

BY-STREET. n. s. An obscure street. Thebroker here his spacious beaver wears, Upon his brow sits jealousies and cares; But on some mortgage, to avoid reproach, He seeks by-streets, and saves th' expensive coach. Gay.


BY-WALK. n. s. A private walk; not the main road. He moves afterwards in by-walks, or underplots, as diversions to the main design, lest it should grow tedious; though they are still naturally joined. Dryden.

The chief avenue ought to be the most ample and ornate; but these should be by-walks, to retire into sometimes, for ease and refreshment. Broome.

BY-WAY. n. s. A private and obscure way. Night stealths are commonly driven in by-ways, and by blind fords, unadorned of any but such like. Speener on Ireland.

Other by-ways he himself betook, Where never foot of living wight did tread. Speener
BY

Wholly abstain or wed: thy bounteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths; take no by-way,
But gladily welcome what he doth afford.
Not grudging that thy lust hath bound and
stands.

Herbert

A servant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and
no other apparent cause of esteem, is commonly
thought but a by-way to self-corruption. Bacon.
This is wonderfully diverting to the understand-
ing, thus to receive a present, as it were, through
a by-way, and apprehend an idea that draws a
whole train after it.

Addison

BY-WEST. a.d. Westward; to the west of.

CAB

C, THE third letter of the alphabet,
has two sounds; one like k, as call,
clock, craft, coal, companion, cume-
form; the other as s, as Caesar, ces-
tation, cinder. It sounds like k before a,
o, u, or a consonant; and like s, before
e, i, and y.

Cab, n. s. [29] A Hebrew measure,
containing about three pints English,
or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

Cabal, n. s. [cabale, Fr.Cabé tradi-
tion.] 1. The secret science of the Hebrew rab-
bins.
2. A body of men united in some close
design. A cabal differs from a party,
as few from many.

She often intercepted her royal authority, to
break the cabals which were forming against her
first ministers. Addison.

3. Intrigues; something less than conspi-
ricy.

When each, by curb'd cabals of women, strove
To draw th' indigent king to partial love. Dryd.

To Cabal. r. n. [cabalar, Fr.] To form
close intrigues; to intrigue; to unite
in small parties.

His mellow friends, summon'd to take their
leaves,
Are throng'd about his couch, and sit in council;
What those cabaling captains may design.
I must prevale, by being first in action. Dryd.

Cabalistic, n. s. [from cabal.] One
skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.
Thou Jove thus spake: with care and pain
We form'd this name, renown'd it in rhyme,
Nor slight, immortal Neugerman1; Cost studious cabaling more time.

Cabalistic. adj. [from cabal.]
Cabalistic. Something that has
an occult meaning.

CABBAGE-WORM, n. s. An insect.
CABIN, n. s. [cabane, Fr. chabin, Welsh,
a cottage.] 1. A small room.

So long in secret cabin there he held
Her captive to his serval desire,
Till that with timely fruit her belly swell'd,
And bore a boy unto a savage sire. Spenser.

2. A small chamber in a ship.

Give thanks, you have feed so long, and make
yourself ready, in your cabin, for the mischance
of the hour if it so happen. Shakes.

Men may not expect the use of many cabins,
and safety at once, in the sea service. Raleigh.

The chesboard, we say, is in the same place it
was, if it remain in the same part of the cabin,
though the ship sail all the while. Locke.

3. A cottage, or small house.

Come from marble bowr's, many times the gay
harbour of anguish,
Unto a silly cabin, though weak, yet stronger
against woe. Sidney.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed,
of laying off the green surface of the ground, to
cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. Swift.

4. A tent, or temporary habitation.

Some of green boughs their slender cabin frame,
Some lodged were Torsa's streets about. Falsivar.

To Cabin. r. n. [from the noun.] To
live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,
And cabin in a cave.

To Cabin. r. a. To confine in a cabin.
'Tis ease, which draws a weeping eye.
But now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To saucy doubts and fears. Shakes.

Cabinet. ad. [from cabin.] Belonging
to a cabin.
CABINET, n. s. ['kæbɪn] A closet or small room.

CABINET-COUNCIL, n. s. The council held in the cabinet.

CABINET-MAKER. n. s. (from cabinet and make). One that makes small nice drawers or boxes.

CAB'LE. n. s. [caib, Welsh; cavel, Dutch.] The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

CAB'URNS. n. s. Small ropes used in ships.

CAD. n. s. A kind of tape or ribbon.

CADDIS. n. s. [Erse] For the variegated clothes of the Highlanders.

CADDIS. n. s. [caddis, Lat.] A barrel.

CAD'ENT. adj. (cadens, Lat.) Falling down.

CADDYST. adj. (cadet, Fr. pronounced cadé). 1. The younger brother. 2. The youngest brother.

CADDY. n. s. A straw worm. See CADDIS.

CADDIS. n. s. A kind of worm or grub found in a case of straw. He loves the may fly, which is bred of the cod-worm, or caddis; and these make the trout hold and long for them. Shakespeare.

CADDIS-NET. n. s. A small fish, said to make its own case. See CADDIS.

CADDIS. n. s. [caddis, Lat.] A barrel.

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CADDIS. n. s. [caddis, Lat.] A barrel.
CAG. n. s. [from edge, or edge a parer.] A buckster; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country.

CAD. n. s. A Magistrate among the Turks, whose office seems nearly to answer to that of a justice of peace.

CADILLACK. n. s. A sort of pear.

CECILIA. n. s. [Lat.] A wind from the north east.

Now from the north, Doreas and Carchos, and Argestes bend, And Thracian, read the woods, and seas, upturn.

Cesar's. See Cesarian.

CESARIA. n. s. [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.

CATTAN. n. s. [Persick.] A Persian or Turkish vest or garment.

CAGE. n. s. [cage, Fr. from caver, Lat.] An inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

Without a cage can a bird be a? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? Sidney.

He taught me how to know a man in love, in which edge of rushes, I am sure you are not a prisoner. Shekspere.

Though slaves, like birds that sing not in a cage, They lost their genius, and poetick page; Housers again and Timbers may be found, And his great actions with their numbers crown'd, Waller.

And parrots, imitating human tongue, And singing birds in silver eges hung; And ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and odious green, Were sorted well, with lumps of amber laid between.

Dryden.

A man recurs to his fancy, by remembering his garment; a beast, bird, or fish, by the cage, or court-yard, or cistern, wherein it was kept. Watts on the Mind.

The reason why so few marriages are happy, is, because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages. Swift.

2. A place for wild beasts, inclosed with palissadoes.

3. A prison for petty malefactors.

To Cage. v. a. [from the noun.] To inclose in a cage.

He swold, and pamper'd, with high fare, Sits down, and snorts, cag'd in his basket chair.

Cai.

Cain. n. s. The American name of a crocodile.

To Caiole. v. a. [cagoller, Fr.] To flap; to sooth; to coax; a low word.

To Caiole. v. a. [from cajole.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

Cajoleery. n. s. [cajoleer, Fr.] Flattery, 

Cajisson. n. s. [French.] 1. A chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.

2. A wooden case in which the piers of bridges are built within the wall.

Caitiff. n. s. [cattiva, Ital. a slave; whence it came to signify a bad man, with some implication of meanness; as knave in English, and far in Latin; so certainly does slavery destroy virtue. Homer.

A slave and a scoundrel are signified by the same words in many languages.] A mean villain; a despicable knave; it often implies a mixture of wickedness and misery.

Vile caitiff! vassel of dread and despair. Unworthy of the common breathed air! Why livest thou, dead dog, a longer day, And dost not unto death thyself prepare? Spencer.

But one, the wicked caitiff on the ground, May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as absolute, As Angulo. Shaksper.

The wretched caitiff, all alone, As he believ'd, begun to mean, And tell his story to himself. Hebbard.

CAKE. n. s. [From Antonick.] 1. A kind of delicate bread.

You must be seeing christenings! do you look for ale and cakes here, you rude rascals? Shekspere.

My cake is dough, but I'll in amongst the rest. Out of hope of the feast. Shaksper.

The dismal day was come; the priests prepare Their heaven'd cakes, and fillets for my hand. Dryden.

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is sometimes distinguishe'd from a loaf.

There is a cake that groweth upon the side of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large, and of a cleanst colour, and hard and pithy. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

3. Concrete matter; congealed matter.

Then when the skyce skies new cloath the wood, And cakes of rusting ice come rolling down the flood.

To Cake. v. a. [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven.

This burning manner, as it sunk very leisurely, had time to cake together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreeful vault, that lies under with it. Addison on Italy.

This is that very mab, that plats the names of horses in the night. And cakes the sillocks in foul shutless haims. Shaksper.

He rins'd the wound, and wash'd away the strings and cloathed blood, That caked within. Addison.

Calabash. Tree.

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided at the brim into several parts; from whose cup rings the pointed, in the hinder part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a fleshy fruit, having an hard shell. They rise to the height of twenty-five to thirty feet in the West Indies, where they grow naturally. The shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for making instrumets of music, by making a hole in the shell, and putting in small stones, with which they make a sort of rattle. Miller.

Calamanc. n. s. [A word derived, probably by some accident, from calamancus, Lat. which, in the middle ages, signified a hat.] A kind of woolen stuff.

He was of a bulk, and stature longer than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to shew a calamancus waistcoat. Tatler.

Calamine. n. s. Lapis Calaminarius, n. s. A kind of fossil bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass.

We must not omit those, which, though not of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, viz. leadstones, whetstones of all kinds, linea-

stones, calamin, or lapis calaminarius. Locke.

Calamint. n. s. [calamintha, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Calamitous. adj. [calamitous, Lat.] 1. Miserable; involved in distress; oppressed with infelicity; unhappy; wretched; applied to men.

This is a gracious provision Almighty hath made in favour of the necessitous and calamitous; the state of some, in this life, being so extremely wretched and deplorable, when compared with others. Calumy.

2. Full of misery; distressful: applied to external circumstances.

What calamities effects the air of this city wrought upon us the last year, you may read in my discourse of the plague. Harvey on Consumptions. Strict necessity.

Subdues me, and calamitous constraint! Last on my head both sin and punishment, However insupportable, be all Devold. Milton. Much rather I shall choose To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest, And be in that calamities prison left. Milton.

In this land and calamitous condition, deliverance from an oppressor would have even revived them. South.

Calamitisedness. n. s. [from calamities.] Misery; distress.

Calamity. n. s. [calamites, Lat.] 1. Misfortune; case of misery; distress.

Another ill accident is drought, and the spindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; insomuch as the word calamity was first derived from calamites, where the corn could not get out of the stalk. Bacon.

2. Misery; distress.

This infinite calamity shall cause To human life, and household peace confound. Milton.

From adverse shores in safety let her hear Foreign calamity, and distant war; Of which great heav'n, let her no pitien bear. Prior.

Calamus. n. s. [Lat.] A sort ofreed or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in scripture with the other ingredients of the sacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddish brown, with yellow and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies. The prophets speak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. The sweet reeds have no smell when they are green,—but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their smell is perceived upon entering the marshes. Calmet.

Take thou also unto thee principal spices of pure myrrh, of sweet cinnamon, and of sweet calamus. Exodus, xxx. 33.

Calash. n. s. [from calache, Fr.] A small carriage of pleasure.

Daniel, a sprightly swain, that us'd to dash The vigo's steeds, that drew his lord's calash. King.

The ancients used calaches, the figures of several of them being to be seen on ancient monu-
ments. They are very simple, light, and drove by the traveller himself. Arbuthnot on Coins.

Calceated. adj. [calceatus, Lat.] Shod; fitted with shoes.

Calcedonian. n. s. [Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

Calceolarians is of the sage kind, and of a nasty grey, clouded with blue, or with purple. Woodward on Fossils.

To Calcinate. See To Calcine.
CALCULATION. n. s. [from calceus; calcination, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chemical pulverization. This degree of the power of fire beyond that of fusion; for when fusion is longer continued, not only the more subtle particles of the body itself fly off, but the particles of fire likewise insinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so blended through its whole substance, that the fluidity, first caused by the fire, can no longer subsist. From this union arises a third kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, is easily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms.

Quincy.

The residuum of bodies are thrown as soon as the distillation or calcination of the body that yieldeth them is ended. Boyle.

This may be effected, but not without calcination, or reducing it by art into a subtle powder.


CALCINATORY. n. s. [from calcinate.]

A vessel used in calcination.

To CALCINE. v. a. [calciner, Fr. from caler, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance. See CALCINATION.

The solids seem to be earth, bound together with some oil; for if a bone be calcined, as so called, the stress force will crumble it, being immersed in oil, it will grow fins again. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. To burn up.

Fier dozen that union have calcin'd, Almost as many minds as men we find. Denham.

To CALCINE. v. n. To become a calx by heat.

This chrysalis is a pelluculent solid stone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and, in a very strong heat, calcines without fusion. Newton's Opticks.

To CALCULATE. v. a. [calculator, Fr. from calculate, Lat. a little stone or bead, used in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon: as, he calculates his expenses.

2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did calculate my birth
And told me, that by water I should die. Shakesp. Henry VI.

Why all these fires, why all these gilding ghosts,
Why old men, fools, and children calculate?
Why all those things change from their ordinance? Shakesp.

Who were they then in the world, to observe the births of those first men, and calculate their nativities, as they sprawled out of ditches? Beattie.

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.

The reasonableness of religion clearly appears, as it tends to the happiness of men, and is, upon all accounts, calculated for our benefit. Tillotson.

To CALCULATE. v. n. To make a computation.

CALCULATION. n. s. [from calculate.]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to calculation; or rather, which changeth calculation into easy computation.

Holder on Time.

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation.

If then their calculation be true, for so they reckon. Hooker.

Being different from calculations of the ancients, their observations confirm not ours.

CALCULATOR. n. s. [from calculate.]

A computer; a reckoner.

CALCULATORY. adj. [from calculate.]

Belonging to calculation.

CALCULCE. n. s. [from calculus, Lat.]

Reckoning; compute: obsolete.

The general calculce, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions. Howitt's Vocal Forest.

CALCULOSE. adj. [from calcule, Lat.]

CALCULOUS. n. n. [from calcule, Lat.]

The calculation.

CALCULUS. n. s. [from calculate.]

1. A pot; a boiler; a kettle.

I'll make thee a violent, burning heat, to whiten a scaffold.

2. The state of being heated.

CALCULATORY. adj. [from calculate, Lat.]

That which makes any thing hot; heating.

CALCULATORY. v. n. from calculate, Lat.]

That which heats.

To CALIF. v. n. [calico, Lat.]

To grow; to be heated.

Crystal will calif on electricity; that is, power to attract straws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely placed. Brown's Vulg. Err.

To CALIFY. v. n. [calcifer, Lat.]

To make hot.

CALENDAR. n. s. [calendarium, Latin.]

A register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

What hath this day deserved? what hath it done? and, that it in golden letter should be set among the high tides in the calendar?

Shakesp., King John.

We compute from calendaires differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other. Brown.

Cos be the day when first I did appear; Let it be blotted from the calendar.

Lest it pollute the month! Dryden's Fables.

To CALIFER. v. a. [calicifer, Fr. Skinner.]

To dress cloth; to lay the nap of cloth smooth.

CALIFER. n. s. [from the verb.]

A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CALIFER. n. s. [khali, Arab, an heir or successor.]

A title assumed

CALIFER. n. s. [calif, Saxon; calf, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The calf hath about four years of growth; and so the fawn, and so the calf. Bacon's Nat. Histories.

A cow's calf is called a calf, which will kill and eat up a whole calf at a time.

Whittius.

Ah, Bouzledin! I love thee more by half Than does their faws, or cows the new-fall'n calf. Gay.

2. Calfes of the lips, mentioned by Ilosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addressed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in their temple. Calnum.

Turn to the Lord, and say unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciously; so will we render the calves of our lips. Hosea, xiv. 2.

3. By way of contempt and reproach, applied to a human being; a doll; a stupid wretch.

When a child has a propensity to beget, That after proves an idot; When folk perceive it thrive not, Some silly slothish being calls calne. Which understands things by the half Says, that the fairy left the calf, And took away the other. Dryden's Nemophila.

4. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [kalf, Dutch.]

Into her leg's I'd have love's isseus fall, And all her calf into a gentle sway. Suckling.

The calf of that leg blushed. Hibernia's Surt.

CALIFER. n. s. [caliber, Fr.]

The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

CALICE. n. s. [calix, Lat.]

A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the abutation of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred calices, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. Taylor.

CALICO. n. s. [from Calicute in India.]

An Indian stuff made of cotton; sometimes stained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in calices when the finest are in silks. Addison's Spectator.

CALID. adj. [calidus, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CALIDITY. n. s. [from calid.]

Ice will dissolve in any way of heat; for it will dissolve with fire, it will conge late in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit into an actual heat, but not endure the potential calidity of many natural bodies. Howitt's Vulg. Err.

CALIF. n. s. [khalif, Arab, an heir or successor.] A title assumed

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CAL

by the successors of Mahomet among
the Saracens, who were vested with
absolute power in affairs both religious
and civil.

CALIGATION. n. s. [from caligo, Lat.
to be dark.] Darkness; cloudiness.

Instead of a diminution, or imperfect vision,
in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total priva-
tion; instead of cloudiness or dimness, we con-
clude a cecity or blindness.

CALIGNOS. adj. [calignosus, Lat.]
Obscure; dim; full of darkness.

CALIGNOSITY. n. s. [from cali-
gnosus.] Darkness; obscurity.

CALIGRAPHY. n. s. [xαλλογραφία:] Bea-
tiful writing.

This language is incapable of caligraphy.

Pledian.

CALIPERS. See CALLIPERS.

CALL. n. s. [from calib.] A hand-
gun; a harquebus; an old musquet.

Come, manage me your califer.

Shakes. Henry IV.

CALLING, n. [Lat.] A cup, a word
used in botany; as, the calix of a flower.

To CALL, v. a. [from calage, Fr. hemp],
with which leaves are stopped; or
from eagle, Sax. the keel. Skinner.

To stop the leaks of a ship.

There is a great error committed in the man-
er of calling his majesty's ships; which being
done with rotten oakum, is the cause they are
leaky.

Raleigh's Essays.

So here some pick out bullets from the side;

Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift;

Their left hand does the calaging iron guide,

The ratting mallet with the right they lift. Dryd.

CALKER. n. s. [from calk.] The workman
that stops the leaks of a ship.

The ancients of Gebal, and the merchants ther-
of, were in these they callers; all the ships of the
sea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy
thine merchandise.

Ezek. xxvii. 9.

CALKING. n. s. A term in painting,
used where the backside is covered with black
lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced
through the plate, with, or other
matter, by passing lightly over
each stroke of the design with a point, which
leaves an impression of the colour
on the plate or wall.

Chambers.

To CALL. v. a. [calo, calder, Danish]

1. To name, to denominate.

And God called the light day, and the darkness
he called night.

Genesis i. 5.

2. To summon, or invite, to or from any
place, thing, or person. It is often used with
local particles, as up, down, in, out, off.

Be not amazed; call all your senses to you;
defend my reputation, or bid farewell to your
good life for ever.

Shakes. When came not the slave back to me when I
called him?

Shakes. King Lear.

Are you cal'd forth from out a world of men,
To slay the innocent?

Shakes. Rich. III.

Loddenius, that famous captain, was called up,
and told by his servants that the general was fled.

Klopstock's History.

Or call up him that left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold.

Milton.

Drunkenness calls the watchman from their
towers; and then evil proceeds from a loose heart,
and an untamed tongue.

Taylor's Holy Living.

The soul makes use of her memory, to call to
mind what she is to treat of.

Dupa's Rules to Devotion.

CALL

Such fine employments our whole days divide;

The salutations of the morning tide;

Call up the sun; those ended, to the hall

We wait the lawyers for. Dryden.

Then by consent abstain from further toils,

Call'd off the dogs, and gather up the spoils.

Addison.

By the pleasures of the imagination or fancy,

I mean such as arise from visible objects, when
we call up their ideas into our minds by paintings,
statures, or descriptions.

Why dost thou call my sorrow up again?

My father's name brings tears into my eyes.

Addison's Cato.

I am call'd off from public observances, by a
domestic affair of great importance.

Tatler.

The passions call away the thoughts, with

inscant importance, toward the object that ex-
cited them.

3. To convok; to summon together.

Now call we our high court of parliament.

Shakes.

The king being informed of much that had
passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to call
him without to the common council immediately.

Clarendon.

4. To summon judicially.

The king had sent for the earl to return home,
where he should be called to account for all his
misprinancial.

Clarendon.

Once a day, especially in the early years of life
and study, call yourselves to an account, what
new ideas, what new proporation or truth you
have gained.

Wits.

5. To summon by command.

In that day did the Lord God of hosts call
to weeping and to mourning, and to baldness,
and to girdling with sacklecloth.

Isaiah, xxiii. 12.

6. In the theological sense, to inspire with

ardours of piety, or to summons into

the church.

Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, called to an
apostle, separated unto the gospel of God.

Rom. i. 1.

7. To invoke; to appeal to.

I call God for a need on my soul, that, to
spare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth.

2 Cor. i. 23.

8. To appeal to.

When that lord perplexed their counsels and
designs with inconvenient objections in law,
the authority of the lord Manchester, who had
trod the same paths, was still called upon.

Clarendon.

9. To proclaim to publish.

Nor ballad-singer, nor above the crowd,
Sings with a note so shrilling, sweet, and loud,
Nor parish clerk, who calls the psalm so clear.
Gay.

10. To exiute; to put in action; to bring

into view.

He swells with angry pride,

And calls forth all his sports on every side.

Cowley.

See Dionysius Homer's thoughts refine,

And call new beauties forth from every line.

Peope.

11. To stigmatize with some opprobrious
denomination.

Deafness unqualifies men for all company,
except friends; with whom I can call names, if they do
not speak loud enough.

Swift to Pope.

12. To call back. To revoke; to retract.

He also is wise, and will bring evil, and
will not call back his words, but will arise
against the house of the evil-doers; and against the help
of them that work iniquity.

Isaiah, xxxvii. 2.

13. To call for. To demand; to require;

to claim.

Madam, his majesty doth call for you.
And for your grace, and you, my noble lord.

Shakes.

You see how men of merit are sought after;
the underserver may sleep, when the man of ac-
c tion is called for.

Shakes.

CALL

Among them he a spirit of phrensy sent,
Who hurt their minds,

And up'd you on, with mad desire,
To call in haste for their destroyer.

Milton's Samson Agonistes.

For master, or for servant here to call,
Was all alike, where only two call.

Dryden's Fables.

He commits every sin that his appetite calls for,
or perhaps his constitution or fortune can bear,

Rogers.

14. To call in. To resume money at interest.

Hume describes an old usurer, as so charged
with the pleasures of a country life, that, in order
to make a purchase, he called in all his money;
but what was the event of it? why, in a very
few days after, he put it out again.

Addison's Spectator.

15. To call in. To resume any thing that
is in other hands.

If clipped money be called in at all once, and
stopped from passing by weight, I fear it will
stop trade.

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppressive
in the French government, than their practice of
calls in their money; after the sun is sunk it
very low, and then calling it anew, at a higher
weight.

Spect.

16. To call in. To summon together;

to invite.

The heat is past, follow no further now;

Call in the poors, good cousins Westmoreland.

Shake.

He fears my subjects loyalty.

And now must call in strangers. Descham's Soph.

17. To call over. To read aloud a list or
muster-roll.

18. To call out. To challenge; to sum-
mon to fight.

When their sovereign quarrel call'd em out
His foes to mortal combat they deny.

Dryden's Virgil.

To CALL. v. n.

1. To stop without intention of staying.

This meaning probably arose from the
custom of denoting one's presence at the
door by a call; but it is now used with
great latitude. This sense is well enough
preserved by the particles on or at; but
is forgotten, and the expression made
barbarous by in.

2. To make a short visit.

And, as you go, call on my brother Quintus,

And pay him, with the tribunes, to come to me.

Ben Jonson.

He ordered her to call at his house once a week,
which she did for some time after, when he heard
no more of her.

Temple.

That I might begin as near the fountain-head
as possible, I first of all call'd in at St. James's.

Addison's Spectator.

We call'd in at Morge, where there is an artificial
port.

Addison on Italy.

3. To call on. To solicit for a favour, or a
debt.

I would be both to pay him before his day;
what need I be so foreward with him, that call'd
not on me?

Shake. Henry IV.

4. To call on. To repeat solemnly.

Three call upon my name; thrice beat your
breast,

And hail me thrice to everlasting rest.

Dryden.

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea,
went to the shores, and, calling thrice on their
name, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument,
by their memories.

Addison on the Odyssey.

5. To call upon. To implore; to pray;

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deli-
ver thee, and thou shalt glorify me.

Psalm i. 15.
CAL

CALL, n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A vocal address of summons or invitation.
   But death comes not at call, justice divine.
   Mend's not her lowest pace for pray's onsite.
   Milton.
   But would you sing, and rival Orphans' strain,
   The wond'ring forest soon should dance again:
   The moving mountain hear the powerful call,
   And headlong streams hang list'ning in their fall.

2. A requisition authoritative and public.
   It may be feared, whether our rural widows and
   contented themselves to be always at the call,
   and to stand to the sentence, of a number of
   mean persons.
   Hooke's Preface

3. Divine vocation; summons to true religion.
   Yet he at length, time to himself best known.
   Remembering Abraham, by some wondrous call,
   May bring them back repentant and sincere.
   Midn.
   4. A summons from heaven; an impulse.
   So justly then will impious mortals fall,
   Whose pride would bow to heav'n without a call!
   Reaconman.
   Those who to empire by dark paths aspire,
   Still pic'd a call to what they most desire.
   Dryden.
   St Paul himself believed he did well, and that
   he had a call to it, when he persecuted the chris-
   tians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong,
   but yet it was he, and not they, who were mis-
   taken.
   Locke.

5. Authority; command.
   Oh, Sir! I wish he were within my call or
   yours.
   D'uhrahm.

6. A demand; a claim.
   Dependence is a perpetual call upon humanity,
   and a greater incitement to tenderness and pity,
   than anything else.
   Addison's Spect.

7. An instrument to call birds.
   For those birds or beasts were made from such
   pipes or calls, as may express the several tones of
   those creatures, which are represented.
   Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.

8. Calling; vocation; employment.
   Now through the land his curse of souls he
   stretch'd.
   And like a primitive apostle preach'd:
   Still cheerful, ever constant to his call.
   Dryden.
   By many follow'd, lov'd by meat, ador'd by all.

   Upon the sixteenth was held the sergeant's feast
   at Buffalo place, there being nine sergeants
   on call.
   Bacon.

CALLAT.]  n. s. A trull.

CALLIT.]  n. s. A call.
   He call'd her whore: a beggar, in his drink,
   Could not have laid such terms upon his call.
   Shakesp.

CALLING, n. s. [from call.]
1. Vocation; profession; trade.
   If God has interwoven such a pleasure with our
   ordinary calling, how much superior must that
   be, which arises from the survey of a pious life?
   Surely, as much as Christianity is nobler than a
   trade.
   South.
   We find ourselves obliged to go on honest
   industry in our callings.
   Rogers.
   I cannot forbear warning you against endea-
   vouring at wit in your sermons; because many of
   your calling have made themselves ridiculous by
   attempting it.
   Swift.

2. Proper station, or employment.
   The French found the Roman senators ready to
   die with honour in their callings.
   Swift.

3. Calling the布朗s united by the same employment or profession.
   It may be a caution to all Christian churches and
   magistrates, not to impose celibacy on whole call-
   lings, and great multitudes of men or women, who
   cannot be suppressible to have the gift of contin-
   ence.
   Hammond.

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulse to the true religion.
   Give all diligence, to make your calling and
   election certain.
   2 Pet. 1. 10.
   St Peter was ignorant of the calling of the
   Gentiles.
   Hockwlll on Providence.

CALLIPERS, n. s. [callipers.]
I know not the etymology; nor does any thing
more occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from
clippers, instruments with which any thing is
clipped, inclosed, or embraced.
Compassed with bowed shanks.

CALLISITY, n. s. [callisity.]
A kind of swelling without pain, like that of
the skin by hard labour; and therefore
when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow so,
they are said to be callous.

Quin.

1. Hardness; induction of the fibres.
   The often we use the organs of touching, the
   more of these scales are formed, and the skin
   becomes the thicker, and so a callousness grows upon
   it.
   Cheyne.

2. Insensibility.
   If they let go their hope of everlasting life with
   willingness, and tend their final perdition with
   exultation, ought they not to be esteemed destitute of
   common sense, and abadoned to a callousness of
   heart and number of soul?
  tures, they two points to their de-
   scribed width, and turn so much stuff off the
   intended place, till the two points of the callipers
   fit just over their work.
   Mose'. Mechanical Exercises.

CALLOUS, adj. [callus, Lat.]
1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores shut
up.
   In progress of time, the ulcer becomes callous
   and callous with induration of the glands.
   Warner.

2. Hardened; insensitive.
   Lecenstness has so long passed for sharpness
   of wit, and greatness of mind, that the consi-
   dence is grown callous.
   Dryden.

3. The wretch is drench'd too deep.
   His soul is stup'd, and his heart asleep.
   Fatt'd in vice, so callous and so gross.
   His sins, and sees not, senseless of his
   wrongs.
   Dryden.

CALLOUSNESS, n. s. [from callous.]
1. Hardness; induction of the fibres.
   The oftener we use the organs of touching, the
   more of these scales are formed, and the skin
   becomes the thicker, and so a callousness grows upon
   it.
   Cheyne.

2. Insensibility.
   If they let go their hope of everlasting life with
   willingness, and tend their final perdition with
   exultation, ought they not to be esteemed destitute of
   common sense, and abandoned to a callousness of
   heart and number of soul?

CALLLOW, adj. Unfledged; naked; without feathers.
   Bursting with kindly rapture, forth disclosed
   Their callow young.
   Milton.

Then as an eagle, who with pious care
   Was beasting wildly on the wing for prey,
   To her now silent airy does repair,
   And finds the callow fledge for' th' away.
   Dryden.


Long in small heights they know to try their
young,
And teach the callow child her parents' song.
Prior.

CALLUS. n. s. [Lat.]
1. An induration of the fibres.
2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, n. s. [cainm, Fr. calme, Dutch.]  
1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous; applied to the elements.
   Calm was the day, and smooth the trembling air
   Sweet breathing, avens and daisies did softly play
   A gentle spirit, that lightly did allay.
   Hot Titan's beams, which then did glister fair.
   Spencer. 

So shall the sea be calm unto us.

2. Undisturbed; unruffled: applied to the passions.
   It is no ways congruous, that God should be
   frightened men into truth, who were made to be
   wrought upon by calm evidence, and gentle me-
   thods of persuasion.
   Atterbury.

The quenched her speech with calm attention hears.
Her eyes restrain the silver-streaming tears.

CALM, n. s.
1. Serenity; stillness; freedom from violent motion; used of the elements.
   It seemeth most agreeable to reason, that the
   waters rather stood in a quiet calm, than that they
   moved with any raging or overturning violence.
   Raleigh.

Can steer the ship in calms; but he performs
The skilful part, can manage it in storms.
Denham.

2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; re-
pose: applied to the passions.
   Great and strange calms usually portend the
   most violent storms; and therefore, since storms
   and calms do always follow one another, certainly,
   of the two, it is much more eligible to have the storm
   first, and the calm afterwards: since a calm before
   the storm, is sometimes an omen of a man's own mak-
   ing; but a calm after a storm, a peace of God's.
   Swift.

To CALM. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To still; to quiet.
   Neptune we find busy, in the beginning of the
   Juxinis, to calm the tempest raised by Juxinis.
   Dryden.

2. To pacify; to appease.
   Jesus, whose bare word checked the sea, so
   much exerts himself in silencing the tempests, and
   calming the distant storms, within our breasts
   and minds.
   Dryden.

   Those passions, which seem so calmly composed,
   may be entirely laid asleep, and never more
   awakened.
   Atterbury.

   He willit to stay.
   The sacred rites and betake them to pay.
   And calm Minerva's wrath.
   Pope.

CALMER. n. s. [from calm.]
The person or thing which has the power of giving
quiet.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his
   mind, a solace of his disconsolate state, a
   calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of
   passions, a procurer of contentedness.
   Walton.

CALMLY. adj. [from calm.]
1. Without storms, or violence; serenely.
   In nature, things move violently to their place,
   and calmly in their place; so virtue in ambition
   is violent, in authority settled and calm.
   Bacon.
   His curled brows
   Frown on the gentle stream, which calmly flows.
   Denham.

2. Without passions; quietly.
   The nymph did like the scene appear,
   Serenely pleasant, calmly fair;
   Soft her words, and flew the air.
   Prior.

CALMNESS, n. s. [from calm.]
1. Tranquillity; serenity; not storminess.
   While the steep torrent roughness of the wood
   Stretches with the gentle calmness of the flood.
   Denham.

2. Mildness; freedom from passion.
   Sir, 'tis fit
   You have strong party, or defend yourself
   By calms, or by absence: all is in anger.
   Shakesp.

   You would lay by those terrorst at your face;
   Till calms to your eye's first restore.

   I am much used I can beg no more.
   Dryden.

CALMY. adj. [from calm.]
Calm! peace-
full. Not used.

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And now they nigh approached to the sted,
When they nighly descended: it was a still
And calm bay, on one side sheltered
With the broad shadow of an horne hill;
Fairy Q. Calomel. n. s. [calomelas], a verbal word. Mercury six times surnombed.
He prescribed both purgatives, with calomel, once in three or four days.
Waunson's Surgery.
Calorific. adj. [calorificus, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat; heating.
A calorific principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, for some other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquor it contains, in a Grove.
Calotrite. n. s. [French.] A cap or coil, worn as an ecclesiastical ornament in France.

2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or cap, formed in a form of a cap or cup, that way which soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horses feet.
The ground about was thick sown with calotrops, which very much inconsiderably the shoed Masons, Dr. Addison's Account of Tongiers.

2. A plant common in France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and is very troublesome; for the fruit being armed with strong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle. This is certainly the plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgicks, under the name of tribulus. Miller.
To Calve. v. n. [from calf.] 1. To bring a calf; spoken of a cow. When it's ready, then set the dam aside, and for the tender proper; provide, Dryden.
2. It is used metaphorically for any act of bringing forth: and sometimes of men, by way of reproach.
I would they were barbarians, as they are, though Roman litter'd; no Roman, as they are not, though called in the porch of the capital, Shak. The gravel clods now calf'd; now half appear'd Spenser. The tawny lion, pawing to get free. Dryden. His hinder parts. Milton.
Calticle. n. s. [Fr.] A sort of apple. To Calumniate. v. n. [calumniar, Lat.] To accuse falsely; to charge without ground.
Beauty, wit, high birth, desert in service. Love, friendship, charity, are subject to Cato and calumniating time. Shak. He mixes truth with falsehood, and has not forgotten the rule of calumniating strongly, that something may remain. Dryden's Tribes, Pref.
Do I calumniate? thou upbraided name. — Pericles' prince — It is a calumny. To say that Gwendolyn, betrighth'd to Yver, was by her father first assa'd to Valenza's Philip. Shak. To Calumniate. v. n. To slander.
One trade or art, even those that should be the most liberal, make it their business to dissemble and calumniate another.
Calumniate. n. s. [from caluminate] That which we call calumniation, is a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose.
Aclumnator. n. s. [from caluminate.] A forgery of accusation; a slanderer.
He that would live in the envy and hatred of potent calumniators, must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pan. L'Estrange.
At the same time that Virgil was celebrated by Galus, we know that Horace and Martial were his declared foes and calumniators. Addison.
Calumnious. adj. [from calumny.] Slanderous; falsely reproachful. Virtue itself escapes not calumnious strokes. Shak.
Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears Milton.
Calumnny. n. s. [calumnia, Lat.] Slander; false charge; groundless accusation: with against, or sometimes upon, before the person accused.
Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, Thou shalt not escape calumny. Shak.
It is a very hard calumny upon our soil or climate, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here. Dryg.
Calycle. n. s. [calycles, Lat.] A small bud of a plant.
Cambrç. n. s. [from camachelia; which is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.
1. A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature
2. [In painting.] A term used when there is only one colour, and where the lights and shadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly used to represent basso relievo.
Chamber. n. s. [See Cambering.] A term among workmen.
Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, so as to a weight considerable over it, it may in length of time be induced to a straight. Mason's Mechanical Exercises.
Cambering. n. s. A word used by Skimmer, as peculiar to ship-builders, who say that a place is cambering, when they mean arch'd. From chamber, Fr.
Cambrick. n. s. [from Cambry, a city in Flanders where it was principally made.] A kind of white linen, used for ruffles, woman's sleeves, and caps.
He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow: inkle's, caddies, cambricks, and lawns. Shak. Rebecca had, by the use of a looking-glass, and by the further use of a certain art, made of cambrick, upon her head, attained to an evil art. Tatter. Confed rate in the chest, they draw the throat, and cambrick handkerchiefs reward the song. Dryg.
Came. The pretorite of To come.
Till all the pack came up, and ev'ry bound Tore the sad huntsman, grov'ning on the ground. Addison.
Camel. n. s. [cames, Lat.] An animal very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. The one sort is large, and full of flesh, and fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one bunch upon its back. The other have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural saddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind is leaner, and of a smaller size, called dromedaries, because of their swiftness; which are generally used for riding by men of quality.
Camels have large solid feet, but not hard. Camels will continue ten or twelve days without eating, or drinking, and keep water a long time in their stomach, for their refreshment. Calmet.
Patient of thirst and toil, Son of the desert! even the camel toils, Shot through his wither'd heart, the fiery blast. Thomson.
Camelopard. n. s. [from camelus and nardus, Lat.] An Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not so thick. He is so named, because he has anock and head like a camel; he is spotted like a parda, but his spots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him girassa. Treoux.
Camelot. n. s. [from camel.] 1. A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camel's hair; it is now made with wool and silk.
This habit was not of camel's skin, nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of camelot, grograin, or the like; insomuch as these stuffs are supposed to be made of the hair of that animal. Brown's Fugl. Errors.
2. Hair cloth.
Meet with the operator shears his hairy beards, And casts of hair the leader herbs: Their camelot warmest tents the soldier hold, And shield the shivering mariner from cold. Dryg.
Camera Obscura. [Lat.] An optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects exposed to day light, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass.
Cambrade. n. s. [from camera a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the same chamber, a bosom companion. By corruption we now use comrade.
Cameras with him, and confederates in his design. Dryg.
Camrated. adj. [cameratus, Lat.] Arch'd; roofed slopewise.
Cameration. n. s. [cameratio, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.
Camisa do. n. s. [Camisa, a shirt, Ital. camisarius, low Lat.] An attack made by soldiers in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be seen by each other.
They had appointed the same night, whose darkness would have increased the fear; to have given a camisa upon the English. Halward.
Camisated. adj. [from camisa a shirt.] Dressed with the shirt outward.
Camlet. See Camelot.
He had upon a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water camlet, of an excellent azure colour.
Camstock. n. s. [cammoc, Sax. ononis.] An herb; the same with petty whin., or restbarrow.
Camomile. n. s. [anthemis.] A flower.
A thin dress mentioned by Spenser.

And was yeld, for heat or scorching air,
All in silken case, lily white.

Purloinen upon with many a folded plight. *Fairies.*

**CANCER.** n. s. [cammes, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or some other matter than earth.

I hate it as an illud can.

Shakespeare.

One too, the coccus, adorned with stuff for housing clothing, slipping, meat, drink and grace. *The Foundling.*

His empty cup, with ears half worn way,
Was long on high, to boast the triumph of the night.

To *CANCER.* v. n. [konken, Dutch.] It is sometimes, though rarely, used alone; but is in constant use as an expression of the potential mood; as, I can do, thou canst do, I could, thou couldst do; it has no other terminations.

1. To be able; to have power.

In place there is licenue to do good and evil, whereas the latter is a curse; for, in evil, the best condition is not to will, the second, not to can.

O, there's the wonder! *Stane.*

Maccenas and Agrippa, who can most With Caesar, are his foes.

Dryden.

Here conveys the word, which his discourse goes beyond that claret and dissolutive inspire. *Locke.*

2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I can do it.

If she can make me blest! she can only.

Empire and wealth, and all she brings beside, are but the train and trappings of her love. *Dryden.*

3. It is distinguished from may, as power from permission; I can do it, it is in my power; I may do it, it is allowed me: in poet and round.

4. Can is used of the person with the verb active, where may is used of the thing, with the verb passive; as, I can do it, it may or can be done.

*Canaille.* n. s. [French.] The lowest people; the dregs; the lees; the off-scourings of the people: a French term of reproach.

*Canal.* n. s. [canalis, Lat.]

1. A basin of water in a garden.

The walks and long canals reply. *Pope.*

2. Any tract or course of water made by art, as the canals in Holland.

*In anatomy.* A conduit or passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.


*Canaliculated.* adj. [from canaliculate, Lat.] Channeled; made like a pipe or gutter. *Dict.*

*Canary.* n. s. [from the Canary islands.]

1. Wine brought from the Canaries, now called sack.

I will to my honest knight Falstaff, and drink with; I think, I shall drink in other wine first with him; I'll make him dance. *Shakespeare.*

2. An old dance.

*To CANARY.* v. n. A cant word, which seems to signify to dance; to frolick.

Master, will you win your love with a French bark? *Horace.*

How much, thou swain, in flowing in French?

—No, my complest master; but if you'll go off at the tongue's end, canary to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyeld. *Shakespeare.*

**CANDY** BIRD. An excellent singing bird, formerly bred in the Canaries, and now no where else; but now bred in several parts of Europe, particularly Germany. Of singing birds, they have finnets, goldnches, russet and other birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others.

*Carex.*

To *CANCEL.* v. a. [cancer. Fr.] from cancellis notae, to mark with cross lines.

1. To cross a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, thou night so long expected,
That long day's labour doth at last decay,
And all my cares which cruel love collected
Has sum'd in sense, and cancelled for aye. *Spenser.*

Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge; repeal thee home again. *Shakespear.*

Thou, whom avenging powers obey,
Before the sad accounting day.

Now they are to be uncancelled, For cancelling your debts. *Southern.*

**CANCELLATION.** n. s. [from cancel.] According to Bartholus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an instrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a cross.

*Aligiff.*

**CANCER.** n. s. [cancer, Lat.]

1. A Crabfish.

2. The sign of the summer solstice.

When now no more the alternate twins are fird,
And Cancer redens with the solar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomas.*

3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured.

Any of these three may degenerate into a schirrus, and that schirrus into a cancer. *Hippocrates.*

As when a cancer on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the chills to each vital part
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Addison.*

To **CANCERATE.** v. n. [from cancer.] To grow cancers; to become a cancer, but striking his fist upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand cancerate, fell into a fever, and soon after died on it. *L'Estrange.*

**CANCERATION.** n. s. [from cancerate.] A growing cancerous.

**CANCEROUS.** adj. [from cancer.] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer. Even when they are to be treated when they are vigorous, schirrous, or cancers, you may see in their proper places. *Hippocrates.*

**CANCROUSNESS.** n. s. [from cancers.] The state of being cancerous.

**CANCROUS.** adj. [from cancers.] Having the virulence of a cancer. *Cancerous.*

**CANDENT.** adj. [canens, Lat.] Hot; in the highest degree of heat, next to fusion.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it respectively acquires a verticity, as we have described in wires totally heated. *Bremen.*

**CANDICANT.** adj. [candidus, Lat.] Growing white; whitish.

**CANDID.** adj. [candidus, Lat.]

1. White. This sense is very rare.
**CANDIDATE, n. s. [candidatus, Lat.]**

1. A competitor; one that solicits, or proposes for himself, something of advancement.

2. So many candidates there stand for, A place at court is scarce so hard to get. Anonymous

**CANDIDLY, adv. [from candid.]** Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuously.

**CANDIDNESS, n. s. [from candid.]** Ingenuousness; openness of temper; purity of mind. It presents the self of a candid action; and, on the other side, observes the candor of a man's very principles, and the sincerity of his intentions. South

To CANDIFY, v. a. [candidico, Lat.] To make white; to whiten. Diet

**CANDLE. n. s. [candela, Lat.]**

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

2. To burn a candle out, ay, here it goes. Which, while it lasted, gave King Henry light. Shak

We see the wax candles last longer than tallow candles, because wax is more firm and hard. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Take a child, and, setting a candle before him, you shall find his pout to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightness whereof it would otherwise be dazzled. Bany

2. Light, or luminary. By these blest candles of the night, Had you been there, I think you would have beg'd

The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor. Shak

**CANDLEBERRY TREE. See SWEET-WILLOW; of which it is a species.**

**CANDLEHOLDER. n. s. [from candle and hold.]**

1. He that holds the candle.

2. He that remotely assists. Let wantons, light of heart, Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels; For I am follow'd with a grand sire's placers, To be a candleholder, and look on. Shak

**CANDLELIGHT. n. s. [from candle and light.]**

1. The light of a candle.

In darkness candlelight may serve to guide men's steps, which to use in the day, were madness. Looker

**CANDLEMASS, n. s. [from candle and mass.** The feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every worthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Midolasmas and Candlemas. Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that infereth the coldness of the succeeding winter, upon shilling of the sun upon Candlemas day. Brown's Fylg. Err. Come Candlemas nine years ago she died, And now liesbury'd by the yew-tree side. Gay

**CANDLESTICK. n. s. [from candle and stick.]** The instrument that holds candles. The horseman sitte fixed candlesticks.

With torches-staves in their hands; and their poor jades Lob down their heads. Shak

Three countries were once Christian, and members of the church, and where the golden candlesticks did stand. Bacon

I know a friend, who has converted the essays of a man of quality into a kind of fringe for his candlesticks. Addison

**CANDLESTUFF. n. s. [from candle and stuff.]** Any thing of which candles may be made; kitchen-stuff; grease; tallow.

Be the help of oil, and wax, and other candlestuff, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. Bacon

**CANDLEWASTER. n. s. [from candle and waste.]** One that consumes candles; a spendthrift. Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune dance.

With candlewasters. Shak

**CANDOCK. n. s. A weed that grows in rivers.** Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, both to kill the water-weeds, as water-flies, candocks, reate, and bulrushes; and also, that these die for want of water, so grass may grow on the pond's bottom. Walton

**CANDOUR. n. s. [candor, Lat.]** Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; openness; ingenuity; kindness.

He should have so much of a natural candour and sweetness, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a sort of gentle insinuation. Watts

To CANDY, v. a. [probably from candere, a word used in later times for whiten.] To dye with a sugar

1. To conserve with sugar, in such a manner that the sugar lies in flakes, or breaks into spangles. Should the poor be flatted? No, let the candy'd tongue lick absurd pomp, And crook the precious hinges of the knee, Where thrice has girdled flax. Shak

They have in Turkey confections like to candied conserves, made of sugar and honey, or sugar and rose water, and sometimes flowers, and mixture of amber. Bacon

With candy'd plantanes, and the juicy piney, On cholestic melons and sweet grapes they dote. Waller

**CANDY.**

To form into conglomerations.

Will the cold brook, Candy'd with ice, candy thy morning toast,

To cure thee 'er-morn's sweet! Shak

To incurst with conglomerations.

Since when thing with winter brings, Which candy every green, Renew us like the teeming springs, And thus fresh are seen. Draggon

**CANDY Lion's foot. [cataracta, Lat.]** A plant.

**CANE. n. s. [canna, Lat.]**

1. A kind of strong reed, of which walking staffs are made; a walking staff. Shall I trouble another wine sprung mind Lose all mine ows; God hath given me a measure. Short of his cane and body: must I find A pain in that wherein he finds a pleasure. Herbert

The king throst the captain from him with his cane, whereupon he took his leave, and went home. Harvey

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with your master's cane. Swift

2. The plants which yield the sugar.

This cane or reed grows plentifully both in the East and West Indies. Other reeds have their skin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice; but the skin of the sugar cane is soft. It usually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter. The stem or stalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth long green fringed leaves, from the middle of which arise the flower and the seed. They usually plant them in pieces a foot and a half below the top of the flower; and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, at which time they are found quite full of a white succulent manure, wherein is expressed the liquor of which sugar is made. Chambers

And the sweet liquor on the cane bestow, From which prepar'd the luscious sugars Blackmore

3. A lance; a dart made of cane; whence the Spanish inceo de canaus.

Abenamar, thy youth these sports have known, Of which thy age is now spectator grown; Judge like an old man, to praise or to accuse The flying skirmish of the darded cane. Dryden

4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by small cane or troughs conveyed into their hives. Martineau's Husbandry.

To CANE, v. o. [from the noun.] To beat with a walking stick.

**CANCULAR, adj. [canicularis, Lat.]** Belonging to the dog-star; as canicular, or dog days.

In regard to different habitats, unto some the canicular days are in the winter, as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for unto them the dog-star ariseth, when the sun is about the tropic of Cancer, which season unto them is winter. Brown's Fylg. Err.

**CANINE. adj. [caninus, Lat.]**

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A kind of women are made up of canine particles: these are scolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at every one that comes in their way. Addison

2. Canine hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be satisfied.

It may occasion an exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in above quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs; from whence it is called canine. Arbuthnot

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CAN

CANNIBAL. n.s. [cannibalis, Lat.] 1. A small basket. Whose filling is full canteries they bring. With all the glories of the purple spring. Dryd. 2. A small vessel in which any thing, such as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CANKER. n.s. [cancer, Latt.] It seems to have the same meaning and original with cancer, but to be accidentally written with a k, when it denotes bad qualities in a less degree; or canker might come from cancerce, Fr. and cancer from the Latin. 1. A worm that preys upon and destroys fruits. And balls of idleness he doth devast. The canker worm of every gentle breast. Spencer. That which the locust hath left, hath the canker worm eaten. Yet not as yet, as in the sweetest bud. The eating canker dwells; so eating love Inhabits in the finest wits of all. Shakes. A blush o' the skin, that ring,ering covered. A canker worm of peace, was rais'd above him. Odyss.

2. A fly that preys upon fruits. The be of flies, caterpillars, canker flies, and bear flies. Walton's Angler.

3. Anything that corrupts or consumes. It is the canker and ruin of many men's estates, which in process of time, breeds a public poverty. Bacon. Sacrilege may prove an eating canker, and a consuming moth, in the estate that we leave them. Add. No longer live the cankers of my court; All to your several states with speed resort; Waste in wild gold, what your hand allows, There ply the early feast and late carouse. Pope.

4. A kind of wild worthless rose; the dog rose. To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose, And plant this thorn, this canker, Dolingbrook. Shakes. Draw a cherry with the leaf, the shaft of a steeping, a liver rose. Young.

5. An eating or corroding humour. I am not glad, that such a sore of time Should seek a plaster by a contumé'd revolt, And leave the invertebrate canker of one wound. By making many. Shakes.

6. Corrosion; virulence. As with his body his ugli grows, So his mind with cankers. Shakes.

7. A disease in trees. Diet. To CANKER. v.n. [from the noun.]

1. To grow corrupt; implying something venemous and malignant. That cunning architect of canker'd guile, Who princes late displeasure left in hands, For fals'd letters, and suborned wile. Fairy Queen. I will lift the down-toed Mortimer. As high his head, as his unhonourable king, As this ingrate and canker'd Bolingbroke. Shak. Of what the cross dire looking placan smite, Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bite. Milt. To some new clime, or to thy native sky, Friendless and forsaken virtue fly: By the Indian air is deadly to thee grow; Decret and canker'd malice rule thy throne. Dryd. Let envious jealousy and canker'd spite Prevent actions to severest light, And at the morning's or secret sight. Prior. 2. To decay by some corrosive or destructive principle. Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding; which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of salt, may be profitable. Bacon.

To CANKER. v.n. 1. To corrupt; to corrode. Vol. I.

CAN

CANON. n.s. [from canon.] The engineer that manages the cannon. Give me the cup; And let the kettle to the trumpets speak, The trumpets to the cannon without. The cannons to the heavens, the heavens to earth. Shak.

CANNONADE. n.s. To fire upon with cannon.

CANNONADE. n.s. [from canon.] The engineer that manages the cannon. To CANNONADE. v.n. [from canon.] To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

To CANONADE. v.n. To fire upon with cannon.

CANNONER. n.s. [from canon.] The engineer that manages the cannon. Some arms made cassars of wood; others devised the best of one tree, called the cannon, which the Gauls upon the Rhone, used in assisting the transportation of Hannibal's army. Ralegh. In war against Semiramis, they had four thousand monosylla, or canons of one piece of timber. Arkabath on Coins.

CANNON. n.s. [cannar.] 1. A rule; a law. The truth is, they are rules and canons of that law, which is written in all men's hearts; the church had for ever, no less than now, stond bound to observe them, whether the apostle had mentioned them, or no. Hooker. His books are almost the very canons to judge both doctrine and discipline by. Hooker. Religious canons, civil laws, are cruel; Then what should war be? Shakes. Canons in logic are such as these: every part of a division, singly must contain less than the whole; and a definition must be peculiar and proper to the thing defined. Hume.

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils. Canon law, is that law, which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial synod, of the church. These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great securities of penance were prescribed by the canons of Ancyra. Stillingfleet.

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule. Canon also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as an inspired and canonical, to distinguish them from either profane, apocryphal or disputed books. Thus we say, that Genesis is part of the sacred canon of the Scripture. Ayliffe.

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches. For deans and canons, or prebends of cathedral churches, they were of great use in the church; they were to be of counsel with the bishop for his revenue, and for his government, in causes ecclesiastical. Becon. Swift much admires the place and air, And longs to be a dean; Shall I not see a canon round your stall, And you the tyrant o'er them all? Swift.

5. Canons Regular. Such as are placed in monasteries. Ayliffe.

6. Canons Secular. Lay canons, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into some chapters.

7. [Among chirurgions.] An instrument used in sewing up wounds. Diet.

8. A large sort of printing letter, probably so called from being first used in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from its size, and therefore properly written cannon.
CANON BIT. n. s. [That part of the bit let into the horse's mouth.]

A goodly person, and could manage fair
His stubborn steed with canon bit.
Who under him did trample as the air.
Spencer.

CANONESS. n. s. [canonissa, low Lat.]

That in the popish countries, women they call secular canoness, living after the example of secular canons.
Ayliffe.

CANONICAL. adj. [canonicus, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.
2. Constituting the canon.

Public readings there are of books and writings, not canonical, whereby the church doth also preach, or openly make known, the doctrine of virtuous conversation.
Hobbes.

No such book was found amongst those canonical scriptures.
Raleigh.

3. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praise thee, said David; from this definite number some ages of the church took their pattern for their canonical hours.
Taylor.

4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan jurisdiction over all the bishops of Scotland, from whom they had all their episcopal consecration, and to whom they owed canonical obedience.
Ayliffe.

CANONICALLY. adv. [from canonical.]

In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known story of the friar, who on a fasting day, bid his canon be cup, and they there canonically eat it.

CANONICALNESS. n. s. [from canonical.]

The quality of being canonical.

A man versed in the ecclesiastical laws; a professor of the canon law.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have translated him from that poor bishoprick, he refused, saying, he would not forsake his poor little old wife; thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the canons, Matrimonium inter episcopum & eccl.
C. Camden's Remains.

And whose strange crimes no canonist can tell
In what communicant's large contents they dwell.
Pope.

CANONIZATION. n. s. [from canonize.]

The act of declaring any man a saint.

To be canonized is a very prolific, that the interests of particular families, or churches, have too great an a
in canonizations.
Addison.

To CANONIZE. v. a. [from canon, to put into the canon, or rule for observing festivals.] To declare any man a saint.

The king, desiring to bring into the house of Lancaster ecclesiastical honour, became suitor to pave Julius, to canonize king Henry VI. for a saint.
Bacon.

By those laymen all shall approve
Us canon'd for love.
Dowle.

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of furnishing hell with tormentors whom he thinks fit, and thenue have the honour of saints.
Stillingfleet.

CANONRY. n. s. [from canon.] Aeclesiastical benediction in some cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a stated allowance out of the revenues of such church, commonly annexed to it.
Ayliffe.

CANOPED. adj. [from canopy.]

Covered with a canopy.

I set my soul to watch upon a bank,
With try canopy'd, and interwove
With flowering honeysuckle.
Milton.

CANOPY. n. s. [canopum, low Lat.]

A covering of state over a throne or bed; a covering spread over the head.

She is then upbraided with a pale green,
And placed under a stately canopy,
The warlike feats of both those knights to see.
Dryden.

Now spread the night her spangled canopy,
And summoned every restless eye to sleep.
Fairfax.

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden canopies; and there the state.
Dray.

To CANOPY. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.

The banch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace;
And to the living branch did display
To canop'y the place.
Dryden.

CANOROUS. adj. [canorus, Lat.] Musical; tuneful.

Birds that are most canorous, and whose notes we most commend, are of little thorns, and short.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CANT. n. s. [probably from cantus, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice used by vagrants; but imagined by some to be corrupted from quaint.]

1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A particular form of speaking, peculiar to some certain class or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land service, or in the cant of any profession.

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for so many years, we should find, that it owes its rise to that cant and hypocrisy, which had taken possession of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion.
Addison's Freethinker.

Astroglos, with an old pulity cant, and a few pot-hooks for planets, to amuse the vulgar, have too long been suffered to abuse the world.
Swift's Predictions for the year 1701.

A few general rules, with a certain cast of words, has sometimes set up an illiterate heavy writer for a most judicious and forcible critic.
Addison's Spectator.

3. A whining pretension to goodness, in formal and affected terms.

Of promise prodigal, while pow'r you want,
And preaching in the self-denying cant.
Dryden's Aurengzede.


The affectation of some late authors, to introduce and multiply cant words, is the most ruinous corruption in any language.
Swift.

5. Auction.

Numbers of these tenants, or their descendents, are now offering to sell their leases by cant, even those which were for lives.
Swift.

To CANT. v. n. [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular professions; or in any kind of formal, affected language; or with a peculiar and studied tone of voice.

Men cant about matter and forms; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dress up ignorance in words of bulk and sound, which may stop the mouth of enquiry.
Glencoe.

That smooth affected garb of speech, or canting language rather, if one may so call it, which they have of late taken up, is the signal distinction and characteristic note of that, which, in that new language, they call the godly tongue.
Sanderson.

The busy, subtle serpents of the law
Did first in this exposed obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king prescribe,
And took for oracles that canting tribe.
Rosenth.

Unskil'd in schemes by planets to foresee,
Like canting rascals, how the wars will go.
Dryden's Juvenal.

CANTATA. n. s. [ital. A song.

CANTATION. n. s. [from canto, Lat.] The act of singing.

CANTER. n. s. [from cant.]

A term of approbation for hypocrites, who talk for the show of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY. See BELLFLOWER.

CANTERBURY GALLIPOLIS. [In horseman
ship.] The hand gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a cantor; said to be derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CANTHARIDES. n. s. [Latin.] Spanish flies, used to raise blisters.

The flies, cantharides, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig-tree, the pine-tree, and the wild briar; all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of secret bitting or sharpness; for the fig hath a milk in it that is sweet and corrosive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is strong and obstrustive.
Bacon's Natural History.

CANTHUS. n. s. [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, the external the lesser canthus.

Quain.

CANTICLE. n. s. [from cantus, Lat.] A song; used generally for a song in scripture.

This right estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his canticles, in the person of God to the Jews.
Bacon's Holy War.

CANTILVERS. n. s. Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of an house, to sustain the moulding and caves over it.

CANTON. n. s. [canto, Lat.] Song; verses. Not now in use.

In the eighth canto, the same person was brought in singing a canton of Collins's making.
Skinner.

CANTO. n. s. [cant, Dutch, a corner; escolatilla, Fr. a piece. A piece with corners.]

Shakespeare. Henry IV.

To CANTO. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be cantal'd, and the judge go snick.
Dryden's Juvenal.

CANTLET. n. s. [from cantle.] A piece; a fragment.

Nor shield nor armour can their force oppose;
Huge conquests of his buckler strewed the ground,
And no defence in his horse's arm is found.
Dray.

CANTO. n. s. [ital.] A book; or section, of a poem.

Why, what would you do?—

— Make a willow cabin at your gate,

And call upon my soul within the house;

Write loyal cantos of contemned love.
Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.

CANTON. n. s.

1. A small parcel or division of land.

Only that canton of land, called the English pike, containing four small shires, did maintain a bordering war with the Irish, and retain the form of English government.
Davies.

2. A small community, or clan.
CANTON. v. a. [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families shall quit all submission to him, and canton his empire into less governments for themselves. It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world canton out into petty states and principalities. Addison on Italy.

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories canton out into parcels by other princes, during his own life and without his consent, rather chose to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger son of France. Swift.

They canton out to themselves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light shines, and all the rest is in darkness. Watts on the Mind.

To CANTONIZE. v. a. [from canton.] To parcel out into small divisions.

Thus was all Ireland cantonized amongst ten persons of the English nation. Daniel de Temple.

It was a manner cantonized amongst a very few in number, of whom some had regal rights. Howell.

CANTRED. n. s. [The same in Wales as an hundred in England. For canter, in the British language, signifying an hundred.] Cobb.

The king regrets to him all that province, reserving only the city of Dublin, and the cantred next adjoining, with the maritime towns. Bacon on Ireland.

CANNASS. n. s. [cannars Fr. cannabis, Lat. hemp.]

1. A kind of linen cloth woven for several uses, as sails, painting cloths, tents. The master commanded forthwith to set on all the cannars they could, and they hurried. And eke the pens, that did his mind; but were like main yards with flying canvass, lid'd.

Spenser.

Their canars castles up they quickly rear, And build a city in an hour's space. Fairfax.

Where'er thy navy spreads her canars wings, Home in his bosom, he brings it. Saxon.

With such kind passion hastest the prince to fight, And spreads his flying canvass to the sound; Thou art the master of the wind, bade they who edge the sails, West, or wind to heaven. W. Druce.

Hath the wind, no word, daring; No word, shall they put lit to the wind, Salt, and touch'd the canvass into life. Addison.

2. The act of sifting voices, or trying them previously to the decisive act of voting. [from canvass, as it signifies a sieve.]

There be that can pack cards, and yet cannot play well: so there are some that are good in canvases and factions, but are otherwise weak men. Bacon.

To CANVASS. v. a. [Skinner deriving it from canvasser, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to signify, to search diligently into.]

1. To sitt; to examine. [from canvass a straining cloth.]

I have made careful search on all hands, and canvassed the matter with all possible diligence. Hoole.

2. To debate; to discuss.

The ears discovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they canvassed the matter one and another, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. L'Estrange.

To CANVASS. v. n. To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act.

CANTONIZATION. n. s. [cannetza Italian.] A little song.

Veceoli was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his martial as his concord. Peacham.

CAPP. n. s. [cap, Welsh; cappé, Sax. cappe, Germ. Kappe, Fr. cappe, Ital. capa, Span. cappe, Dan. and Dutch; caput a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head. Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.—Why, this was ondled on a piringer, a very dirty, that Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew, I have ever held my cap off to the fortune.—Thou best selle'd me with much faith. Shakesp.

First, rolling cloth in woollen cap, Taking her by the hand. Swift.

The cap, the whip, the masculine attire, for which they shoghen to the sense. They're Autumn.

2. The ensign of the cardinallate. Henry the Fifth did sometimes prophesy, If once he came to be a cardinal, He'd make his cap coequal with the crown. Shakesp. Henry VI.

3. The topmost; the highest. Thou art the cap of all the fools alive. Shakesp. Timon. of Athens.

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and less came in cap and kuek, Met him in bowrours, cities, villages. Shakespeare, Henry IV.

Should the want of a cap or a cringe so mortally discompose him, as we find afterwards it did. L'Estrange.

5. A vessel made like a cap.

It is observed, that a barred or cap, whose cacity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour. Within.

6. Cap of a great gun. A piece of lead laid over the touch hole, to preserve the prime.

7. Cap of maintenance. One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

To CAP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are capped with a smooth cartilaginous substance, serving both for strength and nourishment. Derham.

2. To deprive of the cap.

If one, by another occasion, take any thing from another, as boys sometimes use to cap one another, the issue is straight felony. Spenser on Ireland.

3. To cap verses. To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.

Where Henderson, and th' other masters, Were sent to cap texts, and put cases, Hudibras.

Sure it is a pitiful pleasure to ingenuity that can be thus kept up, there being little heed of any other faculty but memory, to be able to cap texts. Government of the Tongue.

CAP. There is an author of ours, whom I would have him to read, before he ventures to capping characters. Addison.

CAP à pe, [cap à pe, Fr.] From head.

CAP à pied, [cap à pied, Fr.] To foot; all over.

A figure like your father, Arm'd at all points exactly, cap à pied. Appears before them, and, with solemn march, Greeted, and stately by them. Shakesp. Hamlet.

There for the two containing knights he sent; Arm'd cap à pied, with reverence how they beat. Dryden.

A woodhouse, That folds up itself in itself for a house. As a cave's a hole, without head, without tail. Inclde cap à pe in a strong coat of mail. Swift.

CAP-PAPER. A sort of coarse brownish paper. So called from being formed into a kind of cap to hold commodities.

Having, for trial sake, filtered it through cap-paper, there remained in the filter a powder. Dryden.

CAPABILITY. n. s. [from capable.] Capacity; the quality of being capable.

Sure he that makes use with such large discourse, Looking before and after, gave us not that capability and godlike reason to rest in us an April. Shakesp.

CAPABLE. adj. [capable, Fr.]

1. Sufficient to contain; sufficiently capacious.

When we consider so much of that space, as is equal to, or capable to receive a body of any described dimensions. Locke.

2. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To say, that the more capable, or the better deseruer, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsoriily bring under the less worthy, is false. Bacon.

When you hear any person give his judgment, consider with yourself whether he be a capable judge. Hutin.

3. Intelligent; able to understand.

Look you, how pale be glares; His form and cause conjoint; preaching to stones. Would make them capable. Shakesp. Hamlet.

4. Intellectually capacious; able to receive.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endowed you with one capable of the best instructions. Digby.

5. Susceptible.

The soul, immortal substance, to remain conscious of joy, and capable of pain. Prior.

6. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodness of God, but must be inclined to think, that he hath made some things for so long a duration as they are capable of. Tillotson.

7. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my hand, Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means To make thee capable. Shakesp. King Lear.

8. It has the parting of being done. Nom.


9. Hollow. This sense is now in use. Lean but upon a rush, The clarions, and capable impresse, Thy palm some moments keeps. Shakspeare like it.

CAPABILITY. n. s. [from capable.]

The quality or state of being capable; knowledge; understanding; power of mind.

CAPACIOUS. adj. [capar, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much. Beneath th' incessant weeping of those dams That drink the natty sighs streight from the cup, The mighty reservoirs of barden'd chalk Or stiff compacted clay, copious found. Thomson's Autumn.
CAP

2. Extensive; equal to much knowledge, or great design.

There are some persons of a good genius, and a capacious mind, who write and speak very obscurely.

Wat. CAPACIOUSNESS, n. s. [from capacious.] The power of holding or receiving; large room for the accommodation of things.

A concise measure, of known and demonstrative capacity, serves to measure the capaciousness of another vessel. It is like manner to a given weight the weight of another body being determined and so found out.

To CAPACITATE, v. a. [from capacity.] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this instruction we may be capacitated to observe those errors.

Shakesp.

These sort of men were syphoons only, and were endowed with arts of life, to capacitate them for the conversation of the rich and great.

Tatter.

CAPACITY, n. s. [capacite, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the capacity
To camp this host, we would all sup together.

Shakesp.

Notwithstanding thy capacity
Receivest as the sea, nought enterst there,
Of what quality and pitch soever.

But falls into abatement and low price.

Shakesp. Twelfth Night.

For they that most and greatest things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's capacity.

As streams enlarge, enlarge their channels space.

Dryden.

Space, considered in length, breadth, and thickness.

I think, may be called capacity.

Lecky.

2. Room; space.

There remained, in the capacity of the exhausted cylinder, stories of little rooms, or spaces, empty or devoid of air.

Boyle.

3. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature is able, by capacity, to do that which nature duff without capacity and knowledge.

Hobcr.

In spiritual natures, so much as there is of desire, so much there is also of capacity to receive. I do not say, there is always a capacity to receive the very thing they desire, for that may be impossible.

An heroic poem requires the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertakings; which requires the duty of a soldier, and the capacity of a poet.

Drayton. Dedication.

4. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame doth not include
A cause with such capacities enfranchised.

Some other must must precedence. Black.

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion to their old condition of masters, smiths, and carpenters; that in this capacity they might repair what, as colons and captains, they had ruined and defaced. South.

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both capacities.

To CAPARISON, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To dress in carriages.

The steeds caparison'd with purple stand,
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And champ between their teeth the foaming gold.

Dryden.

2. To dress pompously; in a ludicrous sense.

Don't you think, though I am caparison'd like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition?

Shakesp. As you like it.

CAPE, n. s. [cape, Fr.]

1. Headland; promontory.

What from the cape can you discern at sea?

Not at all; it is a high wrought flood.

Shakesp. Otello.

The parting sun,
Beyond the earth's green cape and verdant isles,
Her errant sets; my signal to depart.

Par. Lost.

The Roman soldiers, and the scarlet trappings, and obliged them by treaty not to sail beyond the cape.

Abathurst.

2. The neck-piece of a cloak.

He was clothed in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide sleeves and cape.

Bacon.

CAPEER, n. s. [from caper, Latin, a goat.]

A leap; a jump: a skip.

We, that are true lovers, run into strange capers; but as ill is mortal in nature, so is all nature in love mortal in folly.

Shakesp. As you like it.

Flimnap, the treasurer, is allowed to cut a caper, on the rate, or at house, or in higher than any other lord in the whole empire.

Swift's Gull. Trav.

CAPEER. n. s. [caparris, Lat.] An acid pickle. See Caper Bush.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which resemble the antique pickle and virtue, as mangoues, olives, and capers. Player on the Humours.

To CAPER v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolicksomsely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will caper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him.

Shakesp. Henry IV.

2. To skip for merriment.

Our master
Caper'd to eye her.

Shakesp. Tempest.

His nimble hand's instinct then taught each string
A caper cheerfulness, and made them sing
To their own dance.

Crashaw.

The family trip it about, and capered like halftones bounding from a marble floor.

Arbuthnot's John Bull.

3. To dance; spoken in contempt.

The stage would need no force, nor song, nor dance.

Nor capering monsieur from active France.

Rac. Caperer.

A dancer: in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols some delight afford;
No less the nimble figures of the cord;
But these are still insipid stuff to thee,
Coop'd in a ship, and toss'd upon the sea.

Drayton's Jov.

CAPERBUSH. n. s. [caparris, Lat.]

The fruit is flexible, and shaped like a pear. This plant grows in the South of France, in Spain, and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating. Miller.

CAPILAS. n. s. [Lat.] A writ of two sorts: One before judgment, called capias ad respondendum, in an action personal, if the sheriff, upon the first writ of distress, return that he has no effects in his jurisdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment.

Caecil.

CAPILLACEOUS, adj. The same with capillary.

CAPILLARE, n. s. Syrup of maidenhead.

CAPILLARITY, n. s. [capillamentum, Lat.] Those small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little knobs at the top, are called capillaments. Quincy.

CAPILLARY, adj. [from capillus hair, Lat.]

1. Resembling hairs; small; minute: applied to plants.

Capillary or capillaceous plants are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protruberances on the underside of their leaves.

Quincy.

2. Applied to vessels of the body: small; as the ramifications of the arteries.

Quincy.

Ten capillary arteries in some parts of the body, as to superficial, are not equal to one hair; and the smallest lymphatic vessels are an hundred times smaller than the smallest capillary artery.

Arbuthnot on Anatomy.

CAPILLATION, n. s. [from capillus, Lat.] A vessel like a hair; a small ramifications of vessels. Not used.

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins, or obscure capillations, but in a vesse.

Boyn's Fulgar Errors.

CAPITAL, adj. [capitalis, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise Expect with mortal pain. Paradise Lost.

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to touch life.

Edmund, I arrest thee
On capital treason. Shakesp. King Lear.

Several cases deserve greater punishment than many crimes that are capital among us. Scphy.

3. That which affects life.

In capital causes, wherein but one man's life is in question, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital.

Boyn.

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but some that are most capital, and commonly occurrent both in life and conditions of private men.

Spenser on Ireland.

As to swerve in the least points, is error; so the capital enemies of God hate him, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endless perdition. Hockcr.

They do, in these times, tend to confirm the truth of aCapital article in religion. Atterbury.

5. Chief; metropolitan.

This had been
Perhaps thy capital seat, from whence had spread All generations; and had hither come, From all the ends of the earth, to celebrate And reverence thee, their great progenitor. Paradise Lost.

6. Applied to letters: large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.

Our most considerable actions are always present-like capital letters to an aged and dim eye. Taylor's Holy Living.

The first is written in capital letters, without chapters or verses. Grew's Cosmologia Sacra.

7. Capital stock. The principal or original stock of a trader or company.

CAPITAL, n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You see the volute of the fionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the volute of the Dorick, mixed without any regularity on the same capital.

Addison on Italic.

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CaReally, adv. [from capital.] In a capital manner.

260
CAPITATION. n. s. [from capit, the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads. He suffered for not performing the commandment of God concerning capitulation; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they should pay unto a God a shekel. Brown.

CAPITÉ, n. s. [from capit, capitibus, Lat.] A tenure which holds, immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's service or socage, and not as of any honour, castle, or manor: and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that holds, merely of the king; because, as the crown holds to superintend and seignior in his states, as the common lawyers term it, so the king that possessed the crown is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever alienated.

CAPITULAR, n. s. [from capitulum, Lat. an ecclesiastical chapter.]

1. A body of statutes divided into chapters. That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a constitution in his capitular. Taylor.

2. A member of a chapter. Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or capitulars. Aujlet, Parergon.

To CAPITULATE, v. n. [from capitulum, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

To yield, or surrender up, on certain stipulations. The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves should offer to capitulate with him as enemies. Hayward.

I still pursued, and about two o'clock this afternoon she thought fit to capitulate. Spectator.

CAPITULATION, n. s. [from capitulation.]

Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a stipulation upon terms and capitulations, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered, wherein, usually, the yielding party secured to themselves their law and religion. Halk.

CAPIY TREE, n. s. [capiosa, Lat.]

This is a tall and strong tree called papoula, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena. Some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge which runs along their trunks. These trees are wounding in their centre, and they apply vessels to the wounded part, to receive the balsam. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam. Miller.

To CAPOCH, v. a. I know not distinctly what this word means; perhaps to strip off the hood.

Caph'd your rabbins of the synod, and snapt the canons with a who not. Hudibras.

CAP cot. n. s. [capo, Lat.] A castrated cock.

In good roast beef my landlord sticks his knife; The capon fat delights his dainty wife. Gay's Past.

CAPONNIER. n. s. [Fr. A term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet bread, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty soldiers, and is usually placed at the extremity of the counterscarp, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire."}

CAPOT. n. s. [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To CAPOT, v. a. [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is said to have capped his antagonist.

CAPOTCH. n. s. [capuce, Fr.] A monk's hood.

CAPPÉ, n. s. [from cap.] One who makes or sells caps.

CAPROLATE, adj. [from cero, an antelope, and lat. tenuis, thin.]

Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, caprolate plants. Harris.

CAPRICE, n. s. [caprice, Fr.]

CARACCHO, prieco, Span.] Fancy; whim; sudden change of humour.

It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected caprices of distrest nature, when pursued by a close and well-managed enemy. Swift.

We are not to be guided in the sense of that book, either by the mischances of some ancient or by the caprices of one or two neotrons. Capese. Englishman.

Heaven's great view is, that one is the whole; That counterwork every folly and caprice, That disappoints the effect of every vice. Pope.

If there be a single spot more barren, or more distant from the church, than the rector or vicar may be obliged by the caprice or plique of the bishop, to build. Swift.

Their passions move in lower spheres, Whereor caprice or folly steers. Swift.

All the various modes and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and caprices, quite contrary to their proper structures, and design of the artificers. Bentley.

CAPRIOUS, adj. capricien, Fr. Whimsical; fanciful; humourous.

CAPRIOUSLY, adv. [from capricious.] Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRICIOUSNESS, n. s. [from capricious.] The quality of being led by caprice, humour, whimsicalness.

A subject of no little wonder to see that there are reasons, although he be not apprized of them; otherwise, he must tax his prince of capriciousness, inconstancy, or ill design. Swift.

CAPRICON. n. s. [capricornus, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiac; the winter solstice. Let the longest night in Capricorn be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine. Notes to Crewe's Metamorphoses.

CAPRIOLE, n. s. [Fr. In horsemanship.] Caprioles are leaps, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yeers or strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A capriole is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is different from the croupade in this: that the horse does not show his shoes; and from a bolatale, in that he does not yeer out in a bolatale. Farrier's Dict.

CAPSTAN. n. s. [corruptly called capstern; cabostan, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the capstan is also new.

More behold thee turn my watch's key. As seemen a capstan anchors weight. Swift.

CAPSTULAR, adj. [capstula, Lat.] Hollow like a chest. Rasendeth not directly unto the breast, but ascending first into a capstial reception of the breast, then ascendeth again into the neck. Brown's Vultur Errans.

CAPSTULATE, adj. [capstula, Lat.] Enclosed, or in a box. Seeds such as are compounded and stale, will swim; and this agreeeth unto the seeds of plants locked up and capitulated in their husks. Brown's Vultur Errans.

The heart lies immured, or capitulated, in a carthilige, which includes the heart as the skull hath the brain. Dryden.

CAPTAIN. n. s. [captain, Fr. in Latin capitanus; being one of those who, by tenure in capite, were obliged to bring soldiers to the war.]

1. A chief commander.

2. Our captains, Macbeth and Banquo? Shak, Macb. Dismay'd not this carnage, thus

3. The chief of any number or body of men. In this office must be captain of his guard. King.


5. A man skilled in war; as, Marlborough was a great captain.

6. The commander of a company in a regiment. A captain! these villains will make the name of captain, as odious as the word occupy; therefore captain had need look to it. Shak, Henry IV.

7. The grim captain, in a furry tone, Cries out, Pack up, ye rascals, and be gone! Dryden.

8. The chief commander of a ship. The Rhodian captain, relying on his knowledge, and the lightness of his vessel, passed, in open day, through all the guards. Arthurbon Cine.

9. It was antiently written captain.

And erewere their cruel captain Sought with his rascal roth's to enchain them round. Fairy Queen.

10. Captain General. The general or commander in chief of an army.

11. Captain Lieutenant. The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngest captain.

CAPTAINRY. n. s. [from captain.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for captaincies of counties, no shares of bishoprics for nominating of bishops. Spen.

CAPTAINSHIP. n. s. [from captain.] The condition or post of a chief commander.

Therefore so please thee to return with us, And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take The captainship. That was the cause, Tillon.

2. The rank, quality, or post of a captain. The lieutenant of the colonel's company mightwell pretend to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment. Dismayd.

3. The chieftainship of a clan, or government of a certain district.

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abolish their pretended and usurped captainships. Darke's Irish.

4. Skill in the military trade.
CAP

CAPTAIN. n. s. [from capto, Lat.]
The practice of catching favour or applause; courtship: flattery.
I am content my heart should be discovered, without any of those dresses, or popular captions, which some men use in their speeches. K. Charles.

CAPTION. n. s. [from capto, Lat. to take.]
The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS. adj. [captivus, Fr. captieux, Lat.]
1. Given to cavils: eager to object.
If he show a readiness to reasoning about things, take care that nobody check this inclination, or mislead it by captivations or fallacious ways of talking with him. Locke.
2. Insidious: ensnaring.
She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry captious and tempting questions, which were likely to be asked of him. Locke.

CAPTIVELY. adv. [from captious.]
In a captious manner; with an inclination to object;
Use your words as captiously as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. Locke.

CAPTIVENESS. n. s. [from captious.]
Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness; captiousness.
Captiveness is a fault opposite to civility; it often produces misbehaving and provoking expressions and carriage. Locke.

TO CAPTIVATE. v. a. [captire, Fr. captiv^t, Lat.]
1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.
How ill becoming it is in thy sex
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune captivates! Shak.
They have not to thank the sorrows of these many years,
Wasted our country, slain our citizens,
And sent our sons and husbands captivates. Shak.
He deserves to be a slave that is content to have the rational sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of his will, so captivates. King Charles.
They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would captivate or disturb them. Locke.
2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to subdue.
Wisdom enters the last, and so captivates him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her. Addison, Guardian.
3. To enslave: with to.
They lay a trap for themselves, and captivates their understandings to mistake, falsehood, and error. Locke.

CAPTIVITY. n. s. [from captivate.]
The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE. n. s. [captif, Fr. captivus, Lat.]
1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.
You have the captives,
Who were the opposites of this day's strife. Shak.
This is not other than that forced re-pair that captives pays to his conqueror, a slave to himself. Rogers.
Free from shame
Thy captive! I ensure the penals claim. Pope's Odyssy.
2. It is used with to before the captor.
If thou say Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Caesar; or not captive to him, Shak. Much as my mother, who the royal sceptre swayed,
Was captive to the cruel victor made. Dryden.
3. One charmed or ensnared by beauty or excellence.
My woman's heart
Grossly grew captive to his honey words. Shakesp.
CARAVEL, n.s. [caravela, Span.] A Caravel § light, round, old-fashioned ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

CARAYAY, n.s. [carum, Lat.] A plant; sometimes found wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used in medicine and confectionery.

CARBONADO, n.s. [carbonado, Fr. from carbo a coal, Lat.] Meat cut across, to be broiled upon the coals. If I come in my way willingly, let him make a carbone of use. Shaksp. To CARBONADO v. a. [from the noun.] To cut or hack. 

CARBUNCLE, n.s. [carbunculus, Lat.] a little coal.

1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle. A carbuncle entire, as big as thou art. Were not so rich a jewel. Shaksp. His head. Carolado, and carbuncle his eyes. With burnish'd neck of verdant gold. Milton. It is believed that a carbuncle does shine in the dark like a burning coal; whence from whence it hath its name. Wilkins. A carbuncle is a stone of the ruddy kind, of a rich blood-red colour. Woodward.

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body. It was a pestilential fever, but there followed no carbuncle, no purple or field spots, or, as the mass of the head, not being burned. Bacon. Red blisters rising on their pop appearances, and Daniel carbuncles, and noisome sweat. Dryden. Carbuncled. adj. [from carbuncle.]

1. Set with carbuncles. An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—He has design'd it, & it was carbuncled Like holy Phebus' ear. Shaksp.

2. Speckled; spotted with carbuncles.

CARRUNCULAR, adj. [from carbuncle.] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, n.s. [carbunculatio, Lat.] The bursting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold. Harris.

CARACET. n.s. [carca, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels. Say that I hunger'd with you at your shop, To see the making of her caracet. I have beheld her heart and bedeck all over with emeralds and pearls, and a caracet about her neck. Holinest on Providence.

CARCASS, n.s. [carcass, Fr.] 1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead, And with fowl cogisader his carcas shame. Whose living hands immortaliz'd his name. Spenser. When the bull put forth his late, now quarter'd lies. With carceres and arms, the inquisition's field, Desert'd. exert themselves. Milton. If every man visits his sick friend in hope of recovery, he is a vulture, and only waits for the carcases. Taylor.

The scaly nations of the sea profound. Like shipwreck'd carcasses, are driven about. Dryden.

2. Body: in a ludicrous sense.


To-day how many would have given their honours To save their cardanges! Shakespeare.

He that finds himself in any distress, either of reason or of fortune, should deliberate upon the matter before he prays for a change. L'Estrange.

3. The decayed parts of any thing: the ruins; the remains. A rotten carcass of a boat, not rig'd; Not tackle, sail, nor mast. Shaksp.

4. The main parts, marked, without completion or ornament: as, the walls of a house. What could be thought a sufficient motive to have had an eternal carcass of an universe, where in the main fields and positions of it were laid together? Huc's Origin of Mankind.

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb, usually oblong, consisting of a shell or case, sometimes of iron with holes, more commonly of a coarse strong stuff, pitched over and gilt with iron hoops, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar. Harris.

CARDAGNINE. n.s. [carder, Lat.] Prison fees. Dict.

CARCINO'MA, n.s. [from carpus a crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to care. A disorder likewise of the hony coat of the eye, as thus called. Quincy.

CARCINO'MATOUS, adj. [from carcinoma.] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD. n.s. [carte, Fr. charta, Lat.] 1. A paper painted with figures, used in games of chance or skill. A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide! Yet I have face'd it with a card of ten. Shaksp. You shall not find it, nor are you likely to find it, and yet, if you go, the cards shall show you where to find it. Bacon. First, Ariel perç'd upon a mantain'd. Pope.

2. The paper on which the winds are marked under the mariner's needle. Upon his cards and compasses arms his eye. The masters of his long experiment. Spencer. The very points they blow; All the quarters that they know, I th'o' shipman's card. Shaksp. How absolute the knave is! we must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us. Shaksp. On life's very verge we sail. Reason the card, but passion is the gale. Pope.

3. [kaarde, Dutch.] The instrument with which wool is combed, or committed, or broken for spinning.

To CARD. v. a. [from the noun.] To comb, or comenstrate wool with a piece of wood, thick set with crooked wires. The while their wives do sit Beside them, carding wool. May's Virgil. Go, card and spin, and leave the business of the war to men. Dryden. To CARD. v. n. To go and play to play much at cards: as, a carding wife.

CARDAMOMUN, m.s. [Latin.] A medicinal seed, of the aromatic kind, contained in pods, and brought from the East-Indies. Chambers.

CARRDER, n.s. [from card.] 1. One that cards wool. The clothes all have put off The spinners, carders, fullers, weavers. Shaksp.

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARD'AgAL, adj. [carda the heart.] CARD'AGT. § Cordial; having the quality of invigorating the spirits.

CARDINAL, n.s. [cardinalis, Lat.] Principal; chief.

The divisions of the year in frequent use with astronomers, according to the cardinal intersec- tions of the astick: that is, the two equinoctials and both the solstitial points. Broun.

His cardinal perfection was industry. Clarendon.

CARDINAL, n.s. One of the chief governors of the Roman church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own num- ber, which contains six bishops, fifty priests, and fourteen deacons, who constitute the sacred college, and are chosen by the pope.

A cardinal is so stilled, because serviceable to the apostolic see, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they, have from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of the Rhenish church. Ayliffe.

You hold a fair assembly, if you are a cardinal, or I'll tell you, cardinal, I should judge now unhappily. Shaksp.

CARDINAL'S FLOWER, n.s. [rapium, Lat.] A flower.

The species 1. Greater rhubarb, with a crimson spitted flower, commonly called the scarlet cardinal's flower. 2. The blue cardinal's flower. Miller.

CARDINALATE, n.s. [from cardinal.] CARDINALSHIP. § The office and rank of a cardinal.

An ingenuous cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a cardinalate, went to congratulate his elevation upon his new honour. L'Estrange.

CARDMAKER, n.s. [from card and make.] Am not I Christopber Sly, by occupation a cardmaker? Shak. Taming of the Shrew.

CARDMATCH. n.s. [from card and match.] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted sulphur.

Take care, that those may not make the most noise who have the least to sell; which is very observable in the venders of cardmades. Addition.

CARDUS. See THISTLE.

CARE, n.s. [cope, Saxon.] 1. Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take care, that care should be For wit that scorn'd the world, and liv'd like me. Dryden.

Not sullen discontent, nor anxious care, Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there. Dryden.

Raise in your soul the greatest care of fulfilling the divine will. Wake's Preparation for Death.

2. Caution; often in the phrase, to have a care.

Well, sweet Jack, have a care of thyself. Shak. The foolish virgins had no care for a fur- ther supply, after the oil, which was at first put into their lamps, was spent, as the wise had done. T alliance.

Deuce! the priest expects you at the altar.— But, tyrant, houe care I come not thither. Phillips.

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preservation.

If we believe that the heart of God, that takes care of us, and we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. Titimus.

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or less: it is commonly used in the phrase, to take care.
You come in such a time,
As if propitious fortune took a care
To swell my tide of joys to their full height. Dryd.
We take care to flatter ourselves with imaginary

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.
O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows
When that my care could not withhold thy riots,
What watch the dogs, when not they care? Skak.
Flush'd were their cheeks, and glowing were their eyes:
Is she thy care? is she thy care? he cries. Dryd.
Your safety, more than nine, was then my care:
Rest of the guide; here is the rudder lost,
Your ship should run again the rocky coast. Dryd.
The wily fox,
Who lately fish'd the turkey's callow care.
Gay, None taught the vessels a nobler race to be,
Or more imprud'ed the vegetable care. Pope.

To Care, v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To be anxious or solicitous; to be in concern about any thing.
She cared not what pain she put her body to, since the better part, her mind, was laid under so much care. Sidne.
As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, so were they always at variance with them; and therefore much cared not, though they were by him subdiect.
Kuolle's History of the Turks.
Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;
If thou carest little, less shall he care. Skak.

2. To be inclined; to be disposed:
for before nouns, or to before verbs.
Not caring to observe the wind,
Or the new sea explore. Waller.
The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an author, who, I am sure, would not care for being praised at the expense of another's reputation. Addison.
Having been now acquainted, the two sexes did not care to part.
Great masters in painting never care for drawing people in the fashion. Spectator.

3. To be affected with; to have regard to; with for.
You doat on her that cares not for your love.
Shakep.
There was an ape that had twins; she doated upon one of them; and did not much care for the other.
Elother.
Where few are rich, few care for it; where many are, many desire it.
Temple.

CA'RECRAZED, adj. [from care and craze.] Broken with care and solicitude. These both pot off, a poor petitioner,
A carecraz'd mother of many children. Shakep.

To CA'REEN. v. a. [carineer, Fr. from carine, Lat.] A term in the sea language.
To lay a vessel on one side, to calk, stop up leaks, reft, or trim the other side. Chambers.

To CA'REEN. v. n. To be in the state of careenning.
CAR'. n. s. [carrier, Fr.]
1. The ground on which a race is run; the length of a course.
They had run themselves too far out of breath, to go back again the same career. Sidne.

2. A course; a race.
What rein can hold licentious wickedness,
When down the hill he holds his fierce career? Skak.

3. Height of speed; swift motion.
It is related of certain Indians, that they are able
When a horse is running in his full career, to stand upright on his back. Wills.

Precise them now to curb the turning steed,
Mocking the foe; now to his rapid speed
To give the rein, and, in the full career,
To draw a certain sword, or send the pointed spear. Prior.

4. Course of action; interrupted procedure.
Shall quips and sentences, and these paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the career of his honour?
Shakep.
The heir of a blasted family has rose up, and promised fair, and yet at length a cross event has certainly met and stopt him in the career of his fortune.

Kights in knighthly deeds should persevere,
And still continue what at first they were;
Continue, and proceed in honour's fair career.
Skak.

To CA'REER. v. n. [from the noun.] To run with swift motion.
With eyes, the wheels of
O beryl, and careering fires between.
Milton.

CA'REFUL, adj. [from care and full.] 1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.
The piteous maiden, careful, comfortless,
Does throw out thrilling shrieks and shrieking spires.
Elother.
Martha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things.
Weep thou, thou pleading clever; whilst embrace me in thy heaving arms,
And charm my careful thoughts. Dryden.

2. Provident; diligent; with or for.
Behold, thou hast been careful for us with all this care; what is to be done for thee? 2 Kings.
To care their mad ambition, they were sent
To rule a distant province, each alone;
What could a careful father more have done? Dryden.

3. Watchful; cautious; with or.
It concerns us to be careful of our conversations. Ray.

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of solicitude.
By him that rais'd me to this careful height,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. Skak.

CA'REFULLY, adv. [from careful.] In a manner that shews care.
Envy, how carefully does it look! how meagre and ill-comploisioned! Collier.

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.
You come most carefully upon your hour. Skak.
By considering him so carefully as I did before my attempt, I have made some faint resemblance of him. Dryden.
All of them, therefore, studiously cherished the memory of their honourable extraction, and carefully preserved the evidences of it. Atterb.

3. Providently.

CA'REFULNESS. n. s. [from careful.]
Vigilance; heedfulness; caution.
The death of Solymus was, with all carefulness, concealed by Ferhat. Knolle.

CA'RELESSLY, adv. [from careless.] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlessly.
There he found all carelessly displayed. In secret shadow from the sunny ray. F. Quar.
Not to care for that others write as carelessly as he. Waller.

CA'RELESSNESS. n. s. [from careless.]
Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; absence of care; manner void of care.

For Coriolanus neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifests the true knowledge he has in their disposition, and, out of his noble carelessness, lets them plainly see he is.
Shakep.
Who, in the other extreme, only doth
Call a rough carelessness good fashion:
Whose coarse his spars bear, or whom he spits on,
He cares not. Deane.
It makes us to walk warily, and tread sure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better than to be flattered into pride and carelessness. Taylor.
The ignorance or carelessness of the servants can hardly leave the matter disappointed.
I who at some times spent, at others spared,
Divided between carelessness and care. Pope.

CA'RELESS. adj. [from care.]
1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconsidered; negligent; inattentive; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; neglectful; unhedging; unhinking; unmindful: with of or about.

Knowing that if the worst befal them, they shall lose nothing but themselves; whereof they seem to care.

Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,
By seeming cold, or careless of his will. Shakep.
White worms, the more careles she is about her face, is commonly the more careless about her house.
Ben Jonson.
A father, unnaturally careless of his child, sells or gives him to another man. Locke.

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.
Thus wisely careless, innocently gay,
Cheerful he play'd. Pope.

In my cheerful morn of life,
When hour by careless solitudes I liv'd,
And sung of nature with unceasing joy,
Pleas'd I have wander'd through your rough domain.
Thomson.

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconsidered.
The freedom of saying as many careless things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon.
Pope.

4. Unmoved by; unconsidered at.
Careless of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. Gray.

To CARES. v. a. [caresser, Fr. from carus, Lat.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindness.

If I can feast, and please, and care for my mind with the pleasures of worthy speculations, or virtuous practices, let greatness and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. South.

CA'RESS. n. s. [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.
He, she knew, would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With conjugal cares.

There are some men who seem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human shapes; their very carriage and importance.
L'Escarg. After his successor had publicly owned himself a Roman Catholic, he began with his first courtesies to the church party. Swift.

CA'RET. n. s. [caret, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which shews where something interlined should be read.

CARGASON. n. s. [cargason, Span.] A cargo. Not used.

CARGO. n. s. [charge, Fr.] The lading of a ship; the merchandise or wares contained or conveyed in a ship.

In the hurry of the shipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, not considering that his whole fortune was at stake in the cargo.
CARNELION, n. s. A precious stone.

The common carnelion has its name from its flesh colour; which is, in some of these stones, paler, when it is called the female carnelion; in others deeper, called the male. Woodward.

CARNEOUS, adj. [carneus, Lat.] Fleshly.

In the old times, the flesh vessels terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of carneo papille.

To CARNIFY, r. n. [from caro, carnis, Lat.] To breed flesh; to turn nutrient into flesh.

At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command: in inferior faculties, I wait, I see, I hear, I digest, I sanctify, I carnis.

Hale's Origin of Mind.

CARNIVAL, n. s. [carnival, Fr.] The feast held in the Christian countries before Lent; a time of luxury.

The whole year is but one mad carnival, and we are voluptuous not so much upon desire or appetite, as by way of expost and bravery.

Decay of Piety.

CARNIVOROUS, adj. [from carnis and voro.] Flesh-eating; that of which flesh is the proper food.

In birds there is no mastication or commination of the meat in the mouth: in but such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or crum.

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a carnivorous animal, Aristarchus on Aliments.

CARNOSITY, n. s. [carnosis, Fr.] Fleshy excessiveness.

By this method, and by this course of diet, with sudorifics, the ulcers are healed, and that carnosis resolved.

Wicenus.

CARNOW, adj. [from caro, carnis, Lat.] Fleshly.

The first or outward part is a thick and carnous covering, like that of a walnut; the second, a dry and fleshy coat, commonly called mace.

Brown's Herbal Errors.

The muscle whereby he is enabled to draw himself together, the academists describe to be a distinct carnosus muscle extended to the ear.

Ray on the Creation.

CARNOB, or St. John's Bread. [solaqua, Lat.]

A tree very common in Spain, and in some parts of Italy; where it produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a sweetish taste. These seeds are eaten by the poorer inhabitants. Miller.

CARCHYE. n. s. [from caro, Fr.] A coach; a carriage of pleasure. It is used in the comedy of Albinazar, but now it is obsolete.

CAROL, n. s. [caro, Ital. from choro, Lat.] A song of joy and exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the rest, For they do on his feet.

The whiles the maidens do their carol sing, To which the woods shall answer, and their echo ring.

Even in the old Tumult, David's harp, you shall hear as many hearts-like airs as carols.

Spenser's Epithalamion. I listen to.

Oppos'd to her, on tender side advance The costly feast, the carol, and the dance, Minstrels and musick, poetry and play, And balls by night, and tournaments by day.

Dryden.

2. A song of devotion.

No night is now with hymn or carol blest.

Shakespeare.

They gladly thither haste; and, by a choir of naphrodla angela hear the carol sung. Milton.

CAR, n. s. [car, Saxon.] A ship whose cargo was no less than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all posterity.

Burnet's Theory.

This gentleman was then a young adventurer, in the republic of letters, and just fitted out for the university with a good course of Latin and Greek.

C'A R N I C, s. [carneus, Lat.] Ghost; spectre.

Carneus and dirigent.

Will dump all your caries in the chest. Swift.

CARMINITIVE, adj. [supposed to be so called, as having vin carminis, the power of a charm.]

Vol. I.
CAR

3. A song in general.

The carol they began that hour.

Hark! what a life was but a flower.

Shakespeare.

To CAROL, v. n. [carol, Ital.], to sing; to warble; to sing in joy and festivity.

Shakespeare.

CAR.OT. adj. [carotides, Lat.]. Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the subclavian arteries arise.

Carotides, v. n. [caroues, Fr.].

Carousal, n. s. [from carouse].

This seems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the second syllable; but Dryden accents it on the first. A festival.

This game, these carousals Ascensiontide, And building Alba to the Latins brought. Dryden.

To CAR'USE, v. n. [caroues, Fr.].

Carousing, n. s. [from carouse].

The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced carpentry before joinery, because necessity did double the skill necessary for carpenters to the advantage of the first rather than the extravagancy of the last. Mason's Mechanical Exercises.

Carpenter, n. s. [from carp].

A carver; a sensuous man.

I have not these words.

By putting on the running of a carpenter. Shakespeare.

Carpenter, n. s. [from carp].

The trade or art of a carpenter.

A covering of various colours, spread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jills fair within, the Jills fair without, carpenters laid, and every thing in order. Shakespeare.

Against the wall, in the middle of the half pace, is a chair placed before him, with a table and carpet before it.

Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth.

Go, signify as much, while here we march

Upon the grassy carpet of this plain. Shakespeare.

The carpet ground shall be with leaves over-spread.

And boughs shall weave a covering for your head. Dryden.

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the most part, covered over with a lovely carpet of green grass, and other herbs.

4. Carpet is used, proverbially, for a state of ease and luxury; as, a carpet knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himself only at table.

He is knight, dubbed with unacknowledged rank, and on carpet consideration. Shakespeare.

5. To be on the carpet [sur le tapis, Fr.] is to be the subject of consideration; an affair in hand.

To CARPET, v. a. [from the noun.] To spread with carpets.

We found howso ever chamber, richly hanged and carpeted, without any degrees to the state; he was set upon a low throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of state over his head, of blue sattin embroidered. Bacon.

The dry land we find every where naturally carpeted over with grass, and other agreeable wholesomeness places.

Carpenter, partic. adj. [from To carp].

Captious; censurable.

No carpet critic interrupts his praise.

No rival strives but for a second place. Granville.

Lay aside therefore a carpeting spirit, and read even an adversary with an honest design to find out his true meaning; do not snatch at little lapses, and appearances of mistake. Watts.

Carvingly, adv. [from carving]. Captiously; censurally.

We derive out of the Latin at second hand by the French, and make good English, as in these adverbs, carvings, currently, actively, colourably.

Cardea's Remain.


CARUS. n. s. [Latin]. The wrist, so named by anatomists, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickness, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annular ligament. Quinney.

Carrying one of the bones of the carpus lying loose in the wound. Wymann's Surgery.

CARRACK. See Carack.

CARRAT. See Carat.

CARRAWAY. See Caraway.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an acre, we will cut a mint of my own dressing, with a dish of caraways, and so forth; come, cousin, silence, and then to bed. Shaksper. Hen. IV.

CARRIAGE. n. s. [carriage, Fr. baggage; from carry].

1. The act of carrying, or transporting, or bearing anything.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the carriage of sounds farther or less way, yet do not confound the articulation. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

If it seem strange to move this obelisk for so little space, what may we think of the carriage of it out of Egypt? Whitta.

2. Conquest; acquisition.

Solomon resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that, by the carriage away of that, the other cities would, without resistance, be besieged. Knoller's Hist. of the Turks.

3. Vehicle; that in which anything is carried.

What horse or carriage can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once? Watts.

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon carriages, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings fastened thereto, and could not handily be removed to or fro. Knoller's Hist. of the Turks.

5. Behaviour; personal manners.

Before his eyes he did cast a net, by his own insinuation, and by his carriage of his youth, that expressed a natural principial behaviour. Bacon's Henry VII.

Though in my face there's no affected composure, Nor in my carriage a forced negligence shown, I keep my honour still without a stain. Dryden.

Let them have ever so learned lectures of breeding, that which will most deserve their carriage will be the company they converse with, and the fashion of those about them. Locke.

6. Conduct; measures; practices.

You may hurt yourself; may, utterly

Grow from the king's acquaintance, by this carriage. He advised the new government to have so much discretion in his carriage, that there might be no notice taken in the exercise of his religion. Clarendon.

Of the carriage of persons, and of horses, and of carriages.

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CARRION. n. s. [charic, Fr.]
1. The carcass of some object not proper for food.
They did eat the dead carrions, and one another so soon after; insomuch that the very carrions they scraped out of their graves. Spectator in Bacon.

That, lying by the violet in the sun, Do as the carrion does, not as the flower. Shak.


You'll ask me why I rather choose to have A weight of carrion flesh, than to receive Three thousand ducats. Shak. Mech. of Venice.

Ravens are so in thickks where a carrion lies, And wolves in herds to run down a deer. Temple.

Sheep, oxen, horses fall; and heap'd on high, The dirtfull species in confusion lie; Till, ward'd by frequent fences, the way they found To lodge their blood-tennured carrion ground under earth. Dryden.

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural inclination to carrion. Pope.

2. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.
Not all that pride that makes thee swell, As big as thou dost blown up are; Yet nor all thy tricks and sly devices, Sell all thy carrion for good meat. Hudibras.

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death, Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply For love has made me carrion ere I die. Dryden.

3. A name of reproach for a worthless woman.
Shall we send that foolish carrion, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and excuse his throwing into the water? Swift.

CARRION. adj. [from the substantive.]
Relating to carrion; feeding upon carrion.
Match to match I have encounter'd him, And more for carrion kites and crows, Ev'n of the bony beasts he'd level so well. Shak. Henry VI.

The charity of our death-bed visits from one another, it much at a rate with that of a carrion crow to a sheep; we smell a carrion. L'Estrange.

CARROT. n. s. [carote, Fr. daucus, Lat.]
An esculent root.
Carrot, though garden roots, yet do they well In the fields for seed. Mortimer.

His spouse orders the sack to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of carrots. Dennis.

CAROTINISE. n. s. [from caroty.] Redness of hair.

CAROTY. adj. [from caroty.] Spoken of red hair, on account of its resemblance in colour to carrots.

CARROWS. n. s. [an Irish word.]
The carrow are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentleman's houses, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will play for much money. Spencer on Ireland.

To CARRY. v. a. [charir, Fr. from currus, Lat.]
1. To convey from a place; opposed to bring, or convey to a place; often with a particle, signifying departure, as away, off.
When he dieth, he shall carry nothing away. Psalms xvi. 19.

And devout men carried Stephen to his burial. Acts viii. 2.

I mean to carry her away this evening by the help of these two. Dryden's Spanish Friar. As in a hive's visionary dome, Ten thousand bees enjoy their home; Each does her studious action vary, To go and come, to fetch and carry. Prior.

They exposed their goods with the price marked, then retired, the merchants came, left the prices which they would give upon the goods, and retied; the Sœres returning, carried off either their goods or money, as they liked best. Arbuthnot.

2. To transport.
They began to carry about in beds those that were sick. Mark, vi. 55.
The species of audibles seem to be carried more manifestly through the air, than the species of visible. Bacon.

Where many great ordnance are shot off together, the sound will be carried, as the least, twenty miles upon a plain. Bacon.

3. To bear; to have about one.
Do not take out bones like surgeons I have met with, who carry them about in their pockets. Pope.

4. To take; to have with one.
If the ideas of liberty and volition were carried along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be easier resolved. Locke.

I have listened with my utmost attention for half an hour to an orator, without being able to carry away one single sentence out of a whole sermon. Swift.

5. To convey by force.
Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet; Take all his company along with him. Shak. Henry IV.

6. To effect any thing.
There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that carry it. Bacon.

Off-times we lose the occasion of carrying a business well thoroughly by not too much haste. Ben Jonson's Discovery.

These advantages will be of no effect; unless we improve them to words, in the carrying of our own. Addison.

7. To gain in competition.
And hardly shall I carry out my side. Her husband being alive. Shak. King Lear.

How many stand for consulships?—Three, they say; but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. Shakespeare.

CAR

I see not yet how any of these six reasons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to carry the cause. Sanderson.

The latter still enjoying his pride, and continuing the commissioner of the treasury, still opposed, and commonly carried away every thing against him. Clarendon.

8. To gain after resistance. The count wou'd your daughter,
Lays down his warrant signe before her beauty; Resolves to carry her; let her consent,
As we'ld direct her now, 'tis best to bear it. Shak. Was a fortune does the black lips owe.

If he can carry her thus. Shakespeare, Othello.

The town was distrest, and ready for an assault, which, if it had been made, he would have cost much blood; but yet the town would have been carried in the end. Bacon's Henry VII.

9. To gain: with it; that is, to prevail. (To porter, Fr.)
Are you all resol'd to give your voices?
But that's no matter; the greater part carries it. Shak.

By these, and the like arts, they promised themselves they should easily carry it; to that they entertained the house all the morning with other debates. Clarendon.

If the numeroseness of a train must carry it, viz. we go follow Astrea, and vice versa; I will be worth the counting. Glanville.

Children, who live together, often strive for mastery, whose will shall carry it over the rest. Locke.

In pleasures and pains, the present is apt to carry it, and those at a distance have the advantage in the comparison. Locke.

10. To bear out; to face through; with it. If a man carry it off, there is so much money saved; and if he be detected, there will be some pleasure in the frolick. L'Estrange.

11. To continue external appearance. My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may carry it thus for our pleasure and his. Locke.

12. To manage; to transact. The senate is generally as numerous as our house of commons; and yet, by its resolutions so privately, that they are seldom known. Addison on Italy.

13. To behave; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun. Neglect not also the examples of those that have carried themselves ill in the same place. Bacon.

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did carry himself with much singular sweetness and temper. Le Fait.

He carried himself so incidently in the house, and out of the house, to all persons, that he became odious. Clarendon.

14. Sometimes with it; as, she carries it high.

15. To bring forward; to advance in any progress. It is not to be imagined how far constancy will carry you, however, it is better walking slowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. Locke.

This plain natural way, without grammar, can carry them to great elegance and politeness in their language. L'Estrange.

There is no vice which mankind carries to such excess, as that of avarice. Swift.

16. To urge; to bear forward with some kind of external impulse. Men are strongly carried out to, and hardly took off from, the practice of vice. South.

He that the world, or flesh, or devil, can carry away from the profession of an obedience to Christ, is no son of the faithful Abraham. Calvin.

If nature, passion, and revenge, will carry them too far in punishing others; and therefore God
To carry on.  To prosecute; not to let cease.

France will not consent to furnish us with money sufficient to carry on the war. [Temple]

To carry through.  To support without fear of failing, or being conquered.  That grace will carry us if we do not wilfully betray our success, victoriously through all difficulties. [Hammond]

To carry, v. n.
1. A hare is said by hunters to carry well, when she runs on rotten ground, or on frost, and it sticks to her feet.
2. A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is short, and ill-shaped, and he lowers his head, he is said to carry low.

CARRY-TALE.  n. s. [from carry and tale.]  A teller.

Some carry-tale, some pleasanter, some slight.

Told our intents before. [Shak: Love's Labour Lost]

CART.  n. s. See Car.  [care, car, sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Sycilians are described by Herodotus to lodge in carts, and to feed upon the milk of mares. [Temple]

Triptolemus, so sung the Nine, Strew'd plenty from his cart divine. [Dryden]

2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, just ready to depart, Was packing all his goods in one poor cart, He stopp'd a little. [Dryden: Jovial Crew]

A small carriage with two wheels, used by husbandsmen; distinguished from a waggon, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are these that load my heart! I am as light as winter starved sheep, Tied'd as a jude in hunger's cruel grip. [Sidney]

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The squire, whose good grace was to open the scene, Now for the halter, now travers' the cart, And often took leave, but was loth to depart. [Prior]

To CART.  v. a. [from the noun.]  To expose in a cart by way of punishment.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd so loud, To see birds carted through the crowd. [Hudibras]

No woman led a better life: She to intrigues was 'e'en on heart; She cluck'd when a hawk was cart'd, And thought the nation we'r'd thrive, Till all the vultures were burnt alive. [Prior]

To CART.  v. n. To use carts for carriage.

Oxeen are not so good for draught, where you have occasion to cart much, but for winter ploughing. [Marlinspike]

CART-HORSE.  n. s. [from cart and horse.]  A coarse unwieldy horse, fit only for the cart.

It was determined that these sick and wounded soldiers should be carried upon the cart-horses. [Nodier]

CART-JADE.  n. s. [from cart and jade.]  A vile horse, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his claws, hypocrisy upon such cart-jades, so furnished, I thought if that it were well, wished none of my friends by the streets to ever thrive. [Sidney]

CART-LOAD.  n. s. [from cart and load.]
CAR

CARTOUCHE. n. s. [cartouche, Fr.] A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket-balls, and six or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobbit or small mortar, and is proper for defending a pass.

Harris.

2. A portable box for charges.

CARRIAGE. n. s. [cartouche, Fr.] A case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our monarch stands in person by, His new cast cannons to employ; The strength of big-corn'd powder lover's to try, And ball and carriage sorts for every bore. Dryd.

CARTER. n. s. [from cart and rut; route a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY. n. s. [from charta paper, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.

CARTWRIGHT. n. s. [from cart andwright.] A maker of carts.

After local names, the most names have been derived from occupations or professions; as Taylor, Potter, Smith, Carterwright. Camden's Remains.

To CARVE. v. a. [ceoppan, Sax. kerven, Dutch.] To cut wood, stone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Bentley.

1. To cut meat, wood, or stone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuse, he hath carved it diligently when he had nothing else to do.

Windsor, v. i. 15. Had Democrats really carved mount Atlas into a statue of the Great and, had the memory of the fact been obliterated by some accident, who could afterwards have proved it impossible, but that it might casually have been?

2. To cut meat at the table.

Dryden.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idleness, the nurse of ill, In sculpture exerts'd his happy skill; And care'd in ivory such a maid so fair, As nature could not, with his art compare, Were she to work.

4. To engrave.

By the skill of artists, the leaves shall be our books, And in their barks my thoughts I character; That every eye, which in this forest looks, Shall see thy virtue witness'd everywhere. Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree. The fair, the chaste, the unexpressive she. Shaks.

5. To distribute; to apportion; to provide at will.

He hath been a keeper of his flocks both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers, who could easily have carved themselves their own food.

How dures sinful dust and ashes invade the prerogative of Providence, and carve out to himself the seasons and issues of life and death? South. The labourers' share, being seldom more than a bare subsistence, never allows that body of men opportunity to struggle with the richer, unless when some common and great distress emboldens them to carve to their wants. Locke.

6. To cut; to hew.

Or they will blow his sheep forth of the cope, Or they will carve the shepherd's throat.

Spenser’s Pastoral.

Brave Alcestis, with his brandish'd steel, Like valiant's maugrill, cut out his passage. Shak.

To CARVE. v. n.

1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor.

2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company from the dishes.

I mean to make love to Ford's wife; I spy enjoyment in her; she discourses, she cures, she gives the length of the case. Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Well then, things handomely were serv'd; My mistress for the stranger serv'd. Prior.

CAREFUL. adj. A small ship.

I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to send in the little fly-boat, or the carrel, as they call it, into the river; for, with our great ships, we cannot approach the shore. Shakesp. and Wotton.

CAREER. n. s. [from carve.]

1. A sculptor.

All arts and artists Theseus could command, Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame; They had their career, and cut it out their way, To find out right withoutCopy 1 might not be.

Shakesp. Richard II.

2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.

Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raise, The carrel, dressing round each dish, surveys With flying knife, and, as his art direct, With proper gestures every fowl dissects. Dryden.

3. He that apportions or distributes at will.

In this kind, to come in bravishing arms, Be his own carrel, and cut out his way, To find out right without Copy 1 might not be.

Shakesp. Richard II.

We are not the carvers of our own fortunes. L’Estrange.

CARRYING. n. s. [from carve.] Sculpture; figures carved.

They can no more last like the ancients, than excellent carvings in wood like those in marble and brass.

The lads are ivy, grapes in clusters lurk Beneath the carving of the curious work. Dryd.

CARVUNCE. n. s. [caruncula, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh, either natural or morbid.

Caruncles are a sort of loose flesh arising in the urethra by the erosion made by virulent acid matter.

Willeson.

CARVYATIS. n. s. [from Carya, a CARYATIDIES,} a city taken by the Greeks, who led away the women captives, and, to perpetuate their slavery, represented them in buildings as charged with burdens.

An order of columns or pilasters, under the figures of women dressed in long robes, serving to support entablatures.

Chambers.

CASCADE. n. s. [cascade, Fr. cascate, Ital. from cascare to fall.] A cataract; a water-fall.

Rivers diverted from their native course, And bound with chains of artificial force, From large cascades in pleasing tumult roll'd, Or rose through figure'd stone, or breathing gold. Prior.

The river Teverone throws itself down a precipice, and falls by several cascades from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley.

Addison.

CASE. n. s. [caisse, Fr. a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains anything else; a covering; a box; a sheath.

O cleave, my sides! Heart, once be stronger than thy continent, Crack thy frail case. Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.

Each thought was visible that roll'd within, As through a crystal case the figure's hours are seen. Dryden.

Other carpenters put masons, that immediately made themselves up in cases.

The body is but a case to this vehicle. Browne on the Odyssy.

Just then Clarissa drew, with temptings grace, A two edged weapon from her shining sheath. Pope.

2. The outer part of a house or building.

The case of the holy house is nobly designed, and executed by great masters. Addison on Italy.

3. A building unfurnished.

He had a purpose likewise to raise, in the university, a faircase for books, and to furnish it with choice collections from all parts, at his own expense. Wotton.

CASE-KNIFE. n. s. [from case and knife.]

A large kitchen knife.

The king always acts with a great case-knife stock in his girdle, which the lady's fingers from him in the struggle, and so defended herself. Addison on Italy.

CASE-SHOT. n. s. [from case and shot.]

Bulletts inclosed in a case.

In each seven small brass and leaden guns, charged with case-shot. Clarendon.

CASE. n. s. [cases, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumstances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of so great grace, How dare I think such grace to attend Thee that have it attain'd in like case, Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain.

Dryden.

Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;

Be now a father, and propose a son. Shaks. Hen. IV.

Some knees I knew the same.

Shaks. Hen. IV.

And all had heard the most lamented case. Dryd.

These were the circumstances under which the Corinthians then were; and the argument which the apostle advances, is intended to reach their particular case.

Atturbury.

My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a case of comparison. Pope’s Preface to his Works.


He saith, that if there can be found such an inequality between man and man, as between man and beast, or between soul and body, it investeth a right of government; which seethem rather an impossible case, than an untrue sentence. Bacon.

Here was the case; an army of English, wasted and tired with a long winter's siege, engaged an army of a greater number than themselves, fresh and in the spring.

I can but be a slave wherever I am; so that taken or not taken, 'tis all a case to me.

They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to use them, as the case now stands, being provided for with the provision of an angel. Taylor’s Holy Living.

Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you have fewer ill impressions; but this said, as in generally the case, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind.

Swift.

3. [In physick.] State of the body; state of the disease.

It was well; for we had rather met with calms and contrary winds, than any tempests; for our sick were many, and in very ill case. Bacon.

Chalybeate water seems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal cases. Arbuthnot on Aliments.


The state of facts juridically considered: as, the lawyers cited many cases in their pleas.

If he be not apt to heat over matters, and to call one thing to prove and illustrate another, let him study the lawyers cases: so every defect of the mind may have a special receipt. Bacon’s Essays.

The worst, most ignorant monster, I am in case to justle a constable. Shakesp. Tempest.

Pray have but patience till then, and when I am in little better, I'll throw myself in the very mouth of you. L’Estrange.

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CAS

Quoth Ralph, I should not, if I were
In case of danger, now be here. 

Hayward.

For if the sire be faint, or out of case,
He will be copied in his famish'd race. 

Dry. Virg.

The priest was pretty well in case,
And shew'd some signs of the same in his face; 

Look'd with an easy careless mein,
A perfect stranger to the spleen. 

Swift.

7. Contingence; possible event.

The authorities in case things shall fall out contrary
To his belief or expectation, hath made no provision
For this case; if, contrary to his confidence,
It should prove in the issue, then there is a
God, the man is lost and undone for ever. 

Tilton.

8. Question relating to particular persons or things.

Well do I find each man most wise in his own case.

It is strange that the ancient fathers should not
Appeal to this judge, in all cases, it being so short
And expedient a way for the ending of controversies. 

Tilton.

9. Representation of any fact or question.

The several changes which the noun undergoes
In the several tongues, in the several numbers, are called cases,
And are designed to express the several views or relations under which
The mind considers things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpose
Is called declension. 

Clark's Lat. Gram.

11. In case. [in case, Ital.]

If it should happen; upon the supposition that: a form of speech now little used.

For face to face it be certain, hard it cannot be for them
to shew us where we shall find it; that we may say these were the orders of the apostles.

Weaker.

A sure retreat to his forces, in case they should
Have an ill day, or unhappy chance in the field. 

Bacon's Henry VII.

This would be the accomplishment of their common felicity, in case, either by their evil destiny
Or advice, they suffered not the occasion to be lost. 

Hayward.

To Case. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put in a case or cover.

Case ye, case ye; on with your visores; there's money
Of the king's coming down the hill. 

Shaksp. Henry IV.

The cry went once for thee,
And still it nigh, and yet it may again,
If thou dost not entomb thyself alive,
And case thy reputation in a tent. 

Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.

Like a full, red, far distant'd his train,
Cased in green scales, the crocodile extended. 

Thomson.

2. To cover as a case.

Then comes my fit again; I had else been
to forward and general as the case air. 

Shaksp. Macbeth.

3. To cover on the outside with materials different from the inside.

Then they began to case their houses with
Marble. 

Arbuthnot.

4. To strip off the covering; to take off the skin.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we case him. 

Shaksp. All's well that ends well.

To Case. v. n.

To put cases; to contrive representations of facts: a ludicrous use.

They fell presently to reasoning and caseing upon the matter with him, and laying distinctions between
Him and his. 

F'st. John Bull.

To Case'Harden. v. a. [from case and harden.]

To harden on the outside.

The manner of casehardening is thus: Take
Cow horn, or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then
Break it to powder; put about the same quantity
Of bay salt to it, and mingle them together
With stale charlery, or else white wine vinegar.

To Cashier. v. a. [cashier, Fr. cassiere, Lat.]

1. To discard; to dismiss from a post, or a society, with reproach.

Does't go well? Cash to that honest thee,
And thou by that small hurt hast cash'd thy Cassio. 

Shakespere.

Seconds in factions many times prove principal
But many times also they prove cyphers,
And are cashiered. 

Bacon.

He had omitted what he said, his thoughts
And words being thus cashiered in my hands,
He had never been Lucrétius. 

Dryden.

They have already cashiered several of their followers
As auxiliaries.

Addison's Freethinker.

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be cashier'd,
Contrives, as he is hated, to be feared. 

Swift.

2. It seems, in the following passages, to signify
the same as to annul; to vacate,
which is sufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we should find a father corrupting his son,
or a mother lacer daughter, we must discharge
them from the name of nature; or be severer in
the name of nature may be allowed to that
which seems to be utter cashiering of it, and
denunciation from, and a contradiction to, the common
principles of humanity. 

South.

Some cashier, or at least endeavours to invalidate,
all other arguments, and forbid us to hear to
these proofs, as weak or fallacious. 

Locke.

CASK. n. s. [casque, Fr. casus, Lat.]

1. A barrel; a wooden vessel to stop up liquor
or provisions.

The patient turning himself aside, it makes a
frightful kind of noise, like the rumbling
of water in a vessel. 

Harrington.

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine,
And drink old sparkling Alban, or Selene,
Whose title, and whose age, with mould o'er,
The old good cask for ever keeps unknown. 

Dryden.

2. It has cask in a kind of plural sense, to signify
the commodity or provision of casks.

Great inconveniences grow by the bad cask being
commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as
that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast
away. 

Harrington.

CASKET. n. s. [a diminutive of casse a chest, Fr. casse, casette.]

A small box or chest for jewels, or things of particular
value. 

They found him dead, and cast into the streets,
An empty casket, where he left the jewel life. 

Dryden.

By some dastardly hand was rob'd and taken away. 

Addison.

O ignorant poor man! what dost thou bear?
Lock'd up within the casket of thy breast?
What jewels and what riches hast thou there?
What heavy treasure in so weak a chest? 

Dryden.

We have found that sad sepulchral rock,
That was the casket of heav'n's richest store. 

Milton.

That had by chance pack'd up his choicest treasure
In one dear casket, and sw'd only that. 

Osway.

very hard, ordered his cashier to let him have no
more money than what he should count when he
With the house and lands thereunto belonging. 

Leake.
The word of multifarious and indefinite use.

1. To throw with the hand.
2. To throw away, as useless or noxious.
3. To scatter by hand;
4. To force by violence.
5. To cast into the Red Sea.
6. To shed.
7. To throw from a high place.
8. To throw as a net or snare.
9. To throw, as to cast seed.
10. To throw dice, or lots.
11. To throw in wrestling.
12. To throw as worthless or hateful.
13. To throw as a net or snare.
14. To cast upon the earth.
15. To drive by violence of weather.
16. To cast lots for their sins.
17. To cast up, and to raise.
18. To condemn to a criminal trial.

Did we trust our counsel, and we both may rue.
Having his falsehood found too late, 'twas he
That made one cast away and leave me, Darrell.
We take up with the most incompetent witnesses, may, often suborn our own surmises and jealousies, that we are ever to esteem the un-happy criminal.

Government of the Tongue.

If he could not, in this forsean case, have made use of the very last plea of a cast criminal; nor so may he live, cried, or live, Lord, my South.
There then we met; both tried, and both were cast;
And this irrevocable sentence past.

To overcome or defeat in a law suit.

The northern men were agreed, and in effect all the other, to cast our London echstratoch.
Were the case referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be cast.

To defeat.

May venture to surprise, Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor cast design sever after.
As gamers tear their losing cards.

To exclaim.

You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his offendeless dog, to affright an impartial lion.

To leave behind in a race.

In short, so swift your judgments turn and wind,
You cast your featest wits a mile behind.

To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to moot; to change for new.
Our chariot lost her wheels, their points, our spears.

The bird of conquest her chief feather cast.
Fair.

Of some there are great wits, of others cast their leaves.

Bacon's Natural History.

The casting of the skin is, by the ancient; compar'd to the breaking of the secundine, or cast, but not rightly; for that was to make every casting of the skin a new birth: and besides, the secundine is but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts. The creatures that cast the skin, are the snake, the vipers, the grasshopper, the lizard, the silkworm, the caterpillar.

Bacon.

O fertile head, which every year
Could such a crop of wonder's bear!
Which it might never have been cast from,
But against it.

Each year's growth added to the last,
The lofty branches had supply'd
The root's bold suck, and had bold pride.

The waving harvest bends; beneath his blast,
The forest shakes, the groves their honours cast.

Drew.

From hence, my lord; and love.
I thus conclude, That though my homely ancestors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace To make you father of a generous race.
And noble then am I, when I begin,

In virtue clad, to cast the face of sin.

Drew.

The ladies have in a kind of mourning season, having cast great quantities of ribbons and cambric and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form.

Addison.

Cast by side, as fit to be used or worn no longer.
So may cast poet write; there's no pretension To argue loss of wit, out of loss of pension.

Drew.

He has ever been of opinion, that giving cast clothing to be worn by valets, has try'll ill effect upon little minds.

Addison.

To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.

Thy eyes and thy siege-gouts have not cast their young.

Genius.

To make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; to give overweight.

Which being inclined, not constrained, contain within themselves the casting act, and a power
to command the conclusion.

Brown's Vill. Err. 271
This was but as a refiner’s fire, to purge out the dross, and then cast the mass again into a new mould.

**Bunyan’s Theory.**

34. To model; to form by rule.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the common measure of the depth of the sea, if it were cast into a channel of an equal depth every where.

Adison on Dray.

35. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So bright a splendour, so divine a grace,

The glorious Daphnis casts on his illustrious race,

We may happen to find a fitter light cast over the same scriptures, and see reason to alter our sentiments even in some points of moment.

Watts on the Mind.

36. To yield, or give up, without reserve or condition.

The reason of mankind cannot suggest any solid ground of satisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a conscience so clear, as may comfort us, with confidence, to cast ourselves upon him.

37. To inflict.

The world is apt to cast great blame on those who have an indolency for opinions, especially in religion.

Locke.

38. To cast aside.

To dismiss as useless or inconvenient.

I have bought golden opinions from all sort of people, which would be worn now in their newest gloss, Not cast aside so soon.

Shakespeare.

39. To cast away.

To shipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting with a storm, it thrust John Thomas upon the islands to the South, where he was cast away.

Dryden.

His father Philip had, by like mishap, been like to have been cast away upon the coast of England, and was cast away.

Rotterdam.

40. To cast off.

To cast away.

To waste in profusion; to turn to no use.

They that want means to teach children will abstain from marriage; or, if all is one, they cast their bodies upon rich old women.

Reconnaissance.

France, hast thou yet more blood to cast away? Say, shall the current of our right run on?

Shaksp.

He might be silent, and not cast away.

His sentences in vain.

Ben Jonson.

O Marcia, O my sister! still there’s hope, Our father will not cast away a life

So sweet to all, and to his country.

Addison’s Cato.

41. To cast away.

To ruin.

It is no impossible thing for states, by an oversight, in some of their actions, committed, or by their potent opposites, utterly to cast away themselves for ever.

Hooke.

42. To cast by.

To reject or dismiss, with neglect or hate.

Old Cypkel, and Montagu, have made Vernon’s ancient citizens Cast by their grace becoming ornamental.

Shaksp.

When men, presuming themselves to be the masters only of right reason, cast by the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind, as if they were gods.

Locke.

43. To cast down.

To repress the mind.

We’re not the first.

Who, with best meaning, have incur’d the worst.

For that expressed king, I am cast down; Myself could else out from false fortune’s crown.

Shaksp.

The best way will be to let him see you are much cast down, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you.

Addison.

44. To cast forth.

To emit.

He shall grow as the lily, and cast forth his roots out of Lebanon.

Hos.

45. To cast forth.

To eject.

I cast forth all the household stuff. Nehemiah.

They cast me forth into the sea.

Addison.

46. To cast off.

To discard; to put away.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time, Cast me off his followers.

Shaksp.

Cast me not off in the time of old age. Psalms.

He led me on to mightier deeds, but now hath cast me off, as never known.

Milton.

47. To cast off.

To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole society of men should publicly and professionally dismiss:

and cast off a rule, which they could not but he infallibly certain was a law.

Locke.

48. To cast off.

To disburden one’s self of.

All conspired in one to cast off their subject to the crown of England.

Spence’s State of Ireland.

This maketh them, through an unavoidable necessity of losing Instruction, to cast off the care of those very affairs, which do most concern their estate.

Hooke. Pref.

The true reason why any man is an atheist, is because he is a wicked man; religion would curst him in his lusts; and therefore he casts it off, and puts all the scorn upon it he can.

Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to the agent; and so much as the sinner gets of this, so much he casts off of shame.

We see they never fail to exert themselves, and to cast off the oppression, when they feel the need.

Addison.

49. To cast off.

To leave behind.

Away he scourcs cross the fields, casts off the dogs, and gains a wood: but pressing through a thick hedge, the bushes held him by the Lorns, till the hounds came in, and plucked him down.

L’Astrange.

50. To cast off. [a hunting term.] To let go, or set free as, to cast off the dogs.

51. To cast out.

To reject; to turn out of doors.

Thy brat hath been cast out, like itself, no father owning it.

Shaksp.

52. To cast out.

To vent; to speak: with some intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why dost thou cast out such ungenerous terms Against the lords and sovereigns of the world?

Addison.

53. To cast up.

To compute; to calculate.

Some writers, in casting up the goods most desirable in life, have given them this rank, health, beauty, and riches.

A man who designs to build, is very exact, as he supposes, in casting up the cost before he begins; but generally speaking, he is mistaken in his account.

Shaksp.

54. To cast up.

To vomit.

Print.
CAST

55. To cast upon. To refer to; to resign to.

56. To cast a vote.

To CAST. v. n.

1. To contrive to turn the thoughts.

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting.

3. To warp; to grow out of form.

4. To cast about. To contrive; to look for means.

CAST. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw.

2. The thing thrown.

3. State of any thing cast or thrown.

CASTLE. n. s. [castello, Sp.]

A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

CASTIGATE. v. a. [castigo, Lat.]

To chastise; to chasten; to correct; to punish.

CASTIGATION. n. s. [from To castigate.]

1. Penance; discipline.

2. Punishment; correction.

CASTIGATORY. adj. [from castigate.]

Punitive, in order to amendment.

There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probation, castigatory, or exemplary. {Bramhall against Hobbes.}
CASTING-NET. n.s. [from casting and net.] A net to be thrown into the water, not placed and left.

CASTLE, n.s. [castellum, L.]
1. A strong house, fortified against assaults.
2. Castles in the air. [châteaux d'Es-pagne, Fr.] Projects without reality.

CASTLE-DOCTOR. n.s. [in medicine.] A physician.

CASTLE-DOCTOR. n.s. [castle and doctor.]

CASTLE-SOAP. n.s. [from castle soap.] A kind of soap.

CASTLED. adj. [from castle.] Furnished with castles.
The horses neighing by the wind is blown,
And castled elephants o'erlook the town.

CASTLEWARD. n.s. [from castle and ward.]
An apartment laid upon such of the king's subjects, as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and ward the castle.

CASTLING, n.s. [from cast.] An abortive.
We should rather rely upon the urine of a casting's bladder, a resolution of crabs eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as Helmion hath commanded.

CASTOR, or CHESTER, are derived from the Sax. casæt, a city, town, or castle; and that from the Latin castrum: the Saxons chusing to fix in such places of strength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified. Gibson's Camden.

CASTOR, n.s. [castor, Lat.]
1. A beaver. See BEAVER.

CASTOR and POLLUX. [in mythology.] A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called Helix, which portends the severest part of the storm to be yet behind; two are denominated Castor and Pollux, and sometimes Tyndarides, which portend a cessation of the storm. Chambers.

CASTORIUM. n.s. [from castor. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles.

CASTRAMETATION. n.s. [from castre- meter, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.

CASTRATE. v.t. [castro, Lat.]
1. To geld.
2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRATION. n.s. [from castrestrate.] The act of gelding.
The largest needle should be used, in taking up the spermatic vessels in castration. Sharp's Surg.

CASTERIL. n.s. A kind of hawk.

CASTREL. n.s. A kind of hawk.

CASTRIFY. adj. [castracis, Lat.] Belonging to a camp.

CASUAL. adj. [casual, Fr. from casus, Lat.] Accidental; arising from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.
The revenue of Ireland, both certain and casual, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds.

That which seemeth most casual and subject to fortune, is yet disposed by the ordinance of God. "Raleigh's History."

Whether found where casual fire had wasted woods, on mountain, or in vale. Milton.

The commissioners are sustained by the fire-side in general, and casual discourses.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual means, and have been worked by the hands of time and chance, rather than by philosophy.

Graville.

The expenses of some of them always exceeded, their certain annual income; but seldom their casual supplies. I call them casual, in compliance with the common form.

CASUALLY, adv. [from casual.] Accidentally; without design, or set purpose.

Go, bid my woman Search for a jewel, that too casually
Hath left mine arm. Shakspere. We should not casually upon a vessel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the vessel was without any flaw. Bacon.

You should have appointed my judge with one advantage, and which I now casually remember.

Dugdale.

CASUALNESS. n.s. [from casual.] Accidentality.

CASUALTY. n.s. [from casual.] Accident.

With more patience men endure the losses that happen by not casual, than the damages they sustain by injustice. Raleigh's Essays.

That Octavius Caesar should shift his camp that night that it happened to be taken by the enemy, was a mere casuality; yet it preserved a person, who lived to establish a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world. South.

2. Chance that produces unnatural death. Builds in the weather on the outward wall.
Ev'n in the force and road of casuality. Shakspere.

It is observed in particular nations, that, within the space of two or three hundred years, not-withstanding all casualities, the number of men doubles. Burnet's Theory.

We find one casualty in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect. Gramunt's Bill of Mortality.

CASUIST. n.s. [casuist, Fr. from casus, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience.

The judgment of any casuist, or learned divine, concerning the state of a man's soul, is not sufficient to give him confidence. South.

You can scarce see a bench of preachers without two or three casuists in it, that will settle the rights of priory. Addison.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree, and soundest casuists doubt, like you and me? Pope.

CASUISTICAL. adj. [form casuist.] Relating to cases of conscience; containing the doctrine relating to cases.

What arguments they have to beguile poor simple, unstable souls with, I know not; but surely the practical, considered, that is, the principal vital part of their religion savours very little of spirituality. South.

CASUISTRY. n.s. [casus, Fr.] The science of a casuist; the doctrine of cases of conscience.

This concession would not pass for good casuistry in these ages. Pope's Odyssey, Note.

CASUALTY. n.s. [casualty.]

CAT, n.s. [kaz, Teton, chât, Fr.]
A domestic animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturalists the lowest order of the leonine species.

Twas you incens'd the rabble: Cats, that can judge as fily of his worth, As I can of these mysteries, who'n will not have earth to know. Shakspere. Coriol. Thrice the brinded cat hath mewed.

A cat, as she beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye small and long, being covered over with a green skin, and dilates it at pleasure.

Ponson's Drawing.

CAT. n.s. A sort of ship.
CAT in the pen, [imagined by some to be rightly written Catipan, as coming from Catipania. An unknown correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from Cat in the pen.] There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the cat in the pen; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him. Bacon.

CAT o' nine tails. A whip with nine lashes, used for the punishment of crimes.

The cat o' nine tails, and the flogging of the cat, both punished for the word designed to procure a delivery. TheROP to Vanbrugh's False Friend.

CATACHRESTICAL. adj. [from catachresis.] Contrary to proper use; forced; far fetched.

A catarcletic and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a figurative. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CATACLYSMS. n.s. [cataklysm.] A deluge; an inundation: used generally for the universal deluge.

The opinion that held these cataclysms and empty seas, was so strong, that it put a total consummation unto things in this lower world. Halz's Origin of Mankind.

CATACOMBES. n.s. [from katâ and koâvâ] a hollow or cavity. Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the places and cells of the primitive christians who so compactly assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But it may be said that the word catacomb was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul. Chambers.

On the side of Naples are the catacombs, which must have been full of stench, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open stites. Addison.

CATAGMATICK. adj. [catagmatâre a fracture.] That which has the quality of consolidating the parts.

I put out a catagmatick emplister, and, by the use of a heated glove, scattered the plasters swelling, and strengthened it. Wiseman's Surgery.
CAT

CATAPLASM. n. s. [katafleasm]
A poultice; a soft and moist application.
I bought an aunction of a mountebank,
So morsel, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no cataplasm so rare,
Collected from all simples that have virtue.
Under the moon, can save. Shakespeare's Hamlet.
Warm cataplasm discuss, but scalding hot may confirm the tumour.
Arbuthnot on Aliment.

CATAPULT. n. s. [catapulta, Lat.]
An engine used anciently to throw stones.
The balista violently shot great stones and quarries, as also the catapulta. Camden's Remains.

CATARRH. n. s. [katahrh, Lat.]
A fall of water from on high; a shoot of water; a cascada.
Blow winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanes, spout
Till you drench'd our steeples. Shakespeare.

CATALEPSIS. n. s. [katâlepsis].
A lighter species of the apoplexy, or epilepsy.
There is a disease called a catalepsis, wherein the patient is suddenly seized without sense or motion, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizes him. Arbuthnot.

CATALOGUE. n. s. [kataleugw].
An enumeration of particulars; a list; a register of things one by one.
In the catalogue ye go for men,
Shoemakers, water men, and glory woules are eleg'd
All by the name of Euges. Shakespeare's Macbeth.
Make a catalogue of prosperous sacrificial persons, and I believe they will be repeated sooner than the Ephraim's name South.
In the library of manuscripts belonging to St. Lawrence, of which there is a printed catalogue, I looked into the Virgin, which disputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican.
Addison.
The bright Taygete, and the shining Bear,
With all the sailors catalogue of stars.
Addison's Cato.

CATAMOUNT. n. s. [from cat and mountain].
A fierce animal, resembling a cat.
The black prince of Minometapa, by whose side were seen the glaring catamount, and the quail-daring porcupine. Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribners.

CATAPHRACT. n. s. [cataphracta, Lat.]
A horse-man in complete armour.
On each side was armed guards, both horse and foot; before him and behind, Archers and slingers, cataphracts and spears. Milton's Samson Agonistes.

CATASTROPHE. n. s. [katastrophe].
1. The change, or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece.
Pat! He comes like the catastrophe of the old comedy, Shakespeare.
That philosopher declares for tragedies, whose catastrophes are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. Dryden.
2. A final event; a conclusion, generally unhappy.
Here was a mighty revolution, the most horrible and portentous catastrophe that nature ever yet saw; an elegant and habitable earth quite shattered. Westward the Night's History.

CATCAL. n. s. [from cat and call].
A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.
A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a passion for a notorious rake that headed a party of catcalls.
Three cats be the slave
Of him, whose chattering shames the monkey tribe.
To CATCH. v. a. preter. I caught or caught; I have caught or caught.
[kelsen, Dutch.]
1. To lay hold on with the hand; intimating the suddenness of the action.
And when he arose against me, I caught him by the beard, and smote him, and slew him. Exodus xxiii. 53.
2. To stop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the passage.
Others, to catch the breeze of breathing air, To Tuscus or Alpido repair. Addison on Italy.
3. To seize any thing by pursuit.
I saw him run after a gibbeted tailor, and, when he caught it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and caught it again. Shakspeare, Coriolanus.
4. To stop any thing falling; to intercept falling.
A shepherd diverted himself with tosting up eggs, and catching them again. Speculator.
5. To ensnare to Fall a snare; to take or hold in a trap.
And they sent unto him certain of the Pharisæes and of the Herodians, to catch him in his words. Mark, viii. 13.
These artificial methods of reasoning are more adapted to catch and entangle the mind, than to instruct and inform the understanding. Locke.
6. To receive suddenly.
The curling smoke fell heavily from the fires, At length it catcheth flame, and in a blaze expires. Dryden.
But stopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n, The sparks should catch his axlesteel of head. Dryden.

7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize.
The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head caught hold of the oak. 2 Sam. viii. 19.
Would they, like Benhadd's embraums, catch hold of every amicable expression? Dryden.

8. To seize unexpectedly.
To catch something out of his mouth, that they might accuse him. Luke xvi. 54.

9. To seize eagerly.
They have caught up every thing greedily, with that curious curiosity, and unsurpassable impatientness, which Socrates calls the disease of the Greeks.

Pope.
I've perus'd her well;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have caught the king.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

10. To please; to seize the affections; to charm.
For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The soul of love, unpractis'd to persuade,
And want the soothing arts to catch the fair,
But, catch'd myself, lie strugling in the snare.
Dryden.

11. To receive any contagion or disease.
I cannot name the disease, and it is caught.
Of you that yet are well. Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.

12. To catch at.
To endeavour suddenly to lay hold on.
Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like strumpets, and bold rhymers
Ballad us out of time. Shakspeare, Antony and Cleopatra.
Make them catch at all opportunities of subverting the state. Addison's State of the War.

CATCH. v. n.
1. To be contentious; to spread infection, or mischief.
'Tis time to give them physic, their diseases Are grown so catching. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

2. To catch at.
Nick says he is catching; oh, were favour so!
Yours would I catch, fair Hermia, ere I go. Shakspeare.

3. To catch at.
Considering it with all his malignity and catching nature, it may be enumerated with the worst of epidemics.
Harrow.
The palace of Delphobus ascends In snowy flames, and catchers on his friends, Dryden.
Does he send the catch men from man to man, And run among the ranks? Addison's Cato.

4. To lay hold suddenly: as, the hook catchers.
When the yellow hair in flame should fall,
The catching fire might burn the golden can.
Dryden.

CATCH. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Seizure; the act of seizing any thing that flies or hides.
Taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden grass,
That she would fain the catch of Steadham fly.
Shakspeare.

2. Watch; the posture of seizing.
Both of them lay upon the catch for a great action; it is no wonder, therefore, that they were often engaged on one subject.
Addison in Ancient Molossus.

3. An advantage taken; hold laid on, as in haste.

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Cate

All which notions are but ignorant catches of a few things, which are most obvious to men's

understandings.

The motion is but a catch of the wit upon a few

instances; as the manner is in the philosophy re-

ceived.

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings.

Should turn on flying hours, and catch of moments.

Dryden.

4. The act of taking quickly from another.

Severalquires, placed one over another, and taking the voice by catches amongwise, give
great pleasure.

5. A song sung in succession, where one

catches it from another.

This is the tune of our catch, play'd by the picture

of nobody.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

Far be from thence the gotton ptich in my soul.

Sing his drunken drinks all the night.

Dryden, jun.

6. The thing caught; profit; advantage.

Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out
your brains; he went so good crack a free way

with no kerchief.

Shakespeare. Troilus and Cressida.

7. A snatch; a short interval of action.

It has been writ by catches, with many intervals.

Loche.

8. A taint; a slight contagion.

We retain a catch of those pretty stories, and our

awakened imagination smiles in the recollec-

tion.

Glenroll's Scypia.

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a book.

10. A small swift-sailing ship; often written

tchetch.

Catcher, n. s. [from catch.]

1. He that catches.

2. That in which any thing is caught.

Scallops will move us strongly, as oftentimes to

leap out of the crater wherein they are caught.

Great Mammal.

Catchfly. n. s. [from catch and fly.]

A plant; a species of campion; which see.

Catchpoll, n. s. [from catch and poll.]

A serjeant; a bumble-bob.

catchpoll, though now it be used as a word of

contempt, yet, in ancient days, it seems to have

been used without reproach, for so we now

call serjeants of the mace, or any other that uses
to arrest men upon any cause.

Coward.

They call all temporal businesses undersheriffs,
as if they were but matters for undersheriffs

catchpols; though many times those underser-

shifs do more good than their high specula-

tions.

Another monster.

Sullen of aspect, by the vulgar call'd a

catch poll, whose polluted hands the gods

With force incredible and magic charms

First have endowed, if he sue his palt

Should imply on ill-fated shoulder lay

Of debtor.

Philips.

Catchword. n. s. [from catch and word.

With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of

the next page.

Cat. n. s. Food; something to be eaten.

This is scarcely read in the singular.

See Cates.

We'll see what cates you have,

For soldiers stomachs always serve them well. Shak.

Catechetical. adj. [from catechys.] Consisting of questions and answers.

Some have introduced a catechetical method of argu-

ing; he would ask his adversary question upon

question, till he convinced him, out of his own

mouth, that his opinions were wrong.

Addison's Spectator.
CATES. n. s. [of uncertain etymology: Skinner imagines it may be corrupted from delicate; which is not likely, because Junius observes, that the Dutch have kater in the same sense with our cat. It has no singular.] Viands; food; dish of meat; generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food. The fair acceptance, Sir, creates The entertainment perfect, not the caters. B. Jonson. O wasteful riot, never well content With low prized fare; hungry ambition Of spiceless breakfast and rich retch and sent. Raleigh. Ah, how simple to these cates, Was that crude apple that diverted Eve! Mr. Last. They, by the alluring odour drawn in haste To the dulcet cates, and crowding sip Their palatable b paste. With costly cates she staid her frugal board, Then with ill-gotten wealth she bought a lord. Arden. Catfish. n. s. The name of a sea-fish in the West Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are discovered in shallow rocks. Phillips. CATHARPINGS. n. s. Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the shrouds to the other, near the deck; they belong only to the main shrouds; and their use is to force the shrouds tight, for the ease and safety of the masts, when the ship rolls. Harris. Cathartic. adj. [caθar'ik] Purg. Cathartic. f. [s. of cates] Catoptrick. Medicine. The vermicular or peristaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occasions some little inversions in it. In both, what but slightly adheres to the coats will be loosened, and they will be more agitated and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifest, how a cathartic hastens and increases the discharges by stool; but where the force of the stimulant is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the visera in the abdomen, will be twirled; by which a great deal will be drained back into the intestines, and made a part of what they discharge. Quincy. Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be strongly enough cathartic, though the chystian, have not proved, that either gold or mercury have any salt, much less any that is purgative. Boyle's Miscell. Chymist. Lastrations and catharticks of the mind were sought for, and all endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions. Decay of Piety. The piercing catoptricks ply their spitting wove, Emeticks rash, and keen catharticks scour. Garth. Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the cathartick which redresses the soul. Aitken. Spectral. Catharticalness. n. s. [from catharical.] Purgating quality. Cathead. n. s. A kind of fossil. The nodules with leaves in them, called cathead, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them catacaups. Woodward on Fossils. Cathead. n. s. [in a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to truss up the anchor from the hawser to the top of the forecastle. Sea Dict. Cathedral. adj. [from cathedra, Lat. a chair of authority; an episcopal see.] 1. Episcopall containing the seat of a bishop. A cathedral church is that wherein there are two or more persons, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politic. Affligg's Perugia. Methought I sat in seat of majesty, In the cathedral church of Westminster. Shakespeare. Henry VI. 2. Belonging to an episcopal church. His constant and regular assisting at the cathedral service was never interrupted by the sharpness of weather. Locke. Cathedral. n. s. The head church of a diocese. There is nothing in Leghorn so extraordinary as the cathedral, which a man may view with pleasure, after he has seen St. Peter's. Addison on Italy. Catherine. See Pearl. For streaks of red were mingled there, Such as are on a Catherine pearl, The side that's next the sun. Suckling. Catheren. n. s. [xə'terən] A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped by a stone or gravel. A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a catheter must help you. Wiensman's Surgery. Catoles. n. s. [in a ship.] Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the capstan, when there is occasion to have the ship astern. Sea Dict. Catholicism. n. s. [from catholick] Adherence to the catholic church. Catholick. adj. [caθə'lik] Fr. καθολικός universal or general.] 1. The church of Jesus Christ is called cathelic, because it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time. 2. Some truths are said to be catholick, because they are received by all the faithful. 3. Catholick is often set in opposition to heretic or sectary, used to schismatics. 4. Catholick or canonical epistles, are seven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called catholick, because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality. Calmet. Doubtless the success of those your great and catholick endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful accession of glory to your nation. Glanville's Sceptics. Those systems undertake to give an account of the formation of the universe, by mechanical hypotheses of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some catholick laws.
etymology. It is derived from Skinner, Menage, and Speelman, from capacitia, quae ad capit pertinere; personal goods, in which sense chattels is yet used in our law. Shakesp. makes cattle for plate.

1. Beasts of pasture, not wild nor domestic:

To make poor men's cattle break their necks.

Shakesp. And God made the beasts of the earth after his kind, and of every kind. And, every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind; Genesis, i. 25.

2. It is used in reproach of human beings. Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this colour. Shakesp. As you like it.

Cavalier, n. s. [Fr, cavalier, horse, Ital.] A procession on horseback.

Your cavalier the fair spectators view, from their high standings, yet look up to you; from your brave train each single out a ray, and kings to date a conquest from your day.

How must the heart of the old man rejoice, when he saw such a numerous cavalcade of his own raising. Addison.

Cavalièr, n. s. [cavalier, Fr.]

1. A horseman; a knight.

2. A gay, sprightly military man. For who is he, whose chin is but lank'd With one appearing hair, that will not follow These call'd and choice dress's cavaliers to France? Shakesp. Henry VIII.

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the First. Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adversaries at first intended as a reproach: of this sort were the Guelfs and Ghibelines, Huguenots, and Cavaliers. Swift.

Cavalièr, adj. [from the substantive.]

1. Gay; spritely; warlike.

2. Generous; brave. The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. Sackville.

3. Disdainful; haughty.

Cavalièrly, adv. [from cavalier.]

Haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

Cavalry, n. s. [cavalric, Fr.] Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

If a state run most to gentlemen, and the husbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good cavalry, but never govern stable bands of foot. Bacon's History of England.

Their cavalry, in the battle of Blenheim, could not sustain the shock of the British horse. Addison on the War.

To Cavatine. v. a. [cava, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

Cav'zions. n. s. [cava, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or under-digging of the earth for cellars; allowed to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building. Phillips.

Cau'debeck. n. s. A sort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made. Phillips.

Cau'dle. n. s. [chaudiere, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and sick persons.

Ye shall have a lempur candle then, and the help of a hatcher. Shakesp. Henry VI.

He had good broths, candle, and such like; and I believe he did drink some wine. Wiensman's Surgery.

To Cauc'le. v. a. [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold break,
Caudle with ice, caudle thy morning toast,
To cure thy over-night's surfeit? Shak. Timon.

CAVE, n. s. [care, Fr. cara, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. Shaks. K. Lear.

But sun-rise, lest his son be lost
Into the blind cave of eternal night. Shaks. Rich. III.

2. A hollow; any hollow place. Not used. The object of sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the care of the ear doth hold the sound a little. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

To Cave, v. n. [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

Care here, haunt here, and outlaw us. Shakesp. CAV'ET. n. s. [caveat, Lat. let him beware.] Intimation of caution.

A caveat is an intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he be so careful how he acts in such or such an affair. Aubrey.

The chiefest caveat in reformation must be to keep out the Scots. Speaker on Ireland.

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray desire Mr. Rowe to enter a caveat. Add. Papers to Charles II.

Cavernous. adj. [from cavern.] A full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Embellished troops, with flowing banners, pass Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor distrust The smiling surface of the cavern'd ground. Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war In fiery whirls. Phillips.

High at his head from out the cavern'd rock, In living huts, a gushing fountain broke. Pope's Odyssey.

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavalier, admits, rest self-satisfied. Pope.

CAVERNOUS adj. [from cavern.] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in those countries which are mountainous, and consequently stony and cavernous under-ground. Woodward's Natural History.

CAV'ESSON. n. s. [Fr. In horsemanship.] A sort of noseband sometimes made of iron, and sometimes of leather or wood; sometimes flat, and sometimes hollow or twisted; which is put upon the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling and breaking of him.

An iron cavaress preserves and spares the mouths of young horses they are broken: for by the help of it, they are accustomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and shoulders, without hurting their mouths, or spilling their hairs with the bit. FARRIER'S DIET.

Cauft. n. s. A chest with holes in the top, to keep fish alive in the water. Phillips's World of Words.

CAUGHT. particip. pass. [from To catch; which see.]

CAV'IA'RE, n. s. [the etymology uncertain, unless it come from carda, Lat. sana, or packle, made of fish salted.]

The eggs of a sturgeon, being salted and made up into a mass, were first brought from Constantinople by the Italians, and called Cavare. Grose's Museum.

CAV'IER. n. s. A corruption of cavare. See CATSUP.

To CA'VIL. v. n. [cailler, Fr. caviller, Lat.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thirse so much land
To any well-deserving friend;
But, in the way of largess, mark ye me,
I'll caull on the ninth part of a hair.
Shakesp. Henry IV.

My lord, you do not well, in obstinacy
To cavil in the course of this contract.
Shakesp. Henry VI.

He cauls first at the poet's insinuating much upon the effects of Achilles's rage. Pope's Notes on the Iliad.

To CA'VIL. p. a. To receive or treat with objections.

Then didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then cavil the conditions? Paradise Lost.

Cavil. v. i. [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.

Wiser men consider how the best things have been unto cavil, when wits, possessed with disdain, have set them up as their mark to shoot at. Hobbes.

Several divines, in order to answer the cavils of those adversaries to truth and morality, began to find out further explanations: they cavilled. Swift.

CAVILLATION. n. s. [from cavil.] The disposition to make captious objection, the practice of objection.

I might add so much concerning the large odds between the case of the eldest churches in regard of heathens, and ours in respect of the church of Rome, that very cavillition itself should be satisfied. Hobbes.

CAVILLER. n. s. [cavillator, Lat.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.

The cavaller which Horace shews, is that which distinguishes a critic from a caviller; he declares, that he is not offended at little faults, which may be imputed to inaccuracy. Addison on the German.

There is, I grant, room still left for a caviller to misrepresent my meaning. Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.

CAVILLINGLY. adv. [from cavilling.] In a cavilling manner.

CAVILLIOUS. adj. [from cavill.] Unfair in argument; full of objections.

Those persons are said to be cavillos and unlawful adversaries, by whose fraud and iniquity justice is destroyed. Aubrey.

CAVIN. n. s. [French. In the military art.] A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and consequently facilitate their approach to a place. Dict.

CAVITY. n. s. [cavitas, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow; hole.

The vowels are made by a free passage of breath, vocalized through the cavity of the mouth; the said cavity being differently shaped by the postures of the throat, tongue and lips. Holder's Elements of Speech.

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the crevices ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a perishing kind. Dryden's Dedication to Anne.
Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several cavities of the skull. 

Addison's Spectator.

An instrument with a small cavity, like a small spoon, dipp'd in oil, may fetch out the stone.

Butchard on Dict.

If the atmosphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty-two feet deep, which would soon be swallowed up by the caviety of the sea, and the depressed parts of the earth. 

Beckley.

CAU. n. s. A coarse talyk sparrow. 

Woodward.

CAUKY. adj. [from caulk.] A white, opaque, cauky, spar, or painted. 

Woodward on Fossils.

CAUL. n. s. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women inclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

2. Any kind of small net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a caulk of patchwork. 

Greer's Museum.

3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are inclosed.

The caul serves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of wooden cloth. House a certain glutnator, whose caud Galwe cut out, was so liable to suffer cold, that he kept his belly constantly covered with wool. 

Ray.

The best of these, however, divide, and disunite the ribs and limbs, observant of the rite: On these, in double caul, involved with art, the choicest morsels lay. 

Pope's Odyssey.

CAULIFERous. adj. [from caulis a stalk, and ferro, to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for such plants as have a true stalk, which a great many have not.

To CAULK. See To CALK.

To CAUPONATE. v. n. [cauponari, Lat.] To keep a victualing-house; to sell wine or victuals. 

Dict.

CAUSABLE. adj. [from causo, low Lat.] That which may be caused, or effected by a cause.

That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally causable in another. 

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CAUSAL. adj. [causalis, low Lat.] Relating to causes; implying or containing causes.

Every motion owning a dependence on pre-required motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly pry into the whole method of causal connection. 

Galenite's Scipionis Scientiae.

Causal propositions are, where two propositions are joined by causal particles; as, houses were not built, that they might be destroyed. Rückemann was unhappy, because he followed evil counsel. 

Wat's Logick.

CAUSALITY. n. s. [causalitas, low Lat.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

As he created all things, so is he beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their causals; and the essential cause of their existences. 

By an unavowed transmigration from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposel of more immediate causals; 

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CAUSALLY. adv. [from causal.] According to the order or series of causes.

Thus may it more be causally made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth. 

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CAUSATION. n. s. [from causo, low Lat.] The act or power of causing.

Thus doth he sometimes delude us in the conceits of his terms and the devised false actions, ascribing effects thereunto of independent causation. 

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CAUSATIVE. adj. [a term in grammar.]

That expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSAToR. n. s. [from causo, low Lat.] A cause; an author of any effect.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfusion, in the first causator, it was out of the power of earth, or the necropsy of hell, to work them from it. 

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CAUSE. n. s. [causa, Lat.]

1. That which produces or effects anything; the efficient.

The wise and learned, amongst the very heathens themselves, have all acknowledged some first cause, wherein originally the being or effect of all things dependeth: neither have they otherwise spoken of that cause, than as an agent which, knowing what and why it worketh, observed, in working, a most exact order or law.

Butterflies, and other flies, revolve easily when they seem dead, being brought to the sun or fire; the cause whereof is the vital spirit, and the duration of it by a little heat.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Cause is a substance exerting its power into and for making one thing begin to be.

Locke.

2. The reason; motive to any thing.

The rest shall bear some other sight.

Shakespeare.

As cause will be obey'd.

So great, so constant, and so general a practice, must needs have not only a cause, but also a great, a constant, and a general cause, every way commensurate to such a world. 

Thus, royal Sir! to see you landed here, Was cause enough of triumph for a year. 

Dryden.

Even he, Lamenting that there was no cause of enmity, Will often wish fate had ordain'd you friends. 

Rawe.

3. Reason of debate; subject of litigation.

O madness of discourse, That cause sets up with and against thyself! 

Bifold authority. 

Shakespeare.

Hear the cause between your brother, and judge righteous between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. 

Deuter.

4. Side; party; ground of principle or action or opposition. 

To thy cause, and thine, my heart inclin'd, Or love to party had savor'd my mind. 

Tickell.

To CAUSE. v. a. [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

Were man whose apprehensions are sober, and by a precise inspection advised, but hath found by an irresistible necessity one everlasting being, all for ever causing, and all for ever sustaining. 

Raleigh.

It is necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to and terminate in some first, which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things; but itself be caused by none. 

South.
CAU

CAUSTICK. n. s. A burning application.

It was a tenderness to mankind, that introduced corrosives and causticks, which are indeed but artificial fires.

The arising causticks ply their spiteful bow's, Emeticks ranch, and keen cathartic scorrs.

Cau. Thark.

CAUTEL. n. s. [candela, Lat.] Caution; scruple: a word disused.

When a man, and his heart and availed, and now no soul of cautel doth besmirch the virtue of his will.

Shak.

CAUTELOUS. adj. [cauleux, Fr.]

1. Cautions; wary; provident; not in use. See Addison.

Palladio doth wish, with a caustic artist, that the inward walls might bear some good share in the burden. Wotton.

2. Wily; cunning; treacherous. Not in use.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth caustically get the start and advantage; yet they will set back all things in state quo eadui. Bacon's War with Spain.

3. Cautiously; waryly. Or, as the Jews, not resolved of the scatonic side of Jacob, do cautelously, in their diet, abstain from both. Thomson.

CAUTERIZATION. n. s. [from cauterize.]

The act of burning flesh with hot irons, or caustic medicaments.

They require, after cauterization, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interruption of the spirits. Wiczen.

To CAUTERIZE, v.a. [cauteriser, Fr.] To burn with the cauterizy.

For each true word a blister, and each false Becauterizing to the root o' th' tongue. Wiczen.

Consistent with speech, and ready and proper for securing trade. Shak.

No marvel though cauterizers have such a corrosive and cauterizing quality; for there is not one other of the insecta, but is freed of a diller nature. Bacon's Natural History.

The design of the cauterizy is to prevent the cauterizy from closing; but the operators confess, that, in persons cauterized, the tears trickle down after Sharp's Surgery.

CAUTERY. n. s. [cau, ura].

Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustic medicaments. The actual cautery is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick, or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels. Quin.

In heat of it will be necessary to have your actual cautery always ready; for that will secure the bleeding arteries in a moment. Wiczen's Surgery.

CAUTION. n. s. [caution, Fr. cautio, Lat.]

1. Prudence, as it respects danger; fore-sight; provident care; wariness against evil.

Such conditions, and caution, as might assure with as much assurance as worldly matters bear. Dryden.

The fear, upon this next occasion, gave him part of Baccaria for caution for his disbursements. Wiczen.

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient caution that the war should be prosecuted.

Clareton.

2. Security for.

He that objects any crime, ought to give caution, by the means of sureties, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes.

The means of sureties are so certain. Addison's Parergon.

3. Provision or security against.

In despite of all the rules and caution of government, the most dangerous and mortal diseases of vices will not be curbed. L'Estrange.

4. Provisionary percept.

Attention to the forementioned symptoms affords the best cautions and rules of diet, by way of prevention.

Abrahunt.

5. Warning.

To CAUTION, v. a. [from the noun.]

To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How shall our thought avoid the various snare? Or wisdom to our caution'd soul declare

The different shapes then please to employ,

When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy;

You caution'd me against their charms,

But never gave me equal arms. Swift.

CAUTIOUS. adj. [from caution.]

Given as a pledge, or in security, I am made the cautionary pledge, the gage and hostage of your keeping it. Smollett.

Is there no security for the island of Britain? Has the enemy no cautionary towns and sea-ports to give us for securing trade? Brown.

Wary; watchful.

Be cautious of him; for he is sometimes an inconsistent lover, because he hath a great advantage. Swift.

CAUTIOUSLY. adv. [from cautious.]

In an attentive, wary manner; waryly.

They know how fickle common lovers are:

Their oaths and vows are cautiously believed; for few there are but have been once deceived. Dryden.

CAUSTICITY. n. s. [causticus.

Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous constancy and caution. King Charles.

We should always act with great caution and circumspection, in points where it is impossible to proceed wrong. Addison.

To CAY, v. n. [from the sound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Rusten-pated chuckles, many in sort. Shaks.

Rising and cauzing at the gun's report. Shaks.

A wad of barks and swills, so very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops seem to be crying in another region. Addison.

The rook, who high amid the boughs, In early spring, his airy city builds, And careless cares. Thomson's Spring.

To CEASE. v. n. [ceaser, Fr. cesso, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist: with from before a noun. His living, all who cease from combat, spare; My brother's be your most peculiar care. Dryden.

2. To fail; to be extinct; to pass away.

The poor man shall never cease out of the land. Deism reconstrued.

The soul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, sense, and intelligence, cease from that male corpus, and are no longer in it. Hales's Origin of Manhood.

3. To be at an end.

But now the wonder ceases, since I see she kept them only, Tityrus, for thee. Dryden.

4. To rest.

The ministers of Christ have ceased from their labours. Spratt.

To CEASE, v. a. To put a stop to; to put an end to.

Impart in him monies; be not cease'd

With slight denial. Shaks.

You may sooner, by imagination, quicken or slow motion, that raise or cease it; as it is easier to make a dog go slower than to make him stand still. Bacon's Natural History.

Cea then this impious rage. Milton.

But be, her fears, she sent down the meek-eyed peace. Milton.

The disorder is complete, nor can they cease.

The dire debate, yet not command the peace. Dryden.

CEASELESS. adj. [from cease.]

Incessant; perpetual; continual; without pause; without stop; without end.

My guiltless blood must quench the ceaseless fire, On which my endless tears were boodlest spent. Fairfax.

All these with ceaseless praise his works beheld; Both day and night. Milton.

Like an oak

That stands secure, through all the winds employ

Their ceaseless roar; and only sheds its leaves,

Or must, which the revolving spring restores. Philips.

CECITY. n. s. [cæcitias, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight.

They are not blind, nor yet distinctly see; there is in them no cecity, yet more than a cecity; they have sight enough to discern the light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects or colours. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CECUTIENCY. n. s. [cætuticius, Lat.] Tendency to blindness; cloudiness of sight.

There is in them no cecity, yet more than a cecitocy. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CEDAR. n. s. [cedrus, Lat.] A tree.

It is ever green; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tuft, resembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or catkins, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree. The seeds are produced to the cone, after a long, and irregular manner, which is continually choked with green leaves, so regularly, as to appear at a distance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is surprising that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great pleasure to have it naturalized in certain mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the snow continues most part of the year. Manmedel, in his Travels, says, he measured one of the largest cedars on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve years six inches in circumference, and sound. At about five or six yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is so handsome proof against the destructive animal bodies. The sawdust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming mystery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings; and the wood is thought by Bacon to continue above a thousand years sound.

I must yield my body to the earth: Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge, Whose arms gave shade to tender wheat; Under whose shade the ramping lion slept; Whose top-branched overtop'd Jove's spreading And kept low shrubs from winter's pow'rful wind. Shaks.
To CEIL. v.a. [cela, Lat.] To overlay, or cover, the inner roof of a building. And the greater house he ceiled with fir-tree, which he over-laid with fine gold. 2 Chron. 2. 3. How will he, from his house edited with为基础, be content with his Saviour’s lot, not to have where to lay his head? Decoy of Plenty. 3. 4. 

CEILING. n.s. [from ceil.] The inner roof. Varnish makes ceilings not only shine, but last. And now the thickened sky. Like a dark ceiling stood, down rush’d the rain Impetuous. Milton’s Paradise Lost. So when the day by day, or night by night, Strike on the polished’r’s brass their trembling light. The glittering species here and there divide, And cast their luminous beams from side to side; Now on the walls, now on the pavement plays, And to the ceiling flash the glaring day. Dryden.

CELANDINE. n.s. [chelidonion, Lat.] A plant. The swallows use celandine, the lintit euphor- gia. Mor.

CELATURE. n.s. [celature, Lat.] The art of engraving, or cutting in figures.

To CELEBRATE. v.a. [celebra, Lat.]

1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous. The songs of Sion were psalms and pieces of poetry, that adorned or celebrated the Being. Addison. I would have him read over the celebrated works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages. Addison.

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnly. He slew all those that were gone to celebrate the Sabbath. 2 Chronicles 29. On the feast day, the father cometh forth, after divine service, into a large room, where the feast is celebrated. Bacon.

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow. This pause of pow’s ‘tis Ireland’s hour to mourn: While England celebrates your safe return. Dryg.

CELEBRATION. n.s. [from celebrate.]

1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance. He laboured to drive sorrow from her, and to hasten the celebration of their marriage. Sidney. He shall conceal it. While you are willing it shall come to note; What time we will then celebrate keep, According to my report. Shaksp. During the celebration of this holy sacrament, you attend earnestly to what is done by the priest. Taylor.

2. Praise; renown; memorial. No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular celebration, than that his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attended by few. Clarendon. Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used a less number of letters, by the celebration of those who have added to their alphabet. Holder’s Elements of Speech.

CELEBRIOUS. adj. [celebrar, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted. Not in use. The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having been always so celebrious; yet wise, after their capitvities, they were despised of their glory, even then Assyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured with sacrifices the Most High God, when that nation worshipped. Grin.

CELEBRIOUSLY. adv. [from celebrious.] In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS. n.s. [from celebrious.]

Renown; fame.

CELEBRITY. n.s. [celebritas, Lat.] Public and splendid transaction.

The manner of her receiving, and the celebrity of the marriage, were performed with great magni- tude. Bacon. CELEBRATION. n.s. A species of parsley; it is also called turnover rooted celerely.

CELEBRITY. n.s. [celebritas, Lat.] Swiftness; speed; velocity. We very well see in them, who thus plaied, a wonderful celebrity of discourse; for, perceiving at the first but only some cause of suspicion, and that test it should be made, they are present in one, and the self-same breath, resolved, that what beginning sooner it had, there is no possibility it should frug good. Hooper. His former custom and practice was ever full of forwardness, and celebrity to make head against them. Burton.

Thus, with imagin’d wings, our swift scent flies, In motion with no less velocity Than that of thought. Shaksp.

Three things concur to make a perception great; the bigness, the density, and the celebrity of the body. Digby.

Whatever encreaseth the density of the blood, even without increasing its celerity, heats, be- cause a denser body is hotter than a rarr. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CELEBRY. n.s. A species of parsley; which see, CELESTIAL. adj. [celesti, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the superior re- gions. There stay, until the twelve celestial signs have brought about their annual reckoning. Shak.

The ancients commonly supplied celestial descrip- tions of other climes to their own. Brown’s Vulgar Errors.

2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state. I nam’d my knoll, whilst I sit meditating On that celestial harmony I go. Shaksp.

3. Heavenly; with respect to excellence. Canst thou then pretend divinity, whom zeal profan’d To worship, and a pow’r celestial nam’d? Dryden.

Telamachus, his bloomy face Glowing celestial sweet, with godlike grace. Pope.

CELESTIAL n.s. [from the adj.] An in- habitant of heaven. Thus affable and mild the prince preceded, And to the donor offered celestial. Pope.

CELESTIALLY. adv. [from celestial.] In a heavenly manner.

To CELESTIFY. v.a. [from celestias, Lat.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. Not used. We should affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were bound earth terrestriified, and earth heaven celestialized, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below. Brown’s Vulgar Errors.

CELIAC. n.s. [solas, Lat.] Relating to the lower belly. The blood moving slowly through the celiack and mesostatic arteries, produces complaints. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CELIACITY. n.s. [from celsis, Lat.] Simple life; unmarred state. I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on celibacy as an accursed state, and generally are married before twenty. Spectator.

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations of husbands and wives, parents and children, they have without question, adorned the gospel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the divorcèd and strictest celiacy. Atterbury.

CELIBATE. n.s. [celibatus, Lat.] Single life.
CEN

Liquid bodies have nothing to cement them; they will all miscarry and cohere, and in a perpetual flux: even a heap of sand, or fine powder, will suffer no non-swirling within them, though they be dry substances. Lord Whitewash has a white lead cement in his wings;

White lead was sold as a paint for the face and chin. Swift.

To CEMENT. v. n. To come in conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a sharp instrument, they will, if held in contact for some time, reunite by ossification, and cement like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. Sharp's Surgery.

CENER. n.s. [from cement.] A person or thing that unites in society.

God having designed man for a social creature, furnished him with language, which was to be the great instrument and cement of society. Locke.

CEMETARY. n.s. [from cement.] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

CEMETARY. n.s. [cemetary.] A place where the dead are reposed.

The souls of the dead appear frequently in cemeteries and hallowed places where the dead are buried, and are still thinking about their old brutal pleasures, and desiring again to enter the body. Addison.

CEN, and CIN, denote kinsfolk: Cen
dilp is a help to his kindred; Cinelix, a protector of his kinsfolk; Cinburg, the defence of his kindred; Cinric, powerful in kindred. Gibson.

CENATORY. adj. [from cen to sup, Lat.] Relating to supernumerary.

The Romans washed, were adorned, and wore a cenatorial garment; and the same was practised by the Egyptians. Burnet's Pious Relics.

CENOBOICAL adj. [cenobia and -ical.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and grey, cemeralical and cemitical, and nuns. Stillingfleet.

CENOTAPH. n.s. [cenos and τάφος.] A monument for one buried elsewhere.

Piram, to whom the story was unknown, As dead as when his metaphors of son; A cenotaph to his name, and title kept, And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers went. Dryden's Fables.

The Athenians, when they lost any men at sea, raised a cenotaph, or empty monument. Note on the Odyssey.

CENSE. n.s. [census, Lat.] Publick rate.

We see what foods of treasure have flowed into Europe by that action; so that the cen- e, or rates of Christendom, are raised since ten times, yea twenty times told.

To CENSE. v. n. [encenser, Fr.] To perfume with odours: contracted from incense.

The Satiri sing, and cense his altars round With Saban smoke, their heads with poplar bound. Dryden.

Girish was near, and cast a furious look On the side of cen'd with sacred smoke, And bright with flaming fires. Dryden.

CENSER. n.s. [encensoir, Fr.] 1. The pan or vesel in which incense is burned.

Antonius gave Piety, in his money, like a lady with a censer before an altar. Peach on Drawing. Of incense clouds. Running from golden censers, held the mount. Mitil.

2. A pan in which any thing is burned, firepan, Here's clip, and nip, and cut, and金奖, and fish, Like to a censer in a barber's shop. Shakesp.
CENTRION, n.s. [centurio, Lat.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

CENTURY, n.s. [centuria, Lat.] 1. A hundred; usually employed to specify time; as, the second century.

To CENTRE, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

2. To collect to a point. By this each look, and thought, and care, is shown.

3. To test only to impose on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium.

4. To be placed on the midst or centre.

CENTRIPETAL, adj. [from centre.] Placed in the centre.

CENTRIFUGAL, adj. [from centrum and fugio, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CENTRIPETAL, adj. [from centrum and peto, Lat.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity.

CENTURY, n.s. [centuria, Lat.] An hundred fold.

CENTUPLE. adj. [centuplex, Lat.] To Centuplicate, v. a. to centuplicatum, of centum and plieo, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times.

To CENTURATE. v. a. to centurium, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURION, n.s. [from centurio.] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries; which is generally the method of ecclesiastical history.

Century is the term of the Magdeburgs began to discover this grand imposture.
CER

Not to use ceremonies at all, is to teach others not to use them again; and so diminish respect to himself.

Bacon.

3. Outward forms of state.

What art thou, then idle ceremony? What kind of light art thou, that suffer'st more Of mortal grief, than do thy worshippers? Art thou aught else but place, degree, and form?

Shakes.

A coarser place, Where pomp and ceremonies enter'd not, Where greatness shew'd it forward, and highness well

Dryden's Fables.

CEROTE. n.s. The same with cerate; which see.

In those which are critical, a cerate of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served my purpose.

Hillman.

CERTAIN. adj. [certus, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; undisputed; that which cannot be questioned, or denied.

Those things are certain among men, which cannot be denied without obscurity and folly. Tilloen.

This the mind is equally certain of, whether these ideas be more or less general.

Locke.

2. Resolved; determined.

However I with thee havery'd my lot,

Certain to undergo like doom of death,

Consort with thee.

Mitton's Par. Lat.

3. Undoubtedly; put past doubt.

This forms hard Aleway present,

To make her certain of the sad event.

Dryden.

4. Unfailingly; which always produces the expected effect.

I have often wished that I knew as certain a remedy for any other distemper.

Page.

5. Constant; never failing to be; not casual.

Virtue, that directs our ways,

Through certain dangers to uncertain peace.

Dryg.

6. Regular; settled; stated.

You shall gather a certain rate.

Exodus.

Who calls the council, states a certain day,

Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way?

Page.

The preparation for your supper shows your certain hours.

Cotton.

7. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a certain man told me this.

How sever sever this fashion may justly be accounted, certain of the same countrymen do pass far beyond it.

Carew's Survey.

Somebody of your brethren round, and ran.

From noise of our own drums.

Shakes.

Let there be certain leather bags made of several biggesses, which, for the matter of them, should be tractable.

Witham.

CERTAINLY. adv. [from certain.]

1. Indubitably; without question; without doubt.

Certainly he that, by those legal means, cannot be secured, can be much less so by any private attempt.

Decay of Piety.

What precise collection of simple ideas modesty or fragility stand for, in another's use, is not so certain a name known.

Locke.

2. Without fail.

CERTAINNESS. n.s. [from certain.]

The same with certainty.

CERTAINTY. n.s. [from certain.]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or disagreement of one idea with another.

Shakes.

2. Exemption from failure; as the certainty of an event, or of a remedy.

3. That which is real and fixed.

Double things go ill, often hurts more Than to be sure they do; for certainties Or are past remedies, or timely knowing. The remedy then born.

Shakes.

4. Regularity; settled state.

CERES. adv. [certain. Fr.]

Certainly; in truth, in sooth; an old word.

Ceres, Sir Knight, you've been too much to blame,

Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,

And with four corners of his cause shame,

Whose living hands immortall'd his name. Spenser.

For, certes, these are people of the island, Shaks. Ceres, our authors are to blame. Hudd.

CERTIFICATE. n.s. [certificat, low Lat.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein.

Cowell.

Any testimony.

A certificate of poverty is as good as a protection.

L'Estrange.

I can bring certificato, I believe myself soberly before company.

Addison.

To CERTIFY. v. a. [certificat. Fr.]

1. To give certain information of.

The English ambassadors returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and certified the king that he had been for twenty days from him.

This is designed to give certain those things that are confirmed of God's favour.

Hammond's Fund. 3.

It has of before the thing told, after the person told; as, I certificated you of the fact.

CERTIORARI. n.s. [Latin.] A writ return out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending, that justice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who seeks the said writ, hath received hard dealing in the said court.

Cowell.

CERTITUDE. n.s. [certitude. Lat.]

Certiety; freedom from doubt; infallibility of proof.

They thought at first they dreamed; for 'twas an offence.

With them, to question certitude of sense.

Dryg.

There can be no attains and minas in the certitude we have of things, whether by mathematical demonstration, or any other way of consequence.

Grew's Cosmopsogia Sauria.

CERTIVICAL. adj. [certivalis. Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The sorts, bending a little upwards, sends forth the cervical and auxiliary arteries; the rest, turning down again, form the descending trunk. Cheyne.

CESE. v.s. [cesarean. Lat.]

The Caesarean section is cutting a child out of the womb, either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, first gave the name of Cesar to the Roman family so called.

Quin.

CESS. n.s. [probably corrupted from cease; see Cense; though imagined by Junius to be derived from cessare, to cease.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, according to their property. The like estate is also charged sometimes for victualling the soldiers, when they lie in garrison.

Spencer.

2. The act of laying rates.

Shakes. Henry IV.

To CESS. v. a. [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.

We are to consider how much land there is in all Ulster, that according to the quantity thereof, we may rest the said rent, and allowance issuing thereon.

Spencer on Ireland.

TO CESS. v. n. To omit a legal duty. See CESSOR.

CESSION. n.s. [cessatio, Lat.]

1. A stop; a rest.

The day was yearly observed for a festival, by cessation from labour, and by resorting to church. Heyg.

True piety, without cessation test.

By theories, the practic part is lost.

Denham.

2. Vacation; suspension.

There had been a mighty confusion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary course, and a cessation and suspension of the laws of nature, as it were, in the state. Lat. Hist.

The rising of a parliament is a kind of cessation from politicks.

Addison's Freetholder.

3. End of action; the state of ceasing to act.

The sermon, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiseth an effervescence; at the cessation of which, the salts, of which the acid was composed, will be regenerated.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

4. A pause of hostility, without peace.

When the scourges of the poor inns of Ireland were diversed, it was intended to let them some respite, by a cessation. King Charles.

CESSCATT. n.s. [Latin.]

A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person, against whom it is brought, hath, for twenty years, been committed to perform any such service, or pay such rent, as he is obliged by his tenure; and hath not, upon his land or tenement, sufficient men or chattels to be distrained. Cowell.

CESSIBILITY. n.s. [from cedo, cessaun, Lat.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without resistance.

If the subject stricken be of a proportionate cessibility, it seems to dull and deaden the stroke; whereas, if the thing struck be hard, the stroke seems to lose no force, but to work a greater effect.

Digby on the Soul.

CESSION. adj. [from cedo, cessum, Lat.] Easy to give way.

If the parts of the stricken body be so easily cessionable, as without difficulty the stroke can divide them, then it enters into such a body, till it has spent its force.

Digby on the Soul.

CESSION. n.s. [cession, Fr. cessio, Lat.] See CESSOR.

1. Retreat; the act of giving way.

Shores, which are produced without some resistance, either in the air or the body percuss'd; for if there be no more yielding, or cession, it produceth no stroke, any Hard Natural History.

2. Resignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A parity in their council would make and secure the best peace they can with France, by a cession of all Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces.

Temple.

284
CHA

The mariners he chained in his own gallery for slaves.

Or march'd I chain'd behind the hostile car,

The victor's posture, and the spout of war!  

Prior.

This with joint force expression caves the

Emperor justice at the heel.

2. To enslave; to keep in slavery.

The monarch was ador'd, the people chain'd.

Prior.

This world, 'tis true,

Was made for Caesar, but for Titus too;

And which more blest? who chain'd his country,

Or he whose virtue sib'd to lose a day?  

Pope.

3. To keep by a chain.

The admiral seeing the mouth of the haven

chain'd, and the casks full of ordnance, and

strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter.

Knutle's History of the Turks.

4. To unite

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,

And in this vow do chain my soul with thine.

Shaksp.

CHAINPUMP. n.s. [from chain and pump.]

A pump used in large English vessels,

which is double, so that one rises as the

other falls. It yields a great quantity

of water, works easily, and is easily

mended; but takes up a great deal of

room, and makes a disagreeable noise.

Chambers.

It is not long since the striking of the top-mast,

a wonderful great ease to great ships, both at sea

and in harbour, hath been devised; together with the

chainsaip, which takes up twice as much water

as the ordinary did; and we have lately

hastened the bonnet and the drable.

Raleigh's Essay.

CHAINSHOT. n.s. [from chain and shot.]

Two bullets or half bullets, fastened to-

tgether by a chain, which, when they fly

open, cut away whatever is before them.

In sea fights, oftentimes, the buttok, the

brawn of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn

off by the chainshot, and splinters.

Hann's Surg.

CHAINWORK. n.s. [from chain and work.]

Work with open spaces like the links of a

chain.

Nets of checkerwork, and wreaths of chain-

work, for the chapiters which were upon the tops

of the pillars.

1 Kings.

CHAIR. n.s. [chair, Fr.]

1. A moveable seat.

Who, then, choose Cervantes' serious air,

Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy chair,

Or praise the court, or magnify mankind,

Or try gentle country's copper chains unkind.

Pope.

If a chair he defined a seat for a single person, with a back belonging to it, then a stool is a seat for a single person, without a back. Watten's Logick.

2. A seat of justice or of authority.

He makes for England, here to chain the

crown.

Shakesp. King Richard III.

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,

Show thy descent by gaz'ing against the sun;  

For chair and daisiness, throne and kingdom, say

Kither that's thine, or else thou wert not his.

Shakesp.

The honours' gods

Keep Rome in safety, and the chairs of justice

Supply with worthy men.  

Shakesp. Coriolanus.

Her grace sat down to rest awhile,

In a rich chair of state.  

Shakesp. Henry VIII.

The companion of the Commons appointed

Mr. Pym to take the chair.

Clarendon.

In this high temple, on a chair of state,

The seat of audience, old Latinus sat.  

Dryg. An.

CHAIRMAN. n.s. [from chair and man.]

1. The president of an assembly.

In assemblies generally one person is chosen

chairman or moderator, to keep the several

speakers to the rules of order.

Watts.

2. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one jostles in the shoe;

A rafter breaks his head or chairman's pole.  

Dryg.

Troy chairmen bore the wooden steed,

Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;

Those billy Greeks, who, as the moderns do,

Instead of paying chairmen, run them through.

Swift.

CHAISE. n.s. [choice, Fr.] A carriage

of pleasure drawn by one horse.

Instead of the chariot he might have said

the chariots of government; for a chariot is driven by

the person that sits in it.

Addison.

CHALCOPRATER. n. s. [xalzac, of

xalzac brass, and yge, to write or engrave.]

An engraver in brass.

CHALCOGRAPHY. n.s. [xalzac, of

xalzac brass.]

Engraving in brass.

CH AIDER. n.s. A dry English mea-

CHA ldron. for sake of charcoal;

CHA'ldron. jing of thirty-six bushels heaped

up, according to the scaled bushel keeps at Guildhall, London.

The charldron should weigh two thousand pounds.

Chambers.

CHALICE. n.s. [calic, Sax. calice, Fr. calice, Lat.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,

And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him

A chalice for the nonce.  

Shakesp.

2. It is generally used for a cup used in

acts of worship.

All the church at that time did not think

embolastical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or

chalices.

Stillingfleet.

CHALICED. adj. [from calic, Lat. the cup

of a flower.]

Having a cell or cup: applied by Shakespeare to a flower, but now obsolete.

Hark, hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings,

And the nightingale answers.

His steeds to water at these springs,

On chalice'd flowers that lies.

Shakesp.

CHALK. n.s. [cele, celecian, Saxon; celec, Welsh.]

Chalk is white fossil, usually reckoned a stone,

but by some reckoned among the boles. It is used

in medicine as an absorbant, and is celebrated for

curing the heart-burns. Chambers.

He maketh all the stones of the altar as chal.

chast stones, that are beaten in sunder.

Isaiah.

Chalk is of two sorts; the hard, dry, strong

chalk, which is best for nay; and a soft, jucriferous

chalk, which is best for lands, because it easily

dissolves with rain and frost. Mortimer.

With chalk I will describe a circle here,

Where these ethereal spirits must appear.  

Dryg.

To CHALK. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk.

The beastly rabble then shall come

From all the corners of the town.

And stalls and stophouses in vast swarms,

With new chalk'd bills and rusty arms.  

Hudibras.

2. To make chalky, chalk-like.

Land that is chalk'd, if it is not well dunned,

will receive but little benefit from a second

chalking.  

Mortimer.

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

Being not propy by ancestry, whose grace

Chalks successors their way.  

Shakesp.

His own mind chalk'd out to him the just pre-

scriptions and measures of behaviour to his fellow

creatures.

South.

With these helps I might at least have chalked

out a way for others, to amend my errors in a like

default.  

Dryg.

The time falls within the compass here chalked

out by nature, very punctually.  

Woodward's Natural History.

CHALK-CUTTER. n.s. [from chalk and cut.]

A man that digs chalk.

Shills, by the seamen called chalk eggs, are dug

up commonly in the chalk-pits, where the chalk-

cutters drive a great trade with them.  

Woodward.

CHALK-PIT. n.s. [from chalk and pit.]

A pit in which chalk is dug. See CHALK-

CUTTER.

CHALKY. adj. [from chalk.]

1. Consisting of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the chalky cliffs,

When from thy shallop the tempest beat us back,

I stood upon the hatches in the storm.  

Shakesp.

That bellowing beats on Dover's chalky cliff.

Row.

2. Impregnated with chalk.

Chalky water towards the top of earth is too

fretting.  

Bacon.

To CHALLENGE. v. a. [challenger, Fr.]

1. To call another to answer for an offence

by combat.

Thus form'd for speed, he challenges the wind,

And leaves the Scythian storms far behind.  

Dryg.

I challenge any man to make any pretence to

power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or

possible.  

Locke.

2. To call to a contest.

Shakesp.

Many of them be such insolent and scatterings,

as that they cannot easily by any sheriff be gotten,

when they are challenged for any such fact.

Spearer in Ireland.

Were the grace'd person of our Banquo present,

Whom I may rather challenge for unkindness.

Shakesp.

4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality

of any one. [See the noun.]

Though only twelve are sworn, yet twenty-

four are to be returned, to supply the defects or

want of appearance of those that are challenged

either by the court or by the grand jury.  

Hale.

5. To claim as due.

That divine order, whereby the pre-emience

of chieftest accretion is by the best things men

themselves challenged.  

Hokker.

Which of you, shall we say, doit love as most?

That we our largest bounty may extend.

Where nature doth with merit challenge.  

Shakesp.

And so much dience as my mother shew'd

To you, preferring you before her father;

So much I challenge, that I may profess

Due to the Moor, my lord.  

Shakesp.

Had not he been their father, these white flakes

Did challenge pity of them.  

Shakesp.

So when a tyger sucks the bullock's blood,

A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,

Rears londly fierce, and challenges the food.  

Dryg.

Hatt thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?

That still would recommend thee more to Caesar,

and challenge the power.  

Addison.

6. To call any one to the performance of

conditions.

I will now challenge you of your promise, to give

me certain rules as to the principles of blasnoy.

Peacham on Drawing.

CHALLENGE. n.s. [from the verb.]
CHA 1. A summons to combat.

The dark caves of death, and chambers of the grave.

Prior.

2. A demand of something as due.

Any cavity or hollow.

Petit, from a examination of the figure of the eye, argued against the possibility of a fine existence in the posterior chamber.

Sharp.

3. In law. An exception taken either against persons or things; persons, as in assist to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar.

A court of justice.

In the Imperial chamber this vulgar answer is not admitted, n. Do not believe it, as the matter is pronounced and alleged.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

4. To challenge.

The lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

Sharp.

5. A species of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, chambers, arquebus, musket, &c.

Camden's Remains.

6. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHAMBER. n. r. [from the noun.]

To be wanton; to intrigue.

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness.

Romans.

7. To reside as in the chamber.

The best blood chamber'd in his bosom.

Shake.

CHAMBERER. n. s. [from chamber.]

A man of intrigue.

I have not these soft parts of conversation, that chamberers have.

Shake.

CHAMBERFELLOW. n. s. [from chamber and fellow.]

One that lies in the same chamber.

It is my fortune to have a chamber fellow, with whom I agree very well in many sentiments.

Spectator.

CHAMBERLAIN. n. s. [from chamber.]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; a considerable part of his function is at a corporation; to him belongs the provision of everything in the house of lords; he presides over the sword of state; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, yeomen ushers, and door-keepers.

To this office the duke of Lancaster makes an extraordinary claim.

Chambers.

2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber.

Chambers.

Humly complaining to her deity, Got my lord chamberlain his liberty.

Shake.

He was made lord steward, that the staff of chamberlains might be put into the hands of his brother.

Clarendon.

A patriot is a fool in every age, Whom all lord chamberlains allow the stage.

Pope.

3. A servant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'st thou

That the black air, thy boisterous chamberlain,

Will pluck thy shirt on warm? Awake.

Shake.

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains.

We will with wine and wassail convince. Shake.

He serv'd at first. Emmilia's chamberlain.

Dryden's Fables.

4. A receiver of rents and revenues as chamberlain of the exchequer, of Chester, of the city of London. Chambers.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP. n. s. [from chamberlain.]

The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID. n. s. [from chamber and maid.]

A maid whose business is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Men will not hiss.

The chambermaid was named Ciss. Ben Jonson.

Some coarse country wench, almost decay'd, Trudges to town, and first turn'd chambermaid. Pope.

When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he used to consult one of his lady's chamberlains. Scott.

If these nurses ever presume to entertain the girls with the common follies practised by chambermaids among us, they are publicly whipped.

Swift.

To CHAMBEDR. v. a. [from camelier. See CAMELOT.] To vary; to variate.

Some have the veins more varied and chambered; as oak, whose winders is regular.

Bacon's Natural History.

CHAMBERL. n. s. [chamber.] A small furrow or gutter upon a column.

To CHAMFER. v. a. [from Tochaufer.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHAMFR. s. A small furrow or gutter upon a column.

CHAMLET. n. s. [See CAMELOT.] Stuff made originally of camel's hair.

To make a chamber, draw five lines, waved over-thwart, if your diapering consist of a double line.
CHAMOIS. n.s. [chamois, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us shanny. These are the beasts which you shall eat; the ox, the sheep, and wild ox, and the chamoin. Deuteronomy.

CH'AMOMILE. n.s. [κωχυλίας.] An odoriferous plant. Cool violets, and orpine growing still, Embasht balanc, and dainty cullinage. Fresh costmary, and breathful chamomile, Dull poppy, and drink quick'ning setude. Spenser. For though the chamomile, the more it is trodden on the faster it grows; yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears. Shaksp.

To CHAMPIGNON. n.s. [champignon, Fr.] A kind of mushroom. He vire friends with doubtful mushroom trears, Secure for you, himself champignons eats. Dryden. It has the resemblance of a large champignon before it is opened, branching out into a large wood. Woodward.

1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat. In many armies, the matter should be tried by duel between two champions. Bacon. For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions, fierce. Ofray here for mistry, and to battle bring their embassy atoms. Milton's Par. Lost. O light of Trojans, and support of Troy, Thy father's champion, and thy country's joy! Dryden. At length the adverse admirals appear, The two bold champions of each country's right, Dryden. A hero; a stout warior; one bold in contest. A stouter champign non never handled sword. Shaks. This may incapable of conviction; and the apprehend themselves as zealous champions of truth, when indeed they are intending for error. Locke.

In law. In our common law, champign is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another. Cowell. To CHAMPION. n.s. [champion, Fr.] To challenge to the combat. The seed of Banquo kings! Rather than so, come, Fate, into the list, And champion me to th' unfortunate. Shaks. CHANCE. n.s. [chance Fr.] 1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events. As th'untought accident is guilty. Of what we wildly do, so we profess Ourselves to be the slaves of chance, and flies Of every wind that blows. Shaks. The only man, of all that chance could bring To meet my arms, was worth the conquering. Dryden.

2. Fortune; the act of fortune; what fortune may bring: applied to persons. These things are commonly observed, but left to take their chance. Bacon's Essays.

3. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event. To say a thing is a chance or casualty, as it relates to second causes, is not profanesness, but a great truth; as signifying no more, than that there are some events besides the knowledge and power of second agents. South.

The beauty I beheld has struck me dead; Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance; Passion is in her eyes, and death in every glance. Dryden.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee; All chance direction, which thou canst not see. Pope.

4. Event; success; luck: applied to things. We'ltell together, and the chance of goodness Be like our ward or guarded. Shaksp.

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident. You were in'd To say extremity was the tier of spirits, That common chance common men could bear. Shaksp.

6. Possibility of any occurrence. A chance, but chance may lead, where I may meet Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n, by fountain side, Or in thick shade retir'd... Milton's Paradise Lost. And your ladyship might have a chance to escape call't Snap. Dryden.

CHANCE. adj. [It is seldom used but in composition.] Happening by chance. Now should they part, malicious tongues would They not like chance companies on the way. Dryden.

I would not take the gift. Which like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune, Lay for the next chance carrier. Dryden.

To CHANCE. v.t. [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out by fortune. Think what a chance thou chanc'st on, but think... Thou hast thy taste not still. Shaksp. How chance thou art not with the prince thy brother? Shaksp. Ay, Cæsar, tell us what hath chance to-day, That Cæsar looks so sad. Shaksp. He chanced upon divers of the Turks victualers, whom he easily took. Kiddle's History of the Turks. I chose the safer sea, and while the tempest was a river's mouth impervious to the wind. Pope's Odyssey.

CHANCEFUL. adj. [chance and full.] Hazardous. Out of use. Myself would offer you t' accompany In this advent'rous chanceful iceropy. Spenser.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. n.s. [from chance and medley.] In law. The causial slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lay by an highway-side, by which many usually travel, and could not know, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which, though one passing by is slain: in this case he offends, because he gave no heed, and that the party might have taken heed to himself. Cowell.

If such an one should have the ill hap, at any time, to strike a man dead with a smart saying, it ought, in all reason and conscience, to be judged but a chance-medley. South.

CHANCEABLE. adj. [from chance.] Accidental. The trial thereof was cut off by the chanceable coming of the king of Doria. Sidney.

CHANCELOR. n.s. [from canceller, Lat. latices, with which the chancele was inclosed.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed. Whether it be allowable or no, that the minister singular should meet in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the press of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view. Xuesitus regni tibi cancellarius Angl. Primus solliciti mente petendus erit.
It is possible he was not well cured, and would have relapsed with a chance of recovery. [233]

CHANCERIES, n. [from chanicer.] Having the qualities of a chanicer, amiable.

You may think I am too strict in giving so many intimates in the cure of so small an ulcer as a chanicer, or rather a chanicer's callus. [234]

CHANDLER, n. [chandler, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHANDLER, n. s. [chandler, Fr.] An artificer whose trade it is to make candles, or a person who sells them.

The sack that thou hast drunk me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the cheapest chandlers in Europe. [235] Shakesp.

But whether black or lighter lights are worn, the chandler's basket on his shoulder born, with tallow spots thy countenance. Dryden.

CHAPMAN, n. s. [Old Fr.], The forepart of the head of a horse, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his nose.

Farrier's Dict.

To CHANGE, v. a. [changer, Fr. cambia, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own estate, had need choose well whom he employeth, and change them for new; for new are more timorous, and less solisile. [236] Bacon's Essays.

2. To quit any thing for the sake of another: with for before the thing taken or received.

Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot change that for another, without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. [237] South.

The French and we still change; but here's the curse, they change for better, and we change for worse. [238] South.

3. To give and take reciprocally: with the particle with before the person to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To secure thy content, look upon those thousands, with whom thou wouldst not, for any interest, change thy fortune, for another. Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

4. To alter; to make other than it was.

Thou shalt not see me blush, nor change my countenance for this arrest; a heart unperturb'd. [239] Shakesp.

Whatever is brought upon thee, take cheerfully, and be patient when thou art changed to a lower estate. [240] Chaucer.

For the elements were changed in themselves by a kind of harmony; like as in a pulley notes change: the name of the tune, and yet are always sounding. [241] Swift.

5. To mend the disposition or mind.

I would she were in heaven, so she could intreat some power to change this currish Jew. [242] Shakesp.

6. To discount a larger piece of money into smaller.

A shopkeeper might be able to change a guinea, or a halfpenny, when a customer comes for a crown or a worth of goods.

To change a horse, or to change hand, is to turn over the horse's head from one limb to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. [243] Farrier's Dict.

To CHANGE, v. n.

1. To undergo change; to suffer alteration; as, his fortune may soon change, though he is now so secure.

One Julia, that his changing thought forgot, Would better fit his chamber. Shakesp.

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon: would he would change. [244] Shakesp.

CHANGE, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the state of any thing.

Since I saw you last, there is a change upon you. [245] Shakesp.

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another.

Wondrous changes of a fatal scene, Still varying to the last. [246] Dryden.

Nothing can cure this part of ill-breeding, but either the change of company, or the change of persons above us. [247] Locke.

Empires by various turns shall rise and set; while thy abandoned tribes shall only now, A different master and a change of time. Prior.

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take seeds or roots, and set some of them immediately after the change, and others of the same kind immediately after the full. [248] Acorn's Nat. Hist.

4. Novelty, a state different from the former.

The hearts of all his people shall revolt from him, and kiss the lips of one another's change. [249] Drayl.

Our fathers did, for this their French repair; and for, they do, change, will try our English heart. Dryden.

5. In ringing. An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four changes in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. [250] Holder's Elements of Speech.

Easy it may be to contrive new processions, and ring other changes upon the same bells. [251] Norden.

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty shekels, and thirty changes of parentage. [252] Judges.

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of change arises; but suppose not one farthing of change in the nation, five-and-twenty thousand pounds would be sufficient. [253] Swift.

8. Change for exchange; a place where persons meet to traffic and transact mercantile affairs.

The bar, the bench, the change, the schools and pulpit, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiaries. [254] L'Estrange.

CHANGEABLE, adj. [from change.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconsistent.

A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels; there is no measure to be taken of a changeable humour. [255] L'Estrange.

As I am a man, I must be changeable; and you must know the greatest of us all are to every one upon ridiculous accidents. [256] Dryden.

2. Possible to be changed.

The ilious or vascular parts of vegetables seem scarce changeable in the botanical diet. Aristotle.

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of changable taffeta; for thy mind is a very ojile. [257] Shakesp.

CHANGEABLENESS, n. s. [from changeable.]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be liked, if any worthiness might excuse his changable disposition. Shakesp.

There is no temper of mind more unnaturally than that changableness, with which we are too justly branded by all our neighbours. Addison.
2. Susceptibility of change.

If you long, they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the changeableness or inmutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of the changeable. (Hook.)

CHANGEABLY, adv. [from changeable.]

Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL, adj. [from change and full.]

Full of change; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle.

Unsound plots and changeful orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually practised. (Spencer.)

Britain, changeful as a child at play, now calls in princes, and now turns away. (Pep.)

CHANGING, n. s. [from change; the word arises from an old superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her base elfin breed there for thee left: Such men do changelings call, so chang'd by fairies that they serve the Fairy Queen. (Shakespeare.)

She, as her attendant, hath a lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king; she never changelings more. (Shakespeare.)

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.

Changelings and fools of heaven, and thence shut out, wildly we roam in discontent about. (Dryden.)

Would any one be a changeling, because he is less determined by wise considerations than a wise child? (Locke.)

3. One apt to change; a wavering.

Of fickle changelings and poor discontenters, that gape and rub the elbow at the news of ha'penny bullocks. (Shakespeare.)

Twas not long before from world to world they swung; as they had turned from side to side, and as they changelings liv'd, they died. (Hudibras.)

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another: in ludicrous speech.

I folded the wris in the form of the other. (Subsidy.) To give the impression, plac'd it safely, not changelings never known. (Shaw.)

CHANGEB. n. s. [from change.]

One that is employed in changing or discounting money; money-changer.

CHANNEL, n. s. [canal, Fr. canalis, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not so easy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain course, to change the channel, and turn their streams another way. (Spen. State's Ireland.)

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears Into the channel, till the lowest stream Do kiss the most exalted shores of all. (Shakespeare.)

So ill injur'd sea, which from her wonted course, To gain some acres, avarice did force; if the new banks, neglected once, decay; no longer will her old channel stay. (Waller.)

Had not the said straits been dislocated, some of them elevated, and others depressed, there would have been no channel or channel to give reception to the water of the sea. (Woodward.)

The tops of mountains and hills will be continually and continually by the rains, and the channel of rivers abraded by the streams. (Bentley.)

2. Any cavity drawn longways.

Complaint, and hot desires, the lover's hell, and scalding tears, that wore a channel where Drake's fields.

3. A strait or narrow sea, between two countries; as the British Channel, between Britain and France; St. George's Channel, between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL, v. a. [from the land.]

To cut any thing in channels.

No more shall trenching war channel her fields, nor bruise her flow'rets with the armed hooves Of hostile races. (Shakespeare.)

The body of this column is perfectly channelled, like a thick plaster wall. (Pantheon's Architecture.)

Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts, Roll down the lofty mountain's channel'd sides, and to the vale convey their foaming tides. (Blackmore.)

To CHANT, v. a. [chanter, Fr.]

1. To sing. Wherein the cheerful birds of sunny kind Do chant sweet songs. (Shakespeare.)

2. To celebrate by song. The poets chant it in the theatres, the singers in the mountains. (Brantock.)

To sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANTER, n. s. [from chant and claim, Fr.]

The name given to the cock from the cleanness and loudness of his crow.

And cheerful chantiler, with his note shrill, had warn'd once, that Phucus' fiery car In haste was climbing up the eastern hill. (Spencer.)

Hark, hark, I hear the strain of strutting chantiler. (Shakespeare.)

Stay, the cock is looking after the keys. (Shaw.)

Tells you that the time is near. (Ben Jonson.)

These verses were mentioned by Chaucer, in the description of the sudden sin, and operatic fear, when chantiler the cock was carried away by Reynard the fox. (Candide's Remains.)

Within this homestead lived without a poor, For crowing loud, the noble chantiler. (Dryden's Fables.)

CHANTRESS, n. s. [from chant.]

A woman singer. Sweet bird, that shunn't the noise of folly. Most musical, most melancholy! There, chantress of the woods among, I woo to hear thy even song. (Milton.)

CHANTY, n. s. [from chant.]

Chanty is a chant or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more priests, daily to sing mass for the souls of the donors, and such others as shall appertain to the place. (Cowell.)

Now go with me, and with this holy man, Into the chanty by; and, under that consecrated roof, Pledge me the full assurance of your faith. (Shakespeare.)

CHAOSES, n. s. [chaos, Lat.]

1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements.

The whole universe would have been a confus'd chaos, without beauty or order. (Bentley.)

Confusion! irregular mixture. Had I followed the worst, I could not have brought church and state to such a chaos of confusion, as they are now. (K. Charles.)

Their reason sleeps, but minceth fancy wakes, Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes. From words and things, all sort, and wise; the anarchy of thought, and chaos of the mind. (Dryden.)

3. Any thing where the parts are undistinguish'd.

We shall have nothing but darkness and a chaos within, whatever order and light there be in things without. (Locke.)

When the heavenly globe was in a chaotic state, and the earthly particles subsided, then those several beds were, in all probability, repos'd in the earth. (Burnet.)

To CHAP, v. a. [happen, Dutch, to cut.]

This word seems originally the same with chop; nor were they probably distinguished at first, otherwise than by gout, but the former mean'd something different, though referable to the same original sense. To break into biaus, or gapings. It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and chopping it in some places. (Burnet.)

Then would suavish'd heat licentious reign, Crack the dry hill, and chap the rusted plain. (Shakespeare.)

CHAP. n. s. [from the verb.]

A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer sucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what chops are made in it are filled up again. (Burnet.)

Chap. n. s. [This is not often used, except by anatomists, in the singular.] The upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

From fills his chops, he sends a grunting sound, And part he chews, and part before the ground. (Davy.)

The under chap in the male skeleton is half an inch broader than in the female. (Museum.)

CHAPEL, n. s. [from chap.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a scabbard by which it sticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap.

This is Monesier Paroles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his scar, and the practice in the chape of his dagger. (Shakespeare.)

2. A brass or silver tip or case, that strengthens the end of the scabbard of a sword. (Phillip's World of Words.)

CHAPHEL, n. s. [capella, Lat.]

A chapel is of two sorts; either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, which men of worth build, or else separate from the mother church, where the parish is wide, and is commonly called a chapel of ease, because it is built for the case of one or more parishioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is served by some inferior curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of such as have benefit by it, as the consisting or custom. (Cowell.)

She went in among those few trees, so closed in the tops together, as they might seem a little chapel. (Sidney.)

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or shall we go with you to your chapel? (Shakespeare.)

This is a true way to the church, he helps some error to keep a chapel hard by. (Hovell.)

A chapel will be built with large endowment. (Dryden.)

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A free chapel is such as is founded by the king of England, *Aufges. Parergon.*

**CHAPELLESS, adj.** [from chape.] Wanting a chape.

An old rusty sword, with a broken hilt, and chaplets, with two broken points, *Shakes.*

**CHAPELLANY, n.s.** [from chapel.]

A chapelry is usually said to be that which does not subsist of itself, but is built and founded within some other church, and is dependent thereon. *Aufges. Parergon.*

**CHAPELERY, n.s.** [from chapel.] The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

**CHAPELON, n.s.** [French.] A kind of hooch or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parlament robes, chaperons, and caps of state. *Camden.*

**CHAPEL, n.s.** [chapitek, 1. 2. Chapless, Chaplainship, 1 2. 4. 1] The upper part or capital of a pillar.

Having the mouth shrunk.

*A chaplain bewore loosely hanging by The eleven helms.* *Dryden.*

**CHAPTER, n.s.** [chapitson, Fr.] The office or business of a chaplain.

**CHAPMAN, n.s.** [capellans, Lat.] 1. He that performs divine service in a chapel, and attends the king or other person, for the instruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach.

Wishing me to permit John de la Court, my chaplain, a choice hour, To bear from him a matter of some moment. *Shak.*

**CHAPLING, n.s.** [capellan, Lat.] 1. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

The possession of a chapel.

**CHAPLESS, adj.** [from chap.] Without any flesh about the mouth.

**CHAPLET, n.s.** [chaplet, Fr.] 1. A garnad or wreath to be worn about the head.

Upon old Hymn's chin, and icy crown, An odious chaplet of sweet summer's buds, I, as in mockery, set. *Shak.*

I strangely long to know Whether they nobler chaplets wear, Those that their mistress' scorn did bear, Or those that were as kindly, Suckling. All the quire was graed, With chaplet green, upon their foreheads plac'd. *Dryden.*

The winding fay chapet to invade, And folded fern, that your fair forehead shade.

They made an humble chaplet for the king. *Shak.*

2. A string of heads used in the Roman church for keeping an account of the number rehearsed of paternosters and ave-marias. A different sort of chaplets is also used by the Mahometans.

3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.

4. [In horsemanship.] A couple of stirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a stirrup, and joining at top in a sort of lead.

**CHAPEL, n.s.** [probably from chapiter.] The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches, commonly called imposts. Let the key-stone break without the arch, so much as you project over the jaunt with the chaplets. *Mason.*

**CHAR, n.s.** [curp work, Sax. Lyt.] A fish found only in Winander meer, in Lancashire.

To CHAI, r. a. [See CHARCOAL.] To burn wood to a black cinder.

Sprayed in charcoal, parts into various cracks. *Woodward.*

**CHARWOMAN, n.s.** [from char and woman.] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or single days.

Get thee four charwomen to attend you constantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

**CHARACTER, n.s.** [character, Lat. cæsæræ] 1. A mark; a stamp; a representation.

In outward also her resembling less His image, who made both; and less expressing The character of that dominion give. O'er other creatures. *Paradise Lost.*

2. A letter used in writing or printing.

But his next cookery:—He cut our roots in characters. *Shak.*

The purpose is perspicuous, even as substance Whose grossness little characters sum up. *Shak.*

It was much to be wished, that there were through the world but one sort of character for each letter, to express it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet found in the mouth. *Dryden.*

3. The hand or manner of writing.

I found the letter thrown at in the custom of o'er my closet. You know the character to be you: breed, *Shak.*

4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities.

Each drew fair characters, yet none Of these they feign'd excels his own. *Dryden.*

Homer has excelled all the heathen poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his characters; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been suitable to another. *Addison.*

5. An account of any thing as good or bad. This subteraneous passage is much mended, since Sennec gave so bad a character of it. *Addison on Italy.*

6. The person with his assemblage of qualities; a personage.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece must be admired foremost to the view of the reader or spectator; he must outshine the rest of all the characters; he must appear the prince of them, like the sun in the Copernican system, seconded with the lesser noble planets. *Dryden.*

7. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind.

Nothing so true as what you once let fall. Most women have no characters at all. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a poet or office.
The chief honour of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his character by suitable actions. 

Afterbury.

To Character, v. a. [from the noun.]

To inscribe; to engrave. It seems to have had the accent formerly on the second syllable.

These few precepts in thy memory
See the character, Shebep.
O Rosalind! these trees shall be my books,
And in their boughs my thoughts I'll character, Shak.

The pleasing poison
The visque transforms all of that drink,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast.
Fixes instead, unmasking reason's ruse,
Character'd in the face. Milton.

Characteristical, adj. [from characteristic.]

That which constitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties of any person or thing.

There are several others that I take to have been likewise such, to which I have not yet ventured to prefix that characteristical distinction.

Woodward on Fossil.

The shining quality of an epic hero, its majesty, his constancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever characteristic virtue his poet gives him, is called an admirable. Dryden.

Characteristicalness, n. s. [from characteristic.]

The quality of being peculiar to a character; marking a character.

Characteristic, n. s. That which constitutes the character; that which distinguishes anything any thing or person from others.

This vast invention exerts itself in Homer, in a manner beyond that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar characteristic which distinguishes him from all others. Pope.

Characteristic of a Logarithm. The same with the index or exponent.

To Characterize, e. a. [from character.]

1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man.

It is not uncommon, that we have avoided publicly to characterize any person, without long experience. Swift.

2. To engrave or imprint.

They may be called anticipations, premonitions, or sentiments characterized and engraved in the soul, born with it, and growing up with it. Hale's Commentaries.

3. To mark with a particular stamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gesticulous and national; European, Asiatic, Chinese, African, and Grecian faces are characterized. Archaic on Air.

Characterless, adj. [from character.]

Without a character.

When water-drops have worn the stones of Troy,
And blind oblivion swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characters are grafted,
To dust nothing. Shakesp.

Character, n. s. [from character.]

Impression; mark; distinction; accentuated anciently on the second syllable.

Fairies use flowers for their character. Shakesp.
All my engagemens I will confound to the
All the characters of my and brow. Shakesp.

Coal to be derived from char business; but, by Mr. Lye, from To chalk to burn.

Coal made by burning wood under turf.

It is used in preparing metals.

Seacoal lasts longer than charcoal; and char-

cool of roots, being cooled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Love is a fire that burns and sparkle
In men as naturally as in chenilles.

Which sri&y chrysalids stop in holes,
When out of wood they extract coals. Hudibras.

Is there who, lock'd from ink and paper,
With despic't charcoal round his darken'd walls. Pope.

Chard, n. s. [charde, French.]

1. Arts of artichokes, are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and lose some of their bitterness.

Chambers.

2. Berds of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large, white thick, downy, and cotton-like main shoot, which is the true chard. Mortimer.

To Charge, e. a. [charger, Fr. caricare, ital. from carrass, Lat.]

1. To entrust; to commission for a certain purpose; it has with before the thing entrusted.

And the charge of the guard charged Joseph with them, and he served them. Genesis.

What have you charged me with, that I have done, Shakesp.

2. To impute as a debt; with on before the debtor.

My father, my brother's death I charge
That's somewhat sure; a mighty sum of murther,
Of innocent and kindred blood struck off
My prayers and penance shall discount for these,
And beg of Hex'n to charge the bill on me. Dryden.

3. To impute: with on before the person to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuse thy pen, but charge the crime
On native sloth, and negligence of time. Dryden.

It is easy to account for the difficulties he charges on the perpetuick doctrine. Locke.

It is not barely the plague-man's pains; the reaper's and thresher's toil, and the baker's sweat, to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utensils, must all be charged as the account of labour. Locke.

Perverse minders, created free,
Charge all the woes on absolute decree;
All to the doomed gods their guilt translate,
And follies are musted of the crimes of fate. Pope.

We charge that upon necessity, which was really desired and chosen. Watts. Logick.

4. To impute to, as cost or hazard.

He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himself with all the sea risks of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in winter. Archaic on Coal.

To impose as a task; it has with before the thing imposed.

The gospel charges us with piety towards God, and justice and charity to men, and temperance and chastity in reference to ourselves. Tillotson.

6. To accuse; to censure.

Speaking thus to you, I am so far from charging you as guilty in this matter, that I can sincerely say, I believe the execution wholly needless. Perry.

Imputation, justification for Death. Archaic.

7. To accuse; it has with before the crime.

And his angels he charged with folly. Job.

8. To challenge.

The priest shall charge her by an oath. Numbers.

Then cast it in a vessel, devise a name
So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous.
To charge me to an answer as the pope. Shakesp.

9. To command; to enjoyn.

CHA

I may not suffer you to visit them;
The king hath strick'd the contrary. Shak.

Why dost thou turn thy face? I charge thee, and
To what I shall enquire. Dryden.

I charge thee, stand,
And call thy name, and business in the land. Dryden.

10. To fall upon; to attack.

With his prepared sword he charges home.
My unprovided body, lanced my arm. Shak.

The Grecians rally, and their poni's unite;
With fury charge us, and renew the fight. Dryden.

11. To burden; to load.

Here's all of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not awash the little hands. Oh! oh! oh! What a sight is there. The heart is sorely charg'd.
Shakesp.

When they spelt'd, unwilling to be great,
Your country calls you from your lodg'd retreat,
And sends to senators, charg'd with common care,
Which none more shews, and none can better bear.

Dryden.

Meat swallowed down for pleasure and gree
Without which makes the沧桑'd, or for want of the brain.

Temple.

A fault in the ordinary method of education,
Is the charging of children's memories with rules and statutes. Locke.

The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. Swift.

12. To cover with something adventitious.

It is pitty the obelisks in Rome had not been charg'd with several parts of the Egyptians histories, instead of hieroglyphicks. Addison on Italy.

13. To fix, as for fight. Obsolete.

He rode up and down, gallantly mounting, and charged discharg'd his lance.
Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.

14. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

To Charge, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Care; custody; trust to defend.

A hard division, when the harmless sheep
Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in chase. Fairf.

He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes which he charg'd with the charge of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same. Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.

2. Precept; mandate; command.

Soul might even lawfully have offered to God, these reserved spoils, had not the Lord, in that particular case, given special charge to the community. Hook.

It is not for nothing that St. Paul giveth charge to beware of philosophy; that is to say, such knowledge as men by natural reason attain unto. Hook.

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a stone, saying, that in them was contained that they had in charge.
Knolles.

The leaders having charge from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you say, Shakesp.

He, who requires
From us no other service, than to keep
This one, this easy charge, that all the trees
In Paradise, that bear delicious fruit,
So various, not to taste that only tree
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. Milton.

3. Commission; trust conferred; office.

If large possessions, pompos titles, honourable charg'd, and profitable commissions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting.

L'Espr.

To be the master of the herd to find,
True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind. Pope.

4. It had anciently sometimes over before the thing committed to trust.
CHARIOT, n. s. [car-rhd, Welsh, a wheeled car; for it is known the Britons fought in such; chariot, Fr. carrière, Ital.]

1. A wheel carriage of pleasure or state; a vehicle for men rather than wares.

Tayler, the grand captain Antony, shall set thee on triumphant chariot, and put garlands on thy head. Shaksp.

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

He skims the liquid plains High on his chariot, and with bowdred reins Majestick moves along. Dryden's Enjtv.

3. A lighter kind of coach, with only front seats.

To Chariot, v. a. [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely used.

Show us the youthful hand some charioteer, Firm in his seat, and running his career. Prior.

CHARIOT RACE, n. s. [from chariot and race.] A sport, anciently used, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horses run.

There is a wonderful vigny and spirit in the description of the horse and chariot race. Addison.

CHARITABLE, adj. [charitable, Fr. from charité.]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

It that hinders a charitable person from giving and to poor man, in charitable disposition, if it hindered him by fraud or violence. Taylor's Holy Liv.

2. Kind in judging of others; disposed to tenderness; benevolent.

How had you been my friends else? Why have you that charitible title from thousands, did you not chiefly belong to my heart? Shaksp., Troil.

Of a politick sermon that had no divinity, the king said to Bishop Andrews, Call you this a sermon? The bishop answered, by a charitable construction it may be a sermon. Bacon.

3. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our cross patiently, injuries charitably, and the labour of religion comfortably.

This best sometimes your censure to restrain, and charitably let the dull be vain. Pope.

CHARITY, n. s. [charité, Fr. charitas, Lat.]

1. Tenderness; kindness; love.
CHA

By thee,
Founded in reason, love, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.

2. Goodwill; benevolence; disposition
to think well of others.

My errors, I hope, are only those of charity
to mankind; and such as my own charity has caused me to commit, that of others may more easily excuse.

3. The theological virtue of universal
love.

Concerning charity, the final object thereof is that beauty which constitute the countenance of Christ, the Son of the living God.

Peace, peace, for shame, if not for charity.

| Uncharitably with me you have dealt. 
| Shakspe.

Only add.

Deeds to thy knowledge answerable, add faith, 
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love,
By name to come call'd charity, the soul
Of every other good, Milton.

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promises; charity loves his excellencies and perfections.

But lasting charity's more amply swing,
Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
In happy triumph shall for ever live.

Pray, sir,
Charity, or a love of God which works by a love of the neighbour, is greater than faith or hope.

To CHARK, v. a.
To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Excess either with an appley knocks a man on the head, or with a fever, like fire in a strong water shop, burns him down to the ground; or, if it flames not out, chars him to a coal.

Cair. Cam. Sacra.

To CHARKATAN, n. s. [charlatan, Fr. charlatan, Ital. from charlatre to chatter.]
A quack; a mountebank; an empiric.

Saltimbanchos, quicksellers, and charlatans, deceive them in lower degrees. Brown's Vulg. Err. For charlatans I can do no good.

Until they're murdered in a crowd. Huds.

To CHARLATANICAL, adj. [from charlatan.] Quackish; ignorant.

A cowardly soldier and a charlatanical doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. Cowley.

To CHARLATANY, n. s. [from charlatan.]
Wheeling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

To CHARLES-WAIN, n. s.
The northern constellation called the Bear.

There are seven stars in Ursâ minor, and in Charles's-wain, or Pluvius of Ursâ major, seven Broac's Vulg. Err.

CHARLOCK, n. s.
A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a species of Mithridate mustard.

CHARM, n. s. [charm, Fr. Carmen, Latin.]
1. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have some occult or unintelligible power.

2. Goodwill; benevolence; disposition
to think well of others.

My errors, I hope, are only those of charity
to mankind; and such as my own charity has caused me to commit, that of others may more easily excuse.

4. Liberty to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the charity of Dido to the Trojans, spoke like a Christian. Dryd.

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We must incline to the king; I will look for him, and sharply resolve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived. Shakspe.

That did well to repair the grasshopper for her slavishness; but she did ill then to relieve her in her distress. L'Estrange.

I never had the confidence to begin a charity.

Dryd.

To CHARM, v. a.
To fortify with charms against evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable breasts.
I bear a charm'd life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. Shakspe.

2. To make powerful by charms.

To summon by incantation.

Upon my knees
I charm you by my enchanted beauty.
By all your loves of voice, and that great voice
Which did incorporate and make us one. Shakspe.

3. To subdue by some secret power:
to amaze; to overpower.

I, in mine own wec charm'd,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he struck.

Music the frettest grief can charm. Pope.

5. To subdue the mind by pleasure.

That from my most secret essence to my tongue
Charms this report out. Shakspe.

Amoret, my lovely eye,
Tell me who doth have the same devices;
Where is the power that charm's us so?
In thy soul, or in thy eye?

Charm by seeing will be most enticing way.
Pope.

Chloe thus the soul charm'd
And' w'd without sense, and without beauty charm'd. Pope.

CHARMED, adj. Enchanted.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his spirits for ever should be enchanted. Sidney.

When the pious hand,
To undo the charmed band.
Of true virgin here distressed. Milton.

CHARMER, n. s. [from charm.]
1. One that has the power of charms or enchantments.

K乃 the handkerchief
Did an Egyptian to my mother give
She was a charmer, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. Shakspe.

The passion you pretended
Was only to obtain;
But when the charm is ended,
The charm on dissipated strain.
Dryd.

2. Word of endearment among lovers.

CHARMING, part. adj. [from charm.] Pleased in the highest degree.

For ever all goodness will be charming, for ever all wickedness uncharming. Sackett.

O charming youth! in the first opening page,
So many graces in so green an age.

ChARMINGLY, adv. [from charming.]
In such a manner as to please exceedingly.

She smiled very charmingly, and discovered as fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. Add.

CHARMINGNESS, n. s. [from charming.]
The power of pleasing.

CHARMEL, adj. [charnel, Fr. Containing flesh or carcasses.
Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp,
Oft found in charnel vaults and sepulchres.

CHARNEL-HOUSE, n. s. [charner, Fr. from caro, carnis, Latin.]
The place under churches where the bones of the dead are reposed.

If charnel-houses and our graves must send
Those that we bury back; our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites. Shakspe.

When they were in those charnel-houses, every one was placed in order, and a black pallor or coffin set by him.

CHART, n. s. [charle, Lat.]
A delineation or map of coasts, for the use of sailors. It is distinguished from a map, by representing only the coasts.

The Portuguese, when they had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, found skillful pilots, using astronomical instruments, geographical charts, and compasses.

CHARTER, n. s. [charle, Latin.]
1. A charter is a written evidence of things done between man and man. Charters are divided into charters of the king, and charters of private persons. Charters of the king are those, whereby the king pasheth any grant to any person or more, or to any body politic; as a charter of exemption, that no man shall be enpanelled on a jury; charter of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other olence.

2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights.

If you deny it, let the danger light.
Upon your charter and your city's freedom. Shah.
It is not to be wondered, that the great charter whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto the sons of Noah, being as brief in word as in large in effect, hath bred much quarrel of interpretation. Raleigh's Essay.

Here was that charter seal'd, wherein the crown All marks of arbitrary power lays down. Debraum.
She makes the bulk from her mounting bound,
And seems to have renew'd her charter's date,
Which hew'n will to the death of time allow.

Dryd.

God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures. South.

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I must have liberty.
Withal as large a charter as the wind,
To blow on whom I please; for so fools have
And they that are most gaill'd with my folly,
They must most laugh. Shakspe.

My mother.
Who has a charter to cut her blood,
When she does praise me, griefes me. Shakspe.

CHARTER-PARTY, n. s. [charle parte, Fr.]
A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high seas, touching things that are not in their nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's jurisdiction.

Hale.

CHARTERED, adj. [from charter.]
Invented with privileges by charter; privileged.
CHAK

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still. Shaksp.

CHARY, adj. [from care. Careful; cautious; wary; Frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and chary eye, which bountifully was expressed, when occasion so required. Carest's Survey of Cornwall.

The churlish maid is prodigal enough, If she unmask her beauty to the moon. Shaksp.

To CHASE, v.t. [Chasser, Fr.]

1. To hunt.

It shall be as the chaced too. Isaiah.

Mine enemies chased me sore, like a bird. Lamentations.

2. To pursue as an enemy.

And Abimelech chased him, and he fled before him. Judges.

One of you shall chase a thousand. Deuteronomy.

3. To drive away.

He that chases away his mother, is a son that causeth shame. Proverbs.

4. To follow as a thing desirable.

Thus chased by their brother's endless malice from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their safety, fled at last to the city of Beseuticus. Knollet's Hist. of the Turks.

When the following morn had chased away the flying stars, and light restored the day. Dryden.

To chase Metals. See To Enchase.

CHASE, n.s. [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; as, the pleasures of the chase.

2. Pursuit of any thing as game.

Whilest he was wakening in the chase, it seems, Of this fair couch, meets he on the way The father of this seeming lady. Shaksp.

There is no chase more pleasant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to lose sight of it till it fall into eternity. Burton's Theory of the Earth.

3. Fitness to be hunted; appropriation to chase or sport.

Concerning the beasts of chase, whereof the back is the first, he is called the first year a fawn. Shaksp.

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train; Oh! let me still that spotless name retain, Frequent chases they will oblige, And only make the beasts of chase my prey. Dryden.

4. Pursuit of an enemy, or of something noxious.

The admiral, with such ships only as could suddenly be put in readiness, made forth with them, and such as came daily in, we set upon them, and gave them chase. Bacon.

He sailed out upon them with certain troops of horsemen, with such violence, that he overthrew them, and, having them in chase, did speedily execution. Knollet's Hist. of the Turks.

They seek that joy, which as 'twere to dwell Expanded on the hero's face, When the thick squadrons prest the foe. Prior.

And William led the glorious chase. Dryden.

5. Pursuit of something as desirable.

Yet this mad chase of fancy, by few pursued, Has drawn destruction on the multitude. Dryden's Journal.

6. The game hunted.

She, seeing the towering of her pursued chase, went circling about, rising so with the less sense of rising. Sidney.

Hark! Warwick! I seek thee out some other chase. For I myself must put this deer to death. Shak.

Honour's the noblest chase, pursue that game, And recompense the loss of love with fame. Gravinese.

7. Open ground stored with such beasts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a forest and a park; being common less than a forest, and not enclosed with so many liberties; and yet of a larger compass, and stored with greater diversity of game than a park. A chase differs from a forest in this, because it may be in the hands of a subject, which a forest, in its proper nature, cannot; and from a park, in that it is not inclosed, and hath not only a larger compass, and more store of game, but likewise more keepers and overseers. Cowell.

He and his lady both are at the lodge. Upon the north side of this pleasant chase, Shak.

8. The Chase of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken withinside.

Chambers.

CHASE-GUN, n.s. [from chase and gun.]

Guns in the forefront of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued.

Meantime the Beaks buckle upon their rear, And rackin' chase-guns through our stern they send. Dryden.

CHASER, n.s. [from chase.]

1. Hunter; pursuer; driver.

Then began
A stop th' chas'er, a reitre, anon
A rout, confusion, and disorder.

So fast he flies, that his reviewing eye Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry. Denham.

Stretch'd on the lawn, his head in hope survey'd, And at once the chase, and at once the prey! Jo, Rufus, tugging at the deadly dart, Bleeds in the forest like a wounded hart. Pope.

2. An enchaser.

Horrific chase! profound!

2. A place unfilled; a vacancy.

Some lazy ages, lost in ease,
No action leave to their enjoyers;
Such, whose Aspasia fletch'd but makes
In story chases, in epochs mistakes. Dryden.

CHASSEI'SA, n.s. [French.] A sort of grape.

CHASTE, adj. [chaste, Fr. castigus, Lat.] A sort of grape.

1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as, a chaste virgin.

From dearer pleasure, and Hebe fair. Prior.

2. With respect to language, pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases.

3. Free from obscurity.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some chaste others obscene. Watt's Legg.

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children; be discreet; chaste, keepers at home. Titus.

CHASE-TREE, n.s. [viter, Lat.]

This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce spikes of flowers at the extremity of every strong shoot in Autumn. Miller.

To CHASTEN, v.t. [chastier, Fr. castigo, Lat.] To correct; to punish; to mortify.

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare him. Proverbs.

I follow thee, safe guide! the path Thou leadest me! and to the hand of heavy a summons, However chastening.

Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's chaste rigand. Rowe

From our lost pursuit she will to hide
Her close decrees, and chasen human pride. Prior.
CHA

To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to
cackle; to chatter; to converse at ease.

Thus chatters the people in their steads,
Yelling and howling with many hands.

Because that I frequently sometimes
Do use you for my foot, and chat with you,
Your sourest will jest upon my love.
Shakespear.

The shepherds on the lawn
Sat simply chattering in a rustick row.
Milton.

With much good-will the motion was embrac'd,
'To chatter while their adventures pass'd.' Dryden.

To CHAT, v. a. To talk of. Not in use;
unless ludicrously.

All tongues speak of him, and the bleared sights
Are spectacled to see him. Your prattling nurse
Intersperse her lecture with a chatty cry,
While she chats him.

CHAT, n. s. [from the verb.] Idle talk;
prate; slight or negligent talk.

Lords, that can prate
As amply and unnecessarily
As this Gondol, I myself would make
A chough of as deep chut, Shakes.
The time before the fire they sat,
And lost it away by pleasing chat. Dryden.
The least is good, far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glass of wine, or the idle chat of a songing club's disk.

Sonn. or the fan, supplies each pause of chat,
With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that. Pope.

CHAT, n. s. The keys of trees are called
chats; as, ash chats.

CHATELLANY, n. s. [châtelene, Fr.] The
district under the dominion of a castle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great
importance, with their chateellaines and dependencies.
Dryden.

CHATEL, n. s. [See CATTLE.] Any movable
possessable; a term scarce used but in forms of law.
Nay, look not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret;
I will be master of what is mine own;
She is my goods, my chattel. Shakes.
Honour’s a lease for lives to come, And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant; is a chattel, Not to be forfeited by the tenant. Hudibras.

To CHATTER, v. n. [caqueter, Fr.] 1. To make a noise as a pie, or other un
harmonious bird.

Nighbegales seldom sing, the pie still chattering.
Sedley.

So doth the euckow, when the musis sings,
Begin his wilder noise apace to spin. Spenser.
There was a crow sat chattering upon the back
of a sheep: Well, sirrah, says the sheep, you
must not have done this to a dog. L’Estrange.
Your birds of knowledge, that in dainty air,
Chatter futurity.

2. To make a noise by collision of the
teeth.

Stood Theodora surpris’d in deadly fright,
With chattering teeth, and hissing hair upright.
Dryden.

But take your time into cold water,
Their correspondent teeth will chatter. Prior.

3. To talk idly or carelessly
Suffer no hour to pass away in a lazy idleness, an
impatient chattering, or useless trifles.
Watts’s Legge.

CHATTER, n. s. [from the verb.] 1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey.
The minuke ape began his chattering,
How evil tongues his life bespatter. Spens.

2. Idle prate.

CHATTERER, n. s. [from chatter.] An idle
talker; a pratter.

CHATWOD, n. s. Little sticks; fuel.

CHA’VENDER, n. s. [chevessen, Fr.] The
chub: a fish.

These are a choice bait for the chub, or chaverner,
Or indeed any great fish. Wilmot’s Angles.

CHAUMONTIETTE, n. s. [French.] A
sort of pear.

To CHAW, v. a. [karen, Germ.] To
champ between the teeth; to masticate;
to chew.

I home returning, fraught with foul despirit,
And chawing vengeance all the way I went.
Spenser’s Fairy Queen.

They come to us, but us love draws;
He swallows us, and never chaws;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry.
Donne.

My mouth open; a shower of chawing sponges,
dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a distance from his engine.
Begg.

The man that bought but one to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain’d thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury chaw.
The prickles of unpalatable hay.

CHAW, n. s. [from the verb.] The chap;
the upper or under part of a beast’s mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy
chaw, and will bring thee forth, and all thine
army. Esdras.

CHAWDRON, n. s. Entrails.

Add thereto a tyrger’s chawdon,
For the ingredients of our cautleau.
Shakes.

CHEAP, adj. [ceapen, Sax. koopen, Dutch, to buy.]
1. To be had at a low rate; purchased for
a small price.

Where there are a great many sellers to a few
buyers, there the thing to be sold will be cheap.
On the other side, raise up a great many
buyers for a few sellers, and the same thing will imme-
taneously turn dear.

2. Of small value; easy to be had; not
respected.

The goodness, that is cheap in beauty, makes beauty itself cheap.
Shakes.

Had I so lavish of my presence been
So common hackney’d in the eyes of men,
So stale and cheap to vulgar company.
Shakes.

He that is too much in any thing, so that he
giveth another occasion of society, maketh himself
cheap.
Shakes.

May your sick fame still languish till it die,
And you grow cheap in every subject’s eye.
Dryden.

The titles of distinction, which belong to us,
Are turned into terms of derision, and every way is taken, by profane men, towards rendering us
cheap and contemptible.

Atterbury.

CHEAP, n. s. [cheapen is an old word for
market; whence Eastcheap, Cheapside.]
Markets; purchase; bargain; as good
cheap: a bon marcile, Fr.

The same, with which so dear for some-
a-days, in that good world, was very good cheap.
Shakes.

It is many a wise man’s ease to tire himself out
with hunting after that abroad, which he carries
about him all the while, and may have it better
eating at home.
L’Estrange.

Some few remaining cowards, who love to va
pore good cheap, may trample on those who give
least resistance.
Decay of Piety.

To CHEAPEN, v. a. [ceapen, Sax. to buy.]
1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for any
thing; to ask the price of any commodity.

Rich she shall be, that’s certain; wise, or I’ll
none; virtuous, or I’ll never cheapen her. Shok.
The first he cheapened was a Jupiter, which
would have come at a very easy rate. L’Estrange.

CHEESE

She slit sometimes to Mrs. Thorby’s,
To cheapen ten.

To show in crowds the daggled females by
To pretend to cheapen goods, but nothing buy. Swift.

To lessen value.
My hopes pursue a brighter diadem,
Can any brighter than it be that man be?
I find my profrier’d love has cheapen’d me. Dryden.

CHEAPLY, adv. [from cheap.] At a small
price; at a low rate.

By these I see
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. Shakes.
Blood, rapines, massacres, were cheaply bought.
So mighty recompose your beauty brought.
Dryden.

CHEAPNESS, n. s. [from cheap.] Lowness
of price.

Ancient statues invite merchant-strawers to bring in commodities; having for end cheapness.
Bacon.

The discredit which is grown upon Ireland, has
been the great discouragement to other nations to transplant themselves hither, and prevailed far
rather than all the invitations which the cheapness of some of the commodities has made them. Temple.

CHEER. See CHEER.

To CHEAT, v. a. [of uncertain derivation;
probably from echeter, Fr. to purchase, alluding to the tricks used in making
bargains. See the noun.]
1. To defraud; to impose upon; to trick.
It is used commonly of low cunning.

It is a dangerous commerce, where an honest man
is sure at first of being cheated; and he
receives not his losses, but by learning to cheat others.
Dryden.

There are people who find that the most effective
way to cheat the people is always to pretend to infallible cures.
Treasure. See CHEER.

2. It has of before the thing taken away by
fraud.

I that am curtail’d of my fair proportion;
Cheated of feature by simulating nature,
Deform’d, unfinish’d. Shakes.

CHEAT, n. s. [from the verb. Some think
av Abbreviated from eskebe, because many fraudulent measures being taken by
the lords of mon Tanz in procuring escheats, cheat, the abbrievations, was brought to
convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture.

The pretence of publick good is a cheat that will ever pass, though so abused by ill men, that
I wonder the good do not grow ashamed to use it.
Temple.

Empirick politicians use deceit.
Hire what they give, and cure but by a cheat.
Dryden.

When I consider life, ’tis all a cheat.
Yet, fool’d with hope, men favour the deceit;
Trust on, and think tomorrow will repay;
To-morrow’s falser than the former day;
Ives worse; and while it says we shall be blest
With some new joy, cuts off what we possess.
Dryden.

2. A person guilty of fraud.

Dissimulation can be no farther useful than it is
to conceal; for as much as no man will trust a
known cheat.
South.

Like that notorious cheat, vast sums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live. Dryden.

CHEATER, n. s. [from cheat.] One that
practises fraud.

I will be cheatere to them both, and they shall be
exchequers to me. [It is here for escheater.]
Shakes.

They say this town is full of conceit,
As minde jugglers that deceive the eye;
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks;
And many such like libertines of sin.
Shakesp.
CHE

He is no swaggerer, hostess; a tame cheater if faith.—Cheater, call you him? I will bar no honest man from my house, nor no cheater.

Shakespeare.

All sorts of injurious person, the sacrilegious, the detainers of tithe, cheats of men's inheritances, false witnesses and accusers.

Taylor's Rule of Lying Holy.

To CHECK, v. a. [from the French recue chess; from whence we use, at that game, the term checkmate, when we stop our adversary from carrying on his play any farther.]

1. To repress; to curb.

3. A reproof; a slight.

A more defined form than another game.

Shakespeare.

I do know, the state,

However this may gull him with some check,

Christina with safety cast.

Shakespeare.

4. A dislike; a sudden disgust; something that stops the progress.

Say I should wed her, would not my wise-subjects

Take check, and think it strange? perhaps revolve?

Dryden.

5. In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that cross her flight.

Chambers.

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be handsome, she is the more subject to go out on check.

Shakespeare.

When whistled from the first

Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,

And with her eagerness, the quarry miss'd,

Shakespeare.

6. The person checking; the cause of restraint; a stop.

He was too much only used as a check upon the lord Coventry.

Clarendon.

A satirical poet is the check of the laymen on bad priests.

Dryden's Epistles, Preface.

7. Any stop or intermission.

The letters have the natural production by several checks or stops, or, as they are usually called, articulations of the breath or voice.

Shakespeare.

8. The correspondent cipher of a bank-bill.

A term used in the game of chess, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

Chambers.

10. Clerk of the Check, in the king's household, has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the ushers belonging to the royal family.

Chambers.

11. Clerk of the Check, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is also the name of an officer invested with like powers. Chambers.

To CHECKER, n. s. [from chess chess, To Chequer.] Fr. To varigate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

Clarendon.

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind, and make a checker shadow on the ground.

Shakespeare.

As the snake, rolled in the flow'ry bank,

With shining check'd rough, dough stinging a child.

That for the beast seems excellent.

Shakespeare.

The wealthy spring yet never bore

That sweet nor dainty flower,

That damask'd not the checker'd floor

Of Cynthia's summer bower.

Dryden.

Many a youth and many a maid

Dancing in the checker'd shade.

Milton.

In the chess-board, the use of each chess-man is determined only within that chequered piece of wood.

And in our present condition, which is a middle state, our minds are, as it were, checkered with truth and falsehood.

Addison.

The ocean intermixing with the land, so as to checker it into earth and water.

Woodward's Natural History.

Here waving moves a checker'd scene displayed,

And part admit, and part exclude the day.

Pope.

CHECKER. n. s. Work varied

CHECKER-WORK, § alternately as to its colours or materials.

Shakespeare.

Nets of checker-work and wreaths of chain-work for the chaplins which were upon the top of the pillars.

1 Kings.

CHECKMATE. n. s. [echec et mat, Fr.]

The movement on the chess-board that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving.

Love them but call'd, that gave me the checkmate.

Dryden.

But the more they played the more they spent.

CHECKROLL, n. s. [from check and roll.]

A roll or book, containing the names of such as are attendees on, and in pay to, great personages, as their household servants. It is otherwise called the chequer-roll.

Cowell.

Not daring to extend this law farther than to the king's servants in checkroll, lest it should have been too hard to the gentlemen of the kingdom.

Bacon's Henry VII.

CHECK, n. s. [ceca, Saxon.]

1. The side of the face below the eye.

We now and then an ample tear trill'd down her delicate check.

Shakespeare.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night.

Shakespeare.

Shall I survey, and spy

Death in thy checks, and darkness in thy eye.

Shakespeare.

Daughter of the rose, whose checks unite

The dill'ring titles of the red and white;

Who heav'n's alternate beauty well display,

The blush of morning and the milky way.

Shakespeare.

2. A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines and instruments that are doable, and perfectly alike.

Chambers.

CHECK-DOWN, n. s. [from check and down.]

I cut the tumour, and felt the sting: it lay partly under the os jugulare, or cheek-bone. Warren.

CHOCHEETH, n. s. [from cheek and tooth.]

The hinder-tooth or tusk.

He hath the cheeketh of a great lion.

Job.

CHeR. n. s. [chere, Fr. entertainment; cara, Sp. the countenance. It seems to have, in English, some relation to both these senses.]

1. Entertainment; provisions served at a feast.

But though my cates be mean, take them in good part;

Better cheer you may have, but not with better heart.

Shakespeare.

His will was never determined to any part of good cheer, poignant sauces, and delicious wines.

Shakespeare.

2. Invitation to gayety.

You do not give the cheer; the feast is sold

That is not often vouch'd, while his making,

Tis given with welcome.

Shakespeare.

3. Gaity; jollity.

I have not that airiness of spirit,

Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.

Shakespeare.

4. Air of the countenance.

Right faithful true he was in deed and word,

But this cheer did seem to sour and spice

Nothing did he dread, but ever was vied.

Shakespeare.

Which pullick death, receiv'd with such a cheer,

As not a sigh, a look, a shrink bewray

The least felt touch of a degeneracy,

Gave life to envy, to his courage praise.

Shakespeare.

He ended; and his words their drooping cheer

Enlighten'd, and their languish'd hope return'd.

Milton.

At length appear

Her grisly brethren stretched upon the bier

Pale at the sudden sight, she chang'd her cheer.

Dryden.

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general; for we read of heavy cheer.

Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took some meat.

Actet.

Q q
CHE

To CHEER. v.a. [from the noun.]
1. To incite; to encourage; to inspire.
He complained that he was betrayed; yet, for all that, there was nothing discouraged, but cheerful up the footmen.
Dryden.

2. To comfort; to console.
I did, see I could lend thee aid;
But cheer thy heart, and be thou not dismay’d.
Shaksp.

Dispel’d at what, not suffering, they did see,
They went to cheer the faction of the green.
Dryd.

3. To gladden.
Jark!’ a glad voice the lonely desert cheer;
Prep’d was a ray; a god appears! Pope’s Men.
The sacred sun, above the waters rais’d,
Thro’ heaven’s eternal brazen portals blaz’d,
And o’er the earth diffus’d his cheerful ray.
Pope.

To CHEER. n. v. To grow gay or gladsome.
At sight of thee my gloomy soul cheers up;
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me.
A. Philips.

CHEERER. n.s. [From To CHEER.] Gladder; giver of gaiety.
To thee alone be praise,
From whom our joy descends,
Cheerer of our days.
Watson.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, a diventer of sadness, a creator of mirth and joy.
Prior.

Saffron is the safest and most simple cordial, the greatest reviver of the heart, and cheerer of the spirits.
Temple.

Prime cheerer, light,
Of all material beings first and best.
Thom. Swn.

CHEERFULL. adj. [From CHEER and full.]
1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.
The cheerful birds of sunny kind
Do chant sweet music to delight our mind.
Fair Quey.

2. Having an appearance of gaiety.
A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance;
but by sorrow of the heart is the spirit broken.
Prov.

CHEERFULLY. adj. [From cheeryful.]
Without dejection; with willingness; with gaiety.
Pluck up thy spirits, look cheerfully upon me.
Shaksp.

To their known stations cheerfully they go.
Dryd.

Doctrine is that which must prepare men for distress and woe;
and men never go on so cheerfully as when they see where they go.
South.

May the man
That cheerfully reconciles the female’s praise,
Find equal love, and love’s unsaited sweets.
Enjoy with honour.
Philips.

CHEERFULLNESS. n.s. [From cheeryful.]
1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.
Barbarossa, using this exceeding cheerfulness and forwardness of his soldiers, weighed up the fourteen galleys he had sunk. Knolles’ History of the Turks.

With what resolution and cheerfulness, with what courage and patience, did vast numbers of all sorts of people, in the first ages of Christianity, encounter the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death?
Tillotson.

2. Freedom from gloominess.
I appeared to see her receive my commandments with sighs, and yet do them with cheerfulness. Suida.

CHEERLESS. adj. [From cheery.]
Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness.
For since mine eye your joyous sight did miss,
My cheerful day is turn’d to cheerless night. Fairy.

On a bank, beside a willow.
Heav’n her covering, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta sigh’d alone,
For from the evening dawn of morning
Till the dusks of night returning.
Dryden.

CHEERLY. adj. [From cheery.]
1. Gay; cheerful.
CHEERLY. adv. [From cheery.] Cheeryfully.
Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Took for his matches all the hero whose act by error, have its cheerfulness and encouragements to animate them.
Decay of Piety.

CHEERSHIRE. n.s. [From cheerish.] An encourager; a supporter.
One of their great pleasures is to be it the mainstays and cheeristers of a regular devotion, a reviv’d worship, and true and decent piety.
Sprout.

CHEERISHMENT. n.s. [From cheerish.] Encouragement; support; comfort. It is now obsolete.
That which has rich bounty, and dear cheerishment,
Supports the praise of noble poetry.
Spenser’s Tears of Musa.

CHERRY. n.s. [From cerise, Fr. cora-
CHERRY-TREE. n.s. sus, Lat.
The species are 1. The common red or garden cherry, Prunus Cerasus. 2. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The cherry. 8. The black cherry, or harm. 9. The archiduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spanish cherry. 11. The Flanders cluster cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Cornish cherry. 16. The largest double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. 19. The wild northern English cherry, with late ripen fruit. 20. The shock or perfumed cherry. 21. The cherry tree with striphed leaves. And many other sorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, hawker, coro, Gascogne, and the morillo, which is chiefly planted for preserving.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatic victory by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 660; and was brought into Brittain about 120 years afterwards, which was Ann. Dom. 53; and was soon after spread through most parts of Europe. Miller.

Some add, but a pin, a nut, a cherry stone; but she, more courteous, would have a chalain. Shaksp.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow, cutting cherries, with his face and bosom sun-burnt. Peacham.

A little spark of life, which, in its first appearance, might be inclined in the hollow of a cherry stone.
Hole.

CHERRY. adj. [From the substantive.] Resembling a cherry in colour.
Shore’s wife hath a pretty foot,
A cherry lip, a passing pleasing tongue. Shaksp.

CHERRY-BAY. See LAUREL.

CHERRYCHEEKED. adj. [From cherry and cheek.] Having rosy cheeks.
I warrant them cherrycheek’d country girls.
Congreve.

CHERRYBIT. n.s. [From cherry and pit.] A child’s play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole.
What, man! ‘tis not for gravity to play at cherry.
Shaksp.

CHERSONES. n.s. [xeros, dry.] A peninsula in a trade; kind almost surrounded by the sea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus.

CHERT. n.s. [From quartz, Germ.] A kind of flint.
Flint is most commonly found in form of nodules; but ‘tis sometimes found in thin strata, when ’tis called erth.
CHE


CHESSEXOM. n.s. Mellow earth.

The tender Chessex and mellow earth is the best, being more mould, between the two extremities of heavy and sand; especially if it contain no clay and binding. Barne's Nat. Hist.

CHEST. n.s. [ciet, Sax. cista, Lat.]

1. A box of wood, or other materials in which things are laid up.

He will seek, there, on my word: neither press, chest, trunk, with - a - vault, but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places. Shakesp.

But more have been avesce oppress'd,

And heaps of money crowed in the chest. Dryden.


3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly.

Such as have round faces, or broad chests, or shoulders, have seldom or never long necks.

Brown.

He describes another by the largeness of his chest, and breadth of his shoulders.

Shakesp.

To Cesch. v. a. [from the noun] To dispose in a chest; to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDERING. n.s. A disease in horses. It comes near to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body.

Parker's Dictionary.

CHESTED. adj. [from chest.] Having a chest; as, broad-chested, narrow-chested.

CHESTER. See CASTOR.

CHESNUT. n.s. chastaigne. Fr. Chestnut-tree. castanea, Lat.

1. The tree hath kastaneles, which are placed at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each husk or covering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the most part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the best oak, and, for many purposes, far excel it, particularly for making vessels for liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly seasoned, to maintain its bulk constantly, and is not subject to shrink or swell, like other timber. Miller.

2. The fruit of the chestnut tree.

A woman's tongue,

That gives not half so great a blow to th' ear,

As will a chesnut in a farmer's fire. Shakesp.

October has a basket of services, medlars, and chestnuts, and fruits that ripen at the latter time.

Shakep.

3. The name of a brown colour.

An excellent colour: your chesnut was ever the only colour. Shakesp.

Merab's long hair was glossy chestnut brown. Cowley.

CHESTON. n.s. A species of plum.

CHEVALIER. n.s. chevalier. Fr.

A knight; a gallant strong man.

Reasoned Talbot doth expect my aid;

And I am bowed by a traitor villain,

And cannot help the noble chevalier. Shakesp.

CHEVAUX de Frisc. n.s. [Fr. The singular Cheval de Frise is seldom used.] The Friesland horse, which is a piece of timber, larger or smaller, and traversed with wooden spikes, pointed

with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, stopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to stop the cavalry. It is also called a turpique, or tourniquet.

CHEVERIL. n.s. cheverau. Fr.

A kid; kidleather. Obsolete.

A sentence is but a cheveril glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward.

Shakesp.

Which gifts the capacity

Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive,

If it - please you to bestow it on our behalf.

Shakesp.

O, here's a wit of cheverel, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad.

Shakesp.

CHEVILANCHE. n.s. chivance. Fr. One of the honourable ordinances in heraldry. It represents two rafters of a house, set up as they ought to stand. Harris.

Chev'lanc'he.

To CHEW. v. a. [ceypon, Sax. kawen, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced chaw, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate.

If little faults, proceeding on distemper, Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye,

When capital crimes, ched'd, swallow'd, and digested,

Appear before us? Shakesp.

Pacing through the forest.

Cheving the food of swine and horny fancies, Shak.

This pious cheat, that never suck'd the blood,

Nor chev'd the flesh, of lambs. Dryden's Fables.

2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts.

While the fierce mouke does at his trial stand,

He chev's revenge, adjuring his offence:

Gyle in his tongue, and murder in his hand,

He stabs his judge, to prove his innocence. Prior.

3. To taste without swallowing.

Heaven's in my mouth,

As if I did but only chev its name. Shakesp.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested, that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with attention. Bacon.

To CHEW. v. n. To champ upon; to ruminate.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;

Till then, my noble friend, chev up this. Shak.

Inculcate the doctrine of disobedience, and they will lay the multitude to chev upon. 'T Estrange.

Old politicians chew in wisdom past,

And rub their shoulders, and labour to the last. Pope.

CHICANE. n.s. chican. Fr. derived by Manage from the Spanish word chique little.

1. The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice.

The general part of the civil law concerns not the chican of private cases, but the affairs and intercourse of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reason. Locke.
CHI

His attorneys have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their chicane.

Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

2. Artifice in general. This sense is only in familiar language.

Unwilling then in arms to meet, He strove to lengthen the campaign, And save his forces by chicane. Prior.

To Chica'ne. v. n. [chicaner, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks.

Chicaner. n.s. [chicaner, Fr.] A petty sophister; a trifling disputant; a wrangler.

This is the way to distinguish the two most different things I know, a logical chicaner from a man of reason. Locke.

Chicanery. n.s. [chicanerie, Fr.] Sophistry; mean arts of wrangle.

His anger caused him to destroy the greatest part of these reports; and only to preserve such as discovered most of the chicancy and facility of the practice.

Chiches. n.s. See Chickpeas.

Ch'ichling Vetch. n.s. [lythrus, Lat.] In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither so tender nor well tasted. Miller.

CHICK. n.s. [cicen, Sax. kicken, Chicken.] Dutch. Chicken is, I believe, the old plural of chick, though now used as a singular noun.

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird.

All my pretty ones! What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam, At one fell swoop! Shaks.

For when the shell is broke, out comes a chick. Davies.

While it is a chick, and hath no spurs, nor can
Not hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it.

Hence.

Even since she was a se'eu-night old, she was
Chaste and humble to her dying day; Nor chick, nor hen, was known to doxie.

Dryden's Fables.

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick.

Locke.

On many days alone I dine,
Upon a chick and pint of wine:

On many days I dine alone,
And pick my chicken to the bone.

Shaks.

2. A word of tenderness.

My Ariel, chick.

Shaks.

This is thy chuse.

3. A term for a young girl.

Then, Chloe, sit down to prate
Of thirty-six and thirty-eight;

Pursue your trade of scandal-picking
Your yarns, that Stella is no chicken.

Shaks.

Chick'eenhearted. adj. [from chicken and heart.] Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

Now we set up sitting in the pit
Where 'tis agreed by buffles, chick'enhearted,
To fright the ladies first, and then be parted.

-Prologue to Spanish Tragedy.

Chick'enfox. n.s. An exenathematic distemper, so called, from its being of no very great danger.

Chick'ling. n.s. [from chick.] A small chicken.

Chick'peas. n.s. [from chick and pea.] A kind of degenerate pea. Miller.

Chick'weed. n.s. [from chick and weal.] The name of a plant.

Great or small, chickweed, are of good use in all the hard swellings of the breast, occasioned by milk.

-Wiseman.

CHI

To CHIDE. v.n. preter. chid, or chode; part. chid, or chidden. [obsc. Sax.]

1. To reproach; to correct with words; applied to persons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently, When you perceive his blood inflin'd to north.

Shaks.

And fly like children Mercury from Jove. Shak.

Those, that do teach your babies,
Do it with gentle means, and easy tasks:

He might have chid me so; for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding.

Scylla wept.

And chid her daughter, when she entered. Att. Above the waves as Neptune she'd his face,

To chide the winds, and save the Trojan race.

You look, as if you stern philosopher
Had just now chid you.

Addison.

If any woman of better fashion in the parish
Hath been my chiddes, parents, or their deponents,

But these, let them be chidden.

Shaks.

2. To drive with reproof.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,

Have chid me out of the battle.

Shaks.

3. To blame; to reproach; applied to things.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay.

And fountains, or the pebbles, chide your stay.

Dryden.

I chid the folly of my thoughtless haste.

For, the work perfect'd, the joy was past. Prior.

To Chide. v.n.

1. To clamour; to scold.

What had he to do to chide at me?

Shaks.

Next morn, betimes, the bride was missing:

The mother screamed, the father chid,

What can this like wench be hid?

Shaks.

2. To quarrel with.

The business of the state does him offence,

And he does chide with you.

Shaks.

3. To make a noise.

My duty.

As doth a rock against the chiding wind,
Should the approach of this wild break,

And stand unshaken yours.

Shaks.

CHIDER. n.s. [from chide.] A rebuker; a reprover.

Not her that chides, Sir, at any hand, I pray,

I love no children, Sir.

Shaks.

CHIEF. adj. [from chief.] the head or upper part: this possesses the third part of the exclamation. Poacher's Drawing.

Chieford. n.s. [from chief.] Sovereignty.

Not in use.

Zepherns being in love with Chloris, and coveting her to wife, gave her for a dowry the chiefofd and sovereignty of all flowers and green herbs.

-Spenser's Kal. Glos.

CHIEFLess. adj. [from chief.] Wanting a head; being without a leader.

And chiefless armies doth out the campaign,

And navies y'ard for order on the main.

-Pope.

CHIEFLY. adv. [from chief.] Principally; eminently; more than common.

Any man who will consider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it describes, and what persons they are chiefly whom it informs, will find it a work full of difficulty.

-Dryden.

Those parts of the kingdom, where the number and estates of the dissenters chiefly lay.

-Swift.

CHIEFRIE. n.s. [from chief.] A small rent paid to the lord paramount.

They shall be well and applicable to live upon those lands, to yield her majesty reasonable chiefrie, and also give a competent maintenance unto the garrisons.

-Spencer's Ireland.

Would the reserved rent at this day be any more than a small chiefrie?

-Swift.

CHIEFTAIN. n.s. [from chief captain.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That forc'd their chieftain, for his safety's sake,

(Their chieffa lies Hamber named was sight)

Unto the mighty stream he betake,

Where he an end of battle and of life did make.

-Fairy Queen.

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords and chieftain of the frisby.

-Davies on Ireland.

CHIEVANCE. n.s. [probably from ache-

-ment, Fr. purchase.] Traffic, in which money is extorted; as discount. Now obsolete.

There were good laws against usury, the bastard use of money; and against unlawful exchanges, which is bastard usury.

-Bacon.

CHILLAIN. n.s. [from chill cold, and blain; so that Temple seems mistaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to serve a purpose.] Sores made by frost.

300
I remembered the cure of childbeds when I was a boy (which may be called the child's got), by being brought to the fire. 

An infant, or very young person. In age, to wish for youth is full as vain. 

The young lady must not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender child; though be then run ten times less. 

The stroke of death is nothing; children endure it, and the greatest cowards find it no pain. 

One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent. Where children have been exposed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents presence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a secret joy, or other alteration, therupon. 

The fathers looked on the worship of images as the most silly and childish thing in the world. Stillingfleet. 

One that hath newly learnt to speak and go. Loves Humean. 

They have spoilt the walls with childish sentences, that consist often in a jingle of words. Locke. 

Brown's History of John Bull. 

A childish trifling way; like a child. Together with his face their infancy was spread, who had so rashly and childishly ejected him. 

Some men are of excellent judgment in their own professions, but childishly unskilful in any thing besides. 

By conversation the childish humour of their younger days might be worn out. 

A child. In a childish trifling way; like a child. 

Shakesp., Taylor's Holy Living. 

He to his wife, before the time assigned For childbed came, thus bluntly spoke his mind. 

He called as I father'd. 

Childers. Day. [from child and mass.] The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Holy Innocents is solemnized, which weak and supertitious persons think an unlucky day. 

To talk of bares, or such uncouth things, proves as ominous to the fisherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when childers day fell, doth to the mariner. 

Childhood. n.s. [from child; cibbhab, Sax.] 

1. The state of children; or, the time in which we are children: it includes infancy, but is continued to puberty. 

Now I have staid the childhood of our joy With blood, removed' but little from our own. 

The sons of lords and gentlemen should be trained up in learning from their childhood. 

Seymore on Ireland. 

Seldom have I ease'd to eye Thy infancy, thy childhood, and thy youth. 

The same authority as the actions of a man have with us in our childhood, the same, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our superiors. 

The life of time between infancy and puberty. 

Innancy and childhood demand thin, copious, nourishing aliment. 

Arbaton on Aliments. 

The properties of a child. 

Their love in early infancy began, 
And rose as childhood ripen'd into man. 

Childish. adj. [from child.] 

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; simple. 

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almost childish: then its youth, when it is but youth and wight. 

2. Becoming only children; trifling; pusill. 

Maidens being eld by three or four years, there was taken away the occasion of childish contentions. 

The lion's whelps she saw how he did bear, And ill in rugged arms without childish fear. 

When I was yet a child, no childish play To me was pleasing; all my mind was set Serious to learn and know. 

Paradise Regained.
1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch. And all my plants I save from nightly ill. Of nighthawks and, blasting vapours chill. — Milton.

2. Cold; having the sensation of cold; shivering with cold. My heart and my child veins freeze with despair. — Raoul.

3. Dull; not warm; not forward: as, a chill reception.

4. Depressed; depressed; discouraged.

5. Unaffected; cold of temper.

CHILL. n.s. [from the adjective.] Chilness; cold. I very well know one to have a sort of chill about his precordia and head. — Derham's Physico-Theology. To CHILL v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold. Age has not yet shrunk my sinews, or so chill'd my veins. But conscious virtue in my breast remains. — Dryd. Heat burns his rise, fore chills his setting beams, and vex the world with opposite extremes. — Creech. Each changing season does its poison bring: Rheums chill the winter, agues blast the spring. — Prior.

2. To depress; to deject; to discourage. Every thought on God chills the gaiety of his spirits, and awakens terror which he cannot bear. — Rogers.

3. To blast with cold. The fruits perish on the ground. Or soon decay, by snows immediate chill'd, By winds are blast'd, or by lightning kill'd. — Blackmore.

CHILLNESS n.s. [from chillly.] A sensation of shivering cold. If the patient survives three days, the acuteness of the pain abates, and a chilliness or shivering affects the body. — Arbuthnot.

CHILLY adj. [from chill.] Somewhat cold. A chilly sweet bedecks. — Philips. My shuddring limbs! — Chilly n.s. [from chill.] Coldness; want of warmth. I came out of the sun suddenly into a shade, there follow'd a chilliness or shivering in all the body. — Bacon. While he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart. A gentle chillness seizes ev'ry part, The veins pour the blood, and fortify the heart. — Dryden.

CHIMP. n.s. [Chime, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME, n.s. [The original of this word is doubtful. Junius and Minshew suppose it corrupted from cimbal; Skinner from gamme, or gamut; Henshaw from chimare, to call, because the chime calls to church. Perhaps it is only softened from chirme, or chirm, an old word for the sound of many voices, or instruments making a noise together.] The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments. Hang our shaggy thighs with bells; That, as we do strike a tune In our dance shall make a chime. — Ben Jonson.

The sound of instruments, that made melodious chime, Was heard, of harp and organ. — Milton's Par. Lost. Love virtue, she alone is free; She can teach you how to climb Higher than the sphere chime. — Milton.

2. The correspondence of sound. Love first invented verse, and form'd to a chime. The motion measured, harmoniz'd the chime. — Dryd. The sound of bells, not rung by ropes, but struck with hammers. In this sense it is always used in the plural, chimes. — We have heard the chimes at midnight. — Shakesp. The correspondence of proportion or relation. The conceptions of things are placed in their several degrees of similitude; as in several proportions, one to another; in which harmonious chimes, the voice of reason is often drowned. — Grew's Cosmologia.

To CHIME v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To sound in harmony or consonance. To make the moon recital aptly chime, And bring the sum of Gallia's loss to rhyme, To thy mighty hard. — Prior.

2. To correspond in relation or proportion. Father and son, husband and wife, and such other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through custom, do readily chime, and answer one another, the chime of memories. — Locke.

3. To agree; to fall in with. He not only sat quiet and heard his father raile at, but often chim'd in with the discourse. — Prior.

4. To suit with; to agree. Any sect, whose reasonings, interpretation, and language, I have been used to, will, of course, make all chime, and seem another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, seem harsh, strange, and unctuous to me. — Locke.

5. To jingle; to clatter. But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to chime, And, wanting strength to rise, descend to rhyme. — Smith.

CHIMNEY n.s. [from chim and corner.] The fire-side; the seat on each end of the fire-place: usually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers. — Swift on Sat. Text.

CHIMNEY-CORNER n.s. [from chimney and corner.] The fire-side; the seat on each end of the fire-place. — Raileigh's History.

CHIMNEY-Piece. n.s. [from chimney and piece.] The ornamental piece of wood, or stone, that is set round the fire-place. Polish and brighten the marble hearths and chimneypieces with a clout dipt in grease. — Swift.

CHIMNEYSWEEPER n.s. [from chimney and sweeper.] 1. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimneys of soot. To look like her, are chimney-sweepers black; And since her time are colliers count'd bright, Shakesp. The little chimney-sweeper skulks along, And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng. — Gay. Even lying Ned, the chimney-sweeper of Savoy, e Tom the Portugal dustman, put in their chimney, Arbuthnot.

2. It is used proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation. Golden lads and girls, all must, As chimney-sweepers, come to dust. — Shakesp.

CHINA. n.s. [Cinne, Sax. Kian, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip. But all the words I could get of her, was yelling her waist, and throttling out her chin. — Sidney. With his Amazonian chin he drew The bristled lips before him. — Shakesp. He raids his hearty hard, which sunk again, And, sinking on his bosom, knock'd his chin. — Dryden.

CHINA. n.s. [from China, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glass. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one easily vitrifies; the other resists a very strong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glass, they are completely burnt. Spleen, vapours, or small-pox, above all: And mistress of herself, the china fall. — Pope. After supper, carry your plate and chine to the waiter in the name. — Swift.

CHINA-ORANGE. n.s. [from China and orange.] The sweet orange: brought originally from China. Not many years has the China-orange been propagated in Portugal and Spain. — Mortimer's Hist.

CHINA-ROOT. n.s. [from China and root.] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHINCHON. n.s. [perhaps more properly kinchon, from kinkin to pant, Dut. and eough.] A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject. I have observed a chinchon, complicated with an intermitting fever. — Poet on the Humours.
CHINE. n. s. [echine, Fr. schiena, Ital. spina, Lat. cbin, Arm.]  
1. The part of the back in which the spine or back bone is found.  
   She struck him such a blow upon his chine, that she opened all his body.  
   He presented her with the turky head, and chine with rising bristles roughly spread. —Dryg.  
2. A piece of the back of an animal.  
   Cut out the bulgy bone clow in chines of beef ere thou slews. —Shakep.  
   He had killed eight fat hogs for this season, and he dealt about his chines very liberally among his neighbours. —Spect.  
To CHINE. v. a. [from the noun.]  
   To cut into chines.  
   He that in his line did chine the long rib'd Apenone. —Dryg.  

CHINK, v. s. [eman to gape, Sax.]  
   A small aperture longwise; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.  
   Pyramus and Thisbe did talk through the chink of a wall. —Shakep. Midsummer Night's Dream.  
   Plagues also have been raised by making the chink's of horses and the like. —Baron's Nat. Hist.  
   Though birds have no epithelies, yet they so contract the chink of their horns, as to prevent the admission of wet or very indigestible. —Brown's Vulgar Errors.  
   Other inventions, false and absurd, that are like so many chinks, and are designed to discover the rottenness of the whole fabric. —South.  
   In vain she search'd each craney of the house.  
   Each gaping chink inervious to a mouse. —Swift.  
To CHINK. v. a.s. [derived by Skinner from the sound.]  
   To shake so as to make a sound.  
   He chinks his purse, and takes his seat of state: With ready quills the defendants wait. —Pope's Don Quixote.  

To CHINK. v. r. To sound by striking each other.  
   Lord Stratf's money shines as bright, and chinks as well, as 'quire South's.  
   When not a genius chink'd on Martin's boards,  
   And Atwill's self was drain'd of all his hoards, Swift.  

CHINKY. adj. [from chink.] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.  
   But plaster than the chinky lives with claw. —Dryg. Virgil.  
   Grismakin, to domestick vermin sworn  
   An everlasting watchful eye.  
   Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,  
   Protomming her felling claws, to thoughtless mice sure ruin. —Phillips' Poems.  

CHINTS. n.s. Cloth of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.  
   Let a charming chintz, and Brussels lace,  
   Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face. —Pope.  

CHOPPINE. n. s. [from chapin, Span.]  
   A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.  
   Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a chippine. —Shakep.  
   The woman was a gantess, and yet walked always in chippines. —Cowley.  

CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market; from the Saxon cippan, to buy. —Gibbon.  
To CHIP. v. a. [probably corrupted from chapp.] To cut into small pieces; to diminish, by cutting away a little at a time.  
   His mangled Myrmidon,  
   Noles, handles, bocst and chip, come to him,  
   Crying on Hector. —Shakep. Troilus and Creasa.  
   To return to our statute in the block of marble, we see it sometimes only begun to be chipped, sometimes rough hewn, and just sketched into an human figure. —Addison's Spectator.  
The critick strikes out all that is not just;  
   And 'tis ev'n to the butter chips his crust. —King.  

CHIP, n. s. [from the verb.]  
1. A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.  
   Cutchurers do extremely affect moisture, and over-drink themselves, which chip or chips forbid. —Bacon.  
   That chip made iron swim, not by natural power. —Taylor.  
   The straw was laid below:  
   Of chips and screwwood was the second row. —Dryg. Fablest.  
2. A small piece, however made.  
   The manganese lies in the vein in lumps wreck'd,  
   In an irregular manner, among clay, spar, and chips of stone. —Woodward.  

CHIPPING, n. s. [from To chip.] A fragment cut off.  
   They dung their land with the chippings of a sort of soft stone. —Mortimer's Husbandry.  
   The chippings and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of much value than the whole mass of original authors. —Fenton on the Classics.  

CHIRAG'ICAL. adj. [from chiragra, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.  
   Chirurgical persons do suffer in the finger as well as in the rest, and sometimes first of all. —Brown's Vulgar Errors.  

CHIROGRAPHER. n. s. [χιραγθς, and γαματις, to write.] He that exercises or professes the art or business of writing.  
   Thus passeth it from this office to the chirographer, to be engrossed. —Baron's Office of Alienation.  

CHIROGRAPHIST. n. s. [See Chirographer.]  

CHIROGRAPHY. n. s. [See Chirographer.]  

CHIRURGIC. n. s. [from chirurgick.] The art of curing by external applications.  
   This is called surgery. —Gynaeus having skill in chirurgery, an art in these days much esteemed. —Sidney.  
   Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of chirurgery, in drying up the luxuriant flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones. —Witman.  

CHIRURGICAL. adj. See Chirurgical.  

CHIRURGICK. s. GEO.  
1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts.  
   As to the chirurgical or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold. —Mortimer.  
2. Relating to the manual part of healing.  
   This sense, though the first according to etymology, is now scarce found. —Dryg.  
   The chirurgical or manual parti doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments. —Withers.  

CHISEL. n. s. [ciseau, Fr. of scizium, Lat.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.  
   What fine chisel  
   Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,  
   For I will kiss her. —Shakep.  
   There is such a seeming softness in the limbs, as if a man had hewed them out of stone, but a penel had drawn and streaked them in oil. —Wotton's Architecture.  
   Imperfect shapes in most such are seen,  
   When the rude chisel does the man begin. —Dryg.  
To CHISEL. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.  

CHIT. n. s. [according to Dr. Hickes, from kind, Germ. child; perhaps from chico little, Span.]  
1. A child; a baby.  
   Generally used of young persons in contempt.  
   These will appear such chitys in story,  
   Will turn all politicks to jest. —Montesquieu.  
2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain.  
   A cant term with malsters.  
   Barley, couched four days, will begin to show the chit or spilt at the root-end. —Mortimer's Husbandry.  
3. A freckle. [from chiepeace.] In this sense it is seldom used.
CHI

To CHIT. r. n. [from the noun.] To sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain; cant.

I have known barley chit in seven hours after it had been thrown forth. Mortimer's Husbandry.

CHITCHAT. n. s. [corrupted by reduplication from chat.] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of a female society, who call ourselves the chit-chat club. Their opinions.

CHITTERINGS. n. s. without singular. [from schyter lingh, Dut. Minchew; from kuttles, Germ. Skinber.] The guts; the bowels. Skinner.

CHITY. adj. [from chit.] Childish; like a baby.

CHIVALROUS. adj. [from chivalry.] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knighthly; warlike; adventurous; daring.

A word now out of use.

And noble minds of yore allured were
In heroes' chivalry's strong empire. Fairy Q

CHIVALRY. n. s. [chalecree, Fr. Knighthood, from cheval a horse; as eques in Latin.

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degree of Knighthood; which, nevertheless, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and no soldiers.

2. The qualifications of a knight; as, valour, dexterity in arms.

Thus hast slain
The bow'r of Europe for his chivalry. Shakesp.

I may speak it to my shame,
I have a traitor born to chivalry. Shakesp.

3. The general system of knighthood.

Solemnly he swore,
That, by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And whate'er else to chivalry belongs,
He would not cease till he reveng'd their wrongs.

Dyer.

4. An adventure; an exploit. Not now in use.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private chivalries.

Sidney.

5. The body or order of knights.

And by his light
Did all the chivalry of England move
to do brave acts. Shakesp.

6. In law.

Servient militare, of the French chivalry; a tenure of land by knight's service. There is no land but is held mediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other; and therefore are all our freetholds, that are to us and our heirs, called fousa, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. The king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, so they parcell'd out their lands, so receiv'd for rents and services, as they thought good; and those services are by Littleton divided into chivalry and socage. The one is martial and military; the other, clovenish and rustic. Chivalry is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord; and is of two sorts; either regal, that is, such as may hold only of the king; or such as may hold also of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king is properly called servage; and is again divided into grand or petit, i.e., great or small. Chivalry that may hold of a common person, as well as of the king, is called scutagium. Coke.

7. It ought properly to be written chivalry. It is a word not much used, but in old poems or romances.

CHIVES. n. s. [cive, Fr. Skinner.]

1. The heads or filaments rising in flowers with seeds at the end.

The masculine or prolific seed contained in the chives or apices of the stamens. Ray on the Creation.


CHLOROSIS. n. s. [from χλωρος, green.]

The green-sickness.

To CHOH. See CHOKE.

CHOCOLATE. n. s. [chocolate, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao tree.

The tree hath a rose flower, of a great number of petals, which, when the fruits arise from it, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained several seeds, collected into an oblong heap, and slit down, somewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in several places between the tropicks, and grows wild. See Cocoa. Miller.

2. The cake or mass, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao nut with other substances, to be dissolved in hot water.

The Spaniards were formerly the first who brought chocolate into use in Europe, to promote the consumption of their cacao-nuts, and other drugs, which return'd to West India's furnish'd, and with which enter'd the composition of chocolate. Chambers.

3. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the best of these three exotick liquors: it is so esteemed both rich, spirituous, and agreeable, that it is called the panacea of the world. Pape.

CHOCOLATE HOUSE. n. s. [chocolate and hon.]

A house where company is entirely entertained with chocolate.

Ever since that time, Lisbon has been twice a day at the chocolate-house. Tatler.

CHOKE. [the old preterite from chide.]

See CHIDE.

And Jacob was wroth, and chode with Laban, Grecian.

CHOICELY. adj. [choise, French.]

1. Curiously; with exact choice.

Collected choicely from every county some. Shakesp.

2. Valuably; excellently.

It is certain it is choicely good. Talliam. Angler.

CHOICENESS. n. s. [from chote.]

Nicety; particular value.

Carry into the shade such auriculae, seedlings, or pions, as are for their choicenesse reserved in pots. Evelyn's Kalendar.

CHOIR. n. s. [chorea, Lat.]

1. An assembly of band of singers.

They now assist the choir of angels, who their songs admire. Weller.

2. The singers in divine worship.

The choir.

With all the choicest musick of the kingdom, Together sung Te Deum. Shakesp.

3. The part of the church where the choirs or singers are placed.

The lords and ladies, having brought the queen To the proper place to sing, caroll, fell off at distance from her. Shakesp.

To CHOKE. v. a. [accoen, Sax. from coco the check or mouth. According to Minshew, from 3; from whence, probably, the Spanish ahogar.]

1. To suffocate; to kill by stopping the passage of respiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue,
I'll choke myself. Shakesp.

While you thunder'd, clouds of dust did choke Contending troops. Weller.

2. To (cause) to obstruct; to block up a passage.

Men troop'd up to the king's caponiers court, Whose ports were chold with the resort. Chapman.
CHO

They are at continual expense to cleanse the ports, and keep them from being choked up, by the help of several engines.

While pray'rs and tears his destin'd progress stay,
And crowds of mourner's choke their sove'reign's way.

3. To hinder by obstruction or confinement.

As two swimmers that do cling together, And choke with water, Shakesp.

It seems the fire is so choked, as not to be able to remove the stone. Baco's Nat. Hist.

You must make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greatest; or else you will choke the spreading of the fruit. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The fire, which choked in ashes lay, A loud too heavy for his soul to move, Was upward blown below, and burnt down away by love. Dryden.

4. To suppress.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propor'd Chok'd the respect of likely peril fear'd. Shakesp.

Confess the freely of dry sin: For to cloath every article with oath, Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception That I do groan within. Shakesp.

5. To overpower.

And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are choked with cares, and riches, and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. Luke.

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return; But oats and darnel choke the rising corn. Dryden's Past.

CHOKE. n. s. [from the verb.] The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. A cant word.

CHOKE-PEAR. n. s. [from choke and pear.]

1. A rough, harsh, unpleasant pear.
2. Any aspersion or sarcasm, by which another is put to silence. A low term.

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving choke-pears. Clarisas.

CHOKER. n. s. [from choke.]

1. One that chokes or suffocates another.
2. One that puts another to silence.
3. Any thing that cannot be answered.

CHOKE-WEEP, n. s. [crangina.] A plant.

CHOK'Y. adj. [from choke.] That which has the power of suffocation.

CHOLAGO'GUES, n. s. [Greek bile.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

CHO'LER. n. s. [chola, Lat. from Greek.] The bile.

1. Macarius Ficimus increases these proportions, adding two more of pure choler. Wotton on Education.

There would be a main defect, if such a feeding animal, and so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler. Brown's Vtg. Errors.

2. The humour which, by its super-abundance, is supposed to produce insensibility.

It engenders choler, planteth anger; And he that were that both of us did last, Since, of ourselves, ourselves are cholerick, Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh. Shaks.

3. Anger raging.

Put him to choker straight: he hath been used Ever to conquer, and to have his word Of contradiction. Shakesp.

CHO'LERICK. adj. [cholericus, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one cholerick and sanguine, the other phlegmastick and melancholy. Dryden.

2. Angry; irascible; of persons.

Bull, in the main, was an honest plain-dealing fellow, cholerick, bold, and of a very unconstem temper. Arbuthnot.

3. Anxious; offensive; of words or actions.

There came in cholerick haste towards me about seven or eight knights. Sidney.


Because threateneth all that read him, using his vehement and bitter words, Raleigh's History of the World.

CHO'LERICKNESS. n. s. [from cholerick.]

Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

To CHO'USE. v. a. I chose, I have chosen, or chose. [choisir, Fr. coeger, Saxon, kiesen, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject. Did chuse him out of all the tribes of Israel to be my priest. 1 Sam. ii. 28.

I may neither choose whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. Shakesp.

If he should offer to choose, and choose the right casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. Dryden.

2. To take; not to refuse.

Let us choose to usel judgment; let us know among ourselves what is good. Job.

The will has still so much freedom left as to enable it to choose any act in its kind; and as also to refuse any act in its kind evil. South's Sermons.

3. To select; to pick out of a number.

How much less shall I answer him, and choose my words to him? Job.

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predetermine to life. A term of theologians.

To CHOOSE. v. n. To have the power of a choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and signifies must necessarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity supporting things, their after amutation could not choose but follow. Hooker.

Knaves abroad, Who haveing by their own importunate suit Convinced or surprised them, they cannot choose, But must blab. When a favourite shall be raised upon the foundation of merit then can he not choose but prosper. Bacon.

Throw down a golden apple in her way; For all her haste, she could not choose but stay. Dryden.

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot choose but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. Tillotson.

CHOSER, n. s. [from choose.] He that has the power or office of choosing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth she; Come close to it, be ruled by me. For room you need not wrestle. Dryden.

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might have my own favourite. Ham. and Oth. Crof. Cat.

This generality is not sufficient to make a good choosuer, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. Wotton.

To CHOP. v. a. [kappen, Dutch, couper, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What shall we do, if we perceive Lord Hastings will not yield to our compleats? Shakesp.

Chop off his head, and say. Shakesp.

Within these three days his head is to be chopped off. Shaks.

And where the cleaver chops the heifer's spoil, By breathing nostril hold. Gay's Tristia.

2. To devour eagerly; with up.

You are for making a hasty meal, and for chopping up your entertainment like an hungry clown. Dryden.

Upon the opening of his mouth he devours his breakfast, which the fox presently chopped up. L'Estrange.

3. To mince; to cut into small pieces.

They break their bones, and chop them in pieces, as for the pot. Mason.

Some granaries are made with clay, mingled with hair, chopped straw, mulch, and such like. Mortimer's Husbandry.

By dividing them into chapters and verses, they are so chopped and minced, and stand so broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different apothorisms. Locke.

4. To break into chunks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty chop hands had unfixed, Shakesp.

To CHOP. n. [cepan, Sax. koopen, Dutt. to buy.]

1. To purchase, generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The chopping of bargains, when a man buys not to hold but to sell again, grindeth upon the seller and the buyer. Boren.

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and senses, To chop and change intelligences. Hudibras.

Afflue the Tragick chop'd and chang'd, The warthy with the fiery rang'd. Hudibras.

We go on chopping and changing our friends, as well as our horses. L'Estrange.

3. To bandy; to alternate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the council at the bar chop with the judge, and wound himself into the handling of the cause a-new, after the judge hath declared his sentence. Boren.

You'll never leave off your chopping of logick, till your skin is turned over your ears for praying. L'Estrange.

CHOP. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See CHIP.

Sir William Coghill compounded for fifteen hundred pounds; yet Empson would have cut another chop out of him, if the king had not died. Bacen.

2. A small piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old cross condenmns all persons to be fops, That can't regale themselves with mutton chops. King's Colt.

3. A crack, or cleft.

Water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the chops of bowls, by laying them in water. Bacen.

CHOP'HOUSE. n. s. [from chop and house.] A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is sold. I lost my place at the chop-house, where every man eats in publib a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence. Spectator.

CHOP'PIN. n. s. [French.]
1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

CHOPPING. participle adj. [In this sense, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation : imagined by Skinner to signify lusty, from car, Sax.; by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild would own the fair and chopping child. Fenton.

CHOPPING-BLOCK. n.s. [chop and block.] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The straight smooth cull is good for siles, boards, chopping-blocks. Mortimer’s Hush.

CHOPPING-KNIFE. n.s. [chop and knife.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a sword by his side, a forest bill on his neck, and a chopping-knife under his girdle.

CHOPPY. adj. [from chop.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You seem to understand me, By each at once her choppy finger laying Upon her skin pits. Shakes.

CHOPS. n.s. without a singular. [corrupted probably from Chaps, which see.]

1. The mouth of a beast.
   So soon as my chops begin to walk, yours must be walking too, for company. E’Strange.

2. The mouth of man, used in contempt.
   He never shook hands, nor bid farewell to him, Till he be ashamed from the nape to the chops. Shakes.

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; or of a river, of a smith’s vice.

CHORAL. adj. [from choral, Lat.]

1. Belonging to or composing a choir or concert.

All sounds on fret by string or golden wire Temper’d soft tumult internally with voice.

Choral union.

Choral symphonies. Milton.

2. Singing in a choir.

And choral seraphs ring the second day. Amhurst.

CHORD. n.s. [chorda, Lat.] When it signifies a rope or string in general, it is written cord: when its primitive signification is preserved, the h is retained.

1. The string of a musical instrument.

Who mov’d their stops and chords, was seen; his volant touch instinct thro’ all proportions, loud and low, Fled and pursued transverse the resonant quire. Milton.

2. [In geometry.] A right line, which joins the tworod’s of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. v.a. [from the noun.] To furnish with strings or chords; to string.

What passion cannot music raise and quell? When Jubal struck the chorded shell, His listing brethren stood around. Dryden.

CHORDÉE. n.s. [from chorda, Lat.] A contraction of the freemium.

CHORION. n.s. [xara] to contain.] The outward membrane that envelops the fetus.

CHORIST. n.s. [from chorus.]

CHO. 1. A singer in cathedrals, usually a singer of the lower order; a singing boy.

2. A singer in a concert. This sense is, for the most part, confined to poetry.

And let the musing organs loudly play
   The praises of the Lord in lively notes;
   The wholes and whole, choristers, and choruses
   The joyous anthem sing. Spencer.

The new-born phoenix takes his way;
   Of airy chalizes a numerous train
   Attend his progress. Dryden.

The musical voices and accents of the choirs.

CHOROGRAPHER. n.s. [from Chorus, a region, and γράφειν to describe.] He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL. adj. [See chorographical.] Descriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a chorographical description of this terrestrial Paradise. Raleigh’s History of the World.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY. adv. [from chorographical.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAPHY. n.s. [See chorographical.] The art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is less in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

CHORUS. n.s. [Chorus, Lat.]

1. A number of voices in a concert.

The Grecian tragedy was at first nothing but a chorus of singers; afterwards one actor was introduced. Dryden.

2. A number of chorists, or choristers.

Never did a more full and unspotted chorus of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. Addison.

In praise so just let every voice be join’d,
   And fill the general chorus of mankind! Pope.

3. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and sing theirsentiments between the acts.

For supply,
   Admit me choros to this play. Shakes.

4. Verse of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE. [the pretter tense, and sometimes the participle passive, from To choose.]

Our sovereign here above the rest might stand,
   And here be chose again to rule the land. Dryden.

CHOSEN. [the participle passive from To choose.]

If king Lewis vouchsafe to furnish us
   With some few bands of chosen soldiers,
   I’ll undertake to land them on our coast. Shakes.

CHOUGH. n.s. [ceo, Sax. choos, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea side, like a jackdaw, but bigger.

In birds, kites and kestrels there is a resemblance to hawks, crows with ravens, daws and chooghs. Bacon’s Nat. Hist.

To crow the like impartial grace affords,
   And chooghs and daws, and such republick birds. Dryden.

CHOULE. n.s. [commonly pronounced and written jocul.] The crop of a bird.

The choule of a crop adhering unto the lower side of the bill, and so descending by the throat, is a bag or sachel. Brown’s Vulgar Errors.

CHOUSE. v.a. [The original of this word is much doubted by Skinner, who tries to deduce it from the French Bousson to laugh at; or joculuer to wheedle; and from the Teutonick koven to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To chent; to trick; to impose upon.

Frey give us leave to bubble you once more. Dryden.

2. A trick or sham.

To CHOUSER. v.a. To grumble or mutter like a froward child. Phillips.

CHRISM. n.s. [from the verb.] This word is derived by Henshaw from kious, or chius a messenger of the Turkish court; who, says he, is little better than a fool.

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A sottish chuse, Who, when a thief has robbed his house, Applies himself to cunning men. Hudibras.

2. A trick or sham.

CHRISTEN. v.a. [chaperman, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into christianity by water.

To CHRISTEN. v.a. [chaperman, Sax.]

2. To name; to denominate.

Where such evils as these reign, christen the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium. Bunyan.

CHRISTENDOM. n.s. [from Christ and dom.]. The collective body of Christianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profess the christian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of Christendom most afflicted can best testify.

An aner and a better soldier, none.

That christendom gives out.

His computation is universally received over all christendom. Hooker on Time.

CHRISTENING. n.s. [from the verb.]

The ceremony of the first initiation into christianity.

The queen was with great solemnity crowned at Westminster, about two years after the marriage; like an old christening that had staid long for godfathers. Bacon.

We shall insert the causes why the account of christenings hath been neglected more than that of births and deaths for unknown. Gravely.

The day of the christening being come, the house was filled with gossips. Arbuthnot and Pope.

CHRISTIAN. n.s. [christianus, Lat.]

A professor of the religion of Christ.
CHR

We Christians have certainly the best and the holiest, and most reasonable religion in the world.

Tillotson.

CHRISTIAN. adj. Professing the religion of Christ.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To Christian tears, which fall like rain:
Shaks.

CHRISTIAN-NAME. n.s. The name given at the font, distinct from the gentilicium name, or surname.

CHRISTIANISM. n.s. [Christianismus, Lat.]
1. The Christian religion.
2. The nations professing Christianity.

CHRISTIANITY. n.s. [Christianita, Fr.]
The religion of Christians.

God doth will that couples, which are married,
Both indelibly, if either party be converted into
Christianity, this should not make separation.
Every one, who joins in the habitual practice of
any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from Christianity.
Add.

To CHRISTIANIZE. v.a. [from christian.]
To make Christian; to convert to Christianity.

The principles of Platonick philosophy, as it is now christianized.
Drudgen.

CHRISTIANLY. adv. [from christian.]
Like a Christian; as becomes one who professes the holy religion of Christ.

CHRISTMAS. n.s. [from Christ and mass.]
The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular service of the church.

CHRISTMAS-BOX. n.s. [from christmass and box.]
A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

When Christmas comes round, a Christmas-box they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year.
Gay's Travels.

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER. n.s. Hellebore.

CHRIST'S-THORN. n.s. [So called, as Skinner fancied, because the thorns have some likeness to a cross.] A plant.

It hath long sharp spines: the flower has five leaves, in form of a rose: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into several segments, rises the pulpular, which becomes a fruit, shaped like a bonnet, having a shell almost globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundish seed. This is by many persons supposed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was composed.
Miler.

CHROMATIC. adj. [χρωματικός colour.]
1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the chromatic or colouring.
Dreyden's Begins.

2. Relating to a certain species of ancient music, now unknown.

It was observed, he never touched his lyre in such a truly chromatic and enharmonic manner.
Abraham and Pope.

CHRONICAL.

1. adj. [from χρόνος time.]

CHRONIC

A chronic distemper is of length; as dropsies, asthma, and the like.
Quin.

Of diseases none are chronic, and of long duration: as quartes agues, scurvy, wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous seasons.
Brown's Valger Errors.

The lady's use of these excellencies is to divert
the old man when he is out of the pangs of a chronic disease.
Spectator.

CHRONICL. n.s. [chronique, Fr. from χρόνος time.]

1. A register or account of events in order of time.

More no yet of this;
For its a chronicle of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfast.
Shaks.

2. A history.

You lean too confidently on these Irish chronicles, which are most fabulous and forged.
Shaks.

If from the field I should return once more,
I and my sword will earn my chronicle.
Shaks.

I am traduce'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing.
Shaks.

I give up to historian the generall and heretics
Which crowd their annals, together with those
Which you are to produce for the British chronicle.
Dryden.

To CHRONICLE. v.a. [from the noun.]
1. To record in chronicle, or history.

This to rehearse, should rather be to chronicle
times than to search into reformation of abuses in that real.
Sperner.

2. To register, to record.

For now the Devil, that told me I did well.
Shaks.

Says that this deed is chronicled in hell.
Shaks.

Love is your master, God forswears you:
And he that is so yoked by a fool,
Methinks, should not be chronicled for wise.
Shaks.

I shall not touch the jest of the way, nay, in too dead a
I expect to be chronicled in ditty, and sung in woeful ballad.
Congreve.

CHRONICLER. n.s. [from chronicle.]

A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Here gathering chronicles, and by them stand
Giddy fantastick poets of each land.
Donne.

A historian; one that keeps up the memory of things past.

I do herein rely upon these bard's, or Irish
chroniclers.
Sperner.

This custom was held by the Druids and Druids of our ancient Britons, and of latter times by the Irish chroniclers, called timers.
Religious History of the World.

CHRONOGRAM. n.s. [χρόνος time, and γράμμα to write.]

An inscription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:

Gloria lausque Deo, sevClorVM in sevFla
sunto.

A chronogrammatic verse, which includes not only this year, 1600, but numerical letters enough to reach almost a thousand years further up the year 2097.
Herod.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL. adj. [from chronogram.]

Belonging to a chronogram. See the last example.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST. n.s. [from chronogram.]

A writer of chronograms.

There are foreign universities, where, as you praise a man in Egypt for being an excellent philosopher, or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great chronogrammatist.
Add.

CHRONOLOGER. n.s. [χρόνος time, and γράμμα to write.]

He that studies or explains the science of computing past time, or of ranging past events according to their proper years.

Chronologists differ among themselves about most great epoches.
Holden on Time.

CHRONOLOGICAL. adj. [from chronology.]

Relating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touched, this last philosophical account
of some times and things past, without confusing myself to the exactness of years.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CHRONOLOGICALLY. adv. [from chronological.]

In a chronological manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology; according to the exact series of time.

CHRONOLOGIST. n.s. [See Chronologer.]

One that studies or explains time; one that ranges past events according to the order of time; a chronologer.

According to these chronologists, the prophecy of the Rabbins, that the world should last but six thousand years, has been long disproved.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

All that learned noise and dust of the chronologist is wholly to be avoided.
Locke on Education.

CHRONOLOGY. n.s. [χρόνος time, and γραμμα doctrine.]
The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time; as the revolution of the sun and moon; and of computing time past, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the measure of the year not being so perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it difficult for them to transmit a true chronology to succeeding ages.
Holden on Time.

Where I allude to the customs of the Greeks, I believe I may be justified by the strictest chronology; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an historical poet.
Prior

CHRONOMETER. n.s. [from χρόνος and μέτρον.]

An instrument for the exact measurement of time.

According to observation made with a pendulum chronometer, a bullet, at its first discharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half seconds.
Derek.

CHRYSAULIS. n.s. [from χρυσός gold, and σαλις, a stone.] A precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow.
Woodward.

Such another world,
Of one intire and perfect chrysalis,
I'd not have sold her for.
Shaks.

If metal, part seem'd silver, part silver clear,
Histone, enthuneate most, or chrysalis.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

CHRYSPRAUSIS. n.s. [χρυσός gold, and prausis green.]

A precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a chryspausis.
Chub.

CHUB. n.s. [from cop a great head, Skinner.] A river fish. The choven.

The chub is in prime from M'duin and Candlemas, but best in winter. He is full of small bones: he eates water, not earth, but lufy and tasteless: nevertheless he may be an dressed as to make him very good meate.
Wotton's Angler.

CHUBB. adj. [from chub.] Bigheaded like a chub.

To CHUCK. v.n. [A word probably formed in imitation of the sound that it express'd, or perhaps corrupted from chuck.]

To make a noise like a hen when she calls her chickens.

To CHUCK. v.a.
1. To call as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing, clap'd his wings, th's appointed call.
To chucks it's voices together in the hall.
Dray. Feb.

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, so as to make the mouth strike together.
CHU

Come, chuck the infant under the chin, force a smile, and cry, Ah, the boy takes after his mother’s relations. Congreve.

CHUCK. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. The voice of a hen.
2. A sudden small noise.

CHUCK-FARTHING. n. s. [chuck and farthing. — A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath. He lost his money at chuck-farting, shuffle-cap, and all-fours. Arbuthnot’s Hist. of John Hall.

To CHUCKLE. v. n. [schuchken, Dut.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulsively.

What tale shall I to my old father tell? ’Twill make him chuckle that’t best do’s well.

Dryden.

To CHUCKLE. v. n. [chuck;
1. To call a hen.
2. To cocker; to fiddle.

Your confessor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he must chuckle you, and mean you, would have nagged his lodge to the last. Dryden.

CHUFF. n. s. [probably from To chew.]
An old word, as it seems, for forced meat.

As for chews, which are likewise minced meat, instead of butter and fat, it were good to moisten the body with cream, or increased with chocolate milk.

Bacon’s Nat. Hist.

CHUFF. n. s. [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from chub, or derived from knfj, Welsh, a stock.] A coarse, fat-headed blunt clown.

Hang ye, garbeiled knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat chuffs, I would your stores were here.

Shakespeare.

A less generous chuck than this in the battle, a sea of chucks to these lads. L’Extra.

CHUFFILY. adv. [from chuff.] Surily; stomatically.

John answered chuffily.

Clarius.

CHUFFINESS. n. s. [from chuffy.] Clownishness; surliness.

CHUFFY. adv. [from chuff.] Surly; fat.

CHUM. n. s. [chem, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow: a term used in the universities.

CHUMP. n. s. [chump, a chock heavy piece of wood, less than a block. When one is battered, they can quickly, of a chop of wood, accommodate themselves with another.

Moxon.

CHURCH. n. s. [cypse, Sax. cypase.]
1. The collective body of Christians, usually termed the catholic church.
2. The whole, being a supernatural society, doth differ from natural societies in this; that the persons unto whom we associate ourselves in the one, are men, simply considered as men; but to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men.

Hooker.

The church is a religious assembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and sometimes the same word means a synod of bishops, or of presbyters; and in some places it is the pope and his consecrated clergy.

Watts’s Legacies.

3. The place which Christians consecrate to the worship of God.

It compradeth the whole church, viz. the nave, or body of the church, together with the chancel, which is also included under the word church.

That churches were consecrated unto none but the Lord’s house, Hooker.

That thou shouldest light against the churches. Shakespeare.

4. It is used frequently in conjunction with other words; as church-member, the members of a church; church-power, spiritual or ecclesiastical authority.

To CHURCH. v. a. [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church after any signal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE. n. s. [from church and ale.] A wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church.

For the church-ale, two young men of the parish are yearly chosen to be wardens, who make collect among the parishioners of what provision it pleaseth them to bestow. Carew.

CHURCH-ATTIRE. n. s. The habit in which men officiate at divine service.

These and such like were their discourses, touching that church-attire, which with us, for the most part, is used in publick prayer.

Hooker.

CHURCH-AUTHORITY. n. s. Ecclesiastical power; spiritual jurisdiction.

In this point of church-authority, I have sifter all the little scraps alleged. Afterburry.

CHURCH-BURIAL. n. s. Burial according to the rites of the church.

The bishop has the care of seeing that all christians, after their deaths, be not denied church-burial, according to the usage and custom of the place.

Addis’s Parergon.

CHURCH-FOUNDER. n. s. He that builds or endows churches.

Whether emperors or bishops in those days were churches, or rather dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itself either vain or superstitions.

Hooker.

CHURCHMAN. n. s. [church and man.]
1. An ecclesiastick; a clergyman; one in matters of religious things.

If any thing be offered to you, touching the church and church-men, or church-government, rely not only upon yourself. Bacon.

A very difficult work to do, to reform and remove a church into order, that had been so long neglected, and that was so ill filled by many weak and more withal. Clarendon.

Patient in want, and poverty of mind. These marks of church and churchmen he design’d, And living taught, and dying left behind.

Dryden’s Fables.


CHURCH-WARDENS. n. s. [See Warden.] Officers yearly chosen, by the consent of the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and such things as belong to both: and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners, for such faults as appertain to the jurisdiction or censure of the ecclesiastical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to sue for any thing belonging to their church, or of their parish.

Cowell.

There should be two churchwardens of the gratest men in the parish, be appointed, as they be here in England.

Speew.

Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. Gay.

CHURCH-YARD. n. s. The ground adjoining the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almost afraid to stand alone here in the church-yard, yet I will adventure.

Shakespeare.

In churchyards where they bury much, the earth will consume the corps in far shorter time than other earth will.

Bacon.

CHURL. n. s. [coapl, Sax. earl, in German, is strong, rusticks being always observed to be strong bodied.]
1. A rustick; a countryman; a labourer.

He held forth himself a small and seemly work to work or use any hard labour, which he saith is the life of a peasant or churl.

Speew. State’s Ireland.

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw All the pow’r’s thic churl. Shakespeare.

From this light cause the indifferent maid prepares The country churls to mischief, hate, and wars.

Dryden.

2. A rude, surly, ill-bred man.

A churl’s courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood.

Sidney.

3. A miser; a nigglar; a selfish or greedy wretch.

Punon. I see, hath been his timeless end! O churl, drink all, and leave no friend to help me after! Shakes.

CHURLISH. adj. [from churl.]
1. Rude; brutal; harsh; austere; sour; merciless; unkind; uncivil.

A sea of cutting words, which single call tears.

Those at her father’s churlish feet she tender’d.

Shakespeare.

The interruption of their churlish doings.

Cuts off more occasion, they are at hand To parly or to fight.

Shakespeare.

A lady in love with a lass, desired her father’s consent. The answer was churlish enough; he’d never marry his daughter to a brute. L’Estrange.

He the pursuit of churlish beasts Prefer’d to sleeping on her breasts.

Waller.

2. Selfish; avaricious.

The man was churlish and evil in his doings.

Samuel.

This sullen churlish thief.

Had all his mind plac’d upon Mally’s beef. King.

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable; harsh; not yielding.

If there be emission of spirit, the body of the metal will be hard and churlish. Bacon’s Nat. Hist.

The Cornish became, like metal often fired and quenched, churlish, and that would sooner break from bow. Bacon’s Hen. VII.

In the hundreds of Essex they have a very churlish blue clay. Mortimer’s Husbandry.

4. Vexatious; obstrucive.

Will you again unkind?

This churlish knot of war. Shakespeare.

Spain foun the war so churlish and longorne, as they found they should consume themselves in an endless war.

Bacon.

Spreads a path as clear as the day.

Where no churlish rub says nay. Creeke.
CHY

CHURLISHLY. adv. [from churlish.] Rudely; brusquely.

To the oak, now regnant, the olive did churlishly put over the son for a reward of the service of his sire. "Hous.

CHURLISHNESS. n. s. [from churlish; cyprian, Saxon.] Brutality; rudeness of manner.

Better is the churlishness of a man, than a courteous woman. "Arbuthnot, Eulog. 11. 13.

In the churlishness of fortune, a poor honest man suffers in this world. "L'Estrange.

CHURME. n. s. [more properly cherm, from the Saxon cýyme, a clamour or noise; or to chirse is to coo as a turtle.]

A confused sound; a noise.

He was conveyed to the tower, with the churme of a thousand taunts and reproaches. "Bacon.

To CHURN. v. a. [kern, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he spoke not; but like a full-second 's horn, a churning on.

Cried Oh. "Shakespeare.

Froth fills his chaps; he sends a grunting sound.

And part be churned, and part becometh the ground. "Dryden.

Churn'd in his teeth the foamy venom rose. "Addison.

The mechanism of nature, in converting our aliment consists of mixing it with animal juices, and in the action of the solid parts, churning them together. "Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

The churning of milk brings forth butter.

You may try the force of imagination, upon staying the coming of butter after the churning. "Bacon's Nat. Hist.

CHURRWERM. n. s. [from cyprian, Saxon.]

An insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fancier.


To CHUSE. See TO CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS. adj. [from chylica.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

When the spirits of the chyle have half fermented the excreta mass, it has the state of drink not ripened by fermentation. "Fower on the Humours.

CHYLE. n. s. [χυλός.] The white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts, the leaven'd mass to milky chylé converts. "Blackmore.

The chyle cannot pass through the smallest vessels. "Arbuthnot.

CHYLI'FACTION. n. s. [from chylica.] The act or process of making chyle in the body.


CHYLI'FACTIVE. adj. [from chylus, and facio, to make, Latina.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOETIC. adj. [χυλόπος and root.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the chylopoetic organs, more or less chyle may be extracted from the same food. "Arbuthnot.

CHYLOUS. adj. [from chyle.] Consisting of chyle; partaking of chyle.

Milk is the chylous part of an animal, already prepared. "Arbuthnot.

CHYMIC. } adj. [chymicus, Lat.]

1. Made by chymistry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this chymick gold, Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. "Dryden.

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their nature, whether chymical or galenical preparations. "Watts.

2. Relating to chymistry.

Methodink already, from this chymick frame, I see a city of more precious mold. "Dryden.

With chymick art evails the mineral pow'r, And draws the aromatick souls of flow'res. " Pope.

CHYMIC. n. s. A chymist. Obsolete.

The ancient observing in that material a kind of metallic nature, seem to have resolved it into nobler use: an ancient philosopher, last, or prophet, kept up by a few chymics. "Wotton.

CHYMICALLY. adv. [from chymical.] In a chymical manner.

CHYMI'ST. n. s. [See Chymistry.] A professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.


CHYMY'CHY. n. s. [derived by some from χυμος, juice; or κω to melt; by others from an oriental word, κεμα black. According to the supposed etymology, it is written with y or e.]

An art whereby sensible bodies contained in vessels or capable of being contained therein, and so changed by means of certain instruments, and principally fire, that their several powers and virtues are thereby discovered, with a view to philosophy or medicine. "Boerhaave.

Operations of chymistry fall short of vital force: no chymist can make milk or blood of grass. "Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CIBA'RIOUS. adj. [cibus, Lat., from cibus food.] Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

CIBOL. n. s. [cibole, Fr.] A small sort of onion used in sallads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the l is not pronounced.

Ciboles, or scallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. "Mortimer.

CICATRICE. } n. s. [cicatrix, Lat.]

1. The scar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. "Shakespeare.

2. A mark; a scar -- so used by Shakespeare less properly. "Lean upon a rush, The cicatrice and capable impressure Thy palm some moments keep'd. "Shakespeare.

CICATRISANT. adj. [from cicatrice.] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRISIVE. adj. [from cicatrice.] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZATION. n. s. [from cicatrice.] The act of healing the wound.

A vein bursted, or corroded, in the lungs, is looked upon to be the most part incurable, because of the mortification and corruption of the lungs, tending to the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and cicatrisation of the vein. "Harvey.

CICIL. n. s. [from cicilium; haircloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair, that is, made of some texture of that hair; a coarse garment, a sieveless or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his life. "Brown's Vulg. Err.
CIN

CIMAR. See SIMAR.

CIMELIARCH. n. s. [from ετοιμος.] The chief keeper of plate, vestments, and things of value, belonging to a church; a church-warden. Dict.

CIMETER. n.s. [cimenter, Span. and Port. from cimiteur, Turkish. Bluteau's Portuguese Dict.] A sort of sword used by the Turks, short, heavy, and recurved, or bend backward. This word is sometimes erroneously spelt seimiter, and seymiter; as in the following examples.

By this seymiter,
That slew the sopby and a Persian prince,
That broke three fields of sultan Soliman. Shak. Our armours now may trust, our idle seymiters
Hanging by our sides for ornament, not use. Dryden.

CIRT. n.s. [cinctura, Lat.]
1. Something worn round the body.

Now happy he, whose cloak and cirture
Hold out this tempest. Colours found the American so girt.
With feather'd cinture, naked else, and wild.
He binds the sacred cinture round his breast. Milton.

2. An inclosure.

The court and prison being within the cinture of which was the rump. Bacon's Henry VII.

3. In architecture. A ring or list at the top and bottom of the shaft of a column; separating the shaft at one end from the base, at the other from the capital. It is supposed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently used to strengthen and preserve the primitive wood columns. Chambers.

CINDER. n.s. [cendre, Fr. from cineres, Lat.]

1. A mass ignited and quenched, without being reduced to ashes.

I should make very forges of my cheeks
That would to cinders burn up modesty. Did I but speak thy deeds? Shak. There is not in smiths cinders, by some admission of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetic operation. Browne.

So now on Aetna does unmelting lie.
Whose rolling flames and scatter'd cinders fly. Waller.

2. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.

If from adown the hopeful shops
The fat upon a cinder drops,
To stinking smoke it turns the flame. Swift.

CINDERWENCH. n.s. [cinder and woman.]
1. A woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes for cinders.

The more so much nasty bish bad
To find out the cinderwoman's trade. Satire.

She had above five hundred suits of fine cloathes, and yet went abroad like a cinder-wench. Arbutus's Hist. of John Bull.

In the black form of cinder-wench she came, When love, the hour, the place had bosh'd shame. Gay.

CINERATION. n.s. [from cineres, Lat.]
The reduction of any thing by fire to ashes. A term of chemisty.

CINERIOUS adj. [cinerius, Lat.]
Having the form or state of ashes.

The nerves arise from the glads of the cirisious part of the brain, and are terminated in all parts of the body. Cheyne.

CINERULOUS adj. [from cineres, Lat.]
Full of ashes. Dict.

CINGULAR adj. [from cingulum, Lat.]
A girth for a horse. Dict.

CINNABAR. n.s. [cinnabaris, Lat.] Cinnamon is native or fictitious; the fictitious cinnabar is called vermilion.


CINNABAR OF ANTIMONY, is made of mercury, sulphur, and crusie antimony.

CINNAMON. n.s. [cinnamomum, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon. Its leaves resemble those of the olive, both as to substance and colour. The fruit resembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the smell nor taste of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the smell of which is agreeable in candles. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours. Chambers.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her cinnamon and sweet assam boast. Dry. Fab.

CINNAMON WATER is made by distilling the bark, first infused in barley water, in spirit of wine, or white wine. Chambers.

CINQUE. n.s. [cinque, Fr.] A five. It is used in games alone; but is often compounded with other words.

CINQUE-FOIL, n.s. [cinque feule, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, n.s. [cinque pas, Fr.] A kind of grave dance.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jigg, a measure, and a cinque-pace. The first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jigg, and full as fantastic; the wedding, mannyer and modest, as a measure full of state and gravity; and then comes repenting, with bad legs, falling into the cinque-pace faster and faster, till he sinks into his grave. Shak.

CINQUE-PORTS, n.s. [cinque ports, Fr.]
Those havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been highly reckoned by kings, as to be such ought most vigilantly to be observed against invasion. In which respect, the places where they are have a special government or keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the cinque ports; and divers privileges granted to them, as a particular jurisdiction; their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and sending out writs in his own name. The cinque ports are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hastings, Winchester. Romany, and Hove; of which, as the number exceeds five, must either be added to the first institution by some later grant, or accounted as appendants to some of the rest. Cicowell.

They, that bear
The cloth of state above her, are four bars
Of the cinque ports. Shak.

CINQUE-SPOTTED adj. Having five spots.

On her left breast
A mole, cinque spotted, like the crimson drops
I' th' bottom of a cowslip. Shak.

CION n.s. [siole, from Franc.]
1. A sprout or shoot from a plant.

We have reason to cool our raging motions, our clamouring stings, our unbitted lusts; whereas I take this, that you call love; to be a sect or clan. Shak.

The state of calamity, newly settled in his triumphant throne, begins with cries of his own royal stem. Hawel.

2. The shoot engraved or inserted on a stock.
To have a box where cumches sing,
And, foremost in the circle, eye a king.

I will call over to him the whole circle of beauties that are disposed among the boxes. Addison.

7. Any series ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.
There be fruit trees in hot countries, which have blossoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almost all the year, succeeding one another; but this circle of ripening cannot be but in succulent plants, and hot countries. Bacon.

8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following proposition inferred from the foregoing.
That heavy bodies descend by gravity: and, again, that gravity is a quality whereby a heavy body descends, is an impertinent circle, and teacheth nothing. Glascow's Nepos.

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.
Has he given the eye
In circle or oblique, or semicircle?
Or direct parallel? You must challenge him.

10. Circles of the German Empire. Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets. They are in number ten.
Treves.

To Circle. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To move round any thing.
The lords, that were appointed to circle the hill, had some days before planted themselves in places convenient. Bacon.

2. To inclose; to surround.
What stern magister hands
Have lopp'd and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornamenters,
Whose circling shadows kings have sought to sleep in.
While these fond arms, thus circling you, may prove
More heavy chains than those of hopeless love.

3. To circle in. To confine; to keep together.
We term those thing dry which have a consistence within themselves, and which, with a determinate figure, do not require the stop or hindrance of another body to limit and circle them in. Digby on Bodies.

To Circle. v. n. To move circularly; to end where it begins.
The well fraught bow
Circles incessant: whilst the humble cell
With quavering laugh and rural jets resonant.

Now the circling years disclose
The day predestin'd to reward his woes, Pope's Od. 7.

Circled. adj. [from circle.] Having the form of a circle; round.
The frame thereof seem'd partly circular, and part triangular. Fairy Quean.

He first inclus'd for lists a level ground.
The form was circular. Dryden's Fables.

Chaucer.

Circlet. n. s. [from circle.]
A circle; an orb; properly a little circle.
Then take repast, till Hesperus display'd
His golden cirlet in the western shade. Pope's Od.

Circling. participial adj. [from to cir-

cle.] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.
Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood
So high above the circling canopy
Of night's extended shade. Milton's Paradise Lost.

CIRCUIT. n. s. [circuit. Fr. circuitus. Lat.]
1. The act of moving round any thing.
There are four months also perpetually rolling round the Planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his perpetual circuit round the sun. Watts on the Mind.

2. The space inclosed in a circle.
He led me up
A woody mountain, whose high top was plain,
A circuit wide inclosed. Milton's Par. Lost.

3. Space; extent; measured by travelling round.
He attributeth unto it smallness in respect of circuit. Hooker.

The lake of Bolsena is reckoned one-and-twenty mile wide. Phillips.

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.
And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fierce flame of this mad brow. Shak.

5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes.
The circuits, in former times, went but round about the pale; as the circuit of the cynosure about the pole.

6. The tract of country visited by the judges.
7. Long deduction of reason.
Up into the watch tower get,
And we all things depend of fallacies.
Thou shalt not pass by this
Nor hear thro' the labyrinths of ears, nor lean
By circuit or collections to discern. Donne.

Circuit of action. [in law.] Is a longer course of proceeding to recover the thing sued for than is needful. Cowell.

To Circuit. v. n. [from the noun.] To move circularly.
Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
The corroboreal cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick circuiting. Philips.

Circuit. s. a. [from circuit.]
One that travels a circuit.
Like your fellow circuiter, the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the inequalities under the heavens. Pep.

Circu'tion. n. s. [circuit, Lat.]
1. The act of going round any thing.
2. Compass; maze of argument.
To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in show, though not in deed, repugnant one to another, require more sharpness of wit, more intricate curiosities of discourse, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield. Pep.

Circular. adj. [circularis, Lat.]
1. Round, like a circle; circumscribed by a circle.
The frame thereof seem'd partly circular, and part triangular. Fairy Quean.

He first inclus'd for lists a level ground. The form was circular. Dryden's Fables.

Chaucer.

2. Successive in order; always returning.
From whence the innumerable race of things by circular successive order springs. Roscommon.

Vulgar; mean; circumstantial.
Has Virgil been a circular poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans hav'ld Dido? Dennis.

4. Ending in itself: used of a paradoxism, where the second proposition at once proves the first, and is proved by it.
One of Carter's first principles of reasoning, after he had doubted of every thing, seems to be too circular to safely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of God. Bacon's Reflexions.

5. Circular Letter. A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair; as in the convocation of assemblies.

6. Circular Lines. Such straight lines as are divided from the divisions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of sines, tangents, and secants, on the plain scale and sector.

7. Circular Sailing, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

Circul'arity. n. s. [from circular.]
A circular form.
The heavens have no diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually succeeding each other; so that, from what point soever we compute, the account will be the same in drawing the circle, and the round of the universe. Bacon.

Circularly, adv. [from circular.]
1. In form of a circle.
The internal form of it consists of several regions, involving our other like orbs about the same centre; or of the several elements cast circularly about each other. Burton.

2. With a circular motion.
Trade, which, like blood, should circularly flow, Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost.

Everybody, moved circularly about any centre, recedes, or endeavors to recede, from that centre of its motion. Ray.

To Circulate. v. a. [from circulate.]
1. To move in a circle; to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a constant course.
If our lives motions theirs must imitate, Our knowledge like our blood must circulate.

2. To be dispersed.
As the mists of calumny are perpetually at work, a great number of curious inventions, issued out from time to time, grow current among the party, and circulate through the whole kingdom. Addison.

To Circulate. v. n. To put about.
In the civil wars, the money spent on both sides was circulated at home; no publick debts contracted. Swift.

Circula'tion. n. s. [from circulate.]
1. Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.
What more obvious, one would think, than the circulation of the blood, unknown till the last age? Burton's Theory.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body; the circulation is quickened and heat greater, and their texture are extremely delicate. Arbuthnot on Asinns.

2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state.
As for the sirs of peace, thou hast brought upon them the tortures of war; so for the sirs of war, thou seest fit to deny us the blessing of peace, and to keep us in a circulation of miseries. K. Charles.
CIR

God, by the ordinary role of nature, permits this continual circulation of human things.
Swift on Modern Education.

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.
When the apostle saith of the Jews, that they 
created the law for themselves; and opened the 
Son of man, being on earth, affirmed that the Son 
man was in heaven at the same instant, there is in 
these two speeches that mutual communication 
before mentioned.
Hooker.

CIRCULATORY. n. s. [from circulate.] A 
chemical vessel, in which that which 
risen from the vessel on the fire is 
collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, 
and falls down again.

CIRCULATORY. adj. [from circulate.]
Circulatory letters are the same with 
Circular Letters.

CIRCUMFERENCE. n. s. [from circum-
ambient.] The act of encompassing.
Thence receiveth its figure according unto the 
surface it concreteth or the circumference which 
conformeth it.
Brown.

CIRCUMAMBIENT. adj. [circum and 
ambient, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; 
closing;

The circumambient coldness towards the sides 
of the vessel, like the second region, cooling and 
condensing of it.

To CIRCUMAMBULATE. v. n. [from 
circum and ambulo, Lat.] To walk round about.

To CIRCUMCISE. v. a. [circumcido, Lat.]
To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according 
to the law given to the Jews.

They came to circumcise the child.

One is startled at the industry of the whigs, 
in ability to strengthen their routed party by 
a reinforcement from the circumcised.
Swift's Essay.

CIRCUMCISION. n. s. [from circum-
сose.] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

They left a rate behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles, but by circumcission vain.
Milton.

To CIRCUMDUCT. v. a. [circumducro, 
Lat.] To contravene; to nullify: a term of 
civil law.

Acts of justice may be cancelled and circum-
duces by the will and direction of the judge; 
as also by the consent of the parties litigant, 
before the judge has pronounced and given sentence.
Addison's Ovid.

CIRCUMDUCTION. n. s. [from circum-
duct.]
1. Nullification; cancellation.
The citation may be circumscribed; though the 
defendant should not appear; and the defendant 
must be cited, as a circumduction requires.
Addison's Ovid.

2. A leading about.
By long circumduction perhaps any truth may 
be derived from any other truth.
Hooker.

CIRCUMFERENCE. n. s. [circumferen-
tia, Lat.]
1. The periphery: the line including and 

surrounding any thing.

Extend thus far they bounds.
This be thy just circumference, O world! Milton.

Because he is the centre of the main action, 
all the lines from the circumference tend to 
him alone.
Dryden.

Fire, moved nimbly in the circumference of a 
circle, makes the whole circumference appear like 
a circle of fire.
Addison's Ovid.

2. The space inclosed in a circle.
So was his will
Promun'te'd among the gods, and by an oath,
That shook heav'n's whole circumference, com-
fran'd.
Milton.

CIRCUMFUSE. v. a. [circumfusus, 
Lat.] That which may be poured or 
spread round any thing.

Artist divine, whose skilful hands infolded
The victim's horn with circumfuse gold.
Pope's Odi.

CIRCUMFUSION. n. s. [from circum-
fuse.] The act of spreading round; the state 
of being thus poured.

To CIRCUMGERATE. v. a. [circum 
and gyrus, Lat.] To roll round.

CIRCUMFUSION. n. s. [from circum-
fluence.] The act of running round.
The sun turns round his own axis in twenty-five 
days, from his first being put into such a circum-
fluence.
Cheyne.

CIRCUMJACENT. adj. [circumjacent, 
Lat.]
Lying round any thing; bordering on every 
side.

CIRCUMCISION. n. s. [from circum-
uncircum, cumulitum, Lat.]
The act of going round.

CIRCUMLOCATION. n. s. [circumlocu-
tio, Lat.]
1. The act of binding round.
2. The bond with which any thing is 

inclosed.

CIRCUMLOCATION. n. s. [circum-
ligatio, Lat.]
1. A circuit or compass of words; pere-
phrase.
Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these 
words into a narrow compass, which a translator 
cannot render without circumlocation.
Dryden.

I much prefer the plain Billington way of 
composing names, because it would save abundance 
of time, lost by circumlocation.
Swift.

2. The use of indirect expressions.
These people are not to be dealt withal, but by 
a train of mystery and circumlocation.
U. Estrange.

CIRCUMVENEED. adj. [circum and nu-
rus, Lat.] Walled round; encompassed 
with a wall.

He hath a garden circumvened with bricks.
Shakespeare.

CIRCUMVAGIBLE. adj. [from circum-
navigate.] That which may be sailed round.
The being of Antipodes, the habitableness of the 
toird zone, and the rendering the whole ter-
racous globe circumvagible. Ray on the Creation.

To CIRCUMNAVIGATE. v. a. [circum 
and navigate, Lat.] To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION. n. s. [from cir-
munavigate.] The act of sailing round.

What he says concerning the circumnavigation of 
Africa, from the straits of Gibraltar to the Red 
Seas, is remarkable.
Arab. Kalendar.

CIRCUMNAVIGATUR. n. s. One that 
sails round.

CIRCUMPLICATION. n. s. [circumpli-
cio, Lat.]
1. The act of enwrapping on every side.
2. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPOLAR. adj. [from circum and 
polar.] Stars near the north pole, which 
move round it, and never set in the 
Northern latitudes, are said to be cir-
cumpolar stars.

CIRCUMPOSITION. n. s. [from cir-
cum and position.] The act of placing any 
thing circularly.

Now is your season for circumposition, by tiles 
or baskets of earth.
Evelyn's Kalendar.

CIRCUMRASION. n. s. [circumrasio, 
Lat.] The act of shaving or paring round.
Dic.

CIRCUMROTATION. n. s. [circumrotu-
ro, Lat.]
1. The act of whirling round with a motion 
like that of a wheel; circumvolution; 
circumgyration.
2. The state of being whirled round.

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To CIRCUMSCRIBE. v. a. [circum and scribo, Lat.]
1. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries.
2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Auditor.
With honour and with fortune he return'd;
From whence he circumcribed with his sword,
And brought to yoke, the enemies of Rome.
Shakespeare.

Therefore must his choice be circumscrid.
Unto the voice and yielding of that body.
Whereof he's head.
Shakespeare.

The action great, yet circumscrid by time.
The words not forc'd but sliding into rhyme. Dryden.
The external circumstances which do accompany a man's acts, are those which do circumscribe and limit them.

You are above the little forms which circumscribe your sex.
Southern.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION. n. s. [circumscriptio, Lat.]
1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

The circumscription of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature affects a regular figure.
Ray on the Creation.

2. Limitation; boundary; contravention; confinement.

I would not my unbowed free condition
Put into circumscriptio and confinio.
Shakespeare.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE. adj. [from circumscripto.
Inclosing the superficies; marking the form or limits on the outside.

Stones regular, are distinguished by their external forms: such as are circumscriptive, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eagle-stone, is properly called the figure. Grew.

CIRCUMSCRIPT, adj. [circumscriptus, Lat.]
Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all sides.

None are for me,
That look into me with consid'rate eye.
High reaching Buckingham grows circumscrit.
Shakespeare.

Men of their own nature circumscrit and slow;
But at the time discomfited and discontented.
Shakespeare.

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and circumscrit, to keep himself from being imposed upon.
Hamlet.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION. n. s. [from circumscripto.
Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention.

Observe the sudden growth of wickedness from want of care and circumscrit in the first impressions.
Clarendon.

So saying, his proud step be scornful turn'd,
But with sly circumscrit.
Milton's Par. Lost.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE. adj. [circumscriptivo, circumscriptum, Lat.]
Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No less alike the polite and wise,
All sly slow things, with circumscriptive eyes. Pope.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY, adv. [from circumscriptivo.
Caustiously; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way; watchfully.

CIRCUMSCRIPTLY, adv. [from circumscripto.
With watchfulness every way; cautiously; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent suffrages of a thousand eyes, who never examined the thing so carefully and circumscriptly.
Ray on the Creation.

CIRCUMSCRIPTNESS. n. s. [from circumscripto.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and circumscriptive renditions of their affaires, or by their multiplied questions about his own. Prior's Deed.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY. n. s. [from circumstantial.
The appendage of circumstances; the state of any thing as modified by circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY. adv. [from circumstantial.
1. According to circumstance; not essentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only circumstantially different. Glimpses of the Sacred.

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumstance or particular.
Lucian agrees with Homer in every point circumstantially.

To CIRCUMSTATE, v. a. [from circum.
1. To place in particular circumstances; to invest with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwise circumstanced, it might well that freely, which now it wills freely.
Blondel.

To CIRCUMVALLATE. v. a. [circumvallo, Lat.]
To inclose round with trenches or fortifications.

1. The art or act of casting up fortifications round a place.
When the ear first acquainted himself with mathematical learning, he practiced all the rules of circumvallation and contravention of the siege of a town in Livonia.
Waits.

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place besieged.
This gave resist to finish those stupendous circumvallations and barricades, reared up by sea and land.
Hovel.

CIRCUMVECTION. n. s. [circumvectionis, Lat.]
1. The act of carrying round.
2. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVENT. v. a. [circumvenio, Lat.]
To deceive; to cheat; to impose upon; to delude.
He, fearing to be betrayed or circumvented by his cruel brother, fled to Barbarossa.

Antoine's History of the Turks.

As his malleis is vigilant, he resists not to circumven the sons of the first deceived.
Brown's Bulger Errors. Should.

Fall circumvented thus by fraud. Mill. Par. Lost.
Obstinately bent to die unmanned, and to circumvent. Dryden.

CIRCUMVENTION. n. s. [from circumvento.
1. Fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion.

The inequality of the match between him and the subject of us, would quickly appear by a fatal circumventio: there must be wisdom from above to over-reach this hollow wisdom.
South.

If he is in the city, he must avoid haranguing against circumventio in commerce.
Collier's Popularity.

2. Prevention; pre-occupation. This sense is now out of use.
Whatever hath been thought on this state, that could be brought to body act, ere Rome had circumventio.
Shakespeare.

To CIRCUMVEST. v. a. [circumvestio, Lat.]
To cover round with a garment.
CIT

Who on this base the earth didst firmly found,
And mad'st the deep to cement it round. Witten.

CIRCUMVOLVULUS. n. s. [circumvolvulus, Lat.] The act of rolling round.

To CIRCUMVOLVE. v. a. [circumvolvolve, Lat.] To roll round; to put into a circular motion.

So cold orb s be accommodated to phenomena, yet to escribe each sphere an intelligence to circumvolvul it, were philosophically, Glanville's Scopulis.

CIRCUMVOLUTION. n. s. [circumvolutus, Lat.]
1. The act of rolling round.
2. The state of being rolled round.

The twisting of the gots is really either a circumvolvul or incorporation of one part of the gut within the other. Arbuthnot.

3. The thing rolled round another.

Consider the obliquity or closeness of these circumvolvements; the nearer they are, the higher may be the instrument. Wilkins.

CITRUS. n. s. [circus, Lat.] An open Cirque.  
Space or area for sports, with seats round for the spectators.

A pleasant valley, like one of those cirques, which in great cities somewhere doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses. Sidney.

The one was about the cirque of Flora, the other about the Tarentum mountain. Stellingfleet. See the cirque falls! 'th unupal'd temple nads; Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber chank'd with Pope.

CIST. n. s. [cista, Latin.] A case; a tegument: commonly used in medicinal language for the coat or inclosure of a tumour.

CISTED. adj. [from cist.] Inclosed in a cit, or bag.

CISTERN. n. s. [cisterna, Latin.]
1. A receptacle of water for domestic use.
'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but the stakes that fall into his own cisterns, that must refresh him.

2. A reservoir; an inclosed fountain.
Had no part as kindly staid behind. In the wide cistern of the lakes confind, Dido, the springs and rivers through the land, Our globe would become a wilderness of sand. Blackmore.

3. Any receptacle or repository of water.
Now half my Egypt were submerg'd, and made a cistern for scald snakes. Shaksp.

But there's no bottom, none. In my voluptuousness: your wives, your daughters, Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up The cistern of my lust. Dryden.

CISTUS. n. s. [Lat.] The name of a plant. The same with rockrose.

CIT. n. s. [contracted from citizen.] An inhabitant of the city, in an ill sense; a pert low townsman; a pragmatical trader.
We bring you now to show what different things The cities or cities are from the courts of kings. Johnson.

Study your race, or the soil of your family will dwindle into states or squires, or run up into wits or madmen. Tatler.

Barnard, thou art a cist, with all thy worth; But Bag and D——, their honours, and so forth. Pope.

CITADEL. n. s. [candidelle, French.] A fortress; a castle, or place of arms, in a city.
As he came to the crown by unjust means, as unjustly as he be kept it; by force of stranger soldiers in citadels, the nests of tyranny and murderers of liberty. Sidney.

I'll to my charge, the citadel, repair. Dryden.

CITAL. n. s. [from cite.]  
1. Reproof; impeachment. He made a blushing cital of himself, and cild his words. Shaksp.

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.

3. Quotation; citation.

CITATION. n. s. [cito, Lat.]  
1. The calling a person before the judge, for the sake of trying the cause of action commenced against him. Alipie's Parer.

2. Quotation; the addition of any passage from another author; or of another man's words.

3. The passage or words quoted; a quotation.

The letter-writer cannot read these citations without blushing, after the charge be laid advanced. Atterbury.

View the principles in their own authors, and not in the citations of those who would confound them. Watts.

4. Enumeration; mention.

These causes effect a consumption endemiac to this island. Citing of such as may produce it in any country. Harvey on Consumations.

CITATORY. adj. [from To cite.] Having the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters citatory. Alipie's Parer.

To CITE. v. a. [cito, Latin.]  
1. To summon to answer in a court.
He held a late court, to which She oft was cited by them, but appear'd not. Shak.

2. Cit forth with the cited dead,
Of all past ages, to the general doom Shal hasten. Milton.

This power of citing, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away. Alipie's Parer.

2. To join; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; to summon.
I speak to you, Sir Thirio. For Valentine, I need not cite him to it. Shak.

This sad experience cites me to reveal, And what I dictate from what I feel. Prior.

3. To quote.
Demonstrations in scripture may not otherwise be shewn than by citing them out of the scripture. Hooker.

That passage of Plato, which I cited before. Bacon.

In banishment he wrote those verses, which I cito from his letter. Dryden.

CITÉ. n. s. [from cite.]  
1. One who cites into a court.

2. One who quotes, a quotation.
I must desire the citer henceforward to inform us of his editions too. Atterbury.

CITÉS. n. s. [from cito.] A city woman.
A word peculiar to Dryden.

Cites and citoer raise a joyful strain; 'tis a good omen to the design. Dryden.

CITHERN. n. s. [cithara, Latin.] A kind of harp; a musical instrument.
At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with songs and citherns, and harps and cymbals. MacC.

CITIZEN. n. s. [civis, Lat., citoyen, Fr.]  
1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a slave.
All inhabitants within these walls are not properly citizens, but such only as are called freemen. Hook's History.

2. A townsman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.
When he speaks not like a citizen, You find him like a soldier. Shaksp.

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

Far from noisy Rome secure he lives, And one more citizen to Sylph gives. Dryden.

CITIZEN. adj. [This is only in Shakespeare.] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanness.

So sick I am not, yet I am not well; But not so citizen a wanton, as To seem to die ere I die. Shaksp.

CITIRNE. [citirnus, Lat.] Lemon coloured, or of a dark yellow.
The butterfly, papilio major, has its wings painted with ciiirite and black, both in long streaks and spots. Grew.

By citrine urine of a thicker consistence, the whiteness of phlegm is known. Floger on the Humours.

CITRINE. n. s. [from citrinus, Latin.]  
A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. It is ever in a long and slender column, irregularly hexagonal, and terminated by an hexagonal pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. This stone is very plentiful in the West Indies. Our jewellers have learned to call it citrine; and cut stones for rings out of it, which are mistaken for topazes. Hill on Fossil.

CITRON. n. s. [from citrus, Lat.] It hath broad stiff leaves, like those of the laurel. There are also found of many leaves, expanded like a rose. The pistil becomes an oboque, thick, fleshy fruit, very full of juice. Genus is the great nursery for these trees. One sort, with a pointed fruit, is in so great esteem, that the single fruits are sold at Florence for two shillings each. Miller.

With citron grows adorns a distant soil. Addison.

CITRON-WATER. n. s. Aqua vitae, distilled with the rind of citrons.
Like citron-water matrons checks infame. Pope.

CITRUL. n. s. The same with pummer, so named from its yellow colour.

CITY. n. s. [cito, French; civitas, Lat.]  
1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants.

Men seek safety from number better united, and from walls and fortifications, the use whereof is to make the few a match for the many: this is the original of cities. Temple.

City, in a strict sense, means the houses inclosed within the walls: in a larger sense, it reaches to all the suburbs. Watts.

2. [In the English law.] A town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church. Cowell.

3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as distinguished from other subjects.

What is the city but the people?—True, the people that is the city. Shaksp.

I do suspect I have done some offence, That seems disgraceful in the city's eye. Shaksp.

CITY. adj.  
1. Relating to the city.
His enforcement of the city wives. Shaksp.

The city ports by this hath enter'd. Shaksp.

2. Resembling the manners of the citizens.
The male of the city, not the most cool and we can agree upon the first cut. Shaksp.

CIVET. n. s. [civette, Fr. zibetta, Arabic, signifying scent.] A perfume from the civet-cat.

The civet, or ciret cat, is a little animal not unlike our cat. It is one of the Indies, Peru, Brazil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of grease, in a bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed. Tourneur.

Civet is of a baser birth than tar; the very unclean flux of a cat. Shaksp.

Some purifications and excrescences do yield excellent odours; as ciret and musk, and, as some think, ambergrise. Bacon's Natural History.
CIVIC

CIVIC. adj. [civitas, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

With equal rights immortal Tully shone:
Behind, Rome's genius waits with civic crowns,
And the great father of his country owns. Pope.

CIVIL. adj. [civis, Latin.]
1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of civic religion, and would not permit their commonwealth to be governed by any other laws than his own. Hooker.

2. Of civil justice; part, religious.

Of sacrifice. Milton's Paradise Lost.

But there is another unity, which would be most advantageous to our country; and that is, your civil union after a civic, a political union in the whole nation. Spratt.

3. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promise, unless it be unlawful or impossible; either out of your nature, or out of your civil power. Tackett.

4. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudest minds with harmony were caught,
And civic life by the muses taught. Roscommon.

5. Not ecclesiastical; as, the ecclesiastical courts are controlled by the civic.

6. Not natural; as, a person banished or outlawed is said to suffer civic, though not natural, death.

7. Not military; as, the civic magistrate's authority is obstructed by war.

8. Not criminal; as, this is a civil process, not a criminal prosecution.

9. Civicized; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day since England grew civic. Spen. on Ireland.

10. Compliant; civilized; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarse.

I heard a maenad, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civic at her song. Shakespeare.

And all these sayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civic speech and soft persuasion hung! Prior.

11. Grave; sober; not gay or shewy.

Thus nigh oft see me in thy pale career,
Till civic suitors meet. Milton's Poems.

12. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government as, civil law.

No woman had it, but a civic doctor. Shakespeare.

CIVILIAN. n. s. [civis, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The professors of that law, called civilians, because the civil law is their guide, should not be discouraged nor discouraged. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

A depending kingdom is a term of art unknown to all ancient civilians, and writers upon govern- ment. Swift.

CIVILIZATION. n. s. [from civitas.] A law, act of justice, or judgment, which renders a criminal process civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inquest, or the contrary. Harris.

CIVILITY. n. s. [from civitas.]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the state of being civilized.

The English were at first as stout and warlike a people as ever the Irish; and yet are now brought into that civility, that no nation needeth them in all goodly conversation, and in all the studies of knowledge and humanity. Spen.

Divers great monarchies have risen from barbarity to civility, and fallen again to ruin. Davies on Ireland.

Whereas ere her conquering eagles fled, Arts, learning, and civility were spread.

Denham's Poems.

2. Politeness; compliance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou then bolden'd, man, by thy distresses? Or else a rude despiser of good manners, That in civility thou seemst so empty? Shakespeare.

He, by his great civility and affability, wrought very much upon the people. Clarendon.

I should be kept from a publication, did not what your civility calls a request, your greatness command. Swift.

We in point of civility, wait to yield others in our own houses. Swift.

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

Love taught him shame; and shame, with love of love, Soon taught the sweet civilities of life. Dryden.

To CIVILIZE. v. a. [from civitas.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality; to instruct in the arts of regular life.

We send the graces and the muses forth. To civitize and to refine. Walker.

Museus first, then Orpheus, civile Mankind, and give the world their deities. Denham.

Amongst those who are counted the civilized part of mankind, this original law of nature still takes place. Locke.

Onirs, or Bacchus, is reported to have civilized the Indians, and reigned amongst them fifty-two years. Arbuthnot.

4. Civicization. n. s. [from civitas.] He that reclaimeth others from a wild and savage life; he that teaches the rules and customs of civility.

The civilizers—the disturbers say:

The robbers, the corruptors of mankind! Philips's Briton.

CIVILLY. adv. [from civitas.]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or conduct of a member of a community; not naturally. Men that are civil lead their lives under one common law; for that a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing (for this is civility to live), or should manage community of life, it is not possible. Locke.

2. Not criminally.

That accusation, which is publick, is either civility commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured; or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment. Peach.

3. Politely; complaisantly; gently; without rudeness; without brutality.

I will deal with him as I please: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. Dryden's Pref. to his Fables.

I would have had Almeria and Osmin parted civility; as if it was not proper for lovers to do so. Collier of the Stage.

He thought them folks that lost their way. And ask'd them civility to return. Prior.

4. Without gag, or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handsome and cheerful, and furnished civily. Bacon's New Atlantis.

CIZE. n. s. [perhaps from incisa, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain magnitude.]

The quantity of anything, with regard to its external form: often written size.
CLA

A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least of his own; as claim by will, claim by descent.

Cowper.

CLAIRE, adj. [from claimant.] That which may be demanded as due.

CLAİMANT. n. s. [from claim.] He that demands any thing, as unjustly detained by another.

CLAÎMER. n. s. [from claim.] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjustly withheld from him.

CLAÎR-OBSCURE. n. s. See CLAÎRE-OBSCURE.

To CLÁMER, v. n. [probably corrupted from climb; as climber, clamber.] To climb with difficulty, as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen makin pins
Her richest lackom 'bout her neckly neck,
Clamber'ing the walls to eye him.

When you bear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the casemats then.

Shakespeare.

The men there do, not without some difficulty, clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with 'em. They were forced to clamber over so many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of so many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives.

Addison's Freeholder.

To CLÅM. r. a. [in some provinces, to clean; from cleanam. Sax. to glue together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they cladayed and clammed themselves till there was no getting out again.

Estrange.

The swarms were all dabbed with lime, and the birds clammed and taken.

Estrange.

CLAÎMÎNÊSS. n. s. [from clammy.] Viscosity; viscosity; tenuosity; ropiness.

A greasy pikpin will spoil the clamminess of the glue.

Mozin.

CLAÎMMY. adj. [from clammy.] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhesive; ropey.

Bodies clammy and cleaving, having an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves.

Beacon.

Neither the brain nor spirits can conserve motion; the former is of such a clammy consistency, it can no more retain it than a quagmire.

Glanville's Scopin.

Aghast he wak'd, and staring from his bed,
Cold sweat, in clammy drops, his limbs o'erspread.

Joyful thou'llt see

The clammy surface all o'er-strown with tribes
Of greedy insects.

The stamnous clammy, vapour that arises from the stink of grapes, when they lie mashed altogether in the vat, which puts out a light when dipped into it.

Addison on Italy.

The continuance of the fever, clammy sweat, paleness, and at last a total cessation of pain, are signs of a quagmire and approaching death.

Arkwright on Dict.

CLAÎMÔRÔUS. adj. [from clamour.] Vociferous; noisy; turbulent; loud.

It is no sufficient argument to say, that, in urging these ceremonies, none are so clamorous as papists, and they whom papists suborn.

Hooker.
the idea of something hasty, unexpected, or sudden.

They clap mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and so, after a sweet sigh, down into lakes.

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers: clap on more sails; pursue.

ShakeSh.

Smooth temptations, like the sun making a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which persecution, like the northern wind, made her hold fast, and clap her arms around her.

Taylor.

If a man be highly commended, we think him sufficiently lessened, if we clap sin, or folly, or inconstancy, as Taylor's Lying Lovers.

Rażor-nakers generally clap a small line of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel.

Moore's Mechanical Exercise.

The man claps his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. 

L'Estrange.

His shield thrown by, to mitigate the smart,

He clapp'd his hand upon the wounded part.

Dryden.

If you leave some space empty for the air, then clap your hand upon the mouth of the vessel, and the waters will contend to get uppermost in the water.

Ray on the Creation.

It would be as absurd as to say, he clapped his horse to St. James's, and, galloped away to the Hague.

Addison.

By having their minds yet in their performances, and indifference, they pursue the truth, having no bias yet clapped on to mislead them.

Locke.

I have observed a certain cheerfulness, and a bad system of features as ever was clapped together, which hath appeared lovely. Addison's Spect.

Let all her ways be uncond'd.

And clap your judglock on her mind.

Prior.

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat claps upon them, and perhaps neither wisdom nor majesty would secure them from a sneer.

Watts on the Mind.

3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead asleep,

And, how we know not, all clapt under hatches.

ShakeSh.

He was no sooner entered into the town; but a scabbling soldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a bagging or in a drunken fashion.

Wotton's Life of Bacon.

So much from the rest of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole species, that his friends would have clapped him into bedlam, and have begg'd his estate.

Spectator.

Have you a horse's sitting hare,

Listening, and fearful of the storm

Of hounds and hounds, clap back her ear.

Prior.

We will take our remedy at law, and clap an action upon you for old debts.

Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the stationer wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which clapped its performance on the stage.

Dedication to Dryden's Spanish Prior.

5. To infect with a venereal poison. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been clapt, it will be the more difficult to cure him the second time, and worse the third.

Widsman.

Let every manner ev'ry dish adapt him,

Who'd force his pepper where his guests are clapt?

King.

6. To clap up. To complete suddenly, without much precaution.

So he bore me over, I shall wash our hands,

To clap this royal bargain up of peace. ShakeSh.

Was ever match clapt up so suddenly? ShakeSh.

A peace may be clapped up with that suddenness, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his skirts.

Harell's Vocal Forest.

7. To clap up. To imprison with little formality or delay.

The claret smooth, red as the lips we press

In sparkling faire; while we drain the bowl.

Thomson.

CLA'RICORD. n. s. [from clarius and chorda, Latin.] A musical instrument in form of a spinette, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and consists usually of three or four courses.

Chambers.

CLA'РИФIATION. n. s. [from clarify.]

The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the first, thick and troubled; as muste, and wort; to know the means of accelerating this clarification, we must know the causes of clarification.

To CLARIFY. v. a. [clarifier, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to separate from feculences or impurities.

The apothecaries clarify their syrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would clarify; which whites of eggs contain not the dry and grosser parts of the juice to them; and after, the syrup being set on the fire, the whites of eggs become dry and burnt, and are taken forth.

Bacon.

2. To brighten; to illuminate. This sense is rare.

The will was then dutee and pliant to all the motions of right reason: it met the dictates of a clarifier, or understanding.

South.

The Christian religion is the only means that God hath sanctified, to set fallen man upon his legs again, to clarify his reason, and to rectify his will.

South.

CLA'REION. n. s. [clarin, Spanish; from clarius loud, Lat. A trumpet; a wind instrument of war.

And after to his palace he them brings,

With shaws, and trumpets, and with clarions.

And all the while the joyous people sings. Spencer.

Then straight commands, that at the warlike

Of trumpets loud, and clarions, be spread

The mighty standard.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Let clarions note the expounding world amaze,

And the loud clarion labour in your praise. Pope.

CLA'REITY. n. s. [clarit, French; claritas, Latin.] Brightness; splendour.

A light by abundant claristy invisible; an understanding which itself can only comprehend.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

Man was not only deceivable in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarit.

Errours.

CLA'RY. n. s. [herminium, Lat. An herb.

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moisture. The weakest kind of curling is roughness; as in clary and burr. Bowles's Nat. Hist.

To CLASH. v. n. [kletsen, Duit. to make a noise.]

1. To make a noise by mutual collision; to strike one against another.

Three times, as of the clashing sound

Of arms, we heard. Denham.

Those few that should happen to clash, might rebound after the collision. Benet.

How many canides may send out their light, without clashing upon one another! which argues the smallness of the parts of light, and the larger-ness of the interstices between particles of air and other bodies.

Cheyne.
CLA

2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might clash with his counsellors for authority.

Those that are not convinced what help this is to magistracy, would find it, if they should chance to clash. South.

3. To contradict; to oppose.

Wherever there are men, there will be clashing some time or other; and a knock, or a contest, spoils all.

The absurdity in this instance is obvious; and yet every time that clashing metaphors are put together, this fault is committed. Spectator.

To CLASH. v. a. To strike one thing against another, so as to produce a noise.

The nodding statesman clash'd his arms, and with a sullen sound, and feebile cry, Half sunk, and half pronounced the word of victory.

Dejan. CLASH. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A noisy collision of two bodies.

The clash of arms and voice of men we hear. Dejan. He nobly seiz'd thee in the dire alarm Of war and slaughter, and the clash of arms. Pope.

2. Opposition; contradiction.

Then from the clash between papers and kings, Debate, like sparks from flint's collision, spring'd. Dejan. In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and scripture, and shews there is no clash between them. A. T. T. A. T. B. Atterbury.

CLASPS. n. s. [chespe, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing close; as a book, or garment.

The scorpion's claws here grasp a wide extent, And here the crab's in lesser clamps are bent. Addison. He took me aside, opening the clasp of the parchment cover of the book, without warn and Pope.

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter, Transported with no worse terror guard, But with a knife of hire, a gouder, To the great clasp of a lascivious Moor. Shakspere.

To CLASP. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a clasp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the scriptures; which being but read, remain, in comparison, still clasped. Hooker.

There Caxton slept, with Wyukin at his side; One clasp'd in wood, and one in strong iron, Pope.

2. To catch and hold by twining.

Direct
The clasping ivy where to clasp. Milton. Par. Lost.

3. To hold with the hands extended; to incluse between the hands.

Occasion turneth the handle of the bottle first to be received; and after the belly, which is hard to clasp. Bacon.

4. To embrace.


He stoop'd below The lying spear, and assum'd the promis'd blow; Then creeping, clasp'd the heroes' knees, and pray'd. Dryden.

Now, now he claspt her to his panting breast; Now he devours her with his eager eyes. Smith.

5. To incluse.

Boys, with women's voices, Strive to speak big, and clasp their female joints In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown. Shak.

CLASPER. n. s. [from clasp.]

The tendrils or threads of climbing plants, by which they cling to other things for support.

CLAU.

The tendrils or clasps of plants are given only to such species as have weak and imperfect stalks. Ray on the Creation. CLASP. n. s. [from clasp and knife.]

A knife which falls into the handle.

CLASS. n. s. [from classic, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of persons.

Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three classes. Dryden.

2. A number of boys learning the same lesson at the school.

We shall be sev'ned away from this lower class in the school of knowledge, and our conversation shall be with angels and illumined spirits. Watts on the Mind.

3. A set of beings or things; a number ranged in distribution, under some common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one set make a very considerable class of men. Addison's Freethinker.

Whate'er of mongrel, no one class admits A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. Pope.

To CLASS. v. a. [from the noun.]

To range according to some stated method of distribution; to range according to different ranks.

I considered that, by the clasping and methodizing such passages, I might instruct the reader. Arbuthnot on Coins.

CLASSICAL. adj. [classicus, Latin.]

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetic fields encompass me around, And still I seem to tread on classic ground. Addit. With them the genius of classic learning dwell'd, and from them it is derived. Felton on the Classics.

2. Of the first order or rank.

From this standard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced; in the settling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a classical author on this subject. Arbuthnot on Coins.

CLASSICK. n. s. [classicus, Lat.] An author of the first rank: usually taken for ancient authors.

The classics of an age that heard of none. Pope.

CLASSIS. n. s. [Latin.] Order; sort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that classic of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth. Clarendon.

1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the sprightly trumpet from afar Had rous'd the neighing steeds to sound the fields, While the fierce riders clatter'd on their shields. Dryden.

2. To utter a noise by being struck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted clattering of weapons, and of men running to and fro. Addison's Historia

3. To talk fast and idly.

Dryden.
CLE

2. An article, or particular stipulation. The clause is in turn concerning the bishop. Hooker.

When after his death, they were sent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this clause in their commission. South.

CLAUSTRAL, adj. [from clausum, Lat.] Relating to a cloister, or religious house. Stanford.

Claustral priors are such as preside over monasteries, next to the abbot or chief governor in such religious houses. Hooker.

CLAVIUS. n.s. [clava, Lat.] A claw, or pincer; the state of being shut. Aylyiffe.

In some monasteries the severity of the clausura is hard to be borne. Godwin.

CLAW. n.s. [clapam, Saxon.] 1. The foot of a beast or bird, armed with sharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a shell-fish. South.

I saw her range abroad to seek her food, To 'embrace her teeth and claws with lukewarm blood. Spenser.

What's justice to a man, or laws, That never comes within their claws? Hudibras.

He softens the harsh rigour of the laws, Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their happy claws. Garth.

2. Sometimes a hand, in contumelious To CLAW. v. a. [clapam, Saxon.]

To tear with nails or claws. South.

Look, if the wittier'd elder hath not his poll claw'd like a parrot. Shakeep.

To pull, as with the nails. South.

I am afraid we shall not easily claw off that name. South.

To scratch or tickle. Shakeep.

I must laugh when I am merry, and claw no man in his humour. Shakeep.

To flatter: an obsolete sense. See CLAW-BACK.

6. To claw off, or away. To scold; to rail at. Shakeep.

You thank the place where you found money; but the true panderer is to be clawed away for it; if you should lose it. L'Estrange.

CLAW-BACK. n.s. [from claw and back.]

A flatterer; a sycophant; a wheeler. The pope's clawbacks. Jewel.

CLAWED. adj. [from claw.] Furnished or armed with claws. Gemm.

Among quadrupeds, of all the clawed, the lion is the strongest. Gros's Cosmogony.

CLAY. n.s. [clay, Welsh; kley, Dutch.] 1. Uneacious and tenacious earth, such as will mould into a certain form. Clay is earth, firmly coherent, weighty and compact, stiff, viscid, and ductile to a great degree, while moist; smooth to the touch, not easily breaking between the fingers, nor readily dissoluble in water; and, when mixed, not readily subsiding from it. Hooker.

Deep Acheron.

Whose troubled eddies, thick with ooze and clay, Are whir'd aloft. Dryn.

Expose the clay to the rain, to drain it from rains, that the bricks may be more durable. Woodward on Pottery.

The sun, which softens was, will harden clay. Reader.

Clover is the best way of improving clay, where manure is scarce. Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. [In poetry.] Earth in general; the terrestrial element. Gilpin.

Why should our clay
Over our spirits so much sway? Donne.

To CLAY. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to mantle with clay. This morning last fifty years; then the ground must be clayed again. Mortimer's Husbandry.

CLAY-COLD. adj. [clay and cold.] Lifeless; cold as the unanimated earth. Rowe.

I wash'd his clay-cold corse with holy drops, And saw him laid in hollow ground. Pope.

CLAY-PIT. n.s. [clay and pit.] A pit where clay is dug. Taw was found in a clay-pit. Woodward on Potash.

CLAYEY. adj. [from clay.] Consisting of clay; abounding with clay. Bunyan.

Some in a lax or sandy, some a heavy or clayey soil. Derham.

CLAYISH. adj. [from clay.] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay. Matthew.

Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a little muddy, and clayish water, which the brewers covet. Harvey on Consumptions.

CLAYMARL. n.s. [clay and marl.] A whitish, smooth, chalky clay. Claymart resembles clay, and is near as kin to it; but is more fat, and sometimes mixed with chalk-stones. Mortimer's Husbandry.

CLEAN. adj. [clean.] To clear. Cleanliness, in our fantastick climes, the fair weather which clears away the dirt and renders their hair. Prior.

CLEANLY. adv. [from clean.] Elegantly; neatly: without nastiness. L'Estrange's Fabliau.

1. Neatness; freedom from filth.

2. Easy, exactly; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness. Shakeep.

He shewed no strength in shaking of his staff, but the fine cleanliness of bearing it was delightful. Dryden.

He minded only the cleanliness of his satire, and the cleanliness of expression. Dryden's Jovius.

Purity; innocence. The cleanliness and purity of one's mind is never better proved, than in discovering its own faults at first view. Pope.

To CLEANSE. v. a. [cleansen, Sax.]

1. To free from dirt or filth, by washing or rubbing. Cleanse the pale corpus with a religious hand. From the polluting weed and common sand. Prior.

2. To purify from guilt. The blueness of a wound cleanseth away evil. Proverbs.

Not all her odious tears can cleanse her crime. The plant alone deforms the happy clime. Dryden.

3. To free from noxious humour by purgation. Cleanthine not minister to a mind diseas'd. And, with some sweet olivious antidote, Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that pernicious stuff Which weight upon the heart? Shakespeare.

This soil, combined with its own salt and sugar, makes it sapaceous and cleansing, by which quality it often helps digestion, and excite appetite. Tractatus de Alimentis.
CLE

4. To free from leprosy.
   Shew thyself to the priest, and offer for thy cleansing those things which Moses commanded. Mark, i. 44.

5. To scour; to rid all offensive things.
   This river the Jewes proffered the pope to cleanse, so they might have what they found. Addison on Du Bell.

CLEANSER. n. &. [clearly, sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours, or digesting a sore; a detergent.

If there happens an imposthume, honey, and even honey of roses, taken inwardly, is a good cleanser. Ancient.

CLEAR, adj. [clar, Fr. clair, Dutch; clarus, Lat.]
1. Bright; transpiscious; pellucid; transparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudiness; not nebulous; not opacious; not dark.
   The stream is so transparent, pure, and clear, that, had the self-consumd youth gaze'd here, he but the bottom, not his face, had seen: Denham.

2. Perspicuous; sharp.
   Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd, Which that false fruit, that promis'd clearer sight, Had breed: Milton. Paradise Lost.
   A run about was every pillar there; A polish'd mirror show'd not half his might: Dryden's Fables.

3. Cheerful; not clouded with care or anger.
   Stently he pronounced.
   The rigid interdiction, which resounds Yet dreadful in mine ear, though in my choice Not to incur; but soon his clear aspect Return'd, and gracious purpose thus renew'd: Milton.

4. Free from clouds; serene.
   I will darken the earth in a clear day: Amos.
   And the clear sun on his wide watery glass Gaze'd hot: Milton. Paradise Lost.

5. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.

6. Perspicuous; not obscure; not hard to be understood; not ambiguous.
   We pretend to give a clear account how thunder and lightning are produced: Many reason exceeding clear and rightly, who know not how to make a syllabeg: Locke.

7. Indisputable; evident; undeniable.
   Reason enough for Clear victory; to our part loss, and rout Through all th'empyrean: Milton's Paradise Lost.

8. Apparent; manifest; not hid; not dark.
   The hemisphere of earth, in clearest ken, Stretch'd out to the thickest prospect lay: Milton.
   Unto God, who understandeth all their secret cogitations, they are clear and manifest, Homer. The pleasure of right reasoning is still the greatest, by how much the consequences are more clear, and the chains of them more long: Bunyan's Theory.

9. Quick to understand; prompt; acute.
   Mother of science, now I feel thy power Within me clear, not only to discern Things in their causes, but to trace the ways Of highest agents, decem'd however wise: Milton.

10. Unspotted; guileless; irreproachable.
   Duncan has been so clear in his great office.
   Think that the clearest gods, who make them honours
   Of men's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee: Shaksper.
   Repentance so altereth and changeth a man through the mercy of God, he be never so defiled, that it maketh him pure and clear: Whitgift.

Though the peripatetic philosophy has been most eminent in its way, yet other sects have not been wholly clear of it: Locke.
   Straining, yet friend to truth, in soul sincerity
   In action faithful, and in honour clear: Pope.

11. Unprepossessed; not prejudiced; impartial.
   Leucippe, of whom one look, in a clear judgment, would have been more wise and virtuous, and given her kindness so prodigiously bestowed: Sidney.

12. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt.
   The cruel corporal whisper'd in my ear.
   Five pounds, if thou wouldst set me clear. Gay.

13. Free from deductions or encumbrances.
   Hope, if the success happens to fail, is clear gains as long as it lasts. Cother against Dampsir. Whatever a foreigners, who purchases land here, gives for it, is so much every farthing clear gain to the nation; for that money comes clear in, without carrying out any thing for it. Locke.
   I often wish'd that I had clear
   For life, six hundred pounds a-year. Swift.

14. Unencumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobstructed.
   If he be so clear of all his health,
   Methinks he should the sooner pay his debts,
   And make a clear way to the gods: Shaksper.
   A sound, whistling his hour at us, my companion gave him two or three curses, and left the way clear for him.

15. Out of debt.

16. Unentangled; at a safe distance from any danger or enemy.
   Finding ourselves too slow of sail, we put on a compell'd valour, and in the grapple I laid them on: in the instant they got clear of our ship: Shaksper.
   It requires care for a man with a double design to keep clear of clashing with his own reasonings: L'Estrange.

17. Canorous; sounding distinctly, plainly, particularly.
   I much approved of my friend's insisting upon the qualifications of a good aspect and a clear voice.

   Weak! th' numbers soft and clear
   Gently steal upon the ear;
   Now louder and yet louder rise,
   And fill with sounding sounds the sky: Pope.

19. Free; guiltless; with from.
   I am clear from the blood of this woman.
   None is so fit to correct their faults, as he who is clear from any in his own writings, Dryden.

20. Sometimes with of.
   The air is clearer of gross and damp exhalations, Temple.

21. Used of persons. Distinguishing; judicious; intelligible: this is scarcely used but in conversation.

CLEAR. n. v. a. [from the adjective.]
1. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.
   Your eyes, that seem so clear,
   Yet are but dim, shall perfectly be then
   Oper'd and clear'd. Milton's Par. I. 104.

2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.
   To clear up the several parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aside a great many other speculations: Burnet's Theory.
   When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the discovery, then let a god descend, and clear the business to the audience: Dryden.
   By mystical terms, and ambiguous phrases, he darkens what he should clear. Dryden.
   Many knotty points there are, Which all discuss, but few can clear. Prior.

3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to defend: often with from before the thing.
   Somerset was much cleared by the death of those who were executed, to make him appear falsely.
   Sir John Haywood. To clear hep, to clear the reader, and am sure he will clear me from partiality: Dryden's Fables.
   How! wouldst thou clear rebellion? Addison.
   Before you pray, clear your souls from all those sins, which you know to be displeasing to God: Watts Preparation to Death.

4. To cleanse; with of, or from.
   My hands are of your colour; but I shame To wear a heart so white: Dryden.
   I will appeal to the reader, and am sure he will clear me from partiality: Dryden's Fables.
   A little water cleans us of this deed: Shaksp.

5. To remove any encumbrance, or embarrassment.
   A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it; from which having cleared the earth, he forced open the door: Addison.
   This one mighty sum has cleared the debt: Dryden.
   A statute lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the statuary only clears away the superfluous matter, and removes the rubbish: Addison's Spectator.
   Multitudes will furnish a double proportion towards the clearing of that expense: Addison's Freethinker.

6. To free from any thing offensive or noxious.
   To clear the palace from the foe, succeed.
   The weary living, and revenge the dead: Dryden.
   It should be the skill and art of the teacher to clear their heads of all other thoughts, whilst they are learning of any thing: Locke on Education.
   Augustus, to establish the dominion of the seas, rigged out a powerful navy to clear it of the pirates of the Anti-Jews: Burke.

7. To clarify; as, to clear liquors.

8. To gain without deduction.
   He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a year, after having defray'd all the charges of working the salt: Addison.

9. To confer judgment or knowledge.
   Our common prints would clear up their understandings, and animate their minds with virtue: Addison's Spectator.

10. To clear a Ship, at the custom-house, is to obtain the liberty of sailing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the customs.
   To Clear. v. n.
CLE

So foul a sky clears not without a storm. Shak.

2. Sometimes with up.

The mist, that hung about my mind, clears up. Addison.

Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain; Thou'rt now 'tis cloudy, 'twill clear up again. Norris. Advise him to stay till the weather clears up, for you are afraid there will be rain. Bacon's Essays.

3. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements.

He that clears at once, will reap; for, finding himself out of straits, he will revert to his customs; but he that cleareth by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his estate. Swift's Directions to the Groom.

CLEARKES, n. s. [from clear.]

A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

CLEARKER, n. s. [from clear.]

Brightener; purifier; enlightener.

Gold is a wonderful clearer of the understanding: it dissipates every doubt and scruple of an instant. Addison.

CLEARLY, adv. [from clear.]

1. Brightly; luminously.

Mysteries of grace and salvation, which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have been made more clearly shined. Hooker.

2. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.

Christianity first clearly proved this noble and important truth to the world. Rogers.

3. With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment or perplexity of mind.

There is almost no man but sees clearer and sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtues. Ben Jonson.

4. Without entanglement or distraction of affairs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into business; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it clearly. Bacon's Essays.

5. Without by-ends; without sinister views; honestly.

When you are examining these matters, do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest; but deal clearly and impartially with yourselves. Tillotson.

6. Without deduction or cost.

7. Without reserve; without evasion; with- out subterfuge.

By a certain day they should clearly relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions. Davies on Ireland.

CLEARNESS, n. s. [from clear.]

1. Transparency; brightness.

It may be, peradventure, doth not only cause clearness and splendour, but sweetness of savour. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Glass in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater clearness, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intense. Bacon.

2. Splendour; lustre.

Love, more clear than yourself, with the clearness, lays a night of sorrow upon me. Sidney.

3. Distinctness; perspicuity.

If he choose to think right, he doth not know how to convey his thoughts with a greater with clearness and perspicuity. Addison's Spect.

4. Sincerity; honesty; plain dealing.

Wtien the case required dissimulation, if they used it, the former opinion spread abroad, of their good faith and clearness of dealing, made them almost invincible. Bacon.

5. Freedom from imputation.

I required a clearer. Shakspe. Macbeth.

CLEAR-SIGHTED, adj. [clear and sight.]

Perspicuous; discerning; judicious.

VOL. I.

To CLEARSTARCH, v. a. [from clear and starch.]

To stiffen with starch. Addison.

To CLEAVE, v. n. pret. I clave; [cleopan, Sax. cleven, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to.

The clarifying of liquors by adhesion, is effected when some clearing body is mixed with the liquors, whereby the greater part sticks to that clearing body. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Water, in small quantity, cleaves to any thing that is solid. When the dust growth into hardness, and the clods cleave fast together. Job.

That the sunbeam, fell with air, receives the colour of the thing to which he claves. Dryden.

2. To unite aptly; to fit.

New honours come upon him. Like our strange garments, clave not to their mind.

But with the aid of use. Shakspe.

3. To unite in concord and interest; to adhere.

The apostles did conform the christians according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them cleare the better. Hooker.

The men of Judah cleave unto their king. Sam. If you shall cleave to my consent, when is shall make honour for you. Shakspe.

The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French nation cleave unto.

4. To be concomitant to; to be united with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting, his grace clode cleare to the one, and forsake the other.

5. To part forcibly into pieces.

And at their passing cleave th' Assyrian flood. Milton.

The fountains of it are said to have been cleaved, or burst open. Burnett's Theory of the Earth.

The blessed minister his wings display'd, and, like a shooting-star, he cleave the night, Dryd.

Rain'd on her dusky wings, she cleaves the skies. Dryd.

Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him down.

And he cleave the circle of his golden crown. Dryd.

Elected to the earth a never seat, his beams had cleave the hill, the valley dry'd. Blackmore.

Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'ertrow.

And cleave a giant at a random blow. Tickell.

Not half so swift with the trembling doves can fly. When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid sky. Pope.

2. To divide; to part naturally.

And every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the cleve into two claws. Deuteronomy.

To CLEAN, v. n. 1. To part asunder.

Wars twixt you twain, would be,

As the world should cleave, and that slain men Should solde up the rift. Shakspe. Antony and Cleopatra.

The ground cleaves asunder that was under them. Numbers.

He eat the cleaving sky, and in a moment vanish'd from her eye. Pope's Odyssey.

2. To suffer division.

It clears with a glossy polite substance, not plane, but with some little unevenness. Newton's Optics.

CLEAVER, n. s. [from cleave.]

1. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

You gentlemen keep a parcel of roaring bullys about me day and night, with buggars and hunting horns, and ringing the changes on butchers cleavers. Arisbuth.

To arm'd with all thy cleavers, knight.

And axes made to how down lives. Hudibras.

2. A weedic. Improperly written CLIVER.

CLEES, n. s. The two parts of the foot: which are cleoos, which are talons. Skinner.

It is a country word, and probably corrupted from claws.

CLEF, n. s. [from clef key, Fr.]

In music a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. Chambers.

CLEFT, part. pass. [from cleare.]

Divided; parted asunder.

Put with incense strew'd On the clef wood. Milton's Par. Lost.

I never did on clef Parnassus dream, Nor taste the salt Hellenic stream. Dryd.

CLEFT-GRAM, v. a. [from cleave and graft.]

To engrat by cleaving the stock of a tree, and inserting a branch.

Filberts may be clef'd grafted on the common nut. Martinier.

CLEMENCY, n. s. [clemence, Fr. clematic, Lat.]

1. Mercy; remission of severity; willingness to spare; tenderness in punishing.

I have stated the true notion of clemency, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity; or whatever else it may be called, so far as is consistent with wisdom. Addison.

2. Mildness; softness.

Then in the clemency of upward air We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder sear. Dryd.

CLEMENT, adj. [clemens, Lat.]

Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

You are more clement than vile men, Who of their broken debts take a third, Letting them thrive again on the abatement. Shakspe.

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

To CLEPE, v. a. [clynap, Sax.]

To call.

Obsolette.

Three crabb'd months had sorne'd themselves to death.

Ere I could make the open thy white hand, And cleft thyself my love. Shakspe.

T
Clergy, n.s. [clergy, Fr. clerus, Lat. σπιτις, Greek.] The body of men set apart by due ordinance for the service of God.

We hold that God's clergy are a state which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, yet peculiar, by the plain word of God himself; a state wherein rests the whole power of God's people's must be subject, as touching the things that appertain to their soul's health.

The congregation gives a greater sum than ever at one time, the clergy yet. Did to his predecesary part with, Shaksp. &c.

Clerk, or [clergyman or man.] A man in holy orders; a man set apart for ministration of holy things; not a laick. How I have sped among the clergy, Selden. The sums I have collected shall express. Shaksp.

It seems to be in the power of a reasonable clergyman to make the most ignorant man comprehend his duty. Seld. Clerical, adj. [clericus, Lat.] Relating to the clergy: as a clerical man, a man in orders.

It seems the keys are lined, and in colleges they use to tile the table-men. Bacon's Nat. Hist. Unless we may more properly read clari-chords.

Clerk, n. s. [cleric. Sax. clerics.] 1. A clergyman. All persons were styled clerks, that served in the church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons. Aylish.

2. A scholar; a man of letters. They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never saw more unfeaty fellows than great clerks were. Sidney. The greatest clerks being not always the honestest, any more than the witsest, men. South.

3. A man employed under another as a writer. My lord Bassanio gave his ring away unto the judge: and then the boy, his clerk, that took some pains in writing, he begged mine. Shaksp.

My friend was in doubt whether he could or not the exert the judge upon such a vagrant; but not having his eyes upon him, who is a necessary counsellor, be let the thought drop. Add MS.

4. A petty writer in public offices; an officer of various kinds. Take a just view, how many may remark, who's now a lord, his grandson was a clerk. Gracie.

It may seem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the supper of Vitellius. I question not but an expert clerk of a kitchen can do it. Arbuthnot.

5. The lazen man who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest. Clerkship, n.s. [from clerk.]

1. Scholarship.


Cleve, in composition, at the beginning, cliff, nging or end of the proper clew, n. of a name, denotes it to be situated on the side of a rock or hill; as, Cleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.

Clever, adj. [of no certain etymology.]

1. Dexterous; skilful. It was the cleverest mockery of the two. L'Espr. I read Dyer's letter more for the style than the news. The man has a clever pen, it must be owned. Addim's Freeth. 2. Just; fit; proper; commodious. He can't but think 'twould sound more clever, to me, and to my peers for ever. Pope.

3. Well-shaped; handsome. She called him godly-guts, and he called her losty Peg, though the gilt was a tight clever wench as any was. Arbuthnot.

4. This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation: and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning. Cleverly, adv. [from clever.] Dexterously; fitly; handsomely. These were vile nuggets with th' scent. And sometimes catch them with a snap, as cleverly as th' ablest trap. Hudibras. A rogue upon the highway may have as strong an arm, and take of a man's head as cleverly as the executioner.

South. Cleverness, n.s. [from clever.] Dexterity; skill; accomplishment.

Clew, n.s. [clerep. Sax. klöweu, Dutch.] 1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread. Els. untwisting his deceitful clew, If to receive a web of wicked thread. Spenser. While, guided by some clew of heavenly thread, the perfidious labyrinth we backward tread. Spenser.

They see small clews draw vastest weights along. Not in their bulk, but in their order, strong. Dryden.

2. A guide; a direction: because men direct themselves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth. This alphabet must be your own clew to guide you. Holder. Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light? No clew to guide me thro' this gloomy maze. Dryden. To clear my honour, yet preserve my faith! Smith. The reader knows not how to transport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of some clew, or connecting idea, to lay hold of. Watt's Logick.

3. Clew of the sail of a ship, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and sheets are fastened. Harris. To clew, v. a. [from clew, a sea-term.] To clew the sails, is to raise them, in order to be furled; which is done by a rope fastened to the clew of a sail, called the clew-garnet. Harris. To CLICK, v. n. [cliken, Dutch; cliqueiter, French; or perhaps the diminutive of cleck.] To make a sharp, small, successive noise. The solemn death-watch click'd, the hour she died; And shilling crickets in the chimneys cried. Gay.

Cliquet, n.s. [from click.] A low word for the servant of a salesman, who stands at the door to invite customers. Cliquet, n.s. [from click.] The knocker of a door. Clientele, n.s. [clients, Latin.] 1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence. There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation, where causes are well handled; for that upholds in the client the reputation of his lawyer. Bacon's Essays. Advocates must deal plainly with their clients, and tell the true state of their case. Bacon.

2. It may be perhaps sometimes used for a dependent in a more general sense, as it was used among the Romans.

Clima, n.s. [from cli, Lat.] 1. A space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are measured by the increase of a month.

2. In the common and popular sense, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air. Betwixt these extremes, two happier climates hold the temper that partakes of hot and cold. Dryden.
CLIMES, n. s. [contracted from climate, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.

1. He can spread thy name o'er land and sea,
   Whatever clime the sun's bright circle warms.

2. They apply the celestial description of other climes unto their own.

3. Of beauty sing, her shining progress view.

We shall meet in happier climes and on a souther shore. Addison.

CLIMATES. Not in use.

Such barbarians preceding all the states, have heaven and earth together demonstrated.

Climax, n.s. [grav.,] Graduation; ascent; a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually; as Cicero says to Catiline, Thou dost not move, nothing most nothing, thinkest nothing; but I hear it, I see it, and perfectly understand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a due climax, is ever the best. Milton.

Climax: To CLIMB, v. n. pret. climb or climbed; part. climbed. [climbe, Sax.] A steep ascent.

To CLIMB, v. n. To ascend; to mount.

1. It's not enough to break into my garden,
   Climbing my walls, in spite of me, the owner's Shaks.


3. I climb, and gain the aspiring mountain's height. Dryden.

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CLING, a. [from cling.] Apt to cling; adhesive.

CLINGY, adj. To cling; adhesive.

CLINCH, v. a. [perhaps softened from clench, or corrupted from click.] To strike so as to make a small sharp noise.

CLINCH, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A sharp successive noise; a knocking.

2. It seems in Spenser to have some unusual sense. I believe the knocker of a door.

CLINQUANT, adj. [Fr.] Designed in embroidery, in spangles, false glitter, tinsel finery.

CLIP, v. a. [clippa, Sax.] To cut off the arms round; to hug; to envelop in the arms.

CLIP, n. s. [from cliq.] A clip; a cut.

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to envelop in the arms.

2. They were two too late to clip the bird's wings, that already was flown away. Sidney.

3. Let him, that my love shall blame,
   Or clip love's wings, or quench love's flame. Sack.}

CLIPPER, n. s. [from clipper.] A clipper; a fast ship.

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to envelop in the arms.

2. They were two too late to clip the bird's wings, that already was flown away. Sidney.

3. Let him, that my love shall blame,
   Or clip love's wings, or quench love's flame. Sack.

CLIPPED, a. clipped.

1. The anvil of my sword, and do contest.

2. All clippant, all in gold, like heathen gods.

CLIPPER, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to envelop in the arms.

2. They were two too late to clip the bird's wings, that already was flown away. Sidney.

3. Let him, that my love shall blame,
   Or clip love's wings, or quench love's flame. Sack.
CLOAK

By this lock, this sacred lock, I swear,
Which never more shall join its parted hair.
Clipp'd from the lovely head where late it grew
Pope.

He spent every day ten hours dozing, clipping papers, or darn'd his stockings.
Swift.

3. Sometimes with off.

We should then have as much feeling upon the clipping off a hair, as the cutting off a nerve.
Bentley's Sermons.

4. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin, by paring the edges.

This design of new coinage, is just of the nature of clipping.
Locke.

5. To curtail; to cut short.

All my reports go with the modest truth,
Nor more, nor less, but so.
Shaksp.

Mrs. Mayevers clipped the king's English.
Addison.

Even in London they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs.
Swift.

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, clipp'd in with the sea,
Who calls me pupil.
Shaksp.

To CLIP, v. n. A phrase in falconry.

Some falcon sports at whom her eye design'd,
And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd,
Straight flies at clip, and clicks it down the wind.
Addison.

CLIPPER, n. s. [from clip.] One that de-bases coin by cutting.

It is no English treason to cut
French crown, and to-morrow the king
Himself will be a clipper.
Shaksp.

No coins pleased some metallists more than those which had pass'd through the hands of an old Roman clipper.
Add. Thomas.

CLIPPING, n. s. [from clip.] The part cut or clipped off.

Being pure 'natural, without sense or thought,
as the clipping of our heels, and parings of our nails.
Locke.


It grows wild, the seeds sticking to the clothes of such as pass by them. It is sometimes used in medicine.
Miller.

CLOAK. n.s. [fach, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered.

You may be it
Under a cloak is of any length.
Shaksp.

Their cloaks were cloth of silver, mixed with gold.
Dryden.

All arguments will be as little able to prevail,
as the wind did with the traveller to part with his cloak, which he held only the faster.
Locke.

Nimbly he rose, and cast his garment down;
That instant in his cloak I wrap't me round.
Pope's Odyssey.

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not using your liberty for a cloak of maliciousness.
Peter.

To CLOAK. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal.

Most heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, till she did fall;
Then earth she sought for help to cloak her crimes with blood.
Spenser.

CLO'AK-BAG. n. s. [from cloak and bag.]

A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried.

Why dost thou converse with that trunk of humours, that stuffed cloakbag of guts?
Shaksp.

I have already fit
(Tis in my cloakbag) douillet, hat, hose all.
That answer to them.
Shaksp.

CLOCK. n. s. [eloc, Welsh, from eloc a bell, Welsh and Armorick; cloche Fr.]

1. The instrument which, by a series of

mechanical movements, tells the hour
by a stroke upon a bell.

If a man be in sickness or pain, the time will seem longer without a clock or hour-glass than with it.
Bacon.

The picture of Jerome usually described at his study, is with a clock hanging by.
Brown's Familiar Errors.

I told the clocks and watch'd the wasting light.
Dryden.

2. It is an usual expression to say, What is it of the clock, for What hour is it?
Or ten o'clock, for the tenth hour.

What is o'clock? Daily.

Upon the face of four.
Shaksp.

Macacus set forward about ten o'clock in the night.
Kotzebue.

About nine of the clock at night the king searched out of the North-port.
Clarendon.

3. The clock of a stocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

His stockings with silver clocks were ravished from him.
Swift.

4. An insect; a sort of beetle.

Dict.

CLOCKMAKER. n. s. [clock and maker.]

An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of our ingenious clockmakers, and equations been made and used by them.
Doratius.

CLOCKWORK. n. s. [from clock and work.]

Movements by weights or springs like those of a clock.

So if unperfidiously you scan
The goings of this clock-work, man;
You find a hundred movements made
By fine devices in his head,
But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke,
That tells what's gone, what's o'clock;
Prior.

Within this hollow was Vulcan's shop, full of fire and clockwork.
Addison.

You look like a puppet moved by clockwork.
Arabian tales.

CLO'D. n. s. [club, Sax. a little hickory; klod, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great clod, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller clod.
Bacon.

I'll cut up, as plows
Do barre lands, and strike together flints
And clods, 'th ungrateful senate and the people.
Ben Jonson.

Who smooths with harrows, or who pounds with rakes,
Of the crumbling clods.
Dryden.

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boast, that on the clod,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree.
Swift.

Any thing concreted together in a cluster.

Fishermen who make holes in the ice to dip up fish with their nets, light on swallows concealed in clods of a slippery substance; and carrying them home to their stoves, the warmth to restore them to life and flight.
Carew.

4. A lump; a mass of metal.

One at the forge
Labouring, two many clods of iron and brass
Had melted.
Milton.

5. Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the body of man, compared to his soul.

And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods,
In which a thousand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn, that to us, wretched earthly clods,
In dreadful darkness lead desired light.
Spenser.

The spirit of man,
Which God inspired, came together perish
With this corporeal clod.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

CLO'DY. adj. [from clod.] 1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; mire; mean; gross; base.

The glorious sun,
Turning with splendour of his precious eye
The meagre cloddy earth to glistening gold.
Shaksp.

2. Full of clods unbroken.

These hands they sow always under furrow about Michaelmas, and leave it a cloddy as they can.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

CLO'DPATE. n. s. [clod and patr.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLO'DPAD, adj. [from clod and patr.] Stupid; dull; doltish; thoughtless.

My clo'dpated relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanic.
Drabbath.

CLO'DPOL. n. s. [from clod and poll.] A thickskull; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter being so exceedingly ignorant, he will find that it comes from a clodpoll.
Shaksp.

To CLOGD. v. a. [It is imagined by Skinner to come from leg; by Casaubon derived from clōd a dog's collar, being thought to be first hung upon fierce dogs.]

1. To load with something that may hinder motion; to encumber with shackles; to impede, by fastening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find so much blood in his liver as will cover the foot of a lion, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy.
Shaksp.

Let a man weave himself from these worldly impediments, that here clog his soul's flight.
Dryden.

The wings of birds were clogged with ice and snow.

Dryden.

Feasibly lusts do deceive man's minds, and clog their spirits, make them gross and fool, listless and unactive.
Tillotson.

Guns and tumbrals shall their flight restrain,
While clo'd they beat his silken wings in vain.
Pope.

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands,
Traders esteem'd to clog the guiltless keel.
Shaksp.

His majesty's ships were over-pester'd and clogged with great ordnance, whereof there is superfluity.
Ralegh.

3. To load; to burden; to embarrass.

Since thou hast far to go, bear not along
The clogging burden of a guiltless soul.
Shaksp.

You'll rue the time
That clog'd me with this answer.
Shaksp.

They lank'd a vein, and watch'd returning breath.
Dryden.

It came, but clo'dd'g with symptoms of his death.

Dryden.

All the commodities are clogg'd with impositions.
Addison.

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CLO

4. In the following passage it is improper, for its meaning always includes hindrance.
Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never so smooth, yet, if they be not oiled, will hardly move; though you clerg them with never so much weight. Hay on the Creation.

To CLOG, v. n.
1. To coalesce; to adhere. In this sense, perhaps, only corruptly used for clo'd or clot.
Move it sometimes with a broom, that the seeds clot not together. Sharpe's Surgery.

2. To be encumbered or impeded by some extrinsic matter.
In working through the bone, the teeth of the saw will begin to clog. Spence's Anatomy.

CLOG, n.s. [from the verb.]
1. A load; a weight; any encumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.
I'm glad at soul I have no other child; For the escape would teach me tyranny, To hang clogs on them. Shaksp. 
I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs. By the known rules of ancient liberty. Milton's Paradise Regained.

As a dog, committed close. For some offence, by chance breaks loose, And quits his clog; but all in vain, He still draws after him his chain. Hudibras.

2. An encumbrance; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.
Wearness of the flesh is an heavy clog to the will. 
They're our clogs, not their own; if a man be Chained to a galaxy, yet the galaxy's free. Donne.
Their prince made no other step than rejecting the pope's supremacy, as a clog upon his own power and passions. Swift.
Slavery is, of all things, the greatest clog and obstacle to speculation. Swift.

3. A kind of additional shoe, worn by women to keep them from wet.

4. A wooden shoe.
In France the prosperity goes barefoot; and the middle sort, throughout all that kingdom, makes use of wooden clogs. Harvey on Christmas.

CLOGGING, v. n. [from clog.] That which is the state of being clogged.

CLOGGY, adj. [from clog.] That which has the power of clogging up.

By addictions of some such nature, some grosser and cloggy parts are retain'd; or else much subtilized, and otherwise altered. Boyle's History of Friesland.

CLOISTER, n.s. [clias, Welsh; claerpen, Sax; closter, Germ. Kloster, Dut. cloister, Ital; cloistre, Fr. cloistrum, Lat.]
1. A religious retirement; a monastery; a nunnery.
Not in a secret cloister doth he keep
These virgin spirits until their marriage day. Dares.

Some solitary cloister will I close, And there with holy virgin live imm'd. Dryden.
How could he have the leisure and retir'dness of the cloister, to perform those acts of devotion. Aubury.

2. A peristyle; a piazza.

To CLOISTER, v.a. [from the noun.] To shut up in a religious house; to confine; to immure; to shut up from the world.

Cloister thee in some religious house. Shaksp.
They have by communition, though in form of courtesy, cloister'd as within walls for three days. Bacon.

CLOISTERED, adj. [from cloister.] Solitary; retired; religiously recluse.
Upon this ground many clausel men, of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation here-
fore action. Walton's Angler.

CLOISTERED, participle. [from cloister.]
1. Solitary; inhabiting cloisters.
Here the bat hath flown. Shaksp. Macbeth.

2. Built with peristyles or piazzas.
The Greeks and Romans had commonly two clusel open courts, one serving for the women's side, and the other for the men. Wattam's Architecture.

CLOISTRESS, n.s. [from cloister.]
A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

CLO'GLEY, n.s. [from cloister.]
To CLOOM, v.a. [corrupted from cleem, cleman, Sax, which is still used in some provinces.] To close or shut with glutinous or viscous matter.

To CLOSE, v. a. [close, Armoric; klugis, Dutch; clos, Fr. claustrum, Lat.]
1. To shut; to lay together.
Sleep instantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and cloak'd mine eyes. Milton's Par. Lost.

When the sad wife has claustr'd her husband's eyes;
Lies the pale corps, not yet entirely dead! Prior.
I soon shall visit Hector, and the shades Of my great ancestors. Cophen, thou

2. To conclude; to end; to finish.
One fragal supper did our studies close. Dryden.
I close this with my earnest desires that you will seriously consider your estate. South's Preparation for Death. Edward and Henry, now the boast of fame; And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name; After a life of generous toils endure'd, Clost'd their long glories with a sigh, to find The unwilling gratitude of base mankind. Pope's Horace.

3. To inclose; to confine; to reposite.
Every one According to the gift which becometh nature. Huth in his clo'd. Shaksp.

4. To join; to unite fractures; to consolidate fissures.
The armours accomplishing the knights, With busy hammers closing tives up. Shaksp.
There being no winter yet close up and unite its parts, and restore the earth to its former compactness. Burton.

As soon as any public rupture happens, it is immediately clos'd up by moderation and offices. Addison on Italy.
All the traces drawn there are immediately clos'd up, as though you wrote them with your finger on the surface of a river. Watts on the Mind.

To CLOSE, v.n.
1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together.
They, and all that appertaineth to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth closed upon them. Numbers vi. 53.

In plants, you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter motions, as upon their closing. Bacon.

2. To close upon. To agree upon; to join in.
The jealousy of such a design as this would induce France and Holland to close upon some measures between them to our disadvantage. Temple.

3. To close with. To come to an agree-
To close in with. To meet with; to comply with; to unite with.

4. To close with. To grapple with in wrestling.

CLOSE, n.s. [from the verb.]
1. Any thing shut; without outlet.
The admirable effects of this dissillation in close, which is like the worms and matrices of living things. Bacon.

2. A small field inclosed.
I have a tree, which grows here in my close, That mine own use invites me to cut down, And shortly must I fell it. Shaksp.

Clos'd, certain hedgerows, dividing a close, chance upon a great chest. Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

3. The manner of shutting; in this and the following sense it is pronounced as close.
The doors of plank were; their close exquisite, Kemp with a double key. Chapman.

4. The time of shutting up.
In the close of night, Philomel begins her heavenly lay. Dryden.

5. A grapple in wrestling.
The King went of purpose into the North, lay ing an open side unto Perkin, to make him come to the close, and so to trip up his heels, having made sure in Kent beforehand. Bacon.

Both fell'd with dust, but starting up, the third close they had made.
Had not Achilles's self stood up. Chapman.

Pause; cessation; rest.
The air, so pleasurable to lose.
With thousand echoes still prolonged each heavenly close. Milton.

6. A close; a close house, a close box.
At every close she made, th' attending throng replied, and bore the burden of the song. Dryden's Fables.

7. A conclusion or end.

Speedy death.
The close of all my miseries and the balm. Milton.

Tirso's Syria, Persia, Greece, she goes; And there the Romans in the close to her. Prior.

CLOSE, adj. [from the verb.]
1. Shut fast, so as to leave no part open; as, a close box, a close house.
We suppose this bag to be tied close about, towards the window.

2. Having no vent; without inlet; secret; private; not to be seen through.
CLO

Not or his acts too close a wizard wear.
To keep their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear.

3. Confin'd; stagnant; without ventilation.
If the rooms be low-roofed, or full of windows
and doors, the one makes the air close, and not fresh; and the other maketh it exceedingly unquiet.

4. Compact; solid; dense; without interstices or vacuities.
This substance of the earth is of itself an uniform mass, close and compact.

Burnet's Theory.

The golden globe being put into a press, which
was driven by the extreme force of screws, the water made itself way thro' the pores of that very close metal.

Locke.

5. Viscous; glutinous; not volatile.
This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed of so close and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate.

Withins.

6. Concise; brief; compressed; without exuberance or digression.
You may your thoughts so close together, that were they closer, they would be crowded, and even a due connection would be wanting.

Dryden's Joviaal.

Where is the original close, no version can reach it in the same compass.

Dryden.

Robert his high beams in, which conspire
Fresnoy's close art, and Dryden's native fire.

Pope.

7. Joined without any intervening distance or space, whether of time or place.
Was I a man bred as Rome herself,
Equal to all her titles! that could stand
Close up with Atlas, and sustain her name
As strong as he doth heav'n!

Ben Jonson.

We must lay aside that lazy and fakistic
method of contrasting by the lump, and must bring things close to the text of true or false.

Burnet's Theory.

Plant the spring crocuses close to a wall.

Martime.

Where'mer my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows close behind.

Pope.

8. Approaching nearly; joined one to another.
Now we sit close about this tape here,
And call in question our necessities.

Shaksp.

9. Narrow; as, a close alley.
Admitting small distance.
Short crooked swords in closer fight they wear.

Dryden.

10. Undiscovered; without any token by which one may be found.
Close ober him for the sake of mockery.
Close, in the name of jesting! lie you there.

Shaksp.

11. Hidden; secret; not revealed.
A close intent at last to show me grace.
Some spugnists, that keep their best things close, will do more to vindicate their art, or oppose their antagonists, than to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind.

Boyle.

12. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty.
Constant you are,
But yet a woman; and for secrecy,
No lady closer.

Shaksp.

13. Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; sly.
That close aspect of his
Does shew the mood of a much troubled breast.

Shaksp.

14. Without wandering; without deviation; attentive.
I discovered no way to keep our thoughts close to their business, but, by frequent attention, getting the habit of attention.

Locke.

15. Full to the point; home.
I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are not like to reach close on either side.

Dryden.

16. Retired; solitary.
He kept himself close because of Saul. Chronicles.

18. Secluded from communication; as, a close prisoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark, cloudy.

Close.

adv. It has the same meaning with closely, and is not always distinctly distinguished from the adjective.

1. Nearly; densely; secretly.
He is asleep
Distract'd not, waiting close th'o' approach of morn.

Milton.

2. It is used sometimes adverbially by itself,
but more frequently in composition.
As,

CLOSE-BANDED. adj. In close order;
thick ranged; or secretly leagued, which seems rather the meaning in this passage.

Nor in the house which chamberambles
Close-banded, durst attack me.

Milton.

3. The light so nearly is suspended
In any cluster, or in any close-banded coat, they shall be suspended.

Alyff's Paragon.

CLOSE-BANDED. adj. Covetous.
Galba was very close-banded: I have not read much of his liberality.

Arbuthnot on Cato.

CLOSE-PENT. adj. Shut close; without vent.
Then in some close-pent room it crept along,
And, smell'd ing as it went, in silence fled.

Dryd.

CLOSEDLY. adv. from close.
1. Without inlet or outlet.
Putting the mixture into a crucible closely luted,

Dryden.

2. Without much space intervening; nearly,
Follow Fledylyn closely at the heels.

Shaksp.

3. Attentively.
If we look more closely, we shall find
Must have the seeds of judgment in their mind.

Pope.

4. Secretly; slyly.
A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some closely into the village, in the dark of the night.

Carel's Survey of Cornwall.

5. Without deviation.
I hope I have translated closely enough, and given them the same turn of verse which they had in the original.

Dryden.

CLOSENESS. n. s. from close.
1. The state of being shut; or, the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the clauseness round about that preserved the sound, maketh the noise come forth of the drum-hole, more loud than if you should strike upon the like skin extended in the open air.

Boacon Nat. Hist.

2. Narrowness; straitness.
3. Want of air, or ventilation.
I took my leave, being half stifled by the closeness of the room.

Swift.

4. Compactness; solidity.
How could particles, so widely dispersed, combine into that mass of texture ?

Pepys.

The haste of the sly thief to put forth and the closeness of the bark, cause prickles in hounds.

Boacon's Natural History.

5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement.
I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To closeness, and the bettering of my mind.

Shaksp.

6. Secrecy; privacy.
To his com, dearest he was constant and just,
but not open. Such was his enquiries, and such his clauseness, as they stood in the light towards him, and he stood in the dark towards them.

Bacon's Henry VII.

A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majesty's counsellors, being carried with great clauseness, liker a business of love than state.

Hotton.

We must rise against the piercing judgment of Augustus, or the extreme cautious or clauseness of Tiberius.

Bacon's Essay.

This prince was so very reserved, that he would improvish his secrets to the body; whereby such clauseness did a little pish his understanding.

Collar of Friendship.

7. Covetousness; avarice.
Injudiced, that while he could keep his poverty secret, he should not feel it, he improved this thought into an affectation of clauseness and covetousness.

Addison's Spectator.

8. Connection; dependance.
The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater clauseness and coherence with one another, than th'o' doth to a casual issue, brought under no forecast or design.

South.

CLOSER. n. s. from close. A finisher; a concluror.

CLOSESTOOL n. s. [from close and stool.] A chamber implement.
A pestle for his truncheon, led the van; And his close-stool pan. Garth.

CLOSET. n. s. [from close.] A small room of privacy and retirement.
The taper burneth in your closet.
Shaksp.
He would make a step into his clcset, and after a short prayer he was gone.

Wotton.

2. A private repository of curiosities and valuable things.
He should have made himself a key, wherewith to open the closet of Minerva, where those rare treasures are to be found in abundance.

Dryden's Deryxaph.

He furnishes her closet first, and fills
The crowded shelves with rarities of shells.

Dryden's Fabics.

To CLOSET. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To shut up, or conceal, in a closet.
The heat
Of thy great love once spread, as in an urn,
Doth close up itself.

Herbert.
2. To take into a closet for a secret interview.
About this time began the project of clousing,
Where the principalities and kingdoms were privately cachetted by his Majesty.

Swift.

CLOSH. n. s. A distemper in the feet of cattle; called also the founder.

Dict.

CLOSURE. n. s. [from close.]
1. The act of shutting up.
The chink was carefully closed up; upon which closure there appeared not any change.

Boacon's Spring of the Air.

2. That by which any thing is closed or shut.
I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, wafer, or any closure whatever.

Pope to Sefifl.

3. The parts inclosing; inclosure.
O thou bloody prison!
Within the guilty cloisters, walls Richard the Second was hack'd to death.

Shaksp.

CLOT. n. s. [probably, at first, the same with clot, but now always applied to different uses; or rather klote, Dutch, a mass.] Concretion; congestion; grume.
The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doti bake the egg into clous, as if it began to poach.

Barnes.

The opening itself was stopt with a close of gummous blood.

Hillman's Surgery.

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CLOTH

To CLOT. v. n. [from the noun; or from kloetteren, Dutch.]

1. To form cloths, or cloads; to hang together.

Huge unwieldy bones, lasting remains, Of that gigantic race; which, as he breaks, The clotted glebe, the plowman hastily fills. Philips.

2. To concrete; to conglutinate; to gather into concretions: as, clotted milk, clotted blood.

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore, Ere clotted. Philips.

3. To become gross.

CLOTH. n. s. plural cloths or clothes. [clould, Saxon.]

1. Any thing woven for dress or covering, whether of animal or vegetable substance.

A costly cloth of gold. Dryden.

The Spider's buy their linen cloths in that kingdom. Swift.

2. The piece of linen spread upon a table.

Nor let, as Navius, every error pass; The musty wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass. Pope.

3. The canvas on which pictures are delineated.

I answer you right painted cloth, from whence you have studied your questions. Shakspere.

Who fears a sentence, or an old man's saw, Shall have been taught and be kept in awe. Shakspere.

This idea, which we may call the goddess of painting and of sculpture, descends upon the marble, and the cloth, and becomes the original of these arts. Dryden.

4. Any texture put to a particular use.

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the protector, and dubbed the Lord Mayor of London knight. Sir John Hayward. I'll make the very green cloth to look blue. Ben Jonson.

5. Dress; raiment.

I'll never distrust my God for cloth and bread, While lies flourish, and the raven's fed. Quarles.

6. Cloth, taken absolutely, commonly means a texture of wool.

Cloth, and taken in this sense always clothes, pronounced cloths. Ben Jonson.

He with him brought Tryne, rich, rare cloth In Claribed's clothes. Dryden.

Take up these clothes here quickly; carry them to the landlord in Ditch and mead. Shakspere.

Strength grows more from the warmth of exercises than of cloaths. Temple.

7. In the plural. Dress; habit; garment; vesture; vestments: including whatever covering is worn on the body.

In this sense always clothes, pronounced cloths. Ben Jonson.

With superior bough may your rich soil Exuberant nature’s better blessings pour Over every land, the naked nations cloth, And be the exhaustless granary of a world. Thomson.

8. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight fires, She turn'd each way her frighted head, Then sunk it deep beneath the clothes. Prior.

To CLOTH. v. a. pret. 1 clothed, or clad; particip. clothed, or clad. [from cloth.] 1. To invest with garments; to cover with dress, from cold and injuries.

An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, wherein he was clothed, took the first opportunity of making his escape into nakedness. Addison's Freesholder.

The Britons, in Cæsar's time, painted their bodies, and clothed themselves with the skins of beasts. Seft.

With superior bough may your rich soil Exuberant nature's better blessings pour Over every land, the naked nations cloth, And be the exhaustless granary of a world. Thomson.

9. To adorn with dress.

We clothe and adorn our bodies; indeed, too much time we bestow upon that. Our souls also are to be clad with holy habits, and adorned with good works. Ray on Creation.

Embroider'd parple clothes the golden beds. Pope's Statius.

3. To invest, as with clothes.

I put on righteousness, and it clothed me. Job.

Hast thou clothed him with a cloud? Job.

Then I will clothe thee with my glory. Ps. 96:8.

If thou beest he; but O bow fall! bow'nd chang'd From him, who in the happy realms of light, Cloth'd with transcendent brightness, didst outshine.

Myr'ids, though bright! Milton.

They leave the shady realms of night, And, cloth'd in bodies, breathe thy upper light. Dryden.

Let both these classes in which they can clothe their thoughts. Dryden.

4. To furnish or provide with clothes.

Dreaws'll matter cloth a man with rage. Prov.

To CLOTHE, v. n. To wear clothes.

Care no more to clothe and eat. Shakspere.

Clothier, n. s. [from cloth.] A maker of cloth.

The clothers all, not able to maintain
The many to them long'ning, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.

Shakspere. Mortimer.

His commissioners should cause electromers to take wool, paying only two parts of the price.

Hayward.

They shall only spoil the clother's wool, and beggar the present spinners at best. Grann's Bills of Mortality.

CLOT. n. s. [from To cloth.] Dress; vesture; garments.

By bosom's might receive my yield'd upright
And shine with it in heaven's pure clothing dress;
Through clearest skies might take united light.

Farfar.

Your bread and clothing, and every necessary of life, entirely depend upon it. Sefit.

CLOTHESMAKER. n. s. [from cloth and shearp.] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation is a clothsheaper. Hakewill on Providence.

To CLOTPOLL. n. s. [from cloth and poll.]

1. Thickcull; blockhead.

What says the fellow, there? call the clottpoll back. Shakspere.

2. Head, in scorn.

I have sent Cloten's clitpplott down the stream, In embassy to his mother. Shakspere. Cymbeline.

To CLOTTER. v. n. [kloetteren, Dutch.]

To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling sire
Slid'd ring thro' clo'st blood and body mire. Dryden's Enid.

CLOTTS. adj. [from clot.] Full of cloths; converted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and moist with thick clots; thus the sick are as Addis's.
CLOVEN-FOOTED. adj. [cloon and foot. Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; bisulcus.

CLOVEN-HOOFED. s. or hoofed. With the foot divided into two parts.

CLOVER-GRASS. s. clover; clasp Sax.}

1. A species of trefoil.

2. To live in Clover, is to live luxuriously; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

CLOVERED adj. [cloon from clover. Covered with clover.

CLOVERED adj. With spots or veins.

CLOVERED adj. Unpolished bright; Theuckets cowslip, burnet, and grean clover.

CLOLY. n.s. [from cloud.]

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with clouds; consisting of clouds.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the cloudy pillar descended, and stood at the door. Exodus.

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

If you can cast off words instead of ideas, or with cloudy and confused notions, how incomprehensible will that darkness be? Watts on the Mind.

3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheerful.

So my storm-beaten heart likewise is cheerful. With that sun-shine, when cloudy looks are cleared.

Witness my son, now in the shade of death, Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath Hath in eternal darkness folded up.

CLOVE. n.s. [the preterite of clove. See to clove.

Gyron's angry blade so fierce did play. On th'other's helmet, which asTitan alone, That quite clove his plumed crest in twain.

Fairy Queen.

CLOVE. n.s. [clou, Fr. a nail, from the similitude of a clove to a nail.] A valuable spice brought from Ternate in the East Indies. It is the fruit or seed of a very large tree.

Clove seems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Some of the parts into which garlic separates, when the outer skin is torn off. [In this sense it is derived from clove, the preterite of claver.]

This is a name in an onion to devours.

Each clove of garlic is a sweet power. Tatum's Jun.

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. n.s. [from its smelling like cloves.]

This genus may be divided into three classes.

1. The clove-gillyflower, or carnation. The pink.

2. The sweet William. The carnation, or clove-gillyflower, are distinguished into four classes.

3. The first, called flasks, having two colours only, and their stripes large, going quite through the leaves.

The second, called bizzards, have flowers striped or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are clove-petalled flowers; these have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper side, and white underneath. Of each of these classes there are numerous varieties. The true clove-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodness, some of them being very little scent, when compared with the true sort.

Miller.

CLOVEN. part. pret. [from clove. See to clove.

There is Ambrosia, list you what work he makes Among your everlasting house. Shaksp.

Now heaped high The eleven oaks and lofty pines do lie. Walle.

A hanging beaver, loosely hanging by The eleven helm, and arch of victory.

Dryden.

CLOVEN-FOOTED. adj. [cloon and foot. Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; bisulcus.

There are the bisulcous or cloven-hoofed; as oxen and beans. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The cloven-footed fowl is beheaded from us.

Dryden.

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and cloven-footed, frequent the waters. Ing on the Great.

CLOVER.

CLOVER-GRASS. s. clover; clasp Sax.

1. A species of trefoil.

2. To live in Clover, is to live luxuriously; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laurent, was the night in clover spent.

Ogle.

CLOVERED adj. [cloon from clover. Covered with clover.

Cleave.

CLOVEN adj. [more properly cloven.] To clove.

CLOVERED adj. With spots or veins.

CLOVDEN adj. [cloon from clove.]

1. Consisting of rickets or crowns.

Young Silvia beats her breast, and cries aloud. For succour from the cloven neighbourhood.

Dryden.

2. Coarse; rough; rugged.

But with his cloven hands his tender wings He shrinks oft.

Spencer's Fairy Queen.

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

What if we essay'd to steal

The clovenfoot tial of your father's court?

Shake.

4. Clumsy; ungainly.

With a grave look, in this odd equipage, The clovenfoot minstrel tramps the stage.

Prior.

CLOWNSH. adj. [cloon from cloven.]

Coarsely; rudely; brutally.

CLOWNSHINESS. n.s. [from cloven.]

1. Rusticity; coarseness; unpolished rudeness.

Even his Doric dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its clowness.

Drayton.

If the boy should not make legs very gracefully, a dicing master will cloven them, and wipe off that plainness which the à-la-mode people call clowness.

Locke.

2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOVER'S MUSTARD. n.s. An herb. Dict. To CLOV. v. a. [enclover, Fr. to nail up; to stop up.]

1. To satiate; to sate; to fill beyond desire; to surfeit; to fill to loathing.

The length of those speeches had not cloved Pyrocles, though he were very impatient of long deliberations.

Sidney.

The very creed of Ahasuerus, and that sacred hymn of glory, are reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case lay aside, lest we clove God with too much service.

Who can clove the hungry edge of appetite By bare imagination of a feast? Shake.

Continually varying the same sense, and taking up what he had more than enough inculeated before, he sometimes cloys his readers instead of satisfying them.

Dryden.

Whose little store her well taught mind does nourish.

Shake.

Nor pinch'd with want, nor cloy'd with wanton case.

Rocheman.

Inconveniences in eating and drinking, instead of delighting and satisfying nature, doth both hurt and cloy it.

Talbid.

Settle, cloy'd with custard and with praise, Is gather'd to the dull of ancient days.

Pope.

2. It seems to have, in the following passages, another sense; perhaps to strike thebeck together.
CU L

His royal bird
Prances the immortal wing, and clay his beak,
As when he in the salutation.
Shaksp.

3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLO'YLESS. adj. [from cloy.] That of which too much cannot be had; that which cannot cause satiety.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite.
Shaksp.

CLO'YMENT, n. s. [from cloy.] Satiety; repulsion beyond appetite.

Abst! their love may be call'd appetite:
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That suffers surfet, elegant, and provok'd.
Shaksp.

CLUB, n. s. [from clubba, Welsh; klappel, Dutch.]

1. A heavy stick; a staff intended for offence.

He strove his comb'd club to quit
Out of the earth.
Spencer's Fairy Queen.

2. The name of one of the suits of cards.
The club black tyrant on her victim deals.
Spott's. of his metaphors and barb'rous pride.

3. [From cleepean to divide. Skinner.] The shot or dividend of a reckoning, paid by the company in just proportions.

A false club was as safe: their humour was
to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they laid
down their club, and this they called for seizing a trade.

4. An assembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions.

What right has any man to meet in factions clubs
to vilify the government? Dryg. Methd. Del'd.

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

He's bound to vouch for his own.
The' got b'implicate generation,
And general club of all the nation.
Hudibras.

To CLU B, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expense in settled proportions.

2. To join to one effect; to contribute separate powers to one end.

3. To pour to a common reckoning.

Clumsy, madly met, and club'd into a dream.
Dryden.

Every part of the body seems to club and contribute to the seed: else why should parents, born blind or deaf, sometimes generate children with the same imperfections?

Let sugar, wine, and cream together club,
To make that gentle viand, syllabub.
King.

The owl, the raven, and the bat, club'd for a feather to his hat.
Swift.

To CLU B, v. a. To pay to a common reckoning.

Plains and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their testors now to take your life. Pope.

Fibres being distinct, and impregnated by distinct spirits, how should they club their particular informations into a common idea? Coll. on Thought.

CLUB-EADED. adj. [club and head.]

Having a thick head.

Small club'ed anti
erm. Derham.

CLUB-LAW. n. s. [club and law.]

Regulation by force; the law of arms.

The establishment of a happy establishment seem to have recourse to the laudable method of clubables,
when they find all other means for enforcing the absurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual.
Addison's Freethinker.

CLUB-ROOM, n. s. [club and room.] The room in which a club or company assembles.

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These ladies resolved to give the pictures of their deceased husbands to the clubroom.
Addison's Spectator.

To CLUck, v. n. [cloecian, Welsh; cloch't, Armorick; cloecian, Sax.; clocken, Dutc.]

To call chickens, as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no second brood,
Has cluck'd thee to the wars. Shak. Coriolanus.

Ducks, though hatchet in a hen, if she
brings them to a river, in they go, though
the hen clucks and calls to keep them out.

CLUMP, n. s. [formed from lump.]

1. A shapeless piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimensions.

He walks very clumsily and ridiculously.
Ray on the Creation.

2. A cluster of trees; a tuft of trees or shrubs; accordingly a plum.

Lump.

CLUM'SILY, adv. [from clumsily.] Awkwardly without readiness; without nimbleness; without grace.

He walks very clumsily and ridiculously.
Ray on the Creation.

This lofty humour is clumsily and inartificially managed, when affected.
Collier on Pride.

CLUM'INESS, n. s. [from clumsily.]

Awkwardness; ungracefulness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to clumsiness and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or skill to use them. Collier on Famine.

CLUMSY. adj. [This word omitted in the other etymologists, is rightly derived by Bailey from lumpsch, Dutch, stupid. In English lump, lump, lumpish, lumpish, clumsily, clumsily, clumsiness, clumsily.] Awkwardly, heavy, artless, unhandsome, without dexterity, readiness or grace. It is used either of persons, or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and sequacious, apt to be moulded into such shapes and machines, even by clumsy fingers.

But thou in clumsiness, verily, and, unpointed, hast shamefully defy'd.
Dryden.

That clumsy outside of a porter. Dryden.

How could it thus conceal a courier? Swift.

CLUNG. The preterite and participie of clung.

CLUNG. adj. [clungu, Sax.] Wasted with leanness; shrunk up with cold.

To CLUNG, v. n. [clungan, Sax.] To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See To CLUNG.

CLUSTER, n. s. [clyeep, Sax. kliester, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue to must until winter,
if you hang them cluster by cluster in the roof of a warm room. Bacon.

A swelling knot is rais'd;
Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows,
And from earth's moisture, mix't with sun beams,
grows.

The saline corpuscles of one liquid do very regularly set up the turgid corpuscles of another, so as to make many of them associate into a cluster, whereas two instatutures do notizingly can escape a coloured one. Newton.

An em was near, to whose embraces led.
The currant vine her swelling clusters spread.
Pope.

2. A number of animals gathered together.

As bees
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive

There with their clasping feet together clung.
And a long cluster from the laurel hung. Dryden.

3. A body of people collected; used in contempt.

We lod'd him; but like beasts,
And coward nobles gave way to your clusters,
Who did lead him out o' th' city.
Shaksp.

My friend took his station among a cluster of monks, who were making themselves merry with their betters.
Addison.

To CLuster, v. n. [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather into bunches; to congregate.

Forth thou dost thicken the clustering vine. Milton. Great father Bachus, to my song repair;
For clustering grapes are thy pales. Dryden.
Or from the forest falls the cluster's snow.
Myriads of gems.
Thomson's Winter.

To CLUSTER, v. a. To collect any thing into clusters.

CLUSTER GRAPE. n. s. [from cluster and grape.]

The small black grape is by some called the currant, or cluster grape; which I reckon the forwardness of the black sort. Montesquieu's History.

CLUSTERY, adj. [from cluster.] Growing in clusters.

To CLUTCHE, v. a. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. To hold in the hand; to grip; to grasp.

Is this a dagger I see before me,
The handle towards my hand? Come, let me clutch thee.
Shaksp. King John.

2. To comprise; to grasp.

A man may set the poles together in his head, and clutche the whole globe of one intellectual grasp.
Collier on Thought.

3. To contract; to double the hand, so as to seize and hold fast.

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand, When his fair angels would salute my palm.
Shaksp. King John.

CLUTE, n. s. [See CLatter.] A noise; a bustle; a busy tumult; a hurr; a clamour. A low word.

He saw what a cluster there was with hogs, over tops and pots, pans, and spits. L'Estrange.
The fav'rite child, that just begins to prattle,
Is very humorous, and makes great cluster.
Till he has windows in his bread and butter.
Kingsley. Tim, why all this cluster?
Why ever in these raging fits? Swift.

To CLUSTER, v. n. [from the noun.] To make a noise, or bustle.

CLYSTER. n. s. [xowry.] An injection into the anus.

He believes by a diaphragm, without sinking the strength of the patient, it is not to be stopped, but proceeded gently by emollient clusters. Arbuth.

To COACERATE, v. a. [coacere, Lat.]

To heep up clusters.

The collection of the spirits in bodies, whether the spirits be concurred or diffused.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.
COAL

COAL-BOX. n. s. [coal and box.] A box to carry coals to the fire.

To carry coals to the fire.

Springs in this country, that flow from coal-mines.

Mortice.

COAL-FISH. n. s. [aestival nigra.] A species of bearless gadus.

Mediterranean.

COAL-MINE. n. s. [coal and mine.] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.

Springs injure land, that flow from coal-mines.

Coale.

COAL-PIT. n. s. [from coal and pit.] A pit, sunk in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A leaf of the poppy kind, found in the sinking of a coalpit.

Woodward.

COAL-STONE. n. s. [coal and stone.] A sort ofannel coal. See Coal.

Coal-stone flares easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal.

Woodward.

COAL-WORK. n. s. [coal and work.] A coaly; a place where coals are found.

There is no treasure in the old English, that by whatever authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their search remains from the coal-works and the mines.

Fellon.

COALESCENCE. n. s. [from coal and escein.] A place, where coals are dug.

Two fine stelae were found hanging from a black stone, at a deserted vault in Benwell coaley.

Woodward.

1. To unite in masses by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superi-
ories; but when they begin to coalesce, and con-
stitute globules, those globules become of a con-
venient size to reflect some colours.

Newton.

2. To grow together; to join.

To coalesce.

COALESCENCE. n. s. [from coalesce.] The act of coalescing; concretion; union.

Coalition. n. s. [from coalesce, coali-
tum.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The world’s mass of heterogeneous consistencies, and every part thereof a coalition of distinguishable varieties.

Gravinius.

In the first coalition of a people, their prospect is not great; they provide laws for their present exigency.

It necessary that these squandered atoms should concur and unite into great masses; out-

of such a coalition the mass must have reigned to all eternity.

Bealet.

COALYLY. adj. [from coal.] Containing coal.

Or coaly Tine, or ancient hollow’d Dee. Milton.

COAPTATION. n. s. [from con and apte. Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

In a clock the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is struck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed by virtue of the size, shape, bigness, and coaptation of the several parts.

Bacon.

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious coap-
tation and arrangement of the words.

Brown.

To COARCt. v. a. [coarcet.

To COARCCTATE. ] Lat.)

1. To straiten; to confine into a narrow compass.

The wind finding the room in the form of a truck, and corrented therein, forced the stones of the window, like pellets, clean through it.

Bacon.

2. To contract power; to restrain.

If a man coerct himself to the extremity of an act, he must blush and impute it to himself; but he has thus coercted or straitened himself so far as to make it.
Amber is a module, invested with a coat, called rock-amber.

6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

The herald of love's mighty king,
In whose coat armour richly are display'd
All sorts of flowers the which on earth do spring.

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat one half is cut away.

At each trumpet was a banner bound.
Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large
Their master's coat of arms and knightly charge.

To Coat. v. a. [from the noun.] To
cover; to invest; to overspread: as, to
cloak a retort; to cloak a coating.

To COAX. v. a. To wheedle; to flatter;
to humour. A low word.
The nurse had changed her note; she was muzzling
and cornering the child: 'tis a good deed, says she.
I coax! I wheedle! I'm above it.

To COB. A word often used in the
composition of low terms; corrupted from
cop, Sax. kopf, Germ. the head or top.

1. A sort of sea-fowl; called also sea-cob.

To COBBLER. v. a. [kobler, Dan.]
1. To mend any thing coarsely; used
generally of shoes.
If you be out, Sir, I can mend you.—Why,
Sir, cobble you. 

2. To do or make any thing clumsily, or
unhandsomely.
Reject the meanest praises of the times;
Give thy base poets back their cobbled rhymes.

Believe not that the whole universe is mere
hanging and blundering, nothing effecting for any purpose
designed by all ill-favoured cobbled
and jumbled together.

1. A mender of old shoes.
Not many years ago it happened that a cobbler
had the casting vote for the life of a criminal.

2. A clumsy workman in general.
What trade are you—
Truly, Sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am
but, as you would say, a cobbler.

3. In a kind of proverbial sense, any
mean person.
CO C

You'll make a mutiny among my guests! You will set cock a hopp! Sir Hudibras, who thought he'd won the field, as certain as a gun, and having routed the whole troop, With scarring-cockerel and crow. Hudibras. To Cock. r. a. [from the n.]
1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright as a cock holds his head. This is the muscle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's cocking his nose, or lifting the rhinoceros.

Our Lightfoot hawks, and cock his ears; One year's work, to th' i' th' spring appears. Grey P. C. Dick would cock his nose in scorn, but Tom was kind and loving.

2. To set up the hat with an air of pata
culance and pertness. Dick, who thus long had passive sat, Here strok'd his chin and cock'd his hat. Prior. An alert young fellow cocked his hat upon a friend of his who entered. Addison's Spectator.

3. To mould the form of the hat.
4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a discharge.

Some of them holding up their pistols, cocked, near the door of the house, which they kept open.

5. To raise hay in small heaps.

Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make, Or summer shade, under the cocked hay. Spenser's Pastorals.

To Cock r. n.
1. To strut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.

Sir Fopling is a fool so nicely writ; The ladies would mistake him for a wit; And when he sings, his hand, and cock would cry, I vow, methinks, he's pretty company. Dryden. Every one cock and strutts upon it, and pretends to overlook us. Addison's Guardian.

2. To train or use fighting cocks.

Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot bet. Ben Jonson.

Cock, in composition, signifies small or little.

Cock'de, n. s. [from cock.] A rib
drawn worn in the hat.

Cockatrice. n. s. [from cock, and
erpe, Sax. a serpent.] A serpent sup
cposed to rise from a cock's egg. They will kill one another by the look, like
cockatrices. This was the end of this little cockatrice of a king's, that was able to destroy those that did not espy him first. Bacon. This cockatrice is soonest crushed in the shell; but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon. Taylor.

My wife! 'tis she, the very cockatrice! Congreve.

Cockboat. n. s. [cock and boat.] A small boat belonging to a ship. That invincible armada, which having not fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taken a cockboat of ours at sea, wandered through the wilderness of the northern seas.

Duc. Did they think it less disnomour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a cockboat, than to be like a man? Stillingfleet.

Cockbroth. n. Broth made by boi
ing a cock.

Diet upon spoon-meats; as veal or cockbroth prepared with French barley. Harvey on Cookery.

Co'cKcrowing, n. [cock and crow.] The time at which cocks crow: the morning.

Ye know not when the master of the house cometh; at eventide, or at midnight, or in the cock
crowing of the morning. Mark.

To Cock. r. a. [coquetterm, Fr.] To cade; to fonde; to indulge.

CO C

Most children's constitutions are spoiled by cockering and teatfeeding. Locke on Education. He will give his son sugar plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasure, and cocker up that propensity which he ought to subdue. Locke on Education.

Bred a fondling and an heiress, Dress'd like any Lady May res. Cocked by the servant round, Was too good to touch the ground. Swift.

Cocker. n. s. [from cock.] One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

Cockerel. n. s. [from cock.] A young cock.

Which of them first begins to crow? The old cock—The cockerel. Shakesp. What wilt thou be, young cockerel, when thy turn is come? Are grown to sharpness. Dryden.

Cock. n. s. [of uncertain derivation.] A seal belonging to the king's customhouse: likewise a scroll of parchment, sealed, and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to mer
cants, as a warrant that their merchandise is en
tered. Coccy. The greatest profit did arise by the cock of hides; for wool and woollens were ever of little value in this kingdom.

Cockfight. n. s. [cock and fight.] A battle or match of cocks. In cockfighting, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. Bacon's Nat. Hist. At the seasons of football and cockfighting, these little republics reallocise their national hatred to each other. Addison.

Cockhorse. adj. [cock and horse.] On horseback; triumphant; exulting.

Alma, they strenuously maintain, Sits cockhorse on her throne the whole day. Prior.

Cockle. n. s. [coquille, Fr.]
1. A small testaceous fish. It is a cockle or a walnut shell. Shakesp. We may, I think, from the make of an oyster, or cockle, reasonably conclude, that it has not so many, nor so quick, senses as a man. Locke. Three common cockle shells, out of gravel pits. Woodward.

2. A little or young cock. Obsolete. They bear the crag so stiff and so state, As cock on his dunghill crowing cack. Spenser's Pastorals.

Cockle-stairs. n. s. Windin spir
dal stairs.

Chambers.

Cockle. n. s. [coquel, Sax. littium, zizania, Lat.] A weed that grows in corn, the same with corrose; a species of poppy.

In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition. Shak. Good seed degenerates, and off obeys The soil's disease, and into cockle strays. Donne.

To Cock. r. a. [from cockle.] To con
tact into wrinkles, like the shell of a cockle. Show'ss so drench the camblet's cockle grain. Gay.

Cockled. adj. [from cockle.] Shelled; or perhaps cockleate, turbinate.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible Than are the tender horns of cocked snails. Shak.

Cockloft. n. s. [cock and loft.] The room over the garret, in which fows are supposed to roost; unless it be rather corrupted from cocklof, the cop or top of the house. If the lowest floors already burn, Cocklofts and garrets soon will take their turn.

My garrets, or rather my cocklofts indeed, are very indifferently furnished; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. Swift.

COCKMASTER. n. s. [cock and master.] One that breeds game cocks. A cockmaster bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. Le Farge.

Cockmatch. n. s. [cock and match.] Cockfight for a price. At the same time that the heads of parties pre
served towards one another an outward show of good breeding, their tools did not suffer much as a match at cockmatch. Addison. Though quaff-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they had doubtless cockmatches also.

Cockney. n. s. [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French use an expression, pais de co
caine, for a country of dainties: Paris est pour un riche un pais de co
caine.] Of this word they are not able to settle the original. It appears, whatever was its first ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normamno

Saxon poem:

For in se by west Spaying, Is a loud shoye coaying.

On which Dr. Hicks has this remark:

Nunc coquin, coquina: que olim apud Gallos, otio, guile, et ventri dedi
tos, ignaram, ignaram, desidiosum, desidiosum, segnem, significabat. Hinc urbanius, utpote a rusticis laboribus ad vivum sedentiam et desidiosam avocas, pagani nostri olim concoinae, quod nunc scribitur cockneys, vocabant. Et pocta hic noster in monachos & moniales, ut segue genus hominum qui, desidiae dediti, ventri indulgendum, & coquinae amatoris erant, malvolentissime invet
ritur; monasteria & monasticam vitam inde scripsisse terrae cockinae para
bole, naris, etc.

1. A native of London, by way of contempt. So the cockney did to the cels, when she put them I'll thy paste. Shakesp. King Lear.

For who is such a cockney in his heart, Proud of the plenty of the southern part, To scorn that union, by which we may Boost 'twas his countryman that writ this play? D'Arcy.

The cockney, travelling into the country, is sur
prized at many common practices of rural affaires. Wata.

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean,
despicable citizen.

I am afraid this great huber the world will prove a cockney. Shakesp. Twelfth Night.

Cockpit. n. s. [cock and pit.]
1. The area where cocks fight. Can this cockpit hold The vasty field of France? Shakesp. And now have I gained the cockpit of the west
ern world, and academy of arms, for many years. Howel's Vocal Forest.

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are subdivisions for the purser, the surgeon, and his mates.

Harrs.

Cock-comb. n. s. [cock and comb.] A plant.

Cock-head. n. s. A plant, named also safinoun. Miller.

Cockshut. n. s. [from cock and shut.]

333
COD
The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost.
Surrey, and himself.
Mong about cock and snare, down from troop to troop
Went through the army.
 ночь.

Coekspur. n. s. [cock and spur.] Virginian hawk. A species of medlar.

Miller.

Coéssure. adv. [from cock and sure.]
Confidently certain; without fear or difficulty. A word of contempt.
We steal, as in a cattle, coëssure. Shaherp.
I thought myself coëssure of his horse, which he readily promised me.

Pope's Letters.

Coésswain. n. s. [coccus] (name, Sax.)
The officer who has the command of the cockboat.
Corruptly Coxon.

Coëckweed. n. s. [from cock and weed.]
The name of a plant, called also Dittander, or Pepperwort.

Cocoa. n. s. [cacao, Span. and therefore more properly written cacao.]
A species of palm-tree, cultivated in the East and West Indies. The bark of the nut is made into a strong shell, boild in drinking bowls.
The kernels afford them a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor.
The leaves are used for dressing their horses; and are woven into baskets.
Müller.

The cocoa or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure; is composed of a thin, hard, and woody coat, a dark blackish colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, flabby, dry, firm, and fleshy to the touch, of a dark brown, an agreeable smell, and a pleasant and peculiar taste. It was unknown to us till the discovery of America. The tree is of the thickness of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves six or eight inches long, half as much as large pointed at the ends. The flowers are succeeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, resembling a cucumber, five, six, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickness; when fully ripe, of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the cocoa nuts usually about thirty in number. Hill's Mut. Med. And those orchards of the sun, Give me to drain the cocoa's milky bowl, And from the palm to draw its freshening wine.

Toms.

Coëctile. adj. [cocticis, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

Coëction. n. s. [coctic, Lat.]
The act of boiling.
The disease is sometimes attended with expectation from the lungs, and that is taken off by a tincture and resolution of the feverish matter, or terminates in suppurations or a gangrene.

Arthur's on Dict.

COD. n. s. [asculus.] A sea fish.

Coöfish. n. s. [cobbe, Sax.]
Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.
They can then use the same wise, sow
Where in full hail last year rich pease did grow.

They let pease lie in small heaps as they are reaped, till they find the bawm and cod dry.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

To coöen. v. u. [from the noun.]
To close in court.
All coödled grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops.

Mortimer.

Coöders. n. s. [from cod.] Gatherers of pease.

CODE. n. s. [coder, Lat.]


COE.
We find in the Theodosian and Justinian codes the interest of trade very well provided for.

Arthuson on Coin.

Indentures, covenants, articles they draw, Larger as the fields themselves; and larger far Civil codes with all their glosses are Pope's Set.

Codicil. n. s. [codicillus, Lat.] An appendage to a will.
The man describes his lady's erring
Was but to gain you to appoint her,
By codicil, a larger franchise.
Pref. Codille. n. s. [codille, Fr. codillo, Span.] A term at a barm, when the game is won.
She sees, and trembles at the approaching ill;
Just in the jaws of ruin, and codille.

Pope's Hope of the Lock.

To CODILE. v. a. [coquilo, coctulo, Lat. Skinner.] To parch; to soften by the heat of water.

Cohling. n. s. [from To codle.] An apple generally coddled, to be mixed with milk.
In July come Gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gummitions and codlings.

Eason's Essays.

Their entertainment at the height,
In cream and codlings revelling with delight.
He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, south of a codling hedge.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
A codling, ere it went his lip in,
Would surely see the gentleman's pipe.
Swift.

Coefficacy. n. s. [con and efficio, Lat.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect.
We cannot in general infer the efficacy of these stars, or coëfficacy particular in mediations.

Brown's Life, Err.

Coefficient. n. s. [con and efficient, Lat.] The state of acting together to some single end.
The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirits instrumentally coëfficiens, requires that they be kept together, without distinction or dissipation.

Grantham's Seap's.

Coefficient. n. s. [con and efficience, Lat.]
1. That which unites its action with the action of another.
2. [In algebra.] Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied, and so make the product or product, with the letters: as, 4 a, b x, e x; where 4 is the coefficient of 4 a, b of b x, and c of e x.
3. In fluxions.
The coefficient of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity arising by the division of that term, by the quantity.

Coeïlack Passion. [seea the belly.] A diarrhoea, or flux, that arises from the indigestion or putrefaction of food in the stomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted stinking flesh.

Quincy.

COEPTION. n. s. [coemption, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.
Monopolies and coëptions of wares for resale, where they are restrained, are great engines to enrich.

Bacon's Essays.

COEQUAL. adj. [from con and equalis, Lat.] Equal; being of the same rank or dignity with another.
Henry the Fifth did sometime prophesy, if once he came to be a cardinal, He'll make his cap coequal with the crown.

Shakespeare, Henry VI.

COEQUALITY, n. s. [from coequal.] The state of being equal.
To COERCE. v. a. [coerce, Latin.] To restrain; to keep in order by force.
Punishments are manifold, therefore may coerce this prodigious sort.

Agilius Peregrinus.

COERCIBLE. adj. [from coerc.] 1. That may be restrained.
2. That ought to be restrained.

COERCION. n. s. [from coerc.] Penal restraint; check.
The coercion or execution of the sentence in ecclesiastical courts, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious.
Hale's Common Law.
Government has coercion and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothless and precarious.

South.

COERCIVE. adj. [from coerc.]
1. That, which has the power of laying restraint.
All things on the surface spread, are bound
By their coercive vigour to the ground! Blackmore.
2. That which has the authority of restraining by punishment.
For ministers to seek that themselves might have coercive power over the church, would have been hardly construed.

Hooker Preface.
The virtues of a general, or a king, are prudence, courage, active foresight, coercive power, awful command, and the exercise of magnanimity, as well as justice.

Dryden.

COESENTIAL. adj. [con and essentia, Latin.] Participating of the same essence.
The Lord our God is but one God, in which indivisible unity we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself; we glorify that consubstantial Word, which is the Son; we bless and magnify that essential Spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost.

Hooker.

COESENTIALLY. n. s. [from coessentia, Lat.]
Participating of the same essence.

Brown's Exhaust.

Of the same age with another: with to.
Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their son coëmotes unto both.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
Every fruit hath puerile effects, coësentious to the act.

Grai.

COETERAL. adj. [con and eternus, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.
Or of the eternal coeteral beam!

Milton's Paradise Lost.

COETERALLY. adv. [from coeteral.]
In a state of equal eternity with another.

Arias had dishonour'd his coeterally begotten Son.

Hooker.

COETERERNITY. n. s. [from coeteral.]
Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.
The eternity of the Son's generation, and his coeteral and consubstantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

COEVAL. adj. [coerus, Latin.]
1. Of the same age.
Even the teeth and white, like a young deck, Ceased, and new-born, from the clear brook

Recent.
2. Of the same age with another; followed by with.

This religion cannot pretend to be coeval with mankind. Locke.

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the annual
return of the earth upon its own axis, by the very
hypothesis, are coeval with the former. Death.
Silence, coeval with eternity!
Thou wert, ere nature first began to be;
'Twas over time nothing all, and all slept fast in
peace.

3. Sometimes by to.

Although we had no monuments of religion an-
cienter than that which Indostan have, yet no
reason to coexist, that indolent religion was coeval
to mankind. Locke.

COEXIST. n. s. [from coexist.]
A contemporary; but properly one not
only living at the same time, but of the
same age of life.

As it were not enough to have done all our
ceremonies in wit, you will excel them in good-nature.

Pope.

COEVOUS. adj. [coevus, Lat.] One of the same age.

Then it should not have been the first, as sup-
posing some other thing coeval to it. South.

To COEXIST. v. n. [con and coexist, Lat.]
1. To exist at the same time.

The things which in heavenly constel-
lations, are a multitude of stars.

Locke.

Hale's Orig. of Mankind.

Of substances no one has any clear idea, far
ther than of certain simple ideas coexisting to-
gether.

Locke.

2. Followed by with.

It is sufficient that we have the idea of the
length of time in any regular periodic appearances,
which we can in our minds apply to duration,
with which the motion or appearance never coexisted.

Locke.

COEXISTENCE. n. s. [from coexist.]
1. Having existence at the same time with
another: with to.

Locke, who in the preceding lines has coexisted with, has here coexistence to:
The measuring of any duration, by some
motion, depends not on the real coexistence of that
to that motion, or any other periods of re-
volution.

Locke.

2. More commonly followed by with.

We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal
ideas, and so with him. Grew's Cos.

COEXISTENT. adj. [from coexist.]
1. Having existence at the same time with
another: with to.

To the measuring of any duration by
time, it is not requisite that that thing should be
coeval to the motion we measure by, or any other
periodical revolution.

Locke.

2. Sometimes with.

This proves no antecedent necessity, but co-
existent with the act. Borrowed's Damon to Hobbes.

Time is taken for so much duration as is co-
existent with the motions of the great bodies of the
universe.

All that one point is either future or past, and no
parts are coexistent or contemporaneous with it.
Bentley.

To COEXIST, v. n. [con and extend, Lat.]
To extend to the same space or
duration with another.

Every motion is, in some sort, coextensive with
the body moved. Grew's Cosmogony.

COEXTENSION. n. s. [from coextend.]
The act or state of extending to the
same space or duration with another.

Though the prithee, I find it is no inconvenience
to have some analogy, at least of coextension,
with my body.

Hale.

COFFEE. n. s. [It is originally Arabick,
pronounced cahbya by the Turks, and
cahlbauh by the Arabs.] The tree is a
species of Arabiaeissamam.
It is found to succeed as well in the
Caribbe islands as in its native place of growth; but wher-
ere the coffee produced in the West India will give as good a
return as from Mocha in Arabia. In this
time will discover.

Coffee denotes a drink prepared from the ber-
ries, very familiar in Europe for these eight
years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty.
Thence, the traveller, was the first who brought it to France; and a Greek servant, call-
ed Papania, brought it to England with him. Daniel
Edwards, a Turkey merchant, in 1652, to make
his coffee, first set up the profession of coffee-
nan, and introduced the drink among us. Chambers.

They have in Turkey a drink called caffea, made
of a berry of the same name, as black as soot, and
of a strong scent, but not aromatic; which they
take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as
they can drink it. This drink comforteth
the brain and heart, and helps digestion. Bacon.

To part her time: twist reading and bohea,
Or ever cold coffee trifle with the spoon.

Pope.

COFFEEHOUSE. n. s. [coffee and house.]
A house of entertainment where coffee is
sold, and the guests are supplied with
news-papers.

To tea, from coffeehouse or play
Returning, finishes the day.

Prior.

It is a point they do not concern themselves
about, farther than perhaps as a subject in
Sefft.

COFFEEMEN. n. s. [coffee and man.

One that keeps a coffee-house.

Consider your enemies the Lacedaemonians;
did ever you hear that they preferred a coffee-
man to Achilles? Addison.

COFFEEPOT. n. s. [coffee and pot.] The
covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER. n. s. [cope, Saxon.]
1. A chest generally for keeping money.

Two iron coffers hang on either side,
With precious metal fast as they could hold.

Fair Queen.

The lining of his coffers shall make coats
To deck out soldiers for these Irish wars.

Shakesp. Richard II.

If you destroy your government that is wealthy,
you must choose another, who will fill his coffers
out of what is left.

L'Estrange.

2. Treasure.

He would discharge it without any burthen to
the queen's coffers, for honour sake,

Shakesp.

3. [In architecture.] A square depressur
in each interval between the conic cornices, usually
filled with some enrichment.

Chambers.

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment
down a drey, from six to seven foot
deep, and from sixteen to eighteen
broad; the upper part being made of
pieces of timber, raised two foot above the
level of the moat; which little elevation
has hurls missiles laden with earth for its
covering, and serves as a parapet with embrasures.

Chambers.

To COFFER, v. n. [from the noun.] To
truss up chests.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace
succeeding might empty up.

Bacon. Henry VII.

COFFERER of the King's Household. n. s. A principal officer of his majesty's
court, next under the comptroller, that
in the compting-house and elsewhere,
hath a special oversight of other officers
of the household, for their good
demeanour in their offices.

Cowell.
COG

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COH

The oppressed Indians protest against that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their inhabitants. 

SHAKESPEARE, Troilus and Cressida.

1. The act or state of inhabiting the same place with another.

2. The state of living together as married persons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after cohabitation, and actual consummation, yet it was not enough to void a civil contract.

Bacon, Henry VII.

Monsieur Brunars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after seventy years cohabitation.

Tutler.

COIHEIR. n. s. [cohaeres, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married persons, and widows, and virgins, are all coheirs in the inheritance of Jesus, if they live within the laws of their estate.

Tutler's Holy Law.

COHESIONS. n. s. [from coheir.] A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance with other coheirs.

TO COHERE. v. n. [cohaeren, Lat.]

1. To stick together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass.

Two pieces of marble, having their surface exactly plain, and to each other in such a manner as to intercept the air, do cohere firmly together as one.

Woodward.

We find that the force, whereby bodies cohere, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so small a distance.

Ceylon's Philosophical Principles.

None want a place; for all their centre found, Hung to the goddess, and coher'd around.

Not closer, orb in orb congro'ld, are seen

The buzzing bees about their dusky queen.

 Pope's Dunciad.

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse.

3. To suit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time coher'd with place, or place with wishing.

Shakespeare.

4. To agree.

COHERENT. n. s. [cohaerentia, Lat.]

1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds, so that they resist division and separation; nor can be separated by the same force by which they might be simply moved, or, being only laid upon one another, might be parted again.

Quincy.

The pressure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cause of, the coherence of the particles of air themselves.

Locke.

Matter is either fluid or solid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixity and coherency, and the most rapid intense motion.

Bentley.

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It shall be no error to apply each controversy's resting-place, and the coherence it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it.

Hogger, Preface.

Why between sermons and faith should there be ordinarily that coherence, which causes have with their usual effects?

Hogger.

3. The texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.

4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.
To COIN. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To mint or stamp metals for money.
   They cannot touch me for coining: I am the king.
   Shakesp.

2. They never put in practice a thing so necessary as coined money is.
   Peacham of Antiquities.
   Those cannot coin rent just at quarter-day, but must gather it by degrees.
   Locke.

3. Can we be sure that this medal was really coined by the Britons, or is but a product of the soil from whence it was taken?
   Bentley.

2. To make or invent. My lungs
   Coin words till their decay, against those masts which We disdain should steer us.
   Shakesp. Coriolanus

3. To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense.
   Never coin a formal eye on't.
   To make the kngt o'ercome the giant.
   Hudibras.

   This is conceived to be a coining of some Jews, in derision of Christians, who first bore to that portrait.
   Brown.

5. Forgery; invention.
   Moxy was forced to leave off coining, by the great crowds of people continually offering to return his coinage upon him.
   Swift.

6. The charges of coining money.

7. New production; invention.

8. Unnecessary coining, as well as unnecessary re- writhing of words, runs into affection; a fault to be avoided on either hand.


To COINCIDE. v. n. [coinci'do, Lat.]

1. To fall upon the same point; to meet in the same point.
   If the equator and ecliptic had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth useless.
   Chalmers.

2. To concur; to be consistent with.
   The rules of right judgment, and of good acquaintance, often coincide with each other.
   Watt's Logick.

C0I'N1DENCE. n. s. [from coin'de.] 1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point.

An universal equilibrium, arising from the coincidence of infinite centres, can never be naturally acquired.

Bentley.

2. Concurrence; consistency; tendency of many things to the same end; occurrence of many things at the same time.

The very concurrence and coincidence of so many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries a great weight.

Hale.

3. It is followed by with.

The coincidence of the planes of this rotation with one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth.

Chalmers's Philosophical Principles.
Miserable. 

The brains from nose and mouth, and either ear, Came issuing forth, as through a colander, The curdled milk.

COLATION. n.s. [from colo, Lat.] The art of filtering or straining.

COLATURE. n.s. [from colo, Lat.] 1. The act of straining; filtration. 2. The matter strained.

Colbertine. n.s. A kind of lace worn by women.

Go, hang out an old prisoner guige, with a yard of yellow gilttogether. Congreve's Way of the World.

Diff'rent rose between Mechlin, the queen of lace, and Colbertine, Young.

Colothair. n.s. A term in chemistry. Colothair is the dry substance which remains after distillation, but commonly the caput mueritus of vitriol.

Quincey, or vitriol burnt, though unto a redness, containing the fixed salt, will make good ink.

COLD. [colo. Saxo; Ialt. German.] 1. Not hot; not warm; cold; wanting warmth; being without heat. The diet in the state of mankind ought to be solid; and their chief drink water cold, because in such a state it has its natural spirit. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

The aggregated soil, Death, with his mace, prick-stick, and cold, As with a trident smote. Milton.

COLD. [colo, Ialt.] 2. Causing sense of cold.

O gods we seek Some better shroud, some better warmth, to cherish Our limbs bemaid'd, ere this diurnal star Leave cold the night, how we our gather'd beams Reflection, may with matter soe comen. Brown.

3. Chill; shivering; having sense of cold. Noble English, that could entertain With half their forces, the full power of France; And let another half stand hasting by, All out of work, and cold for action. Shakesp. Hen. V.

4. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than herbs; as a cold hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

5. Indifferent; rigid; wanting passion; wanting zeal; without concern; inactive; unconcerned; wanting ardour.

There sprung up one kind of men, with whose zeal and forwardness the rest being compared, were thought to be marvellous cold and dull. Hooker's Preface.

Infinite shall be made cold in religion, by your example, that never we were hurt by reading books. Addison.

Temporarily proceed to what you would Thus vindicate redress. —Sir, these cold ways, That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous. Shakesp.

We new dater letters these Their cold intent, tender and substance thus: Here doth he wish his person, and his power, The which he could not levy. Shakesp. Henry IV.

We should act, when the blood was cold, have threatened our prisoners with the sword. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

To see a world in flames, or an host of angels in the clouds, one must be made of a stick to be a cold and unconcerned spectator. Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth.

A man must tender and substance thus, That inspire the coward, or to warm the cold: His voice, his sole appearance, makes them bold. Dryden.

O, thou hast touch'd me with thy sacred thorn, And my cold heart is kindled at thy flame. Rowe.

And the cold or degenerate temper, whose heart doth not burn within him in the midst of praise and adoration. Addison's Frenehede.

6. Unaffected; unable to move the passions.

What a deal of cold business doth a man misplace the better part of life in? In scattering compliments, tendering visits, following feasts and plays. Ben Jonson.

The rabbles are pleased at the first entry of a disguise; but the pie grows cold even with them too, when it comes on in a second scene. Addison on Italy.

7. Reserved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have colder looks. Among you. Shakesp. King Lear.

The commissioners grew more reserved, and colder towards each other. Clarendon.

8. Chaste; not heated by vitious appetite. You may Convey your pleasures in a spacious plenty, And yet cool cold, the time you may so hoowink. Swift.

We've willing damas enough. Shakesp. Macbeth.

9. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.

My master's suit will be but cold, because So since she respects my mistress' love. Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

10. Not hasty; not violent.

We should make it. Shakesp. Timon of Athens.

11. Not affecting the scent strongly.

At the edge corner, in the coldest part. Shakesp.

12. Not having the scent strongly affected.

Smell this business with a sense as cold as is a dead man's nose. Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

COLD. n.s. [from the adjective.] 1. The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat; the frigid power.

Fair lined slippers for the cold. Shakesp.

Heat and cold are nature's two hands, whereby she duly worketh and governeth all; for, in readiness, in respect of the fire; but for cold, we must stay till it cometh, or seek it in deep caves, or high mountains; and when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The sun had first its precept so to move, so shine, As might affect the earth with cold and heat scarce tolerable, and from the north to call Decrepit winter, from the south to bring Subtil summer's heat. Milton.

2. The sensation of cold; coldness; chillness.

When she saw her lord prepar'd to part A deadly cold all shivering to her heart. Dry.Fab.

3. A disease caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration.

What disease hast thou? A whoreson cold, Sir; a rogue. Shakesp. Henry IV. Let no giggle cold destroy All taste we have of heavenly joy, Rascammon. Those rains, so covering the earth, might profitably contribute to the disruption of it, by stopping all the poore and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within struggle violently, as we get a fever by a cold. Burnet.

COLDLY. adv. [from cold.]

1. Without heat.

2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expression.

What England says, she blindly, gentle lord; We coldly pause for thee. Shakesp. King John.

Swift seem'd to wonder what he meant, Nor would believe no man had scented; So never offer'd once to stir; But coldly said, Your servant, Sir. Swift.

COLDNESS. n.s. [from cold.]

1. Lack of heat; power of causing the sensation of cold.

He relates the excessive coldness of the water they met with in summer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. Boyle's Experiments.

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Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; disregard.

Divisions of religion are not only the farthest spread, because in religion all men presume themselves interested; they are also for the part, rather prosecuted; forasmuch as coldness, which, in other continences, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not there so factually concerned.

If, upon reading admired passages in authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his thoughts, he takes them for the real, and himself wants the faculty of discovering them. Addison.

It betrayed itself in a sort of indifference and carelessness in all her actions, and coldness to her best friends. Arbuthnot.

Coyness; want of kindness; want of passion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy coldness raise tempers and storms in his afflicted bosom. Addison's Cato.

Let every tongue its various censure chuse, And own their coldness with some acute praise. Met.Ⅱ

Chastity; exemption from vehement desire.

The silver stream her virgin coldness keeps, For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps. Pope's Hindostan Forest.

Coll. n. s. [cat]. Saxon. A general name for all sorts of cabbage.

Coleseed. n. s. [from cole and seed].

Cabbage seed.

Where land is rank, it is not good to sow wheat after a fallow; but cossed or barley, and then wheat. Mortimer.

Colewort. n. s. [cap]lyre, Sax. A species of cumberworts. The decoction of cumberworts is also recommended to bathe them. Wiseman's of an Ergylaph.

She took the coleworts, which her husband got. From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot) She stripp'd the stalks of all their leaves; the best she cal'd, and then with handy care she dress'd it. Dryden.

How turnips hide their swelling heads below, And how the closing coleworts upwards grow. Gay.

Co'llick. n. s. [colicus, Lat.]

It strictly is a disorder of the colon; but loosely, any disorder of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four sorts: 1. Harley's colic, which proceeds from an abundance of acesine or choke irritrating the bowels, so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is best managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent colic, which is pain in the bowels, from flatulence and wind, which distend them into unequal and unmaterial capacitie; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. A hysterical colic, which arises from disorders of the womb, and is communicated by consent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hystericks. 4. A nervous colic, which is from convulsions and convulsions of the stomach, and of the contortions of the guts themselves from some disorders of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places strikt and sometimes so as to occasion obstinate obstructions: this is best remedied by brisk catharticks, joined with opiates and emollients. There is also a species of this distemper, which is commonly called the stone colic, by consent of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is most commonly to be treated by neptilicts and oily diuretics, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters. Quincy.

Collicks of infants proceed from acidity, and the air in the abdomen expanding itself, while the alimentaments. Arthurb.}

Collap'sion. n. s. [from collapse.]

1. The act of closing or collapsing.
2. The state of vessels closed.

Collar. n. s. [collare, Lat.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.
2. The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.
3. The part of the dress that surrounds the neck.
4. To slip the Collar. To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty.

To C'o'llare. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.
2. To collar Beef, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To COLLATE. v. a. [confere, collatam, Lat.]

1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indisposed thing, if it be but a continuance of a few notions that are formed to hand and occur, and not excited from a sufficient number of instances, and those well collated. Bacon's Nat. Hist. They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and collating both religions. South.

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing was left together.

3. To bestow; to confer.

The sdignificance of the sacrament disposes the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God, where consigned, exhibited, and collated. Tindal. Also for the monarchy; and this is most commonly to be treated by neptilicts and oily diuretics, and is greatly assisted with the carminative turpentine clysters. Quincy.

4. With to. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

He thrust out the invader, and collated Amsdorff to the bishopric: Lother performed the consecration. Addis. If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, void above six months, the bishop may collate thence. Adliff.
COL

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary collector, till a month is expired from the day of presentation.

To COLA'UD, r. o. [collaude, Lat.] To join in praising.

Diet.

COLLEAGUE. n. s. [collega, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Amongst, accordingly last syllable.

Easiest it might be seen that I intend

Mercy continue with justice springing thee. Mitton.

The regents, upon demise of the crown, would keep the peace without colleagues. Swift.

To COLLEAGUE, r. a. [from the noun.] To unite with.

We may collect with this dream of his advantage, he hath not fail'd to pester us with message, Importing the surrender of these lands.

Shakesp., Hamlet.

To COLLECT. r. v. [colligo, collectum, Lat.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preserving what our labour and industry daily hath, and that our actions of the four

We may collect from our Saviour's predestination to his disciples.

Decay of Piety.

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space, because they can have no idea of infinite matter; which consequence, I conceive, is very ill collected.

Locke.

5. To collect himself. To recover from surprise; to gain command over his thoughts; to assemble his sentiments.

Be collected; no more amazement.

Shakesp., Tempest.

Affrighted much, I did in time collect myself, and thought

This was so, and no slumber. Shad. Winter's Tale.

Prosperity unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they, who receive a wound, become more vigilant and collected.

Hayward.

As when of old some orator renowned

In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence

Flourish'd, since mute, to some great cause address'd.

Stood in himself collected, while each part,

Motion, each act won audience, ere the tongue

Sometimes in brevity began, as no delay

Of perfuse breaking through his zeal of right.

Milton.

COLLECT. n. s. [collecta, low Lat.] A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.

Then let your devotion be holy to say over proper collects. Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

COLLECT'NEOUS. adj. [collectaneous, Lat.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

COLLECTEDLY. adv. [from collected.] Gathered in one view at once.

The whole evolution of ages from everlasting to everlasting is so collectedly and presentingly represented to God. More.

COLLECTIBLE. adj. [from collect.] That which may be gathered from the premises by just consequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euripides, is not collectible from the following words.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

COLLECTION. n. s. [collectum, Lat.]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. An assemblage; the things gathered.

No perjur'd knight desires to quit thy arms;

Fairest collection of thy sex's charms. Prior.

The gallery is hung with a collection of pictures.

Addison.

3. The act of deducing consequences; ratiocination; discourse. This sense is now scarce in use.

When we descend unto probable collections, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws, take place.

Hooker.

They shalt not peep through lattices of eyes,

Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn

By circuit or collections to discern.

Dome.

4. A corollary; a consecutively deduced from premises; deduction; consequence.

It should be a weak collection, if we say, that when Christ had overcome the sharpness of death, he opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers; a thing in such sort affirmed with circumstances, were taken as insinuating an opposite denial, what circumstance be accomplished.

Hooker.

This label

Is so from sense in hardness, that I can

Make no collection of it. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

When she, from sundry arts, one skill doth draw;

Gathering, from divers flight, one act of war;

From many cases like, one rule of law;

These her collections, not the senses are. Dryden.

GATHERED COLLECT. n. s. [collectivus, Lat.] Gathered up.

COLLECTIVE. adj. [from collect; collectif, Fr.]

1. Gathered into one mass; aggregated; accumulative.

A body collective, it containeth a huge multitude.

Hooker.

The three forms of government differ only by the civil administration being in the hands of one or two, called kings, in a senate, called the nobles; or in the several collective or representative nations which may be called the commons. Swift.

The difference between a compound and a collective idea, is that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a collective idea, things of the same.

Watts's Logick.

2. Employed in deducing consequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left many fallacies contrivable not only by critical and collective reason, but contrary observations. Brown.

3. [In grammar.] A collective noun is a word which expresses a multitude, though they be singular; as a company, an army.

COLLECTIVELY. adv. [from collective.] In a general mass; in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found in us, yet distributively all great actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided.

Hooker.

Singly and apart many of them are subject to exception, yet collectively they make up a good moral evidence. Hale.

The other part of the water was condensed at the surface of the earth, and sent forth collectively into standing springs and rivers.

Woodard's Nat. Hist.

COLLECTOR. n. s. [collector, Lat.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects scattered things together.

2. A compiler; one that gathers scattered pieces into one book.

The grandfather might be the first collector of them into a body. Hale's Common Law of Eng. Volumes without the collector's own reflections. Addison.

The best English historian, when his stile grows antiquated, will be only considered as a tedious relation of facts, and perhaps consigned to furnish materials for some future collector. Swift.

3. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties or tributes.

A great part of this treasure is now embezzeled, lavished, and feasted away by collectors, and other officers.

The commissions of the revenue are disposed of, and the collectors are appointed by the commission- ers. Swift.

COLLEGATARY. n. s. [from con and legatum, a legacy, Latin.] In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons.

Chambers.

COLLEGE. n. s. [collegium, Lat.]

1. A community; a number of persons living by some common rules.

On barred steeds they ride in proud array,

Thick as the college of the bees in May. Dryden.

2. A society of men set apart for learning, or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions,

Gather'd from all the famous colleges

Almost in Christendom. Shakesp. Henry VIII.

I would the college of the cardinals

Would close him up, and carry him to Rome. Shakesp.

This order or society is sometimes called Solomon's house, and sometimes the college of the six days work.

3. The house in which the college resides.

Huldah the prophetess dwelt in Jerusalem in the college of the kings.

4. A college, in forming universities, is a lecture read in publick.

COLLEGIAL. adj. [from college] Relating to a college; possessed by a college.

COLLIGIAN. n. s. [from college.] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

COLLEGiate. adj. [collegiatus, low Lat.]

1. Containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college.

I wish that yourselves did well consider how opposite certain of your positions are unto the state of collegiate societies, whereas the two университеты consist.

Hakius, Preface.

2. A collegiate church was such as was built at a convenient distance from a cathedral church, wherein a number of presbyters were settled, and lived together in one congregation. Ayliffe's Par.

COLLEGiate. n. s. [from college.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an university man.

These are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to please, and no college like them, for purging the passions.

Rymer.

COLLE't. n. s. [from collum, Lat. the neck.]
COL

1. Anciently something that went about the neck; sometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

3. A term used by turners.

To Colli'de. v. a. [collido, Lat.] To strike against each other; to beat, to dash, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the ascension of air upon collision, but inflammable effusions from the bodies collided. Brown.

Colli'ier. n. s. [from coal.]

1. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal-pits.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

Coal-Feu.'s t. [colligatia, Lat.] A binding together.

These the middle strivers interwine into a knot, whereat the rustiness or dodosity in the navel, occasioned by the collisions of vessels. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Collima'tion. n. s. [from collimo, Lat.]

The act of aiming at a mark; aim; Diet.

Collina'tion. n. s. [collineo, Lat.]

The act of aiming.

Colli'quable. adj. [from colligate.

Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

The tender consistence renders it the more colligible, by which it is carried into the coal, and makes it fit to be used. Harvey on Consumptions.

Colli'quament. n. s. [from colligate.

The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

Colli'quant. adj. [from colligate.

That which has the power of melting or dissolving.

To Colli'quate. v. a. [colliqueo, Lat.]

To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

The fire melted the glass, that made a great shew, after what was colliguated had been removed from the fire. Boyle.

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be colliquated through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fire. Harvey on Consumptions.

To Colli'quate. v. n. To melt; to dissolve.

Ice will dissolve in fire, and colligate in water or warm oils. Brown's Vulgar Err.

Colligation. n. s. [colligatio, Lat.]

1. The act of melting.

Glass may be made by the bare colligation of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant. Boyle.

From them proceed rarefaction, colligation, concretion, maturation, and most effects of nature. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

2. Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands faster than they ought.

Any kind of universal diminution and colligation of the body. Harvey on Consumptions.

Coll'iquative. adj. [from colligate.

Melting; dissolved.

COL

A colliquative fever is such as is attended with a diarrhoea, or sweats, from too lax a constitution of the fluids. It is a consequent of a burning colliquative fever, whereby the humours, fat, and flesh of the body are melted.

Colliqua'tion. n. s. [colliquatio, Lat.]

The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by simple colliquation, for the better discovering of the nature and temper of the metals, it would be tried by incorporating their solutions. Bacon's Physical Remains.

Collisio'n. n. s. [from collisio, Lat.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Or, by collision of two bodies,ünst.

The air attritive to fire.

Hilton's Par. Lost.

2. The state of being struck together; a clash.

Then from the clashes between popes and kings, debate, like sparks from flint's collision, springs.

Denham.

The devil sometimes conversation fire from the altar to consume the votaries; and, by the mutual collision of well-mean'd zeal, set even orthodox Christians in a flame. Decoy'd Py'ty.

To Collo'cate. v. a. [coloco, Lat.]

To place; to station.

If you desire to superimpose any virtue upon a person, take the creature in which that virtue is most eminent; of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue is collocated. Bacon.

Colloc'a'tion. n. s. [collocatio, Lat.]

1. The act of placing; disposition.

2. The state of being placed.

In the confluence of the spirits in bodies, the collocation is equal or unequal; and the spirits conversed or diffused. Bacon.

Collo'cation. n. s. [collocatio, Lat.]

Conference; conversation.

To Collo'que. v. a. [probably from collo'quaer, Lat.] To wheel: to flatter; to please with kind words, a low word.

Collo'q. n. s. [It is derived by Min'shew from coal and op, a roaster broiled when the coal is carbamode.

1. A small slice of meat.

Sweetbreads and collage were with skewers prick'd about the sides. Dryden's Fables.

A cook perhaps has mighty things to profess'd: Then sent up but two dishes nicely drest: What signifies Scotch collage to a feast? King's Cockey.

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed; not an enemy that does not apply for a collog of him. Le'Strange.

3. In burlesque language, a child.

Look on me with your weikin eye, sweet villain, Most dearest, my collap. Shakesp. Winter's Tale. Body are melted Thou art a collap of my flesh, And for thy sake I have shed many a tear. Shakesp. Henry VI.

Collo'qua'le. adj. [from collo'quaer] Whatever relates to common conversation.

Collo'quy. n. s. [colloquium, Lat.] Conversation; conversation; alternate discourse; talk.

My earthly, by his heavenly over-power'd, In that celestial colloquy sublime, With an object that excels the sense. Dazzled, and spent, sunk down. Mill. Par. Lost.

COL

In retirement make frequent colloquies, or short discoursings, between God and thy own soul. Taylor.

Collo'w. n. s. [More properly colly, from coal.]

Collo is the word by which they denote black grains of burnt coal, or coal. Woodward on Flan. 8.

Co'luctancy. n. s. [colletor, Lat.] A tendency to contest; opposition of nature.

Colluc'ta'tion. n. s. [collucatio, Lat.]

Contest; struggle; contrariety; opposition; splice.

The thmepre, natural baths, or hot springs, do not owe their heat to any collucation or effervescence of the minerals in them. Woodward's Nat. Hist.

To Coll'ude. v. n. [colludo, Lat.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

Collus'sion. n. s. [collusio, Lat.]

Collusion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action against the other to some evil purpose; as to defraud a third of his right. Coke.

By the ignorance of the merchants, or dishonesty of weavers, or the collusion of both, the ware was bad, and the price excessive. Sibb.

Collusive. adj. [from collude.] Fraudulently concerted.

Colli'sively. adv. [from collusivel.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

Colli'sory. adj. [from colludo, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

Colly. n. s. [from coal.] The smut of coal.

Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old hirsute attire, out of fashion, coarse raiment, besmear'd with soot, colly, perfumed with camphor.

Burton on Melancholy.

To Colly. v. a. To grime with coal; to smut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the collied night, That, in a speen, unfolds both heaven and earth; And, ere a man hath pow'r to say, behold, The jaws of darkness do devour it. Shaksp.

Col'lium. n. s. [Lat.] An ointment for the eyes.

Col'm. n. s. [Fr.] A sort of pear.

Col'ogn. Earth. n. s. Is a deep brown, very light bastard ochre, which is no pure native fossil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. Hill on Fossils.

Col'onn. n. s. [a member.

1. A point (:) used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. Its use is not very exactly fixed; nor is it very necessary, being confounded by most with the semicolon. It was used, before punctuation was refined, to mark almost any sense less than a period. To apply it properly, we should place it, perhaps, only where the sense is continued without dependence of grammar or construction; as I love him, I despite him: I have long ceased to trust, but shall never forbear to succour him.

2. The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right
COLOUR. n.s. [color, Lat.] 1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only: hue; dye. 2. The freshness or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their colour boast.

Dryden.

Chapter 2

A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears trickled, and his colour fled.

Dryden.

The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure just begins to live,
The treach'rous colours the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away.

Pope.

The representation of any thing super-
finely examined.

Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false
colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil
good, against the conviction of their own con-
sciousness.

Swift.

Concealment: palliation: excuse; su-
perficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for
my colour, and my pension shall seem the more
reasonable.

Swift.

Colours

The white of the star.

Colours are so false a thing.

Hogarth.

To COLOUR. v. a. [color, Lat.] 1. To mark with some hue, or dye.

I expect to spend the remainder of it:
In them there is nothing else than a certain power
and disposition to stir up a sensation of this or that;
and so from time to time I draw upon it.

Nevis's Opticks.

To palliate; to excuse; to importune in spec-
ious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or colour
in any sort his former folly.

Raleigh's Essay.

He colours the falsehood of an expressed
by an express command from Jupiter to forsake the
king.

Dryden's Delight.

To make plausible.

We have scarce heard of an innovation that
was not coloured with grievances of the highest
kind, or connoted by one or more branches of
the legislature.

Addison's Freethinker.

To colour a Stranger's Goods, is when a
freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods
at the custom-house under his name;
so that the foreigner pays but single duty,
when he ought to pay double.

Phillips.

To COLOUR. v. n. To blush. A low
word, only used in conversation.

COLOURABLE. adj. [from colour] Spe-
cious; plausible. It is now little used.

They have now a colourable pretence to with-
stand innovations, having accepted of other laws
and rules already.

Spenser.
COLOUR. adv. from colour. — Spectably, or picturesquely. The process, however colourfully regarded, hath not hit the very mark where it was directed. Bacon.

COLOURED. participial adj. from colour. — Streaked; diversified with a variety of hues. The coloured are coarse, and therefore not so well and equally concordant. Bacon. Nat. Hist.

COLOURING. n. s. from colour. — The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty. But as the slightest sketch, if justly traced, Is by ill colouring but the more disgrac'd; So by false and unmeaning nature. Pope.

COLOURIST. n. s. from colour. — A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs. Titian, Paul Veronese, Van Dyck, and the rest of the good colourists, have come nearest to nature. T. H. Green.

COLOURLESS. adj. from colour. — Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent. Transparent substances, as glass, water, and air, when made very thin, by being blown into bubbles, or otherwise formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinness; although at a greater thickness they appear very clear and colourless. Newcomb. Optics.

Pellucid, colourlessglass, or water, being beaten into a powder of earth, do acquire a very intense whiteness. Beattie.

COLT. n. s. from colt, Sax. — 1. A young horse: used commonly for the male offspring of a horse, as fillies for the female. The colt hath about four years of growth, and so the faw, and so the calf. Bacon. Nat. Hist.

Like colts or unmanaged horses, we start at dead bones and lifeless blocks. Taylor's Holy Liv.

No sports, but what belong to war, they know; To break the stubborn colt, to bend the bow. Dryden's Enid.

2. A young foolish fellow. Ay, that's a colt, indeed, for he doth nothing but talk of his horse. Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.

To COLT, v. n. from the noun. — To brisk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolick. As soon as they were out of sight by themselves, they shook off their bridles, and began to colt anew more licentiously than before. Spranger's State of Ireland.

To COLT, v. a. To befool. What a plague mean ye, to colt me thus? Shaksp. Henry IV.

COLTS-FOOT. n. s. [tussilago; from colt and foot.] It hath a radiated flower, whose disk consists of many florets; the crown composed of many half-florrets: the embryos are included in a multifid flower-cup, which turns to downy seeds fixed in a bed. Miller.

COLTS-TOOTH. n. s. from colt and tooth. — 1. An imperfect or superficial tooth in young horses.

2. A love of youthful pleasure; a disposition to the practices of youth.

— No, my lord; nor shall not, while I have a stump. Shaksp. 2. Cuming; crafty.

COLTISH. adj. from colt. — Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

COLTISHNESS. n. s. [from colt.] A disposition to the practices of youth.

COLTISHNESS. n. s. [coltish, Lat.] — 1. Relating to a serpent.

2. Cunning; crafty.


COLOMBINE. n. s. [columbina, Lat.] — A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. Miller.

COLOMBINE. n. s. [columbinus, Lat.] — A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. Diet.

COLUMN. n. s. [columna, Lat.] — 1. A round pillar.

— Some of the old Greek columns and altars, were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple, at Delos. Lac. Round broken column clasping ivy twined. Pope.

2. Any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically upon its base. The whole weight of any column of the atmosphere, and likewise the specific gravity of its basis, are certainly known by many experiments. Beattie.

3. [In the military art.] The long line or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

COLUMNAR. adj. from column. Formed in columns.

COLUMNARIAN. n. s. [columnar, n. s. from column, n. s.] — Formed in columns. White columnar spar, out of a stone-pit. Woodward on Fossils.

COLUMNAR. adj. [from column.] Formed in columns.

COLUMNAR. adj. [from column.] — Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinocial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinocial and solstitial circles, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. Harris.

Columnar. n. s. — Three or more crossed the car of night From pole to pole, traversing each column. Milton.

COMA. n. s. [κόψα.] — A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

COMAR. n. s. This word, which I have only met with in one place, seems to signify trestle; article from con, and mart, or market. By the same con. And carriage of the articles design'd, His fall to Hamlet. Shaksp. Hamlet.

COMATE. n. s. [con and mate.] Companion.

COMATOSE. adj. [from coma.] Lethargick; sleepy to a disease.

COMB in the end, and COMB in the beginning of names, seem to be derived from the British kum, which signifies a low situation. Gibson's Camden.

COMB, in Cornish, signifies a valley, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. n. s. [comb, Sax.; cum, Dut.] — 1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

— Hair soft alluring locks. Milton.

I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, whose teeth, being in number six, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. Newton.

2. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pectinated indentures. Cocks have great combs and spurs, bens little or none. Beaus.

— High was his comb, and coral-red withal. Dryden.

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies hollow or deep. This in affairs of state, Employ'd at home, abides within the gate, To fortify the comb, to build the wall. Pope.

To COMB, v. a. [from the noun.] — 1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.

— To comb your noddle with a three-leg'd stool. Shaksp.

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by combing it, as they say, with a leaden comb, or the like. Beaus.

She has ribbons tied His tender neck, and comb'd his silken hide. Dryden's Eneid.

— There was a sort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, whereby the man-mountain comb'd his head. Swift.

— To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices; as, to comb wool. Comb.

— BRUSH, n. s. [comb and brush.] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. n. s. [comb and maker.] One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and comb-maker. Mortimer's Husbandry.

To COMBAT, v. n. [combattre, Fr.] — 1. To fight; generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

— Pardon me, I will not comb in my shirt. Shaksp.

— To act in opposition, as the acid and alkali combat.


To COMBAT, v. a. To oppose; to fight.

— Their opposers have changed the scene, and comb'd the opinions in their true shape. Drye's Dyety.
COMBAT, n.s. [from comb.]—to fight, to battle; duel; strife; opposition: generally between two, but sometimes it is used for battle. The brave Romans were all both of cruel monsters and monstrous men; all which, by private combats, they delivered the countries of Sidon. The noble combat that, 'twixt joy and sorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled. The combat now by courage must be tried. Druden.

COMBATANT, n.s. [combatant, Fr.]—1. He that fights with another; duellist; antagonist in arms. So found the mighty combatants, that bell! Grew dark at their floun. 

2. A champion. When any of these combatants strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge. Locke.

COMBINE. n.s. [from comb.]—1. He whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner. Combinate. adj. [from combine.]—Be-trotted; promised; settled by compact. A word of Shakespeare. She lost a noble brother; with him the sinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both, her combative husband, this well-securing Angel. Shakesp. Measure for Measure.

COMBINATION. n.s. [from combine.]—1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. A combination is of private persons; a confederacy, of states or sovereigns. This coming cardinal The articles o'th' combination trew. As himself pleas'd. Shakespeare. Henry VIII. 2. It is now generally used in an ill sense: but was formerly indifferent. They aim to get all to their own will and power, under the disguises of holy combinations. King Charles.

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction. These natures, from the moment of their first combination, have been and are for ever inseparable. Boile. Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not make them equal mankind as it divides the body; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new combinations. Boyle. Ingratitude is always in combination with pride, and hard-heartedness. South. 4. Copulation of ideas in the mind. They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger conjunction, than what their own nature and correspondence give them. Locke.

5. Combination is used in mathematics, to denote the variation or alteration of any quantity of numbers, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible. Thus the number of possible changes or combinations of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken first two by two, then three by three, &c., amount to 1,391,724,288,875,229,990, 425,128,493,402,200, Chambers.

COMBINE. v. a. [combine, Fr. binos jungere, Lat.] 1. To join together. Let us not then suspect our happy state, As not secure to single or combine. Milton. Par. Lost. 2. To link in union. God, the best master of all marriages, Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. Shakespeare. Compendium of the Tongue. 3. To agree; to accord; to settle by compact. My heart's dear love is set on his fair daughter; As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine, And all combine'd, save what thou must combine By holy marriage. Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet. 4. To join words or ideas together: opposed to separate. To COMBINE. v. n. 1. To coalesce; to unite each with other, Used both of things and persons. Honour and policy, like unsever'd friends I' th' war, do grow together; grant that, and tell me In what peace each of them by th' other loses, That they combine not there? Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

2. To unite in friendship or design. Combine your hearts against the enemy; For these domestic sticking and particular frauds Are not the question here. Shakespeare. King Lear. You with your foes combine, And so esteem your own destruction to destruction. Dryden. Aurengzebe.

COMBLED. adj. [from comb.]—Wanting a comb or crest.

What is your crest a comb? — A comb'd cock, or Kate will be my hen. Shak. COMBUST. adj. [from comburo, combustum, Lat.] When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half distant from the sun, either before or after him, it is said to be combust, or in combustion. Harris. COMBUSTIBLE. adj. [combust, combustum, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire. Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphurous than of any other combustible substance. Brown's Phil. Err. Sin is to the soul like fire to combustible matter; it assimilates before it destroys it. They are not stirred over with a little pentic- tional ashes; and will, as soon as they meet with combustible matter, flame out. Decay of Piety. The flame shall still remain; Nor, till the fuel perish, can decay, Its nature form'd on things combustible to prey. Dryden. COMBUSTIBILITY. n.s. [from combust.]—Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION. n.s. [French.] 1. Conflagration; burning; consumption by fire. The future combustion of the earth is to be ushered in and accompanied with violent impressions upon nature. Burnett. 2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bustle; hurriedly.

Mutual combustions, bloodshed, and wastes may enforce them, through very faintness, after the experience of so ends miseries. Hooker. Propelling, with angry terribleness, Of dire combustion, and confus'd events, New-hatch'd to th' woeful time. Shak. Macbeth. These cruel wars between the house of York and Lancaster, brought all England into an horrid combustion. Raleigh.

How much more of pew's, Army against army, numberless to raise Dreadful combustion warring, and disturb, Though not destroy, their happy native seat! Milton.

But say, from whence this new combustion springs? Dryden.

The wind moves in an inconceivable fury and combustion, and at the same time with an exact regularity. Addison's Guardian.

To COME. v. n. pret. came, participle coming, came, Roman, Sax. komen, Dut. komen, Germ.] 1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive: opposed to go. And troubled blood through his pale face was seen To come and go, with tidings from the heart. Fairy Queen.

Cæsar will come forth to-day. Shak. Julius Cæsar. Coming to look on you, thinking you dead, I spake unto the crown as having sense. Shakespeare. Henry IV.

The colour of the king doth come and go, Between his purpose and his conscience. Shakespeare. King John.

The Christians having stood almost all the day in order of battle, in the sight of the enemy, evidently expecting when he should come forth to give them battle, returned at night unto their camp. Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.

'Tis true, that since the senate's succour came, They grew more bold. Dryden's Taranuck Love. This Christian woman! All there the mischief comes. Pope's Royal Comed. 2. To draw near; to advance towards. By the prickling of my thumbs, Something wicked this way comes. Shakespeare. Macb.

3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another. The word always respects the place to the which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is sometimes almost evanescent and imperceptible.

I did hear The galloping of horse: who wasn't come by? Shakespeare. Macbeth.

Bid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice. As soon as the commandment came abroad, the children of Israel brought in abundance the first fruits, 2 Chronicles. Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they come to by reasoning. Barrow's Theory.

It is impossible to come near your lordship, at any time, without receiving some favour. Congreve.

None may come in view but such as are perished. Locke.

No perception of bodies, at a distance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles coming from them, and striking on our organs. Locke.

They take the colour of what is hid before them, and as soon lose and resign it to the next that happens to come in their way. Locke.

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once. Locke.

4. To proceed; to pursue. Behold, my son, which came forth of my bowels, seeketh my life. 2 Sam. xvii, 11.

5. To advance from one stage or condition to another.
COM

Trust me, I am exceeding weary. —

Is it come to that? I had thought weariness
durst not have attacked one of so high blood.

Shakespeare, Henry IV

Though he would after have turned his teeth
Upon a pear, yet he was taken order with it
came to that.

Seditions tumults, and seditions fames,
did more but as brother and sister; if it come to
that, that the best actions of a state are taken
in ill sense and traduced.

Bacon

His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numanians,
so that the skirmish was like to come to a
just battle. 

Knolles

When it came to that once, they that had most
flesh wished they had less. D'Estrange

Every new sprung passion is a part of the
action, except we conceive nothing action till the
players come to blows.

Dryden

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much
greater when they come to immediate contact
then when they are at ever so small a distance.

Cheyne's Philosophical Principles

6. To be brought to some condition either
for better or worse, implying some degree
of casualty: with to.

One saith to Aristippus, 'Is a strange thing
why men should rather give to the poor than to
philosophers. And let me speak to th' yet unknowing world,
how these things can come about in eternity, when the human
soul shall be as perfect as he himself now is.

Addison's Spectator.

I conclude, however it comes about, that things are not as they should be.

Swift

How comes it about, that, for above sixty years,
affairs have been placed in the hands of new men.

Swinburne

13. To come about. To change; to come round.

The wind came about, and settled in the West
for many days.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

On better thoughts, and my urg'd reasons,
They are come about, and won to the true side.

Bent Joneson.

19. To come again. To return.

There came water thereunto; and when he had
drunk, his spirit came again, and he revived.

 Judges, xv. 19.

20. To come after. To follow.

If any man will come after me, let him deny himself,
and take up his cross, and follow me.

Matthew, xvi. 24.

21. To come at. To reach; to get within
the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither word nor scribe can come at conscience;
but it is above and beyond the reach of both.

Suckling.

Cats will eat and destroy your marrow, if they
can come at it.

Evelyn's Calendar.

In order to come at a true knowledge of our-
selves, we should consider how far we may deserve
praise.

Addison.

Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by
the opposition than chastity, and we always prize
those most who are hardest to come at. Addis, Spect.

22. To come by. To obtain; to gain; to
acquire. This seems an irregular and
improper use, but has very powerful
authorities.

Things most needful to preserve this life, are
must prompt and easy for all living creatures
to come by.

Love is like a child,
That longs for everything that he can come by.

Shakespeare

Thy case
Shall be my precedent; as thou go'st't Milan,
I'll come by Naples.

Shakespeare, Tempest.

Are you not ashamed to inform a poor widow
to so rough a course to come by her own.

Shakespeare, Henry IV

COM

The ointment wherewith this is done is made
of divers ingredients, whereof the strangest
and hardest to come by is the most of a dead man
unburied.

Bacon's Natural History.

With that wicked eye.

A letter they come by.

From our king's majesty.

Denham.

He tells a sad story, how hard it was for him
to come by the book of Ignatius.

Sellingfier.

Amidst your train this unseen judge will wait,
Examine how you come by all your state.

Dryden's Art of Raging.

23. To come in. To enter.

What, are you there? come in, and give some
help.

Shakespeare

The simple ideas, united in the same subject,
are as perfectly distinct as those that come in
different senses.

Locke

24. To come in. To comply; to yield;
hold out no longer.

If the arch-relief Tyrole, in the time of these
wars, should offer to come in and submit himself
to her majesty, would you not have him received?

Spencer in Ireland.

25. To come in. To arrive at a port,
or place of rendezvous.

At what time our second fleet, which kept the
narrow seas, was come in and joined to our main
fleet.

Bacon.

There was the Plymouth squadron now come in,
Which in the Straits last winter was abroad

Dryden.

26. To come in. To become modish; to
be brought into use.

Then come rich clothes and graceful action in,
Then instruments were taught more moving notes.

Rosc逼man

Silken garments did not come in till late, and
the use of them in men was often restrained by law.

Arbuthnot on Cats.

27. To come in. To be an ingredient;
to make part of a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many
men place their happiness, must come in to
lighten his character.

Atterbury.

28. To come in. To accrue from an
estate, trade, or otherwise, as gain.

I had rather be mad with him than, when he had
nothing but all that came into the harbour his;
than with you that, when you have so much
coming in, think you have nothing.

Suckling.

29. To come in. To be gained in
abundance.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart.
If fairings come thus plentifully in.

Shakespeare

30. To come in for. To be early enough
to obtain: taken from hunting, where the
dogs that are slow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit
and understanding, gentle nature and agreeable
humour, honour and virtue, were to come in for
their share of such contracts.

If thinking is essential to matter, stocks and
stales will come in for their share of privilege.

Collier on Thought.

One who had in their rear excluded them.
And could not for a taste o' t' flesh come in.

Licks the solid earth.

Tate's Journal.

The rest come in for subsidies, whereof they
sunk considerable sums.

Swift.

31. To come in to. To join with; to bring
help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley,
with whom their leaders had secret intelli-

gence came to them; and was by them
with great gladness and cries of joy, accepted as their
general.

Bacon's Henry VII.

32. To come into. To comply with; to
agree to.

The fame of their virtues will make men ready
to come into every thing that is done for the
public good.

Atterbury.
33. To come near. To approach; to resemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Temple. Locke.

34. To come of. To proceed, as a descendant from ancestors.

Of Ption's royal race my mother came.

Drayton's Aenid.

Self-love is so natural an infertility that it makes us partial even to those that come of us, as well as one's own self.

35. To come to. To proceed, as effects from their causes.

Will you please, Sir, be gone; I told you what would come of this.

Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

The issue comes of fulness of meat, especially in children, which causes an extension of the stomach.

This comes of judging by the eye, without consulting the reason. D'Euereigne.

My young master, whatever comes off, must have a life looked out for him by that the life is of age.

Locke.

36. To come off. To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a part of each of the pyramids, but yet coming off and diluting more suddenly.

Bacon's Natural History.

37. To come off. To escape; to get free.

I knew the fool enchantor, through disguis'd; Enter'd the very lane-twigs of his spells; And yet came off.

Milton.

How thou wilt here come off, surmounts my reach.

If, upon such a fair and full trial, he can come off, he is the clear and innocent.

South.

Those that are in any signal danger imply his aid; and, if they come off safe call their deliverance a miracle.

Addison.

38. To come off. To end an affair; to take good or bad fortune.

Oh, bravely come we off; When there was a valley of our needless shot.

After such bloody war, we bid good-night.

Shakesp. King John.

Ever since Spain and England have had any thing to debate with one another, the English, upon all encounters, have come off with honour and advantage.

We must expect sometimes to come off by the worst, before we obtain the final conquest.

Calamity.

He oft, in such attempts as these, Come with his skill and his success.

Hudibras.

39. To come off from. To leave; to forbear.

To come off from these grave disquisitions, I would clear the point by one instance more.

Shakesp. on the Classics.

40. To come on. To advance; to make progress.

Things seem to come on apace to their former state.

Baron.

There was in the camp both strength and victory sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were come on.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

The sea come on, the south with mighty roar; Dispers'd and dash'd the rest upon the rocky shore.

Dryden.

So travellers, who waste the day, Noting at length the setting sun, They went their pack as nightcome on. Grenville.

41. To come on. To advance to combat.

The better fortune since discharged, the armies come fast on, and joined battle.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

Rhymer, come on, and do the worst you can; I fear not, nor yet a better man.

Drayton.

42. To come on. To thrive; to grow big; to grow.

Some powerful spirit instants the kites and ravens; To be thy nurses.

Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

It should seem by the experiments, both of the mall and of the roses, that they will come far faster on in water than in earth; for the nourishment is easier drawn out of water than out of soil.

Bacon's Natural History.

43. To come over. To convince an act.

They are perpetually teasing their friends to come over to them.

Addison's Spectator.

A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left behind, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he comes over to.

Addison's Spectator.

44. To come over. To revolt.

Perhaps also the phlegmatic liquor, that is worst to come over in this analysis, may, at least as far as to part, be produced by the operation of the fire.

Boyle.

45. To come out. To be made publick.

Before his book came out, I had undertaken the answer of several others.

Stillingfleet.

I have been tedious; and, which is worse, it comes out from the first draft, and uncorrected.

Dryden.

46. To come out with. To give a vent to; to let fly.

Those great masters of chemical arcana must be provoked, before they will come out with them.

Boyle.

47. To come to. To appear upon trial; to be discovered.

It is indeed come out at last, that we are to look on the accidents of life.

The weight of the denarius, or the seventh of a Roman ounce, comes out sixty-two grains.

Boyle.

48. To come to with. To bring a vent to; to let fly.

Those great masters of chemical arcana must be provoked, before they will come out with them.

Boyle.

49. To come to. To consent or yield.

What is this, if my parson will not come to?

Sedg.

50. To come to. To amount to.

The emperor imposed so great a custom upon all corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very customs came to as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together.

Knolles's History of the Turks.

You surely pretend to know More than your dividend comes to.

Hudibras.

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which comes to the same at last, upon other animals which have fed upon them.

Woodward's Natural History.

He pays not this the least exaction, yet he must not be justified in finding you there.

Boyle.

51. To come to himself. To recover his senses.

He falls into sweet ecstasy of joy, wherein I shall leave him till he comes to himself.

Temple.

52. To come to pass. To be effected; to fall out.

It cometh, we grant many times to pass, that the works of men being the same, their drifts and posture therein are divers.

Hooker.

How cometh it to pass, that some liquors cannot pierce into man, but some bodies, which are easily pervious to other liquors? Boyle's Hist. of Ferments.

53. To come up. To grow out of the ground.

Over-wet, at sowing-time, with us breadth much dearth, insomuch as the corn now never cometh up.

Bacon.

If wars should mow them down never so fast, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and come up again.

Boyle.

54. Good intentions are the seeds of good actions; and every man ought to sow them, whether they come up or no.

Temple.

55. To come up. To come into use; as, a fashion comes up.

To amount to.

He prepares for a surrender, asserting that all this, and what will come up to him, is the quantity requisite.

Woodward's Natural History.

56. To come up to. To rise; to advance.

Whose ignorant credulity will not come up to 'th' truth.

Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

Considerations are, that may make us, if not come up to the character of those who rejoice in tribulations, yet at least satisfy the duty of being patient.

Watts's Sacrifice for Death.

57. To come up with. To overtake.

Three hundred horse, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, coming upon them with seven thousand horse.

Bacon.

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself.

South.

59. To come. In futurity; not present; to happen hereafter.

It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as to foretell that which is to come.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

In time to come.

My waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome.

Dryden.

Taking a lease of land for years to come, at the rent of one hundred pounds.

Locke.

60. Come is a word of which the use is various and extensive, but the radical signification of tendency hitherward is uniformly preserved. When we say he came from a place, the idea is of returning, or arriving, or becoming nearer; when we say he went from a place, we conceive simply departure, or removal to a greater distance.

The butter comes; it is passing from its former state to that which is desired; it is advancing towards us.

Come. [participle of the verb.]

The words were heard, and I am come to thy words.

Daniel.

Come. A participle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.

Come, let us make our father drink wine.

Gen. xix. 22.

61. A participle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt; The only difference is, I dare laugh out.

Pepys.

Come. A kind of adverbial word for when it shall come; as, come Wednesday, when Wednesday shall come.

Come Will, when he died. Gay.

Come. n. s. [from the verb.] A sprout; a cut term.

That the malt is sufficiently dried, you may know both by the state, and also by the falling off of the come or sprout. Martineau's Husbrand.

62. A writer of comedies.

Seafeller with us to admire Plautus as a comedian, but Terence as a pure and elegant speaker.

Peacham on Poetry.
COMEDY. n. s. [comedia, Lat.] A dramatization representation of the lighter faults of mankind, with an intention to make vice and folly ridiculous; opposed to tragedy. Your humour's players are come to play a pleasant comedy. Shakespeare, Timon of Athens. A long, exact, and serious comedy; in every scene some moral let it teach. And, if it can, at once both please and preach. Pope.

COMELINESS. n. s. [from comely.] Grace; beauty; dignity. It signifies something less forcible than beauty, less elegant than grace, and less light than prettiness. A careless comeliness with comely care. Sidney. The service of God hath not such perfection of grace and comeliness, as when the dignity of the place doth concur. Hooker. They skilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were sprinkled with some pretty flowers, which gave good grace and comeliness. Spenser on Ireland. Hardly shall you meet with man or woman so aged as to be disdained, but, if you will commend them for comeliness, nay and for youth too, shall take it well. South. There is great pulchritude and comeliness of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. Ray on the Creation. A horseman's coat shall hide Thy taper shape, and comeliness of size. Prior.

COMELY. adj. [from become; or from coman, Sax. to please.] 1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grace comely them sprinkled or look. Comeliness seems to be that species of beauty which excites respect rather than pleasure. If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though persons in years seem many times more amiable; for no youth can be comely but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness. Bacon. He that is comely, when old and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. South. Thou art a comely, young, and valiant knight. Dryden. 2. Used of things, decent; according to propriety. Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely Entombs him that bears it. Shak. As you like it. This is a happier and more comely time, Than when these fellows ran over the streets, Crying confession. Shaksp. Cymbeline.

COMELY, adv. [from the adjective.] Handsomely; graciously. To ride comely, to play at all weapons, to dance comely, be very necessary for a courteously gentleman. Ascham's Schoolemaster.

COMER. n. s. [from come.] One that comes. Time is like a fashionable host, That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand; But with his arms outstretched, as he would fly, Graps in the comer: welcome ever smiles; And farewell goes out sighing. Shaksp. Troil. and Cress. Yourself, renowned prince, then stood as fair, As any comer. I have look'd it on yet, For my affection. Shaksp. Merchant of Venice. Plants move upwards; but, if the sap puts up too fast, it maketh a slender stalk, which will not support the weight; but, and therefore these are all swift and hasty comers. Bacon. It is natural to be kind to the last comer. L'Estrange. Now leave those joys, unmingling to thy age, To a fresh comer, and resign the stage. Dryden.

COMET. n. s. [cometa, Lat.] A bodily protonus of the planetary systems in the sun; appearing suddenly, and again disappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through the supposedly orbit. The orbits of comets are ellipses, having one of their foci in the centre of the sun; and being very long and eccentric, they become invisible when in that part most remote from the sun. Comets, usually called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun; hence arises a popular division of comets into three kinds, bearded, tailed, and bared comets; though the division rather relates to the different circumstances of the comet. Thus, the comet is said to be bearded, barbured, because of the lighted marches before it. When the light is westward of the sun, the comet is said to be tailed, because the train follows it; and when the sun and the comet are on the same side of the earth, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the comet, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called corona. According to Sir Isaac Newton, the tail of a comet is a very thin vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the comet, ignited by the neighborhood of the sun and the comet; and this vapour is furnished by the atmosphere of the comet. The vapours of comets being thus dilated, spread, and diffused, may probably, by means of their gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmosphere. The conservation of the water and moisture of the planets, comets seem absolutely requisite; from whose condensed vapours and exhalations all that moisture which is spent in vegetation and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be resupplied and recruited; for all vegetables increase wholly from fluids, and turn, by putrefaction, into earth. Hence the quantity of dry earth must continually increase, and the moisture of the globe decrease, and at last he quite exhausted; evaporated, if the world were not continual supplied. And, I suspect, adds Sir Isaac, that the spirit which makes the finest, subtlest, and best part of our air, and which is absolutely requisite for the life and being of all things, comets principally from the comets. The same great author has computed that the sun's heat, in thirty years, would, to his heat with us at middsummer, as twenty-eight thousand to one; and that the heat of the body of the comet was near two thousand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He also calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimensions of our earth, would scarce be cool in fifteen thousand years. If then the comet be supposed to cool a hundred times as fast as red-hot iron, yet, since its heat was two thousand times greater, supposing it of the biggerness of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years. Trewav. Chambers. And wherefore praise this goodly company, As if they saw some wondrous monument, Some comet, or unusual prodigy? Shaksp. Timon of the Shrew. So such his follies glance as the fatal light. Of staring comets. Crashaw. I considered a comet, or in the language of the vulgar, a blazing star, as a sky rocket discharged by an hand that is similar: Addiwn's Guardian. Fierce meteors shoot their arbitrary light, And comets march with harmless honors bright. Prior. COMETIC. adj. [from comet.] Relating to a comet. Refractions of light are in the planetary and cometary systems, as in our globe. Cheyne's Phil. Prin.
COM

My lord leans wond'rously to discontent;
His comfortable temper has forsaken him;
He is much out of himself.
Shakesp. Timon.

What can promise him a comfortable appearance
before his dreadful judge?
South.

3. Dispensing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.
He had no brother, which, though it be
comfortable to kings to have, yet draweth the sub-
jects eyes aside.
Bacon's Elocution.
The lives of many miserable men were saved, and
a comfortable provision made for their subsis-
tence.
Dryden's Fables, Dedication.

COMFORTABLY, adv. [from comfortable.] In a comfortable manner; with cheer-
fulness; without despair.
Upon view of the sincerity of that performance, hope
comfortably and cheerfully for God's per-
formance.
Hammend.

COMFORTER, n. s. [from comfort.] One that administers consolation in
misfortunes; one that strengthens and
supports the mind in misery or danger.
There was a prayer of Christ, which contained angels to be
sent, as comforters in his agony.
Hooker.
The heavens have blest him with a goodly son,
To be a comforter when he is gone.
Shakesp. Richard III.

Nineveh is laid waste, who will bemoan her?
whence shall I seek comforters for thee?
Nehemiah, iii. 7.

2. The title of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity; the Paraclete.

COMFORTLESS, adj. [from comfort.] Wanting comfort; being without any
thing to allay misfortune: used of per-
sons as well as things.
Yet shall not my death be comfortless, receiving
it by your sentence.
Sidney.
Where was case, y'were out with this act,
Deep, dark, uneasy, doleful, comfortles.
Fair Q. News fitting to the night.
Black, fearful, comfortless, and horrible.
Shakesp. King John.

On thy feet thou stood'st at last,
Though comfortless, as when a father mourns
His children, all in view destrey'd at once.
Milton.
That uncomfo'table comfortless dearth had not
quite quenched the fire.
Spenser.

COME, n. s. [consolida, Lat. comfric, Fr.] A plant.
Mallet.

COMICAL, adj. [comicus, Lat.] 1. Rising mirth; merry; diverting.
The greatest resemblance of our author is in
the familiar stile and pleasing way of relating
comic adventures of that nature.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.
Something so comical in the voice and gestures;
that a man can hardly forbear being pleased.
Addison on Italy.

2. Relating to comedy; bettifying comedy; not tragical.
That all might appear to be knit up in a comical
comedy; the Duke's daughter was afterwards
joined in marriage to the Lord Lisle.
Hobart.
They deny it to be tragical, because its cata-
strophe is a wedding, which hath ever been ac-
counted comical.
Gay.

COMICALLY, adv. [from comical.] 1. In such a manner as raises mirth.
2. In a manner bettifying comedy.

COMICALNESS, n. s. [from comical.] The quality of being comical; the power
of raising mirth.

COMICK, adj. [comicus, Lat. comique, Fr.] 1. Relating to comedy; not tragick.
COM

That which is daily offered in the church, is a
daily commemoration of that one sacrifice offered
on the cross.

St. Austin believed that the martyrs, when the
commemorations were made at their own sepulchres,
did join their prayers with the churches, in be-
half of those who put up their suplications to
God. 

Stillingfleet.

Commemoration was formerly made, with thank-
giving, in honour of good men departed this
world.

AYHAPPY, soft Fairfax.

A nobly; Taylor.

Taylor, singing, is worthy counterpoise
to the people.

A spring, Lord, or musical note, and of
commending the others in voice.

Dryden's Dryden.

To send.

These the draw the chariot which Latious sends,
And the rich present to the prince commends.

Dryden's Amor.

To COMMEND. n. s. [from commende].

A body of the knights of Malta, be-
longing to the same nation.

Dusmend. n. s. [commandment, Fr.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require some special command
for that which is exacted at their hands. Hooker.

Say, you chose him more after our command-
ment,

Than guided by your own affections.

Shakesp. Coriolanus.

By the easy commandment by God given to
Adam, to forbear to feed therein, it pleased God
to make trial of his obedience.

Raleigh's Hist. of the World.

2. Authority; coercive power.

I thought that all things had been savage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern commandment. Shakesp. As you like it.

3. By way of enunciation, the precepts of the
decalogue given by God to Moses.

And wrote upon the tables the words of the
coventent, and the ten commandments.

Exod. xxvii. 9.

COMMANDER. n. s. [from command., Fr.]

A woman vested with supreme authority.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things, is
a peculiar prerogative, which wisdom hath, as
queen or sovereign commandress, over all other
vices.

Be you commandress therefore, princess, queen
Of all our forces, be thy word a law.

Fairfax.

COMMUNAL. adj. [from com and mat-
teria.]

Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The bees in birds are commensatical with teeth.

Bacon.

The body adjacent and ambient is not commen-
tational, but merely heterogenous towards the body
to be preserved.

Bacon.

COMMENIALITY. n. s. [from commen-
tial].

Resemblance to something in its matter.

COMELINE. n. s. [comelina, Lat.]

A plant.

Miller.

COMMENORABLE. adj. [from commen-
orate.] Deserving to be mentioned with ho-

nour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To COMMEMORATE. r. a. [con and me-
more, Lat.] To preserve the memory by some public act; to celebrate so-

mething.

Such is the divine mercy which we now commemo-
rate; and, if we commemorate it, we shall re-
joice in the Lord.

Fiddes.

COMMEMORATION. n. s. [from commen-
orate.] An act of public celebration; solemnization of the memory of any thing.

COM

Signior Antonio

Commends him to you.

Fare I open his letter.

I pray you tell me how my good friend doth.

Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

5. To produce to favourable notice.

The chorus was only to give the young lad, an
occasion of entertaining the French king with a
vocal musicant, and of commending his own voice

Dryden's Dryden.

To send.

These the draw the chariot which Latious sends,
And the rich present to the prince commends.

Dryden's Amor.

COMMEND. n. s. [from commende.]

A nobly; Taylor.

Taylor, singing, is worthy counterpoise
to the people.

A spring, Lord, or musical note, and of
commending the others in voice.

Dryden's Dryden.

To send.

These the draw the chariot which Latious sends,
And the rich present to the prince commends.

Dryden's Amor.

To COMMEND. r. a. [commende, Lat.]

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard,
or kindness; to recommend.

After Barbarous was arrived, it was known
how effectually the chief lassus had commended
his to Solymon.

Knolles Hist.

Among the objects of knowledge, two espe-
cially commendeth themselves, to our contemplation;
the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of our
selves.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Vain-glory is a principle I commend to no man.

Bacon.

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do commend my watchful soul,
Lest I fall into the winds of mine eyes;

Sleeping and waking; O defend me still.

Shakesp. Richard III.

Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit.


3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

Who is Silvia? What is she,

That all our swains commend her?

Shakesp.

Hole, fair, and wise she is.

Old men do most exceed in this point of folly,

commending the days of their youth they scarce
remembered, at least well understood not.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

He lov'd my worthless rhymes; and, like a friend,

Would find out something to commend. Cowley.

Historians commend Alexander for weeping
when he read the actions of Achilles.

Dryden's Virgilius. Enid, Dedication.

Each finding, like a friend,

Something to blame, and something to commend.

Shakesp.

4. To mention by way of keeping in mem-
ory; to recommend to remembrance.
COMMENDEMYARY, adj. [from commend.]
Favourably representative; containing praise.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters commendatory, to have good forms for an adorn him, it almost sufficiently to despise them. Bacon's Essays.

We bestow the flourish of poetry on those commendatory conceits, which popularly set forth the eminency of this creature. Bacon's Fam'd. Err.

If I can think that neither he nor you despise me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than all the house of lords writ commendatory verses upon me.

Pope

COMMENDEYER, n. s. [from commend.]
Praise.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by most of the same commenders and disprovers. Wotton.

COMMENSALITY. n. s. [from commensalar-

is, Lat.] Fellowship of table; the custom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid communions with the Gentiles, upon pronunciouss commensality. Brown's Fam'd. Err.

COMMENSURABILITY. n. s. [from commensur-

able.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commensurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches; the diameter and circumference of a circle are incommensurable, not being reducible to any common measure. Proportion.

Some place the essence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to consist in a comedy commensurability of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themselves. Brown.

COMMENSURABLE. adj. [con and men-

sur, Lat.] Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABleness. n. s. [from commen-

surable.] Commensurability; proportion.

There is no commensurableness between this object and a created understanding, yet there is a congruity and commensurability.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

To COMMENSURATE. v. a. [con and men-

sur, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure.

That division is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the aptest terms to commensurate the longitude of places. Brown's Fam'd. Err.

COMMENSURATE. adj. [from the verb.]
1. Reducible to some common measure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the edification of some organ equally commensurate to soul and body. Government of the Tongue.

2. Equal; questionable to each other.

Is our knowledge adequately commensurate with the nature of things? Glasstown's Spectus.

Those who are persuaded that they shall continue for ever, cannot choose but after a happiness commensurate to their duration. Tilton.

Nothing commensurate to the desires of human nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any further desire. Roger's Sermons.

Matter and gravity are always commensurate.

COMMENSURATELY. adv. [from commensur-

ate.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

We are constrained to make the day serve to measure the year as well as we can, though not commensurately to each year; but by collecting the portion of days in several years, till the amount come to an even day.

COMMENSURATION. n. s. [from commen-

surate.] Proportion; reduction of some things to some common measure.

A body over great, or over small, will not be thrown so far as a body of a middle size as that, if it move over the proportion between the bodies moved and the force, to make it move well. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

All things are commensurated, or proportioned, of one thing to another. South.

To COMMENT, v. n. [commentor, Lat.]
1. To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain; with upon before the thing explained.

Such are thy secrets, which my life makes good, and comments on thee; for in every thing, Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring; And in another make me understand. Heretet.

Critics having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceeded to comment on him, and illustrate him. Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

They have contended themselves only to comment upon those texts, and make the best copies they could of them. Tindal.

Indeed I hate that any man should be idle; while I must translate and comment. Pope.

2. To make remarks; to make observations.

Enter his chamber, view his lifeless corps, And comment then upon his sudden death.

Shakespeare, Henry VI.

COMMENT, n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; exposition; remarks.

Adam came into the world a philosopher, which appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names; he could view essences in themselves, and read forth with the comment of their respective properties. South's Sermons.

All the volumes of philosophy, With all their comments, never could invent So politic an instrument. Prior.

Properly exercised, the voice is a kind of comment to what it utters. Addison's Spectator.

Still, with itself compar'd, his text persue; And let your comment be the Mantine muse. Pope.

2. Remarks; observation.

In such a case as this, it is not meet That every nice offence should bear its comment. Addison.

Shakespeare.

Forgive the comment that my passion made, 
Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind.

Shakespeare, King John.

All that is behind will be by way of comment on that part of the church of England's charity, Hammond's Fundamentals.

COMMEMENTARY. n. s. [commentarius, Lat.]
1. An exposition; book of annotations or remarks.

In religion, scripture is the rule; and the church's universal practice, the best commentary. King Charles.

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Veree, in a private commentary which he wrote of that service, testified that eight hundred were slain. Bacon.

They shew still the ruins of Caesar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the first book of Commentaries. Addison in Italy.

COMMENTSATOR, n. s. [from comment.]
Expositor, annotator.

I have made such expositions of my authors, as no commentator will for give me. Dryden.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marya was a lawyer who had lost his cause. Addison on Italy.

Galen's commentator tells us, that bitter substances engender choler, and burn the blood, Arbozaut on Aliments.

No commentator can more sillily pass O'er a learn'd unintelligible place. Pope.

COMMENTER, n. s. [from comment.] One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

Silly as any commentator goes by Hard words or sense. Donne.

COMMENTSOUS. adj. [commentitus, Lat.] Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is easy to draw a parallelism between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its resemblance to that commentsious vanity. Glasstown's Spectus.

COMMERCER. n. s. [commercium, Lat.] It was ancienly accented on the last syllable.

1. Intercourse; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of anything; trade; traffic.

Places of publick resort being thus provided, our repair is especially for mutual conference, and, as it were, commerce to be held between God and us. Hooker.

How could communities, Degrees in schools, and brotherhoods in cities, Peaceful commerce from divisible shores.

By what degrees stand in authentic place? Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.

Intricled ships shall sail to quick commerce, By which remotest regions are allied.

Which make one city of the universe, Where some may gain, and all may be supplied. Dryden.

These people had not any commerce with the other known parts of the world. Tilton.

In any country, that hath commerce with the rest of the world, it is almost impossible now to be without the use of silver coins. Locke.

2. Common or familiar intercourse.

Good-nature, which consists in overlooking of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves kindness in the ordinary commerce and occasions of life. Addison.

To COMMERCE, v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To traffic.

Eckel in the description of Tyre, and of the exceeding trade that it had with the East, as the only mart town, recites how people with whom they commerced, and also what commodities every country yielded. Raleigh.

When they might not converse or commerce with any civil men; whether they should but fly into the woods and mountains, and there live in a wild manner. Sir J. Davies.

2. To hold intercourse with.

Come, but keep thy window state, With even step and running sail, And looks commercing with the skies, Thy strap soul sitting in thine eyes. Milton.

COMMERCIAL. adj. [from commerce.]
Relating to commerce or traffick.

To COMMIGRATE, v. n. [con and migro, Lat.] To remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRATION. n. s. [from commi-

grate.] A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that, and of our world, lost all memory of their migration hence. Woodward's Nat. Hist.
COMMINATION. n. s. [commination, Lat.] 1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance. Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us; to fence them not only by precept and commination, but with difficulty and impossibilities. Deac of Pity. 2. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days. COMMINATORY. adj. [from commination.] Denunciatory; threatening. To COMMINGE. v. a. [commisco, Lat.] To mix into one mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend. 3. Best are those, whose blood and judgment are so well comminoned, that they are not a pipe for fortune's fipple. To sound what stop she please. Shaksp. Hamlet. To COMMINGE. v. n. To unite one with another. Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not comminge, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred. Bacon's Physical Her. COMMUNIBLE. adj. [from commincte.] Frangible; reducible to powder; susceptible of pulverization. The best diamonds are comminable; and are so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto pestilition, and resist not any ordinary pestle. Brown. To COMMINUTE, v. a. [comminuon, Lat.] To grind; to pulverize; to break into small parts. Parchment, skins, and cloth drink in liquors, though themselves be entire bodies, and not comminuted, as sand and ashes. Bacon's Nat. Hist. COMMUNICATION. n. s. [from commincte.] 1. The act of grinding into small parts; pulverization. The jaw in men, and animals furnished with grinders, hath an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for comminution of the meat. 2. Extreme; extreme action. When the steel of the steel doth only make a comminution, and a very rapid whirling and melting of some particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us. Bentley. 2. Attenuation. Causes of fixation are the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jeminess or extreme comminution of spirits; of which the first may be joined with a nature liquefiable. Bacon. COMMISERABLE. adj. [from commiscerate.] Worthy of compassion; pitiable; such as must excite sympathy or sorrow. It is the sinfulness of the world in the world to destitute a plantation once in forwardness; and for these, the dishearten, it is the guiltiness of blood of many commiserable persons. Bacon's Essays. This was the end of this noble and commiserable person, Edward eldest son to the duke of Clarence. Bacon's Henry VII. To COMMISSARIE. v. a. [from com and misereor, Lat.] To pity; to look on with compassion; to compassion. Then we must those, who groan beneath the weight of age, disease, or want, commiserate. Denham. We should commiserate our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. Locke. COMMISERATION. n. s. [from commiscerate.] Pity; compassion; tenderness; or concern for another's pains.

These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak nor think of but with much commiseration and pity. Hacket. Live, and hereafter say A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.—— I do defy thy commiseration, and apprehend thee for a rascal. Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet. God knows with how much commiseration, and solicitous anxiety, I carried on that business, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor discourage the protestants. King Charles. She ended weeping; and her lovely plight immovable, till peace, obtained from full guard and deplor'd, in Adam brought Commisarion. Milton's Par. Lost. From you their estate may expect effectual comfort; there are none from whom it may not deserve commiseration. Sprat. No where a lover beggars appear to charm up commissariation, yet no where is there greater charity. Grant's Bills of Mortality. I prevailed with myself to go and see him, partly out of commiseration and partly out of curiosity. Swift. COMMISARIARY. n. s. [commisserarius, low Lat.] 1. An officer made occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate; a deputy. 2. Is a title of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, appertaining to such as exercises spiritual jurisdiction (at least so far as his commission permits) in places of the diocese so far distant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the subjects. Covel. The commissaries of bishops have authority only in some certain places of the diocese, and in some certain cases of the jurisdiction limited to the bishop's commission. Aspith. 3. An officer who draws up lists of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procurement and conveyance of provision or ammunition. But is it thus you English bards compose? With Ratsick lays the Inscipt Spirit? And when you should your heroes deeds rehearse Give us a commissary's list in verse? Prior. COMMISARIISHIP. n. s. [from commissary.] The office of a commissary. A commissary is not grantable for life, so as to bind the titles of the jurisdiction though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter. Aspith's Parergon. COMMISSION. n. s. [commisso, low Lat.] 1. The act of entrusting any thing. 2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised. Commission is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power. Covel. Omission to do what is necessary Seals a commission to a blank of danger. Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida. The subjects grief Comes through commissions, which compel from us. The sixth part of his substance, to be levied Without delay. Shaksp. Henry VII. He led our powers: Bore the commission of my son, and good person; Which the immediate well stood up. And call itself your brother. Shaksp. King Lear. He would have been fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their offices, and so he joins commission with instruction by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. South. 3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conquering Persia, gave out his commission into all parts of his empire, for the raising of a mighty army. Knolles's History of the Turks. I was made a colonel; though I gained my commission by the horse's virtues, having bought my six-star gate. Dreher. He for his son a gay commission buys, Who drinks, whores, debts, and in a duel dies. Pope. 4. Chief; a mandate; office; employment. It was both a strange commission, and a strange obedience to a commission, for men, in the midst of their own blood, and being so furiously assailed, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. Bacon's War with Spain. Such commission from above I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire Of knowledge within bounds. Milton's Par. Lost. At his command the storms invade The winds by his commission blow Till a nod he bids them cease. Dryden. He bore his great commission in his look But sweetly temper'd awe, and softness all be spoke. Dryden. 5. Act of commission a crime; perpetration. Sins of commission are distinguished in theology from sins of omission. Every commission of sin introduces into the soul a certain degree of hardness. Swift's Sermons. He indulges himself in the habit of known sin, whether commission of something which God hath forbidden, or the omission of commission, or from the want of due performance. Roger's Sermons. 6. A number of people joined in a trust or office. 7. The state of which is entrusted to a number of joint officers; as, The broad seal was put into commission. 8. In commerce. The order by which a factor trades for another person. To COMMISSION. r. a. [from commission.] To empower; to appoint. To send with mandate or authority. The peace polluted thus, a chosen band He first commissons to the Latin land. In threat'ning embassy. Dryden's Enid. To COMMISSIONATE. r. a. [from commission.] To commission; to empower; not in use. As he was thus sent by his father, so also were the apostles solemnly commissioned by him to preach to the Gentile world, who with all slippery industry and resolute suffering pursued the charge; and sure this is competent evidence, that the design was of the most weighty importance. COMMISSIONER. n. s. [from commission.] One who is included in a warrant of authority. A commissioneer is one who hath commissions, as letters patents, or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. Covel. One article they stood upon, which I with my commissioneers have agreed upon. Sir丘. These commissioneers came into England, with whom covenants were concluded. Heyward. The archbishop was made one of the commissioneers of the treasury. Clarke. Suppose itinerant commissioneers to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with respect to morals and religion, as well as abilities. Swift. Like are their merits, like rewards they share That shines a counsel, this commissioneer. Pope's Dunciad. COMMISSURE. n. s. [commisso, Lat.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.
COM

All these inducements cannot counteract the inconvenience of distracting the commissaries with so many strokes of the chisel.

Wotton's Architecture.

This animal is covered with a strong shell, jointed like armour by four transverse commissures in the middle of the body, connected by tough membranes.

Ray on the Creation.

To COMMIT. v. a. [committo, Lat.]

1. To intrust; to give in trust; to put into the hands of another.

It is for your health, thus to commit your weak condition to the raw, cold morning.

Shakesp. Henry IV.

2. To put in any place to be kept safe.

They who are desirous to commit to memory, might have ease.

Shakesp. 2 Mac. ii. 25.

My muse controls' t
By servile awe! Born free, and not to be bold! At least I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the trusty earth commit the sound.

Dryden's Persius.

3. To send to prison; to imprison.

Here comes the noblemah that committed the prince, for striving him against Baldolph.

Shakesp. King Lear.

As keeping young fellow committed tyranny
With a brisk gamesome lass.

L'Engrange.

For son and father to take different sides;
Then lands and tenements commit no treason.

Dryden's Heroines.

5. To put together for a contest; a Latinism.

How becomingly does Philostrus exercise his office, and seasonably commit the opponent with the reponderent, as a long practised moderator.

Milton's Divine Dial.

6. To place in a state of hostility or ungruity; a Latinism.

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song First taught our English music how to span Words with just note and accent, not to sound With Milas's ears, committing short and long.

Milton.

COMMITMENT, n. s. [from commit.]

1. Act of sending to prison; imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or commitments, that any other person was discovered or impeached.

Bacon.

They were glad to compound for his bare commitment to the Tower, whence he was within five days enlarged.

Clarendon.

I have been considering, ever since my commitment, whether it might be proper to deliver upon this occasion.

Suffr.

2. An order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE. n. s. [from commit.]

Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom bills or complaints are brought by consent of parties. As in parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to and passed, or not agreed to; or neither of these, but referred to the consideration of some appointed by the house to examine it farther, who thereupon are called a committee.

Cowell.

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a committee of the parliament with him, as there was another committee of the Scottish parliament always in that army; there being also now a committee of both kingdoms residing at London, for carrying on the war.

Clarendon.

All corners were filled with, canvassers, confusion, families, and watchmen, serving every other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit; and these committees men and soldiers were pessed with this covenant.

Walton.

COMMITTEE, n. s. [commit.]

Perpetrator; he commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but a receiver of the whole guilt to himself, yet so as to leave the committer as full of guilt as before.

South.

COMMITTEE, adj. [from commit.]

 LIABLE to be committed.

Besides the mistakes committed in the solary compute, the difference of chronology disturbs his computes.

Brown.

To COMMIT. v. a. [committeo, Lat.]

To mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one mass.

A grain of gold dissolved in aqua regia, with a dram of copper in aqua fortis committed have a great colour.

Bacon.

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs and the clouds; or, on the earth, out of dust and rain water committed.

Ray on the Creation.

It's manifest, by this experiment, that the committer's impressions of all the colours do stir up and beget a sensation of white; that is, that whiteness is compounded of all the colours.

Newton's Opticks.

COMMISSION, n. s. [from commis.]

Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients.

Were thy communion Greek and Trojan, so That thou couldst say, this hand is Grecian all, And this is Trojan.

Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.

COMMISSION, n. s. [from commis.]

Mixture; incorporation; union of various substances in one mass.

Some species there be of middle and participatory natures, that is, of birds and beasts, as bats, and some few others, so confounded and set together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; there being a commissione of both in the whole, rather than adaption or cement of the one unto the other.


COMMISSure, n. s. [from commiss.]

The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation; union in one mass.

In the commissure of that which is more oily or sweet, such bodies are least apt to provoke, the air working little upon them.

Bacon's New Inst. 2.

The mass formed by mingling different things; composition; compound.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in the bud, Or angels veild in clouds; are roses blazoned, Dismask'd, their damask sweet commissure shown.

Shakesp.

My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee; And now I fall, thy tough commissure melts, Impairing Henry, strong enharg misprision York.

Shakesp.

There is scarcely any rising but by a commissure of good and evil arts.

Bacon.

In the circumscriptions and respect of religion and state intermixed together in their commissure, will better become a royal history, or a cancellable, than a single life.

Wotton.

COMMÂDE, n. s. [Fr.]

The head-dress of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, should they meet with a man on horseback, in his breeches and jack-boots, dressed up in a commode and a nightcap!

Spectator.

She has contrived to show her principles by the setting of her commode; so that it will be impossible for any woman that is dissaffected to be in the fashion.

Addison's Freethinker.

She, like some pensive statesman, walks deare,
And sighs, and sighs, to make destruction sure;
Or under high commodes, with books erect,
Barecoat'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd.

Gainsville.

COMMODOUS. adj. [commode, Lat.]

1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate to any purpose; fit; proper; free from hardship or unpleasantness.

Such a place cannot be commodious to live in; for being so near the moon, it had been too near the sun.

Raleigh's History.

To that recess, commodous for surprise,
When purple light shall next susfuse the skies,
With me repair.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies commodious, they do greatly deceive themselves.

Hooke.

Baccus had found out the making of wine, and many things else commodious for mankind.

Religious History of the World.

The gods have done their part,
By sending this commodious plague.

Dryden's Oedipus.

Maro's muse,
Thrice sacred muse, commodious precepts gives,
Instructive to the swains.

Philips.

COMMODOUSLY. adv. [from commodious.]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave seated commodiously,
His ancient and hereditary house,
There dwelt a good substantial country mouse.

Cowley.

2. Without distress.

We need not fear To pass commodiously this life, sustaine'd By him with many comforts, till at last
In dust, our final rest and native house.

Milton's Par. Lost.

3. Suitably to a certain purpose.

Wisdom may have framed end, and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers ends.

Hooker.

Galen, upon the consideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the least fibre might be more commodiously placed for use or conveniency.

South's Sermons.

COMMODOUSNESS, n. s. [from commodius.] Convenience; advantage.

The place required many circumstances; as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an intercourse with England.

Bacon.

Of cities, the greatness and riches increase according to the commodiousness of their situation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and havens.

Temple.

COMMODITY. n. s. [commoditas, Lat.]

1. Interest; advantage; profit.

They know, that however many men may seek their own commodiety, yet, if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered.

Hooker.

Commodity, the bliss of the world,
The world, which of itself is poised well,
Till this advantage, this vile drawing bias,
That deters so many from the path of virtue, Makes it take head from all indigence,
From all direction, purpose, course, intent.

Shakesp. King John.
COMMODITY. n. s. [probably corrupted from the Spanish commandador.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships; a temporary admiral.

COMMON. n. s. [communis, Lat.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.

2. Having no possessor or owner.

3. Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by any excellence; often seen; easy to be had; of little value; not rare; not scarce.

4. Public; general; serving the use of all.

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or descent.

6. Frequent; usual; ordinary.

7. Prostitute.

COMMODITY. n. s. [from commune, Fr.]

1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

2. Convenience; particular advantage.

3. Wares; merchandise; goods for traffic.

4. Commodities are valuable, valuable by the common measure.

5. Of money, in the commerce and traffic of mankind; the principal use is that of saving the commutation of more bulky commodities.

6. To have a present sum. Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.

7. Commodities are susceptible of a particular kind of sacrifice. Locke.

8. In a common way.

9. To have a right to others in some common ground.

10. Common Law, contains those customs and usages which have, by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

11. Common Pleas. The king's court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently movable. Bacon observes, that till Henry III. granted the magna carta, there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, so called because it followed the king; but, upon the grant of that charter, the court of common pleas was erected, and settled at Westminster. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were, formerly tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm and Fortescue represents it as the only court for real causes. The chief judge is called the lord chief justice of the common pleas, and he is assisted by three or four associates, created by letters patent from the king.

12. Commonable. adj. [from common.] What is held in common.

13. Much good land might be gained from forests and chases, and from other commannable places, so as there be always held that the commoners may have no injury.

14. Commonage. n. s. [from common.] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.

COMMUNALITY. n. s. [from commune, Fr.]

1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

2. Convenience; particular advantage.

3. There comes into her head certain verses, which, if she had pleased to employ them, she would have requisited for a reaction to the other. Sidney.

4. She demanded leave, not to lose this long-sought-for commodity of time, to ease her heart. Sidney.

5. Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the commodity of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields.

6. Ben Jonson's Discoveries. It had been difficult to make such a node where there had not been a nature, and as such a commodity as the case of Puzzuola, which immediately hurries in the water.

7. Addison on Italy.

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called common: as, asperrimo desipe, or am desipit, and also such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as parvis.

9. Common. n. s. [from the adjective.]

10. An open ground equally used by many persons.

11. Then take we down his load, and turn him off. Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears, and grace in commons. Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.

12. Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its endurance? Does any one respect a common as much as he does his garden? South.

13. Common. adv. [from the adjective.]

14. I am more than common tall. Shaks. As you like it.

15. In common.

16. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

17. By making an explicit consent of every commoner necessary to anyone's appropriating to himself any part of what is given in common, children, or servants could not eat the meat which their father or master had provided for them in common, without assigning to every one his peculiar part.

18. Locke.

19. Equally with another; indiscriminately.

20. In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoidparallels; it having in common with dictionaries, and books of antiquities.


22. To Commons, v. n. [from the noun.]

23. To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

24. Common Law, contains those customs and usages which have, by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

25. Common Pleas. The king's court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently movable. Bacon observes, that till Henry III. granted the magna carta, there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, so called because it followed the king; but, upon the grant of that charter, the court of common pleas was erected, and settled at Westminster. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were, formerly tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm and Fortescue represents it as the only court for real causes. The chief judge is called the lord chief justice of the common pleas, and he is assisted by three or four associates, created by letters patent from the king.

26. Commonable. adj. [from common.] What is held in common.

27. Much good land might be gained from commonsable places, so as there be always held that the commoners may have no injury.

28. Bacon on Villages.

29. To Commons. v. a. To reduce to general heads.

30. I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and commonplaceing an universal history from the historians.

31. Commodities are valuable, valuable by the common measure.

32. Of money, in the commerce and traffic of mankind; the principal use is that of saving the commutation of more bulky commodities.

33. To have a present sum. Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.

34. Commodities are susceptible of a particular kind of sacrifice. Locke.

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41. Commonage. n. s. [from common.] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of using any thing in common with others.
COMMONPLACE-BOOK. n. s. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

I turned to my commonplace-book, and found his case under the word corruptions. Trubner.

COMMONS. n. s. 1. The vulgar; the lower people; those who inherit no honours. Little office.

The hateful commons will perform for us; except, like ears, to tear us all in pieces. Shakesp. Rich. II.

These three to kings and chiefs their scenes display.

The rest before the ignoble commons play.

Dryden’s Fables.

The gods of greater nations dwell around,

And, on the right and left, the palace bound;

The commons where they cast: the nobler sort,

With winding doors wide open, front the court.

2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented, and of which the members are chosen by the people.

My good lord,

How now for mitigation of this ill

Unrest by the these majesty?

Incline to, or no? Shakesp. Henry VI.

In the house of commons many gentlewomen, unsatisfied of his guilt, durst not condemn him.

King Charles.

3. Food; fare: diet: so called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.

He painted himself of a dove colour and took his garments with the pigeons. Dryden’s Fables.

Weil while she quenched her fury at the flood,

And with a lenent sallet cool’d her blood:

Their common, though but coarse, were nothing scant.

Nor did their minds an equal banquet want.

Dryden.

The doctor now obsequy the summons,

Likes both his company and commons. Swift.

COMMONWEAL. n. s. [from communica-

COMMONWEALTH. n. s. [from communica-

1. A polity; an established form of civil life.

Two foundations bear publick societies; the one inclination, whereby all men desire sociable life; the other, that agree upon the manner of their union in living together: the latter is that which we call the law of a commonwealth. Bacon.

It was impossible to make a commonwealth in Ireland, without settling of all the estates and possessions throughout the kingdom. Davenant.

A continual parliament would hurt keep the commonwealth in tune, by preserving laws in their vigour.

There is no body in the commonwealth of learning who does not profess himself a lover of truth. Locke.

2. The publick; the general body of the people.

Such a prince, so kind a father of the commonwealth. Shak. II. IV.

Their sons are well tutored by you: you are a good member of the commonwealth. Shakesp. Love’s Labour Lost.

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic.

Did you, or do you yet any of them, imagine

The gods would sleep to such a stigmatic practice,

Against that commonwealth which they have founded? Dryden.

Commonwealths were nothing more, in their original, but free cities; though sometimes, by force of order and discipline, they have extended themselves into mighty dominions. Temple.

COMMORANCE. n. s. [from common-

COMMORANCY. n. s. [from commo-

1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion; sedition; publick disorder; insurrection.

By flatt’ry he hath won the common hearts;

And, when he will to please commotion

’Tis to be feared they all will follow him. Shakesp. Henry VI.

Ye shall hear of wars and commotions, be not tossed.

The lid consists of battles, and a continual commotion; the Odyssey in patience and wisdom. Dryden’s Notes on the Odyssey.

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.

Some strange commotion

Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and starts. Shakesp. Henry VIII.

He could not debate anything without some commotion, when the argument was not of moment. Clarendon.

3. Disturbance; restlessness.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that he would allay the commotions of the water, and put an end to the earthquake. Woodcock’s Natural History.

COMMOTER. n. s. [from commotion.

One that causes commotions; a disturber of the peace. A word not in use.

The people, more regarding commotermsters than commissioners, flocked together, as clouds cluster against a storm. Hogarth.

TO COMMUNE. v. a. [communicate, Lat.] To converse; to talk together; to impart sentiments mutually.

So long as Guion with her communed,

Unto the ground she cast her modest eye; And ever an am, with rosy red,

The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye. Fairy Queen.

I will communicate with you of such things

That want no ears but yours. Shakesp. Measure for Measure.

They would forbear open hospitality, and resort unto him peculiarly, that they might communicate together as friends. Hogarth.

Then commune, how that day they best may ply Their growing work. Milton’s Paradise Lost.

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that, for the most part, new reason of within them- selves, and always those which they commune about with others. Locke.

COMMUNICABILITY. n. s. [from communica-

COMMUNICABLE. adj. [from communica-

1. That which may become the common possession of more than one; with fo.

Sith eternal life is communicable unto all, it be- хотeth the word of God be so likewise. Hooker.

2. That which may be recounted; that of which another may share the knowl-

edge; with to.

Nor let thine own inventions hope

Things not revealed, which th’ invisible skill.

Only omniscient, hath suppress’d in night,

To none communicable in earth or heav’n. Milton’s Paradise Lost.

3. That which may be imparted.

The happy place

Rather infames thy torment, representing

Lost bliss, to thee no more communicable. Milton’s Parl. Reg.

COMMUNICANT. n. s. [from communic-

1. One who is present, as a wor-

shipper, at the celebration of the Lord’s Supper; one who participates of the blessed sacrament.

Communiaconts have ever used it; and we, by the form of the very utterance, do shew we use it as communicants. Hooker.

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly communicant. Atterbury’s Sermons.

To COMMUNICATE. v. a. [communicate, Lat.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to give to others as partakers; to confer a joint possession; to bestow.

Common benefits are to be communicated with all, but peculiar benefits with choice. Bacon.

Where God is worshipped, there he communicateth his blessings and holy influences.

Dryden’s Works; Commonweal.

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

Learned diligently, and do communicate wisdom liberally: I do not hide her riches. Isai. vi. 13.

It had antiently the preposition with before the person to whom communication, either of benefit or knowledge, was made.

Charles the Hardy would communicate his secrets with none; and, lest of all, those secrets which he did conceale to his hearers. Bacon.

He communicated those thoughts only with the lord Dighby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor, Clarendon.

A journey of much adventure, which, to shew the strength of his privy, had been before not communicated with any other. Wotton.

4. Now it has only to: Clarendon uses both with and to.

Let him, that is taught in the word, communica- cante unto him that teacheth. Galatians, vi. 6.

His majesty frankly promised, that he could not, in any degree, communicate to any person the matter, before he had taken and communed to them his own resolutions. Clarendon.

Those who speak in publick are better heard when they discourse by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would communicate through their pens. Watts.

To COMMUNICATE. v. n.

1. To partake of the blessed sacrament.

The primitive Christians communed every day. Taylor.

2. To have something in common with another; as, the houses communicate; there is a passage between them, common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a system of
COMMUNICATION. n. s. [from communicare.]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.
   Both together serve completely for the reception and communication of learned knowledge.
   Holders's Elements of Speech.

2. Common boundary or inlet; pass or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.
   The map shows the natural communication provided of between the rivers and lakes of a country so great a distance from the sea.
   Addison on Italy.

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between several persons.
   Secrets may be carried so far, as to stop the communication of things among all who have the management of affairs.
   Swift.

   Abner had communication with the elders of Israel; said he, ye have sought for David in times past to be king over you; now then do it.
   2 Sam. 11. 17.

5. The chief end of language, in communication, being to be understood, words said not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the same idea which it stands for in the mind of the speaker.
   Locke.

COMMUNICATIVE. adj. [from communicare.]
Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not close; not selfish.

He cannot be more than some curious and mercenary gardeners will think for us; but they deserve not the name of that communicative and noble profession.

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be less communicative.

Swift and Pope.

COMMUNICATIVENESS. n. s. [from communicare.]
The quality of being communicative, of bestowing or imparting knowledge.

It is not the most communicative of all beings, but he will also communicate himself in such measure as entirely to satisfy; otherwise degrees of communicativeness would be wanting.

Norris.

COMMUNION. n. s. [communio, Lat.]

1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession; participation of something in common; interchange of transactions.
   Consider, finally, the angels, as having with us that communion which the apostle to the Hebrews notes; and in regard whereof angels have not disdained to profess themselves our fellow servants.
   Holder.

2. We are not, by ourselves, sufficient to furnish ourselves with competent stores for such a life as our nature both desire; therefore we are naturally induced to seek communion and fellowship with others.
   Holder.

3. The Israelites had never any communion or affairs with the Egyptians.
   Raleigh.

Thou, so pleased,
Canst raise thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union, or of communion, desired.

Milton's Par. Lost.

We maintain communion with God himself, and are made in the same degree parrakers of the divine nature.

2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blessed sacrament.
   They resolved that the standing of the communion table in all churches should be altered.
   Clarendon.

Tertullian reported, that the picture of Christ was engraven upon the communion cup.

3. A common or publick act.
   Men began publicly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they served and praised God by communion, and in publick manner.
   Bate's History of the World.

4. Union in the common worship of any church.
   Bare communion with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have not bad ones.
   South.

Injurious men have lived and died in the communion of that church.

Stillingfleet.

COMMUNITY. n. s. [communitates, Lat.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politic.
   How could a man, degrees in schools, and brotherhood in cities, but by degree stand in authentic place?
   Shakesp. Treliss and Cressida.

Not in a single person only, but in a community, or multitude of men.
   Hammond's Fundamenta.

This parable may aptly enough expounded of the laws that secure a civil community.

L'Estrange.

It is not designed for her own use, but for the whole community.

Addison's Guardian.

2. Common possession; the state contrary to property or appropriation.
   Call all the great, the fair, and spirited dames of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion of freedom and community.
   Ben Jonson.

The undistinction in many of the community of name, or misapplication of the act of one unto the other, hath made some doubt thereof.
   Brown's Fulger Errors.

This text is far from proving Adam sole proprietor; it is a confirmation of the original community of all things.
   Locke.

   He was but, as the cuckow is in June,
   Heard, not regarded; seen, but with such eyes.
   At, sick and shunned with community.
   Afford no extraordinary gaze.
   Shakesp.

COMMUTABILITY. n. s. [from communicare.]
The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE. adj. [from commune.]
That may be exchanged for something else; that may be bought off, or ransomed.

COMMUTATION. n. s. [from commute.]

1. Change; alteration.
   An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent; in a word, so great is the communion, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves, e. g. sin.
   South's Sermons.

South's Sermons.

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.
   The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and communication.
   South's Sermons.

According to the present temper of mankind, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of communication, as that of money.

On the Creation.

The use of money, in the commerce and traffic of mankind, is that of saving the commutuation of more bulky commodities.

Arabian en Coins.

3. Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.
   The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of commutation or redemption.
   Brown.

COMMUTATIVE. adj. [from commute.]
Relative to exchange; as, commutative justice, that honesty which is exercised in traffic, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

To COMMUTE. v. a. [commuto, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.
   This will commute our tasks; exchange these pleasant and painful ones, which God assigns, for those uneasy and fruitless ones we impose on ourselves.
   Decay of Pity.

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.
   Some commute swearing for worshipping; as if forbearance of the one were a dispensation for the other.

To COMMUTE. v. a. To stone; to bargain for exemption.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to communize for.

South's Sermons.

COMMUTUAL adj. [con and mutual.] Mutual; reciprocal. Used only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands, Uniie commutual in most sacred bands.

Shakesp. Hamlet.

There, with commutual zeal, we both labred In acts of dear benevolence and love.

Brothers in peace, not rivals in command.

Pope's Odyssey.

COMPACT. n. s. [pactum, Lat.] A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear something. It had anciently the accent on the last syllable.

I hope the king made peace with all of us; And the compact is firm and true in mee.

Shakesp. Richard III.

In the beginnings of speech, there was an implicit compact, founded upon common consent, that such words, voices, or gestures, should be signs whereby they would express their thoughts.

South.

To COMPACT. v. a. [compagno, compactus, Lat.]

1. To join together with firmness; to unite closely; to consolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears; And thereto add such reasons of your own, As may compact it more.

Shakesp. King Lear.

Not are the nerves of his compacted strength, Stretch'd and dissolv'd into unsniff'd length.

Denham.

By what degrees this earth's compacted sphere Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns, to bear.

Racecommon.

This disease is more dangerous, as the solids are more strict and compacted, and consequently more as people are advanced in age.

Arbuth. on Diet.

Now the bright sun compact the precious stone, Imparting radiant lustre like his own.

Blackmore's Crees.

2. To make out of something.
   Let, compact of jars, grow musical.
   We shall see them shortly shiver in the discusphere. Shaks.

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman, Compact with her that's gone, think'st thou thy threats,
Though they would swear down each particular fact;
Were testy voices? Shakesp. Measure for Measure.
4. To join together; to bring into a system.

We see the world so compacted, that each thing preserves other things, and also itself. Hooker.

COMPACT. adj. [compactus, Lat.]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense; of firm texture. Is not the density greater in free and open spaces, void of air and other grosser bodies, than within the pores of water, glass, crystal, gems, and other compact bodies. Newton's Opticks. Without attention, the disordered particles of the chaos could never come into such great compact masses as the planets. Bentley.

2. Composed; consisting.

The balance, the lover, and the poet, Are of image found in all compact.

A wondrous fire,

Compact of luminous vapour, which the night And the cold environ around concedes.

Kindled through agitation to a flame. Milton.

3. Joined; held together.

In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds, compact with corn. Peacham.

4. Brief, and well connected; as, a compact discourse.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and compact, we must study the utmost force of our language. Felton.

COMPACTEDNESS. n. s. [from compact-ed.]

Firmness; density. Sticking or compactedness, being natural to density, requires some excess of gravity in proportion to the density, or some other outward violence, to break it. Digby on Bodies.

The ashes are so infusible, firm, compacted and hard; which compactedness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them. Chaucer.

COMPACTLY. adv. [from compact.]

1. Closely; densely.

2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

COMPACTNESS. n. s. [from compact.]

Firmness; closeness; density. Irradiancy or sparkling, found in many gems, is not discoverable in this, for it cometh short of their compactness and purity. Brown.

The best time mortals will not have attained its utmost compactness, till fourscore years after it has been united. This is one reason, why, in demolishing ancient fabrics, it is easier to break the stone than the mortar. Boyle.

The rest, by reason of the compactness of territorial matter, cannot make it way to wells. Woodward.

COMPACTURE. n. s. [from compact.]

Structure; manner in which any thing is joined together; compagination. A good word, but not in use.

And over it a fair porticoe hung, Which to the gate directly did incline, With calmly compass, and compacture strong, Neither unsurely short, nor yet exceeding long. Feayd Queen.

COMPAGES. n. s. [Lat.] A system of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular compound of pipes and vessels, for the fluids to pass through. Ray.

COMPAGINATION. n. s. [compagnio, Lat.]

Union; structure; junction; con- nexion; contexture. The long, and firm compagination of the mecha- nical fabric under it. Brown's Vulg. Err.

COMPANABLENESS. n. s. [from company.]

The quality of being a good companion; sociableness. A word not now in use.

His eyes full of merry simplicity, his words of hearty companionsence. Sidney.

COMPANIAL. adj. [from company.]

Social; having the qualities of a companion; sociable; maintaining friendly intercourse.

Towards her, he was no more unkind, but companionable and respective. Bacon's Henry VII.

COMPANION. n. s. [compagnon, Fr.]

1. One with whom a man frequently converses, or with whom he shares his hours of relaxation. It differs from friend, as acquaintance from confidence.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone?

Of sorriest fancies your companions make? Shakspe. Macbeth

Some friend is a companion at the table, and will not come in the day of thy affliction. Eccles. vi. 10.

With anxious doubts, with raging passions torn,

No sweet companion near with whom to mourn. Prior.

2. A partner; an associate.

Epaphroditus, my brother, companion in labour, and fellow soldier. Phil. ii. 25.

Here's a thought of happiness, thou mayst partake

His punishment, eternal misery;

Which would be all his solace and revenge. Tho. Milton.


It gives me no delight to see petty companies, to hear spread rumours to my defamation, where I cannot be present. Raleigh.

COMPANIONABLY. adv. [from companion.]

Fit for good fellowship; social; agreeable.

He had a more companionable wit, and swayed more among the good fellows. Clarendon.

COMPANIONSHIP. n. s. [from companion.]

1. Company; train.

Achilles, and some twenty horse,

All of companionship. Shakspe. Timon.

2. Fellowship; association.

If he honour in your wars to seem

The same you are not, which, for your best ends,

You call your policy; how is 'tis less, or worse,

But it shall hold companionship in peace.

With honour as in war? Shakspe. Coriolanus.

COMPANY. n. s. [ compagnic, Fr.; either from con and paginaeus one of the same town; or con and panis one that eats of the same mess.]

1. Persons assembled together; a body of men.

Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet;

Take all his company along with him. Shakspe. Henry IV.

Honest company, I thank you all,

That have helpe de me away myself,

To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife

Shakspe.

2. Persons assembled for the entertainment of each other; an assembly of pleasure.

A crowd is not company; and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. Barrow's Essays.

3. Persons considered as assembled for conversation; or as capable of conversation and mutual entertainment.

Monsieur Zulichem came to me among the rest of the good company of the town. Temple.

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, with the best company of both sexes, is necessary. Dryden.

COMPANIONSHIPS. n. s. [from companious.]

1. The state of a companion; the act of accompanying; conversation; fellowship.

It is more pleasant to the companion of him that can speak such words, then by such words to be persuaded to follow solitariness. Sidney.

Nor will I wretched thee

In death forsake, but keep thee company. Dryden's Fables.

Abdalaha grew by degrees so enamoured of her conversation, that he did not think he lived when he was not in company with his beloved Balsona. Guardian.

2. A number of persons united for the execution or performance of any thing; a band.

Shakespeare was an actor, when there were seven companies of players in the town together. Daven.

3. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.

A subdivision of a regiment of foot; so many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice so many in his company as we possessed. Knolles's History of the Turks.

4. To keep Company. To associate with; to be companion to.

I do desire thee

To hear me company, and go with me. Shakspe. Those Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to keep company with the Arrias and Porcius of old Rome. Dryden.

Admitted to that equal sky,

His faithful dog shall share his company. Pope's Essay on Man.

Why should she call her whore? Who keeps her company? Shakspe. Othello.

5. To keep Company. To frequent houses of entertainment.

Sometimes in an ill sense.

To Company, v. a. [from the noun.] To accompany; to attend; to be companion to; to be associated with.

The soldier that did company these three. Shakspe. Cymbeline.

Thus, through what path of sorrow, that we wove,

Rage companies our hate, and grieve our love. Prior.

6. To Company. v. n.

To associate one's self with.

I wrote to you not to company with fornicators. 1 Cor. v. 9.

7. To be a gay companion. Obsolete.

For thine heart must needs learn to laugh, to lye,

To face, to forge, to scoff, to company.

Seduce's Hubber's Tale.

8. Comparative. adj. [from Company.]

Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This present world afford not any thing com- parable unto the publick duties of religion. Hooker.

A man comparable with any of the captains of that age, an excellent soldier both by sea and land, in conversation, that was able to converse with the best company of both sexes, is necessary. Addison's Spectator.

9. Comparably. adv. [from Company.]

In a manner or degree worthy to be compared.

There could no form for such a royal use be
Comparatively imagined, like that of the foresaid nation.\footnote{Wotton's Architecture.}

Comparative. \textit{n. s.} \cite{comparative, Lat.}    
\begin{enumerate}
\item Estimated by comparison; not positive; not absolute. 
\item The most dignified enough.  
Ev'n to the point of envy, if there were 
Comparative for your virtues, to be stiled  
The under basing of his realm. \footnote{Shakespeare's Cymbeline.}  
\end{enumerate}

There resteth the comparative, that is, granted that this word, lawful or binding, yet other things be not to be preferred before the 
Expropriation of heroises.  
Bacon.  

The blossom is a positive good: although the 
remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a 
comparative good.  

This bubble, by reason of its comparative levity to the fluid that filleth it, would necessarily ascend  
up to the top. \footnote{Beaumé.}  

2. Having the power of comparing different things.  

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose; it consists in a symmetry, and it is the comparative faculty which notes it. \footnote{Glaudin's \textit{Scopsi Scientifica.}}  

3. In grammar. The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, the right hand is the stronger. \footnote{Comparatively. \textit{adj.} \cite{comparatively, Lat.}}

To COMPARE. \textit{v. a.} \cite{compare, Lat.}    
\begin{enumerate}
\item To make one thing the measure of another; to estimate the relative goodness or badness, or other qualities of any one thing, by observing how it differs from something else.  
I will hear Brutus speak. \footnote{I will hear Casus, and compare their reasons. They measuring themselves by themselves, and comparing themselves among themselves, are not wise.}  
9 Cor. x. 12.  
\end{enumerate}

No man can think it grievous, who considers the pleasure and sweetness of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good; and then compares these with the restless torment and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful spirit. \footnote{Locke.}  

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and has taken the pains to compare one, two, and three, to six, cannot change but know they are equal. Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of present and future pleasure and pain, when they are compared together, and so the absent considered as future. \footnote{Locke.}  

2. It may be observed, that when the comparison intends only similitude or illustration by likeness, we use to before the thing brought for illustration; as, he compared anger to a fire.

Solon compared the people unto the sea, and orns 
and councillors to the winds; for that the sea 
would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not 
trouble it. \footnote{Bacon's Apothegms.}  

3. When two persons or things are compared, to discover their relative proportion of any quality, with is used before the thing used as the measure. \footnote{To compare. Small things with that which.}  

Black Macebeth will seem as pure as snow, being compar'd  
With my confus'd harms. \footnote{Shakespeare.}  

To compare  

Waller.  

4. To compare is in Speuser used after the 
Latin comparo for to get; to procure; to obtain;  

To fill his bags, and riches to compare. \footnote{Fairly Q. COMPARE. \textit{n. s.} \cite{compare, Lat.}}

\begin{enumerate}
\item The state of being compared; comparative estimate; comparison; possibility of entering into comparison.  

There I the rarest things have seen,  
Oh, things which is compared to a 
Suckling.  

As their small gallants may not hold compare  
With our tall ships. \footnote{Waller.}  

Beyond compare the Son of God was seen.  

Most glorious. \footnote{Milton's Par. Lost.}  

2. Simile: similitude; illustration by comparison.  

True swains in love shall, in the world to come,  
Approach their true love with their rhymes.  

Full of protest, and oath, and big compare  
Watt similitude. \footnote{Sh. Tristia and Crenula.}  

\begin{enumerate}
\item The act of comparing.  

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with those of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are more much like these of a lion; so easy it is  

to confide on the comparison too far to make it good. \footnote{Dryden's Furgil.}  

Our author saves me the comparison with tragedy; for he says, that herein he isimitating the tragic poet. \footnote{Dryden.}  

2. The state of being compared.  

If we willingly estimate what we call good and evil, we shall find it lies much in comparison. \footnote{Locke.}  

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than those of a larger size that are more remote; and so it is with pleasure and pain: the present is apt to carry it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison. \footnote{Locke.}  

3. A comparative estimate; proportion.  

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a most lovely and desirable place, in comparison of what now lives. \footnote{Tillotson.}  

One can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should be so miserably unpeopled, in comparison of what it once was. \footnote{Wilson's \textit{Remarks on Italy.}}  

4. A simile in writing or speaking; an illustration by similitude.  

As fair as and good a kind of hand in hand comparison, had been something too fair and too good for any body. \footnote{Tillotson.}  

5. In grammar. The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification; as, strong, stronger, strongest. \footnote{To compare. From \textit{compartir.} Lat.}  

To divide; to mark out a general design into its various parts and subdivisions.  

1. I make haste to the casting and comparing of the whole work. \footnote{Wotton's Architecture.}
6. [In law.] To take measures preparatory to any thing; as, to compass the death of the king.

COMPASS. n. s. [from the vrb.]

1. Circle; round.
   This day I breathed first; time is round; and where I did begin, there I end. Shakesp. Julius Caesar.

2. Extent; reach; grasp.
   O! Juliet, I already know thy grief;
   It stains me past the compass of my wit. Shakesp.
   That which is out of the compass of any man's power, is to that man impossible. South's Sermons.
   How few there are may be justly bewailed, the compass of our years extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antonius. Temple.
   Animals in their generation are wise the sons of men; but their wisdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow compass. Addison's Spectator.

This author hath tried the force and compass of our language with much success. Swift.

3. Space; room; limits, either of time or space.
   No less than the compass of twelve books is taken up in these. Pope's Essay on Homer's Battles.
   The English are good confederates in an enterprise which may be dispatched in a short compass of time. Franklin's Journals.
   You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hospitals and the workhouse, within the compass of one year, and towards the end of a long, expensive war. Atterbury.

4. Enclosure; circumference.
   And their mount Palatine,
   'Tis imperial space, circumference, and height.
   The stately.
   Milton's Paradise Regained.
   Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth,
   Which now on several heights is triumphant reigns.
   In that compass all the worlds contain. Dryden's Virgil.

5. A part of the right line; an indirect advance; as, to fetch a compass round the camp.

6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits.
   Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I speak within compass) so much commission had been executed in either of these provinces. D'Anville's Map of Ireland.
   Nothing is likelier to keep a man within compass, than the having constantly before his eyes the state of his affairs, in a regular course of account. Locke.

7. The power of the voice to express the notes of music.
   You would sound me from my lowest note to the top of my compass.
   Shakesp. Hamlet.
   From harmony to harmony
   Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
   The diapason closing full in man. Dryden.

8. [This is rarely used in the singular.] The instrument with which circles are drawn.
   If they without delay, and as still in twain compass are two:
   Thy soul, the first foot, makes no show
   To move; but doth, if th' other doth. Donne.

   He took the golden compass, prepar'd
   In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
   This universe, and all created things.
   Milton's Paradise Lost.
   To fix one foot of their compass wherever they think fit, and extend the other to such terrible lengths, without describing any circumference at all, is to leave us and ourselves in a very uncertain state.

9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.
   The breath of religion fills the sails; profit it is to the compass by which faithful men steer their course. King Charles.

Rude as their ships was navigation then,
No useful compass or meridian known:
Guiding they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north but where the pole-star shone.

Dryden.

With equal force the tempest blows by turns
From every corner of the seaman's compass.

Rime's June Shore.

He that first discovered the use of the compass,
did more for the supplying nations with useful commodities,
than those who built workhouses.

Addison.

10. In old language there was a phrase, to come in compass to be brought round.

COMPASS-SAW. n. s.

The compass-rose should not have its teeth set, as other saws have; but the edge of it should be made so broad, and the back so thin, that it may easily follow the broad edge. Its office is to cut a round; and therefore the edge must be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide keel to turn in.

Milton.

COMPASSION. n. s. [compassion. Fr. from con and patior, Lat.] Pity; compassion; sorrow for the sufferings of others; painful sympathy.
Ye had compassion of me in my bonds.

Hebrews, x. 34.

Their angry hands,
My brothers hold, and vengeance these exact;
This pleads compassion, and repents the fact.

Addison's Spectator.

To COMPASSION. v. a. [from the noun.]
To pity; to compassion; to commiserate. A word scarcely used.
O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or, inwardly, weep him?

Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.

COMPASSIONATE. adj. [from compassion.
Inclined to compassion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melanct; soft; easily affected with sorrow by the misery of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate. South's Sermons.

To COMPASSIONATE. v. a. [from the noun.]
To pity; to commiserate.

If experience makes the man, it does not always so hold the states before their eyes, and withal persuades them to compassionate themselves. Raleigh.

Compassionate my pains, and pity me!
What is compassion, when 'tis void of love? Addison's Cato.

COMPASSIONATELY. adv. [from compassion.
Mercifully; tenderly.
The fines were assigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more reasonably imposed, and the less compassionately reduced and excused. Garenden.

COMPATERNITY. n. s. [con and paternites, Lat.]
Gossip, or compationy, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and a jorum that was gossip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law.

Davies's State of Ireland.

COMPATIBILITY. n. s. [from co-exist.
Consistency; the power of co-existing with something else; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLE adj. [corrupted by co-exist.
The word now means only that which is suited to, or agreeable with any thing.

COMPATIBILITY. n. s. [from co-exist.
From compativa, from competo, Lat. to suit, to agree. Compatible is found in good writers, and ought always to be used.]
COMPUERLING. n. s. [from compel.]. He that forces another.

COMPEND. n. s. [compendium, Lat.]. Abridgment; summary; epitome; contraction; breviate.

COMPENDIOUS. adj. [compendious, Lat.]. Short; contracted; summary; abridged.

COMPENDIOUSLY. n. s. [from compendious.]. Shortness; contracted brevity.

COMPENDIOUSLY. adj. [from compendious.]. Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive; holding much in a narrow space; direct; near; by which time is saved, and circulation cut off.

Their learned more convenient expeditions ways, whereby they shortened their labours, and gained time. Woodward.

COMPENDIOUSNESS. n. s. [from compendious.]. Shortness; brevity; comprehensiveness in a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and comprehensiveness of this assertion, should dazzle the eyes. Bentley's Sermons.

COMPENDIUM. n. s. [Lat.]. Abridgment; summary; breviate; abbreviation; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short essay of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on the subject. Watts on the Mind.

COMPELLABLE. adj. [compellable.]. That which may be compelled.

To COMPENSE in English, v. a. [compensate, Lat.]. To compensate; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to counteract; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do not compensate the heat of the day. Bacon's Nat. Hist. The pleasures of life do not compensate the miseries. Prior.

Nature is wise, without profusion kind. The proper organs, proper powers, assigned; each seeming want compensated of course. Here with degrees of swiftness, there of force. Pope.

COMPENSATION. n. s. [from compensate.]. Recompense; something equivalent; amend.

Pardons, the better to make compensation of his service in the wars, called a parliament. Bacon. All other debts may compensation find; but love is strict; and will be paid to kind. Drake's Aerogrebe.

COMPENSATIVE. adj. [from compensate.]. That which compensates; that which counteracts.

To COMPENSE. v. a. [compense, Lat.]. To compensate; to counteract; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompense.

It seemseth, the weight of the quicksilver doth not compensate the weight of a stone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis. Bacon's Natural History. The joys of the two marriages were compensated with the merriments and funerals of prince Arthur. Bacon's Henry VII.

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient, without superfluity.

Something of speaking is to be indulged to common civility, more tantamounts, and a competency to those recreative discourses which maintain the cheerfulness of society. Watts.

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the necessities of life.

For competency of life I will allow you. That lack of means enforce you not herein. Pope.

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge or court, for taking cognisance of an affair.

COMPETENT adj. [competens, Lat.].

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the distance must be competent, the medium not adverse, and the body apt and proportionate. Bac. Nat. Hist. Compe'tency. j. tent.

2. Adapted to any purpose without defect or superfluity.

The greatest captain of the English brought rather a guard, than a competent army, to recover Ireland. Doug. of Ireland. To draw men from great excess, it is not amiss, though we use them unto somewhat lesser end. competat. Hooker.

3. Reasonable; moderate.

A competent number of the old being first read, the new shall succeed. Bacon.

The clergy have gained some insight into men and things, and a competent knowledge of the world. ATTORNEY'S SERMONS.

4. Qualified; fit; a competent judge, is one who has a right of jurisdiction in the case. Let us first consider how competent we are for the office. Government of the Tongue.

5. Consistent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never slumber nor sleep, but is not competent to any finite being. Locke.

COMPETENTLY. adv. [from competent.].

1. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been competently proved. Bentley.

2. Reasonably; moderately; without excess; perjury or want.

Some places require men competently endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of justice, bound to respect decent army, Bacon.

COMPETIBILITY. adj. [from compete, Lat.]. For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced compitible. Suitable to; consistent with.

It is not compatible with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. Hammond on Fundamentals.

Those are properties not at all compatible to body or matter, though of never so pure a mixture. Glanville.

The duration of eternity a parte ante is such as is only compatible to the eternal God, and not communicable to any created being. Sir Matthew Hale.

COMPETIBILITY. n. s. [from competible.]. Suitableness; compatibility.

COMPETITION. n. s. [from con and petire].

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavoureth to gain at the same time; rivalry: contest.

The ancient flames of discord and intestine wars, upon the competition of both houses, would again return to us. Bacon.

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in competition. Dryden's Fairest. Though what produces any degree of pleasure be in itself good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it so; when it comes in competition: the degrees also of pleasure and pain have a preference. Locke.

We should be ashamed to rival inferiors, and dishonour our nature by so degrading a competition. Rogers.

2. Double claim; more of one thing than one; anciently with to.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. Bacon.

3. Now with for.

The prize of beauty was disputed till you were seen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims; there is no competition but for the second place. Dryden.

COMPETITOR. n. s. [con and petire, Lat.].

1. One that has a claim opposite to another's; a rival; with for the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be, and cannot brook competitors in love. Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus.

Some undertake suits with purpose to let them fall, to gratify the competitor. Bacon.

Ciceroes and Scipios were competitors for the office of praetor. Tailor.

He who trusts in God has the advantage in present felicity; and, when we take fortune into the account,まだまだ alone, is acknowledged to have no competitor. Rogers.

2. It had formerly of the thing claimed.

Aeneas, king of Algiers, was in arms against his brother Mehemet, competitor of the kingdom. Knolles's History.

3. In Shakespeare it seems to signify only an opponent. The Guildfords are in arms, and every hour more competitors flock to the rebels. Shakespeare, Richard III.

COMPILATION. n. s. [from compile.].

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An assemblage; a collection. There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the compilation of the mass. Woodward on Fossils.

To COMPILE. v. o. [compile, Lat.].

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.

2. To write; to compose.

In poetry they compile the praises of virtuous men and actions, and satire against vice. Temple.

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of sea and land is the same that it was when those accounts were compiled. Howard's Civil and Natural History.

The regard he had for his shield, had caused him formerly to compile a dissertation concerning it. Arbitreat and Pope.

3. To contain; to comprise: not used.
To Complain, v. a. [This sense is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Pale death our valiant leader hath oppress'd,
Come weark his less whom boastless ye complain.

Fairfar.

Guadride, who couldst so well in rhyme complain
The death of Richard, with such a new spin.

Dryden's Fables.

They might the grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs must temporize.

Din. Civil War.

COMPLAINANT. n. s. [from complain.] One who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution, against another.

Complagre and this author are the same who speak swallowings words.

Collas's Defense.

COMPLAINER. n. s. [from complain.] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude observs, that the murmurers and complainers are the same who speak swallowings words.

Philips is a complainer; and on this occasion I told lord Carteret, that complainers never succeed at court, though raiiers do.

Swift.

COMPLAINT. n. s. [complainte, compla.'nt, compIaant, compla.'nt.] 1. Representation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cause of complaint, that good laws have so much been wanting unto us, as we to them.

Hooker's Dedication.

As for me, is my complaint of man, job. xxx. 4. Adam saw

Already in part, though hid in gloomiset shade,
To sorrow abandoned, but. wretch felt within,
And in a troubled sea of passion toss'd,
Thus to distressen sought with sad complaint.

Milton.

2. The cause or subject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the complaint of all who wish well to the church.

Swift.

3. A malady; a disease.

One, in a complaint of his bowels, was let blood till he had scarce any left, and was perfectly cured.

Arbuthton.

Remonstrance against; information against.

Full of vexation, come I with complaint

In evil strait this day I stand
Before my judge, elate or deject,
Myself the total crime, or to accuse
My other self, the partner of my life;
Whose falling, which so fair failure to me remains,
I should conceal, and not expose to blame
By my complaint; but strict necessity
Siberns me, and calamitous constraint. Milton.

Against the goddess these complaints he made.

Dryden's Aenid.

COMPLAISANCE. n. s. [complaisance, Fr.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in complaisance to her. Dryden.

You must also be industrious to discovery the opinion of your enemies; for you may be assured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow not

Dryden's Defenstray.

Fair Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having lost her favor'd dove.

In complaisance poor Cupid mournd; his grief reliev'd his mother's pain.

Prier.

COMPLAISANT. adj. [complaisant, Fr.] Civil; desirous to please.

But there is no man seems so bold;
Scarcely to wise Peter complaisant enough,
And something said of Chartres too much too.

Pope.

COMPLAISantly. adv. [from complaisant.] Civily; with desire to please; ceremoniously.

In plenteously, tantale'd in state,
And complaisantly help'd to all I hate.

Treated, caress'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. Pope.

COMPLAISANTNESS. n. s. [from complaisant.] Civility; complaisance. Dict.

To Complaine. v. a. [from planus, To Complaine. ] Lat. To level; to reduce to a flat and even surface.

The vebrebra of the neck and back-bone are made smooth and complasant, and finely braced with muscles.

Derham.

COMPLÉAT. See COMPLETE.

COMPLETE. n. s. [comple'tum, Lat.] 1. Perfection; fulness; completion; completer.

Our contest is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add to it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a complement which fully compe'teth whatsoever may be defective in the rest.

Hooker.

They as they feared but their fail,
For a full completernent of a fall. Rubberly's Tale.

For a completer of these blessings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most harmless disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest humanity, chastity, and moderation.

Cotton. Epor.

The sensible nature, in its completer and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties.

Hooker.

2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himself inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His complement of stores, and total war.

Peter.

3. Adscititious circumstances; appendages; parts not necessary, but ornamental: whence ceremony was called complement, now corrupted to complement.

If the case permitted not baptism to have the decent complements of baptism, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture, than to wait for this, till the opportunity of that, for which we desire it, be lost.

These, which have largely sprung up, for complements, rites, and ceremonies of church actions, are, in truth, for the greatest part, such silly things, that very cautious do make them so, that the people may be easily led into a dispossess of in serious manner.

Hooker.

A doleful case desires a doleful song.

Without a main art or public complements. Spencer.

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest completer.

Not working with the ear, but with the eye. Shaks.

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [In astronomy.] The distance of a star from the zenith.

6. Complement of the Curtain, in fortification, that part in the interior side of it which makes the demigore.

7. Arithmetical Complement of a Logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000.

Chambers.

COMPLETE. adj. [comple'tus, Lat.] 1. Perfect; full; having no deficiencies.

With as the reading of scripture is a part of our church liturgy, a special portion of the service which we do to God; and according to the time, when one doth wait for another coming, till the assembly of them that shall afterwards worship him be complete. Calsam. ii. 10. Then marvel not, thou great and completer.

That all the Greeks begin to worship Ajax. Shak.

2. Complete, having no degrees, cannot properly admit more and most.
COM

If any disposition should appear to us as good a work, the assistance of the legislative power would be necessary to make it more complete. Swift

3. Finished; ended; concluded.

This course of vanity almost complete, I'd in the end of life, I hope retreat. Prior

To COMPLETE. v. a. [from the noun.]

To perfect; to finish.

Mr. Sanderson was completed master of arts. Wallon.

Bred only and completed to the taste.

Of justifiable appetence.

To town he comes, completes the nation's hope, And has the bold train'd-bands, and burns a pope.

COMPLETELY. adv. [from complete.]

Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll
Through space, of matter so completely fall?

What ever person would aspire to be completely witty, smart, humorous, and polite, must be able to retain in his memory every single sentence contained in this work. Swift.

COMPLETEMENT. n. s. [from complete- ment. Fr.]

The act of completing.

Allow me to give you, from the best authors, the origin, the anchor, the change, and the comple tement of satire among the Romans. Drayden's Dedication to Journal.

COMPLETENESS. n. s. [from complete.]

Perfection; the state of being complete.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a completeness and ineradicability as to exclude myself. R. Charle.

These parts go to make up the completeness of any subject.

Watts's Logick.

COMPLETION. n. s. [from complete.]

1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling; state of being fulfilled.

There was a full harmony and consent of all the divine predictions, receiving their completion in Christ. South.

2. Utmost height; perfect state.

He makes it the utmost completion of an ill character to bear a malicefulness to the best men. Pope.

COMPLEX. adj. [complexus, Lat.]

COMPLEXED. v. s. [Complex; of many parts; not simple; including many particulars.

To express complexed significations, they took a liberty to piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures inextricable.

Brown. Their ideas made up of several simple ones, I call complex; such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe; which, though complexed of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones, yet are considered each by itself as one.

Leake.

A secondary essential mode, called a property, sometimes goes toward making up the essence of a complex being.

Watts.

With such perfection fram'd
Is this complex stupendous scheme of things.

Thomson's Spring.

COMPLEX. n. s. [from the adjective.]

Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole complex of all the blessings and privileges exhibited by the gospel. South's Sermons.

COMPLEXEDNESS. n. s. [complex.

Complication; invasion of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to simplicity; compound state or nature.

From the complexedness of these moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, that the mind cannot easily retain those precise combinations.

Leake.

COMPLEXION. n. s. [complexio, Lat.]

1. The inclosure or involution of one thing in another.

VOL. I.
To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and their complex.
Shakespeare, Henry VI.

Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief complex executed in divers parts of the realm. Hayward.

The king, the prince, and the queen, and all their household; and he might only turn his brother out of the garrison, after justice was done upon his complex.
Clarendon.

**Compliment.** n. s. [from comply.] A man of an easy temper; a man of ready compliance.

Suppose a hundred new employment were erected on purpose to gratify compliers, an insupportable difficulty would remain. Swift.

**COMPLIMENT.** n. s. [compliment, Fr.] An act or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less to it than it declares: this is properly compliment, something superfluous, or more than enough.

He observed few compliments in matter of arts, but such as pleased not to him. Shylock.

My servant, Sir? 'Tis never mercy world
Since lowly footing was call'd compliment:
Ye servants, me, you youth. Shak.

One whom the music of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish, like enchanting harmony:
A man of compliments, whom right and wrong
Have chosen, for their meeting. Shakespeare.

What honour that,
But tedious waste of time, to sit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lies.
Oliphant.

Men and women discourses,
Dissemble and command, be false and wise;
By ignominious arts, for servile ends,
Should compliments their foes, and shun their friends.
Boyle.

The watchman gave so very great a thump at my door, that I awoke, and heard myself complimented with the usual salutation. Tatler.

**To Compliment.** v. a. [from the noun.] To soothe with acts or expressions of respect; to flatter; to praise.

It was not to compliment a society, so much above flattery, and the regardless absurdities of common applause.

Monarchs should their inward soul disguise,
Dissemble and command, be false and wise;
By ignominious arts, for servile ends,
Should compliments their foes, and shun their friends.
Boyle.

She complimented Mercia very handsomely,
And says he wanted no accomplishment either of mind or body.
Page.

**COMPLIMENTAL.** adj. [from compliment.] Expressive of respect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to speak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a compliment assault upon him.

Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.

Languages, for part they have most part, in terms of act and condition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in complimental phrases, and such are now to the duke Orsino.

This falsehood of Ulysses is entirely complimental and officious.
Broome.

**COMPLIMENTALLY.** adv. [from compliment.] In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or false civility.

This speech has been condemned as avocational; Eastatius judges it spoken artfully and complimentally.
Broome.

**COMPLIMENTER.** n. s. [from compliment.] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

**Compliment.** n. s. [compliment, Fr. compliment, low Lat.] The last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.

At noon and eve, besides their anthems sweet,
Their psalms, and their compliments meet.

If a man were but of a day's life, it well is if he lasts till even song, and then his compliment an hour before the time.
Taylor's Holy Living.

To Complire. v. n. [comploro, Lat.] To make lamentation together.

**COMPLOT.** n. s. [Fr. from compléter, for compléter, low Lat. Menage.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot; a conspiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well
The purpose of the complot which ye tell.
Taylor's Tale.

I know their complot is to have my life.
Shakespeare, Henry VI.

To Complot. v. a. [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conspire; to join in any secret design, generally criminal.

Nor even by advised purpose meet
To plot, contrive, or complot small.
Shakespeare, Richard II.

A few lines after, we find them complenting together, and contriving a new scene of miseries to the Trojans.

**Complotter.** n. s. [from complot.] A conspirator; one joined in a plot.

Jocasta too, no longer now my sister,
Is found comploter in the horrid deed.
Taylor's Tale.

To Comply. v. n. [Skinner derives it from the French complaire; but probably it comes from complier to bend to. Pler is still in use.] To yield to; to be obsequious to; to accord with; to suit with.

It has with before as well persons as things.
The rising sun complies with our weak sight,
First gilds the clouds, then shines his globe of light.
Waller.

They did servilely comply with the people in worshipping God by sensible images and representations.

The truth of things will not comply with our conceptions, and bind itself to our interest. Tickton.

Remember I do why sawd your life. Your loving, lawful, and complying wife.
Dryden.

He made his wish with his estate comply.
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die.
Prior.

**COMPOUND.** adj. [componens, Lat.] That which constitutes a compound body.

The bigness of the component parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours.
Norton's Opticks.

To Comport. v. n. [comporter, Fr. from porto, Lat.] To agree; to suit; followed by with.

Some petty's not so good there, some vain dispose
On this side sin, with that place may comport.
Donne.

Such does not comport with the nature of time.
Holden.

It is not every man's talent to distinguish which
How far our prudence may warrant our charity,
And how far our charity may comport with our prudence.
L'Estrange.

Children, in the things they do, if they comport
With their age, find little difference, so they may be doing.
Locke.

To Compost. v. a.

1. To bear; to endure. This is a Gallic signification, not adopted among us.

2. To behave; to carry: with the reciprocal pronoun.

At years of discretion, and comport yourself at this raptipole stage! Congreve's Way of the World.

**COMPORT.** n. s. [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking.

I shall account concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our comport and conversation in and after it.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

I know them well, and mark'd their rude comport;
In times of tempest they command alone.
And he but sits precarious on the throne.
Dryden's Fables.

**COMPORTABLE.** adj. [from comport.] Consistent; not contradictory.

We cast the rules and customs of this art into some comportable methods. Wotton's Architecture.

**COMPORTANCE.** n. s. [from comport.] Behaviour; gesture of ceremony.

Godly comportance each to other bear,
And entertain themselves with courteous meet.
Fairy Queen.

**COMPORTMENT.** n. s. [from comport.] Behaviour; practice.

The will of God is like a straight unalterable rule or line; but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasion several habitations of this rule.

By her serious and devout comportment on these solemn occasions, she gives an example that is very often too much wanted. Addison's Freeholder.

To Compose. v. a. [composer, Fr. composer, Lat.]

1. To form a mass by joining different things together.

Zeal ought to be composed of the highest degrees of all plausible affections. Spratt.

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method. In a peaceful grave may corps compose. Dryden, An. How doth the sea exactly compose itself to a level superficies, and with the earth make up one superficies? Dryden, An.

3. To dispose; to put in the proper state for any purpose.

The whole army seemed well composed to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen.

4. To put together a discourse or sentence; to write as an author.

Words so pleasing to God, as those which the Son of God himself hath composed, were not possible for men to frame. Hoger.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian Lyricists, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but generally set them to music himself. Addison.

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Israel escape.
'Tis infection, when their barren gold compound
The calf in Oreb. Milton's Par. Los. A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and compose their intellects. Watts.

6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his fears would be composed. Clarendon.

Eton, that had taught them to substitute their feet, could order teach, and their high spirits compose.
Waller.

Compose thy mind; nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force design'd.
Dryden.
COMPOSER. n. s. [from compose.] 1. An author; a writer. Now will be the right season of forming them to be able writers and composers in every excellent matter. Milton. If the thoughts of such authors have nothing in them, they at least do no harm, and show an honest industry, and a good intention in the composition. Pope.

2. He that adapts the musick to words; he that forms a tune.

COMPOSÉ, participial adj. [from compose.] Calm; serious; even; sedate. In Spain there is something still more sensate and composed in the manner of the inhabitants. Addison on Italy.

The Mantuan there in sober thought is composed of his posture, and his look sedate. Pope.

COMPOSÈDLY, adv. [from composed.] Calmly; seriously; sedately. A man was walking before the door very composed and without a hat. One crying, Here's my fellow that killed the duke; every body asked, which is he? Th'o' man without the hat very composedly answered, I am he. Chardin.

Some are of opinion that the composer pillars of this arch were in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. Daddly's Albinum and Albinian, Preface.

COMPOSITE, adj. [compositus, Lat.] The composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders of columns; so named, because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; and it is also called the Roman and Italick order. Harris.

Some are of opinion that the composite pillars of this arch were in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. Daddly's Albinum and Albinian, Preface.

COMPOSITION, n. s. [compositio, Lat.] 1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts. We have exact forms of composition, whereby they incorporate almost as they were natural simples. Bacon's New Atlantis.

In the time of the Incas reign of Peru, no composition was allowed by the laws to be used in point of medicine, but only simples proper to each disease. Temple.

2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication; opposed to analysis, or the separation of complex notions. The investigation of difficult things, by the method of analysis, ought ever to precede the method of composition. Newton's Opticks.

COMPOSITOR. n. s. [from compose.] He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing; distinguished from the pressman, who makes the impression upon paper.

COMPOST. n. s. [Tr. composition, Lat.] A mixture of various substances for enriching the ground; manure. Avoid what is to come, and do not spread the compost on the woods; to make them naked. Shaksp. Hamlet.

We also have great variety of composts and soils, for the making of the earth fruitful.

Water young planted shrubs, amonunou especially, which you can hardly refresh too often, and it requires abundant compost. Evelyn's Kalendar.

There, as its dream foretold, a cart he found, That carried compost forth to dung the ground. Dryden.

In vain the rustling grove Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with fester earth; But when the alien compost is exhaust, The native purity again in it prevails. Philips.

To COMPOST, p. a. [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with soil. By removing into worse earth, or forbearing to compost the earth, water-nutrient turneth into field-mint, and the crottle into rape.

As for earth, it composteth itself; for I knew a garden that bad a field pored upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently. Bacon's Natural History.

COMPOSTURE, n. s. [from compost.] Soil; manure. Not used.

The earth's a thief, That feeds and breeds by a composture stol'n From general excrements. Shaksp. Timon.

COMPOSTURE, n. s. [from compose.] 1. The act of composing or uniting. Their own forms are not like to be so sound, or comprehensive of the nature of the three first forms of publick compars. King Charles.

2. Arrangement; composition; mixture; order.

Hence languages arise, when by institution and agreement, such a composer of letters, such a word, is intended to signify such a certain thing. Holder on Elements of Speech.

From the various compars and compositions of these corporises together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them. Woodward's Natural History.

3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts. In compars of his face, Liv'd a fair but manly grace. Crus. Love.

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To reel the streets at noon, and stand the buffet With slaves that smell of sweat; say this becomes him as his composer must be rare indeed, Whom these things cannot blemish. Shaks. Antony and Cleopatra.

The duke of Buckingham sprang, without any help, by a kind of congenial compars, to the like ness of your late sovereign and master. Hotten.

5. Adjustment.

God will rather look to the inward raptures of the mind, than to the outward form and compars of the body. Doppa.

6. Composition; framed discourse.

Discourses on such occasions are seldom the productions of leisure, and should be read with those favourable allowances that are made to busy compars.

In the comparses of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reason, but your own, that is given to publick notice. Watts on the Mind.

7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.
To whom the virgin majesty of Eve, as one who loves, and some unkindness meets, with sweet assurance comprise thus Mr. Milton. 

1. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences. The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of an happy comparsoure. King Charles. 

2. To bargain in the lump. Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow; compound with him by the year. Shakspur. Measure for Measure. 

3. To come to terms, by granting something on each side. Cornwall compounded to furnish ten oxen after Missoubras for thirty pounds. 

4. To determine. This is not in use. We here deliver, subscribed by the consuls and patricians, together with the seal of the Senate, what we have compounded on. Shakspur. Coriolanus. 

To COMPOUND. n. a. [compare, Lat.] 1. To mingle many ingredients together in one mass. 

2. To form by uniting various parts. Whoever compondeth any like it, shall be cut off. Exodus, xxx. 

3. To mingle in different positions; to combine. We cannot have a single image that did not enter through the sight; but we have the power of altering and compounding those images into all the varieties of picture. Addison's Spectator. 

4. In grammar. To form one word from two or more words. Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of Isin, there do they agree of a point, and compounded name, and are called Pla-Tigris. Raleigh's History of the World. 

5. To compose by being united. Who'd have a mock'd with glory, to aslive But in a dream of friendship. To have his pomp, and all what state compounds, but only painted, like his varnish'd friends. Shakspur. Timon. 

6. To adjust a difference by some recension of the rigour of claims. I would to God all strifes were well compounded. Shakspur. 

7. To discharge a debt by paying only part. Shall I, ye gods! be crys, my debts compound? Gay. 

To COMPOUND, v. n. 1. To come to terms of agreement, by abating something of the first demand. It has for before the thing accepted or remitted. They were, at last, glad to compound for his barecompound for the Tower. 

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies. To COMPREHEND, r. a. [comparendo, Lat.] 1. To comprise; to include; to contain; to imply. 

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the study of every necessary thing, in an art which compræs as many several parts. Dryden. 

2. To contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive. Rome was not better by her Horace taught, than we are here to comprehend his thought. Waller. 

'Tis unjust, that they who have not the least notion of heroic writing, should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot comprehend it. Dryden. 

COMPREHENSIBLE. adj. [comprehensibilis, Fr. comprehensibilis, Lat.] 1. Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the understanding. The horizon sets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not comprehensible by us. Locke. 

2. Possible to be comprised. Let this part of knowledge should seem to any not comprehensible by axiom, we shall set down some heads of it. Bacon. 

COMPREHENSIBLY. adv. [from comprehensible.] With great power of signification or understanding; significantly; with great extent of sense. Tillotson seems to have used comprehensibly for comprehensively. 

The words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very comprehensibly, so as to signify all religion and virtue. Tulli. 

COMPREHENSION. n. s. [comprehensive, Lat.] 1. The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion. In the Old Testament there is a close comprehension of the New, in the New an open discovery of the Old. 

The comprehension of an idea, regards all essential modes and properties of it; so body, in its comprehension, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. Watts's Leg. 

2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abstract; abridgment in which much is comprised. If we would draw a short abstract of human happiness, bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digest them into one prescription, we must at last fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the sum and comprehension of Ringer. 

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once. You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and comprehension of all things, within the compass of an human understanding. Dryden. 

4. In rhetoric. A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite number. 

Harris. 

COMPREHENSIVE. adj. [from comprehend.] 1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once. He must have been a man of a most wonderful comprehensura nature, because he has taken into the compass of his Cantoerbury Tales the various masquers and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped him. 

Dryden's Fables, Preface. His understanding, his incorrupt heart, his comprehensive head; all interests weighed, All Europe sav'd, yet Britain not betray'd. 

Pope's Epistles. 

2. Having the quality of comprising or including; compendious; extensive.
We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a compression, dilate it.

To COMPRESS. v. a. [compress, Lat.] To print together; it is commonly done, in law, for the deftful printing of another's records or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

To COMPRISE. v. a. [compris't, compris', Fr.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off imperfect discourses, and to comprise much matter in fewer words.

Hooker.

To COMPROMISE. n.s. [compromien, Lat.] To print together; it is commonly done, in law, for the deftful printing of another's records or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

To COMPROMISE. n.s. [compromission, Lat.]

1. *Compromise* is a mutual promise of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controversies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators.

Cowell.

2. A compact or bargain, in which some concessions are made on each side.

Wars have not wasted it, for war's sake he hath not.

But basely yielded, upon compromise, that which his ancestors achieved with blows.

Shaksp. Rich. II.

To COMPROMISE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjust a compact by mutual concessions: as, they compromised the affair at a middle rate.

2. In Shakespeare it means, unusually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himself were compromis'd, that all the yearlings, which were streak'd and pied, should fall as Jacob's hire.

Shaksp.

COMPROMISsio'nal adj. [from compromis'.] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVINCIAL. n. s. [from con and provincial.] Belonging to the same province.

At the consecration of an archbishop, all his compromisios ought to give their attendance.

Account; compt; reckoning.

Shaksp. King John.

To Compt. n.s. [compte, Fr. comptus, Lat.] Account; compt; reckoning.

Your servants ever have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs, in compt.

To make their audit at your highness' pleasure, still to return your own.

Shaksp.

To Compt. v. a. [compt, Fr.] To compute; to number. We now use to count, which see.

COMPTABLE adj. [from compt.] Accountable; responsible; ready to give account; subject; submissive.

Good beatties, let me sustain my scorn; I am very comptable even to the least sinister usage.

Shaksp.

To COMP'T. v. a. [This word is written by some authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for control; and some of its derivatives are written in the same manner.] To control; to over-rule; to oppose.

COMPROLLER. n.s. [from comptroll.]

Director; supervisor; superior intendent; governor.

This might he a supepr and a great one.

To many lords and ladies; I was spoken to, with Sir Henry Guilford, this night to be comptroller.

Shaksp. Henry VIII.

The comptrollers of vulgar opinions pretend to find out such a simultanee in some kind of banish. To Temple.

My mates permit me not from hence to fly.

Nor he, the great comptroller of the sky.

Doyl. Ened.

COMP'TERSHIP. n.s. [from comptroller.] Superintendence.

The gospel for stannery-causes is anointed to the comptrollership.

Carrie's Survey of Cornwall.

COMPAULSIVELY. adv. [from compulsory.]

With force; by constraint.

Clarissa.

COMPAULSATORY. adj. [from compulsatory.]

Having the force of compelling; coercive.

Which is no other, but to recover from us by strong hand.

And terms compulsory, those foresaid hands by his father lost.

Compulsion thus transported! Milton's Par. Lost. Such sweet compulsion doth in us make lie.

To kill the daughters of necessity.

Milton.

The state of being compelled; violence suffered.

Compulsion is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind.

Locke.

When the force be hung on our broken ear.

If with what compulsion and laborious flight we sunk thus low! Milton's Par. Lost.

This faculty is free from compulsion, and so spontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object.

Hale.

Possibly there were others who assisted Harold, partly out of fear and compulsion.

Hale on Common Law.

COMPAULSIVE. adj. [from compulsor, Fr. compulsus, Lat.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danube, vast and deep, supreme of rivers! to the frightful brink, urg'd by compulsorius arms, soon as they reach'd, new terror claw'd their veins.

Philips.

The clergy would be glad to recover their deeds by a more short and compulsorius method.

Swift.

COMPAULSIVELY. adv. [from compulsive.]

By force; by violence.

COMPAULSIVENESS. n.s. [from compulsive.]

Force; compulsion.

COMPAULSIVELY. adv. [from compulsory.]

In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To say that the better deseruer hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily bring under the less worthy, is idle.

Bacon.

COMPAULSORY. adj. [compo'soire, Fr.]

Having the power of necessitating or compelling.

If errch in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly compulsory actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor so much as physically necessitated.

Bramhall against Hobbes.
COM

COMPUNCTION. n. s. [computation, Fr. from puncto, punctum to prick, Lat.] 1. The power of pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit, which, with such activity and compunction, invades the brains and nostrils of those who receive it.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. The state of being pricked by the conscience; repentance; contrition.

He asked for the church of God, to the king, with expressions of great compunction. Clarendon.

COMPUNCTIOUS. adj. [from compunction.] Repentant; sorrowful; tender.

Step up th' access and passage to remorse, That no compunctions visitings of nature


COMPUNCTIVE. adj. [from compunction.]

Causing remorse.

COMPUTATION. n. s. [computatio, Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPUTATOR. n. s. [Lat.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chaff-pit, will give abundant attestation; these are so obvious, that I need not be far to seek for a computator.

Woodward's Nat. Hist.

COMPUTABLE. adj. [from comput.] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, instead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions and a finite number, so would all combinations thereof be finite, though not easily computable by arithmetic.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

COMPUTATION. n. s. [from comput.]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father

Then, by just computation of the time,

Found that the issue was not his. Shaks. Rich. III.

2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female computations of this nature.

Addison's Guardian.

To COMPUTE.

t. a. [computo, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requisite to lay the earth under water.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Where they did compute by weeks, yet still the year was measured by months. Holder on Time.

Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray.

Compute the warm and varying to the day;

The whole amount of that enormous fame,

A tale that bends their glory with their shame.

Brown's Vulgar Errs.

COMPUTE. n. s. [computus, Lat.] Computation; calculation.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were out in their account, abetting several ways from the true and just compute; and calling that one year which perhaps might be another.

Brown's Vulgar Errs.

COMPUTER. n. s. [from comput.] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The calendars of these computors, and the accounts of their days, are different. Mr. Vulg. Errs.

I have known some such ill computors, as to imagine the many millions in stocks so much real wealth.

Shakesp.

COMPUTIST. n. s. [computiste, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict comptist.

Watson.

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and sixty-five days exact; computors tell us that we escape six hours.

Brown.

COMRADE. n. s. [comradae, Fr. from camera a chamber; one that lodges in the same chamber, contumelio fruiter.]

1. One who dwells in the same house of chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse To be a confrater with the wolf and owl.

Shakesp. King Lear.

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd thee send Into the common prison, there to grind Among the slaves and asses, thy companions.

As good for nothing else.

Milton's Agamemnon.

A footman, being newly married, desired his confrater to tell him freely what the town said of it.

Shakesp.

CON.

CONCATE. n. s. [from concate rate.] A series of links; an uninterrupted unvariable succession.

The stocks affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of causes, reaching to the elicit acts of nature, in this book.

Shaks.

CONCAYATION. n. s. [from concave.

The act of making concave.

CONCAVE, adj. [concaves, Lat.]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner surface of an eggshell, the inner curve of an arch; opposed to convex.

These great fragments falling hollow, inclosed under their concave surface a great deal of water.

Burnet's Theory.

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an universal machine,

That Tyber troubled underneath his banks,

To hear the replication of your sounds

Made in his concave shores? Shaks. Julius Caesar.

For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered gully, or a worm-enam'd nut.

Shakesp. As you like it.

CONCAVENES. n. s. [from concave.]

Hollowness.

Dict.

CONCAYITY. n. s. [from concave.]

Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.

Bunche that contains figures of white marble should not be coloured in their concavity too black.

Watten.

They have taken the impressions of these shells with that exquisite nieiness, that no metal, when melted and cast in a mould, can ever possibly represent the concavity of that mould with greater exactness than these fins do the concavities of the shells, wherein they were moulded.

Woodward's Nat. Hist.

CONCAV-CONCAVE. adj. Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAV-CONVEX. adj. [from concave and convex.] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured another concavo-convex plate of glass, ground on both sides to the same sphere with the former plate.

A concavo-convex pentangular plate, part of a shell that belongs to the echinothec.

CONCAV-CONVEXITY. n. s. [from concavo-convex.] With hollowness; in such a manner as discovers the internal surface of a hollow sphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Areson is concavo-convex and habis its spine depressed.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To CONCEAL v. a. [concele, Lat.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft finds med'cine, who his grief importa;

But double griefs afflict concealing hearts. Far. Q. Come, Catesby, thou art sworn

As deeply to effect what we intend,

As closely to conceal what we impart.

Shakesp. Richard III.

ULYSSES himself adds, he was the most eloquent and the most silent of men: he knew that a word was never wrought so much good as a word concealed.

Brown.

There is but one way I know of conveying safely with all men, that is, not by enquiring what we say or do, but by saying or doing nothing that deserves to be concealed.

R. N. Page.

CONCEALABLE. adj. [from conceal.] Capable of being concealed; possible to keep secret, or hid.

Returning a levy unto his Maker, and presuming to put off the searcher of hearts, he denied the
I know not how conceit may rob  
The treasury of life, when life itself  
Yields to the theft.  
Shaksp. King Lear.

Strong conceits, like a new principle, carry all  
easily with it, when yet above common sense.  
Loche.

Malbranche has an odd conceit,  
As ever enter'd Fichardt's pate.  
Prior.

1. Opinion, in a neutral sense.  
Secrecy a man wise in his own conceit?  
There is more hope of a fool than of him.  
Shaksp. Henry IV.

5. Opinion, in a neutral sense.  
Secrecy a man wise in his own conceit?  
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Shaksp. Henry IV.

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak  
Took him in the head to go off with a conceit.  
L'Estrange.

6. Conception, as distinguished from image.  
Some to conceit alone their works confine.  
And wishing thoughts struck out at every line.  
Pope.

7. Fondness; favourable opinion;  
Opinion-pride.  
Since he has studied in learning, and great  
Conceit of himself; he has lost his religion; may  
He find it again by harder study, under humbler truth.  
Bentley.

8. Out of Conceit with.  
No longer fond of.  
Not that I dare assume to myself to have put  
him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of  
The fantasticalness of it.  
Tilotsen; Preface.

What hath chiefly put me out of Conceit with  
This moving matter, is the frequent disapprobation.  
Swift.

To Conceive.  
To conceive; so far as to believe.  
One of the bad ways you must conceive me.  
Either a coward, or a flatterer.  

They looked for great matters at their hands,  
In a cause which they conceived to be for the liberty  
Of the subject.  
Bacon.

He conceives himself to be struck at, when he is  
Not so much as thought of.  
L'Estrange.

The strong, by conceiving themselves weak, are  
Thereby rendered as unconceivable, and consequently  
As useless, if they really were so.  
South's Sermons.

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South's Sermons.
rather to be ascribed to the ante-number than to the entire number. Bacon.

2. Consistency.
Reasons borrowed from nature and the schoolmen, as from the mean, carry a mucisk and concept to that which God hath said in his word.
Dr. Malm.

This is in concept or to own principles, which allow no merit, so intrinsick worth, to accomplish a state more than another.
Asterbyer.

To CONCENTRATE. v. a. [concentrer, Fr. from con and centrum, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the centre: contrary to expand or dilate.

To CONCENTRE. v. a. [concentrer, Fr. from con and centrum, Lat.] To tend to one common centre: to have the same centre with something else.

All circular bodies, that receive a concentration of the light, must be shadowed in a circular manner.

To CONCENTRE. v. a. To direct or contract towards one centre.
The having a part less to animate, will serve to concentrate the spirits, and make them more active in the rest.

In the concentrating all their precious beans Of sacred influence.
Milton.

CONCENTRICAL. adj. [concentricus, Concentric.] Having one common centre.

If, as in water stirred, more circles be produced by the way, and these additions take these, like so many spheres, but one beam's made; For they are all concentric unto thee.

Spenser.

The manner of its conception is by concentric rings, like those of an onion about the first kernel.

He also, using in the circular movements of the sun, or other central body, could in no wise be attained without the power of the Divine arm.

CONCEPTACLE. n. s. [concepiaculum, Lat.] That in any thing which is contained.

There is at this day resident, in that huge conceptacle, water enough to effect such a deluge.
Wordsworth's Natural History, Preface.

CONCEPTIBLE. adj. [from concepi, conceptum, Lat.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be understood.

Some of his attributes, a. u. the manifestations thereof, are not only highly detectable to the immediate faculties, but are so cleared and easily perceptible by us, because apparent in his works.

Hale's Origins of Mankind.

CONCEPION. n. s. [conceptio, Lat.]

1. The act of conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy.
I will greatly multiply thy sorrow by thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children.

Genesis, iii. 16.

2. The state of being conceived.
Joy had the like conception in our eyes, And, at that instant, like a babe speechless.

Shakesp.

Our own productions flatter us: it is impossible not to be fond of them at the moment of their conception.

Dryden's Dunciad.

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.
As conceptions are the images or resemblances of things to the mind within itself, in the like manner are words or any other such tokens, or resemblances of those conceptions to the minds of them whom we converse with.

South's Sermons.

Conscia is the acutest poet amongst us, and they will confess that their quickest, most admired conceptions, were such as started into their minds, like sudden flashes of lightning among the clouds, not known how, nor whence; and not by any certain consequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of abstractive reasoning.

South's Sermons.

As to have right conceptions about us, we must bring our understandings to the infallible nature and unalterable relations of things, and not endanger your bringing things to any preconceived notions of our own.

Locke.

4. Sentiments; purpose.
I thou but rememberest of me at my own conception, I have perceived a most fatigued neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as any unjust curiosity, than as a very pretence and purpose of unkindness.

Shakesp. King Lear.

Please your highness, none
His dangerous conception in this point:
Not friends'd by his wish to your high person.
This will is most malignantly, and it strays Beyond your father the friends. Shakesp. Henry VIII.

5. Apprehension; knowledge.
And as if beasts conceiv'd what reason were, And that conception should distinctly show
They should the name of reasonable bear;
For, without reason, none could reason know.

Dryden.

6. Concept; sentiment; pointed thought.
He is too fluctuant sometimes, and sometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almost always forced; and, besides, is full of conceptions, points of epigram, and witlascem, all which are not only below the dignity of heroic verse, but contrary to its nature.

Dryden's Jovius, Dedication.

CONCEPTIOUS. adj. [conceptum, Lat.]
Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother,
Enear thy fertile and conception womb;
Let it no more bring out to ingratitude man.

Shakesp. Timon.

CONCEPTIVE. adj. [conceptum, Lat.]
Capable to conceive:
In hot climates, and where the aterine parts exceed in heat, the sinew of a simple they may be reduced into a conception constitution.

Brown's Fulgar Errors.

To CONCERN. v. a. [concerner, Fr. concerner, low Lat.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.
Exclude the use of natural reasoning about the sense of holy scripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the scripture doth concern the articles of our faith, who can ascribe us?

Hooker.

Count Claudia may hear; for what I would speak of concern him.

Shakesp.

3. To interest; to engage by interest.
I knew a young negro who was sick of the smallpox. I found his name was Concerned, that the little tumours left whisth specks behind them.

Boyle on Colours.

Above the rest two goddesses are
Conceiv'd for each; here Venus, Juno there.

Dryden's Aeneid.

Providence, where it loves a nation, conceives itself to own and assert the interest of religion, by blasting the splinters of religious persons and places.

South's Sermons.

Whatever past actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriated to that present evil by contrary possessing, it can be no more concerned in than if they had never been done.

Locke.

They think themselves out of the reach of provocation, and no longer concerned to solicit his favour.

Rogers.

5. To concern himself. To intermeddle; to be busy.
Being a layman, I ought not to have concerned myself with speculations which belong to the profession.

Dryden.

CONCERN. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Business; affair: considered as relating to some one.
Let early care thy main concern secure, Things of less moment may delays endure.

Derham.

This manner of exposing the private concerns of families, and sacrificing the secrets of the dead to the curiosity of the living, is one of those licentious practices which might well deserve the univimadloture of our government. Addis. Freeholder.

A Heathen emperor said, if the gods were offended, it was their own concern, and they were able to vindicate themselves.

Swift.

Religion is no trivial concern, to be performed in any careless and superficial manner.

Rogers.

2. Interest; engagement.
No plot the alarm to his retirements give; 'Tis all mankind's concern that he should live.

Drayton.

We speak when the confederation of the world, these have no concern in the question.
Burke's Theory of the Earth.

3. Importance; moment.
Mysterious secrets of a high concern, of weighty truths, so savvying sense, Explain'd by unaffected eloquence.

Re-assemble.

The mind is stunned and dazzled amidst that variety of objects; she cannot apply herself to

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CONCERNEDLY. adv. [from concern.]
With affection; with interest.
They had more positively and concernedly wedded his cause, than they were before understood to have done.
Clarendon.

CONCERNING. prep. [from concern; this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a preposition.]
Relating to; with relation to.
There is not any thing more subject to error, than the true judgment concerning the power and forces of an estate.
Bowen.
The ancients had no higher recourse than to nature, as may appear by a discourse concerning this subject.
Gibbon.
None can demonstrate that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet, upon testimony, I am free from all doubt concerning it.
Tillotson, Preface.

CONCERNMENT. n. s. [from concern.]
1. The thing in which we are concerned or interested; affair; business; interest.
To mix with any concerns I desist.
Henceforth, no more discontinue my own.
Milton's Agamemnon.

This shews how useful you have been.
To bring the king's concerns in.
Hudibras.
Yet when we're sick, the doctor's flesh in호계.
Leaving our great concernment to the last.
Davenham.
When my concernment takes up no more room or compass than myself, then, so long as I know where to breathe and to eat, I know also where to be happy.
South.
He that is wise in the affairs and concernsments of other men, but careless and negligent of his own, that man may be said to be busy, but he is not wise.
Tillotson.

Our spiritual interests, and the great concernsments of a future state, would double-occasion often.
Atterbury.

Propositions which extend only to the present life, are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting concernsments.
Watts.

Watts on the Mind.

2. Relation; influence.
Sir, 'tis of near concernment, and import
No less than the king's life and honour.
Dryden's Sophy.

He justly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill concernment to his haughty love.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

3. Intercourse; business.
The great concernment of men is with men, one amongst another.
Locke.

4. Importance; moment.
I look upon experimental truths as matters of great concernment to mankind.
Boyle.

5. Interposition; regard; meddling.
He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father, or concernment in it, than to prevent the coming in his presence.
Clarendon.

6. Passion; emotion of mind.
While they are so eager to destroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifest in their concernments.
Dryden.
CON

1. Determination; final decision. Ways of possible conclusion there are but these two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereeto appointed within ourselves; the other, the last kind of sentence, given by a more universal authority. Hooker.

2. The collection from propositions premised; the consequence. The conclusion of experience, from the time past to the time present, will not be sound and perfect. And marrying divers principles and grounds, Out of their match a true conclusion brings. Davies.

He refused not to be concluded by the authority of one legally solemnly. Atterbury.

To CONCLUDE. v. n.

1. To perform the last act of ratiocination; to collect the consequence; to determine.

For why should we m. Name price isotonic, but in a single position, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubts. Atterbury. I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I conclude of it already from those performances. Addison to Pepys.

3. Finally to determine. They humble suc unto your excellence, To have a godly peace concluded of Between the realms of England and of France. Shakes.

To CONCOAGULATE. v. a. [from con and coagulate.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The case of those, upon their solution by the rain, may work upon those other substances, formerly congealed with them. Boyle's Experiments. They do but coagulate themselves, with congealing with them any water. Boyle's History of Firmness. CONCOAGULATION.n.s. [from congeulate.] A congealing by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To CONCOCT. v. a. [concoque, Lat.] To digest by the stomach, so as to turn food to nutrient.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the stomach first maketh a proof, whether it can contents it. Bacon. Assuredly he was a man of a free stomach, unable to concoct any great fortune, prosperous or adversative; for if a crow or blackbird grow while we account it more pretty. He, though he knew not which soul spake, Because both meant, both spake the same, Might then a new concoctation take, And part far purer than he came. Donne.

CONCOLOUR. adj. [concolor. Lat.] Of one colour; without variety.

In conco colour animals, and such as are combined unto the same colour, we measure not their beauty thereby; for if a crow or blackbird grow while we account it more pretty. Brown. To argue from a concoimate to a causality, is not inadmissible conclusive. Galen's Epistola.

CONCOMITANT. adj. [concomitans, Lat.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not causative or consequential.
The spirit that furthereth the extension or dilata- tion of bodies, and is ever concomitant with po- rosity and dryness. 

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to sev- eral objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a concomitant pleasure; and that in several objects, to several degrees.

CONCOMITANT. n. s. Companion; person or thing collaterally connected. These effects are, from the local motion of the air, a concomitant of the sound, and not from the sound itself. 

He made him the chief concomitant of his life apparent and only son, in a journey of much ad- venture. 

In consumptions, the protoreman concomitants, an universal heat of the body, a torious diur- rhoea, and hot distillation, have all a corrosive quality. The other concomitants of ingratitude is hard- heartedness, or want of compassion.

South's Sermon.

CONCOMITANTLY. adv. [from concomitant.] In company with others.

To CONCOITATE. v. a. [concomitatus, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another. This simple bloody specatation of the lungs, is differed from that which concomitates a phlegra. 

Harvey on Consumption.

CONCORD. n. s. [concordia, Lat.] 1. Agreement between persons or things; suitableness of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindness.

Had I power, I should have the sweet nectar of concord into hell, and pour the universal peace. Stubs, Macbeth.

What concord hath Christ with Belial? 2. Cor. vi. 15.

One shall rise of proud ambitious heart, who can not content himself with fair eminence, and mellow state. Will arrogate dominion undeservedly.

Over his brethren, and quite possesses concord within the seas of earth, and universal paradise. Milton.

Unesse within the wind of such communion; such as, to set forth. 

Great things by small, if, nature's concord broke, and man's contentations were sprung, Milton. 

Kind concord, heavenly born! who blissful reign

Holds this vast globe in one surrounding chain; 

Soul of the world! 

Ticket.

2. A compact. 

It appeared by the concord made between Hen- ry and Doderick, Irish King, and Drury in Ireland.

3. Harmony; consent of sounds. 

The man who hath not music in himself, Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treason, for the melodic art. Shakespeare, Mercur.

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another, distinct from regimen.

Have those who have writ about declensions, conjugations, and syntaxes, lost their labour? Lolle.

CONCORDANCE. n. s. [concordantia, Lat.] 1. Agreement. 

2. A book which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs. 

I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you, how you are to rule the city out of a concordance, South's Sermons, Dedication.

CONCERN. n. s. [concernus, Lat.] 1. The act of conceruing; coalition.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a more loose consistence, like clay, and thereby it is pre- pared to the concurrence of a probable fire. 

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CONCRESCENCE. n. s. [from concresco, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles. 

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor in- clusive, how any other substance should thence take concrescence, hath not been sufficiently proved.

Ralegh's History of the World.

To CONCRETE. [concrescor, Lat.] To coalesce into one mass; to grow by the union and cohesion of parts. 

The mineral or metallic matter, thus concreting with the city's wall, is equally dissolved throughout the body of it. 

Woodward.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuttle- bone, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal distances; in rank and file. 

Newton.

To CONCRETE. v. a. To form by concrescence; to form by the coalition of scattered particles. 

There are in the inferior world divers bodies, that are concreted out of others, is beyond all dispute; we see it in the natures.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CONCRETE. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concrescence; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass. 

The first concrete state, or consistent surface, of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid state. 

Burnet.

2. In logic. Not abstract: applied to a subject. 

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby those concrete names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do interchanges one another's room; so that, for truth of speech, it skilleth not whether we say that the son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath saved it; or else that the son of man did create, and the son of God did save, the world. 

Hooker.

Concrete terms, while they express the quality do either express, or imply, or refer to some subject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wise, mortal, living, dead: but these are not always nom adjectives in a grammatical sense; for a knave, a king, a philosopher, and many other concrets are substantives, as well as knavery, folly, and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them. 

Watts's Ethics.

CONCRETE. n. s. A mass formed by concrescence; or, union of various parts adhering to each other. 

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous concrete, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater. 

Bentley's Sonnets.

CONCRETELY. adv. [from concrete.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate; not abstractly. 

Sin, considered not abstractly for the mere act of obliquity, but concretely, with such a special dependence upon the act of sin as renders the guilt itself

CONCRETENESS. n. s. [from concrete.] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. 

CONCRETION. n. s. [from concrete.] The act of concreting; coalition.
2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles. Some planets, upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow of some concretion of slime from the water, where the sea-stretch little. 

Bacon’s Natural History.

heat, in general, doth not resolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for so great heat will produce concretions. Aristotle on Animals.

concrete. adj. [from concrete.] Having the power to produce concretions; concreting. When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not ascribe their induration to cold, but into solidous spirit, or concrete juices. Bacon’s Folio, etc.

concreture. n. s. [from concrete.] A mass formed by conglutination.

conclusion. n. s. [from conci-bine, fr. conclusivus, Lat.] The act of living with a woman not married.

adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens: conclusion was permitted. Bacon.

concubine. n. s. [concubina, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a strumpet.

I know 1 am too mean to be your queen, and yet too good to be your concubine. Shakespeare, Henry VI.

When his great friend was suitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a concubine of his made the same suit, he granted it, and said, such suits were to be granted to whom. Bacon.

he caused him to paint one of his concubines, Campaspe, who had the greatest share in his affection. Dryden.

The wife, though a bright goddess, thus gives place to mortal concords of fresh embrace. Granville. To conculate, v. n. [concute, Lat.] To tread, or trample, under foot. Diction.

conculation. n. s. [from concutatio, Lat.] Trampling with the feet. Diction.

concupiscence. n. s. [from concupiscencia, Lat.] Irregular desire; libidinous wish; lust; lechery. We know not the secret concupiscence to be sin; and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation. Hooker.

In our faces the evident signs of foul concupiscence, whence evil store, Ev’n shame, the last of evils. Milton’s Par. Let.

Nor can they say, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to concupiscence and sensual pleasures, another to blood-thirstiness: it would discover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been overrun with recently invented vice. Drayton’s Sermon.

concupiscent. adj. [concupiscens, Lat.] Libidinous; lecherous. He would not, but by gift of my chaste body: To his concupiscent intemperate lust, Release my brother. Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.

concupiscential. adj. [from concupiscus.] Relating to concupiscence. Dict.

concupiscible. adj. [concupiscibilis, Lat.] Impressing desire; eager; desirous; inclining to the pursuit or attainment of anything.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the concupiscible and insatiable appetite. South’s Sermon.

To concur. v. n. [concurro, Lat.]

1. To meet in one point.

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had concurred in the same.

Swift’s Last Will.

3. It has with before the person with whom one agrees.

It is not evil simply to concur with the heathens, either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only then a disgrace, when we follow them in their faults, or, generally in that they do without reason. Hooker.

4. It has to before the effect to which one contributes.

Their affections were known to concur to the most desperate counsels. Chersones. Extremes in nature equal good produce, Extremes in man concur to general use. Pope.

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, concurring with a good life, is only to draw Christ with a greater solemnity. South.

Testimony is the argument; and, if fair possibilities, of reason Suitable with it, this argument 1 Tillotson.

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power. When outward causes concur, the idle are soonest seized by this Infection. Collier on the Spinet.

concurrence. n. s. [from concur.]

1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other measure but our own ideas, and the concurrence of other probable reasons, to persuade us. Locke.

2. Agreement; act of joining in any design, or measures.

Their concurrence in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the same policy, is not surprising. Hooker, Preface.

The concurrence of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in. Carleton.

Tariquin the proud was expelled by an universal concurrence of nobles and people. Swift on the Dis in Aeneas and Rome.

3. Combination of many agents or circumstances. Surprised with these great concurrences of things. Crashaw.

He views our behaviour in every concurrence of affords, and sees us engage in all the possible concurrence to it. Addison’s Spectator.

4. Assistance; help.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the work, and the necessity of the divine concurrence to it. Rogers.

5. Joint right; equal claim. A bishop might have officers, if there was a concurrence of juridis—c— between him and the archdeacon. Agil.]

6. Joint right; equal claim. A bishop might have officers, if there was a concurrence of juridisc—c— between him and the archdeacon. Agil.

Concurrent. adj. [from concur.]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency.

I conjoin with these laws the personal presence of the king’s son, as a concurrent cause of this reformation. Dokiers on Ireland.

For, without the concurrent consent of all these three objects of the legislature, no such law can be made. Hale.

This sole vital faculty is not sufficient to external occasions, nor numbers to the purposes under: the animal faculty be concurrent with it, to supply the fibres with animal spirits. Hervey.

Concurrent n. s. [from concur.] That which concurs; a contributory cause.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary concurrents, without which they can never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties. Dearcy of Patty.

Concussion. n. s. [concussio, Lat.]

1. The act of shaking; agitation; tremefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, hath dissipated solicitude; which may be from the concussion of the air. Bacon’s Fidevit’s Sermon.

The strong concussion on the heaving tide Roll’d back the vessel to the island’s side. Pope’s Odyssey.

2. The state of being shaken.

There were not instances of such an universal concussion of the whole globe, as must needs imply an agitation of the whole abyss. Woodward’s Natural History.

Concussive. adj. [concussus, Lat.] Having the power or quality of shaking.

To condemn. v. a. [condenmno, Lat.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment; contrary to absolve.

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues, And every tongue brings in a sorrow tale, And every tale condemns me for a villain. Shakespeare, Richard III.

Is he found guilty —

—Yes, truly, he is, and condemn’d upon’t. Shakespeare, Henry VIII.

Considered as a judge, it condemns where it ought to absolve, and pronounces abolution where it ought to condemn. Noteville, xx. 18.

2. It has to before the punishment.

The son of man shall be betrayed unto the scribes, and they shall condemn him to death. Mark, xvi. 12.

3. To censure; to blame; to declare criminal; contrary to approve.

Who then shall blame His pester’d senses to requite and start, When all that is within him does condemn Itself for being there? Shakespeare, Macbeth.

The poet, who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the melle. Dryden’s Envid, Preface.

He who was so unjust as to do his brother an injury, will scarce be so just as to condemn himself for it. Locke.

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than those who condemn it. Spectator.

4. To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jerusalem, and condemned the land in an hundred talents of silver. 2 Chronicles.

5. To shew guilt by contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall condemn the ungodly which are living. Hebrews, iv. 16.

Condemnable. adj. [from condemn.] Blameable; culpable.

He commands to deface the print of a childless in ashes; which strictly to observe, were condemnable superstition. Brown.
any one is doomed to punishment; the act of condemning; the state of being condemned.

There is therefore now no condemnation to them. Romans vii.

CONDEMNATORY. adj. [from condemn.]
Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of censure.
He that passes the first condemnation sentence, is like a doctor in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all those disorders to which he gave rise. Government of Tongue.

CONDEMN. n. s. [from condemn.]
A blamer; a censurer; a censor.
Some of the only refusers and censurers of this catholic practice. Taylor's Worthy Common.

CONDEMNABLE. adj. [from condemn.]
That which is capable of condemnation; that which can be drawn or compressed into a narrower compass.
This agent meets with resistance in the movable; and not being in the utmost extremity of density, but condensable yet further, every resistance works something upon the more to condense Digby on the Connexion.

To CONDEMN. v. n. [condensâ, Lat.]
To condense; to make thicker.

To CONDEMN. v. a. To grow thicker.

CONDEMNABLE. adj. [condensatâ, Lat.]
Made thick; condensed; compressed into less space.
Water by nature is white; yea, thickened or condensed, most white, as it appears by the heat, and snows. Porcham.

CONDENSATION. n. s. [from condensâ.]
The act of thickening any body, or making it more gross and weighty: opposite to rarefaction.

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by condensation, may become earth: the same reason teacheth, that earth, raffin'd, may become water. Raleigh's History.

By water-chases the account was not regular; for, from attenuation and condensation, the hours were shorter in hot weather than in cold.

The supply of its moisture is by rains and snows, and dews and condensation of vapours, and perhaps by subterraneous passages. Bentley.

To CONDENSE. v. n. [condensâ, Lat.]
To make any body more thick, close, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other; to insinuate; opposed to rarefy.

Moving in so high a sphere, he must needs, as the sun, raise many curious exhibitions; which, condensed by a popular edium, were capable to cloud the highest merit. King Charles.

Some lead their youth abroad, while some condense.

Their liquid store, and some in cells dispense. Dryden's Virgil.

Such dense and solid strata arrest the volume at the surface of the earth, and collect and condense it there. Woodward.

To CONDENSE. v. n. To grow close and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compass.
The water falling from the upper parts of the earth, lies presently there condense into little stones. Boyle's Scept. Chym.

All vapours, when they begin to condense and condensable, become first of that bigness whereby azure must be reflected, before they can constitute other colours. Newton's Opticks.

CONDENSE. adj. [from the verb.] Thick; dense; condensed; close; mussy; weighty.

They colour, shape, and size
Assume, as likes them best, condens or rare. Mit.
Did we perfectly know the state of our own condition, and what was most proper for us, we might have reason to blam our prayers not heard, if not answered. Wade’s Preparation. This is a principle adapted to every passion and faculty of our nature, to every state and condition of our life. Rogers. Some depending people take the kingdom to be in no condition of encouraging so unnatural a breast of beggars. Hooker. Condition, circumstance, is not the thing; Bliss is the same in subject as in king. Pope’s Essay on Man.

6. Rank.
I am, in my condition, A prince, Miranda. Shakespeare, Tempest. The king himself, met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practised till then by the persons of the best condition. Clarendon.

7. Stipulation; terms of compact. Condition.
What condition can a treaty find P’t part that is at mercy? Shakespeare, Coriolanus. It was condition that We should have none. To traitors: strike him down. B. Jonson, Catiline. He could not defend it above ten days, and must then submit to the worst condition: the rebels were like to grant to his person, and to his religion. Taylor. Those barroux pirates willingly receive Conditions, such as we are pleased to give. Waller. Make our conditions with your captive king. — Secure me but my solitary cell; ’Tis all I ask him. Dryden’s Don Sebastian.

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are comprised; compact; bond. Go with me to a notary, seal me there. Your single bond; and in a merry sport, If you repay me not on such a day, In such a place, such sum or sums as are Express’d in the condition, let the forfeit Be nominated. Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.

To condition. v. n. [from the noun.]
To make terms; to stipulate. It was condition that Saturn and Titan, that Saturn should put to death all his male children. Small towns which stand still till great men. Enforce them, by war’s whole condition, Duke. ’Tis one thing, I must confess, to condition for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis. Dryden, End of the Engage.

Conditional. adj. [from condition.]
1. By way of stipulation; not absolute; made with limitations; granted on particular terms. For the use we have his express commandment, for the effect his conditional promise; so that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no assurance. Hooker. Many scriptures, though as to their formal terms they are absolute, yet as to their sense they are conditional. South. This strict necessity they simple call; Another sort ther is conditional. Dryd. Faber.

2. [In grammar and logic.] Expressing some condition or supposition. Conditional. n. s. [from the adjective.]
A condition. A word not now in use. He said, if he were sure that young man were King of Burgundy, so, he would never bear arms against him. This case seems hard, both in respect of the conditional, and in respect of the other words. Bacon’s Essay of War.

Conditional’ity. n. s. [from conditional.] The quality of being conditional, limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear proposal of the promises may irritate our expectations, so is the conditionality most efficacious to necessitate and encourage them. Decree of Piety.

CONDITIONALLY. adv. [from condition.]
With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain stipulations.
I here enter, conditionally, the crown to thee, and all the heirs for ever; Conditionally, that here thou take an oath To cease this civil war. Shakespeare, Henry VI. A false apprehension understands that positively, which was but conditionally expressed. Bacon’s Essay of Errors.

We see large preferments accorded to him, but conditionally, upon his doing wicked offices: science shall here, according to its office, interpose and protest. South.

CONDITIONARY. adj. [from condition.]
Stipulated.
Would God in mercy dispense with it as a condition, yet we could not be happy without it, as a natural qualification for heaven. Norden. To condition. v. a. [from condition.] To qualify; to regulate. That I’v’riareth but where it may be supported, we cannot aver the same unto any science therein, which suspends and conditionally enjoins. Bacon’s Essay of Errors.

CONDITIONARY. adj. [from the verb.]
Established on certain terms or conditions.
That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, and daily understood, is general, but conditionate; and belongs to none who shall not perform the condition. Hammond.

CONDITIONED. adj. [from condition.]
Having qualities or properties good or bad.
The dearest friend to me, the kindest man. The best condition’d. Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.

To CONDOLE. v. n. [condole, Lat.] To lament with those that are in misfortune; to express concern for the miseries of others. It hath with the person for whose misfortune we profess grief. It is opposed to congratulate. Your friends would have come to rejoice, rather than to find you in grief. Temple. I congratulate with the beasts upon this honour done to their king; and must condenk us with our poor countrymen, who are rendered incapable of any benefits for our respects. Addison.

To CONDOLE. v. a. To bewail with another.
The poor man, Sampson, to condenk my chance, As these perhaps; yet wish it had not been. Though for so friendly intent. Blunt, Agonies. Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery, and afterwards condenk her miscarriage? Dryden

CONDOLEMENT. n. s. [condole.] Grief; sorrow; mourning.
To preserve In obliterate condenkment, is a course Of insipid stumbling, unmanly grief. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

CONDOLEENCE. n. s. [condole.] The expression of grief for the sorrows of another: the civillties and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune. The reader will excuse this digression, due by way of condenk to my worthy brethren. Arbuthnot.

CONDOLEER. n. s. [condole.] One that joins in lamentation for the misfortunes of another.

CONDONATION. n. s. [condonation, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving. Dict.

To CONDUCE. v. n. [conduc, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute; to serve to some purpose; followed by to.
The boring of holes in this kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, seemeth to conduce to make it shine. Bacon.
The means and preparations that may conduce unto the enterprise. Bacon, Holy War. Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to conduce to this end, or to contradict it. Titian. They may conduce to further discoveries for completing the theory of light. Newton.

To CONDUCE. v. a. To conduct; to accompany; in order to shew the way. In this sense I have only found it in the following passage. He was sent to conduce before the princess Henrietta Maria.

CONducible. adj. [conducibility, Lat.] Having the power of conduceing; having a tendency to promote or forward; with to.
To both, the medium which is most propitious and conducible, is air. Bacon’s Nat. History. The generation of criminals, and the conduce of them, and of the conducibles thereto, are wisely and adumbrably ordered and contemporated by the rest of all things.
None of these magmatic experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities seem most conducible unto the temporal interest of them that observe them. Bentley.

CONDUCIBILITY. n. s. [from conducible.] The quality of contributing to any end.
Dict.

CONduCIVE. adj. [conducive.] That which may contribute; having the power of forwarding or promoting: with to.
An action, however conducive to the good or our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it. Addison’s Freewalker. Those proportions of the good things of this life, which are most consistent with the interest of the soul, we also most conducive to our present felicity. Rogers.

CONDUCIVENESS. n. s. [from conducive.] The quality of conduceing. I mention some examples of the conduciveness of the smallness of a body’s parts to its fluidity. Boyle.

CONDUCT. n. s. [conduit, Fr. con- and ductus, Lat.] 1. Management; economy.
Young men, in the conduct and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, stir more than they can quiet, fly to the end without consideration of the means. Bacon.
How void of reason are our hopes and fears! What in our conduct of our life appears So well design’d, so luckily begun, But when we have our wish, we wish undone? Dryden’s Juvenile.

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general. The conduct of armies is a prince’s art. Waller.

3. Convoy; escort; guard. His majesty, Tending my person’s safety was appointed. The conduct or convoy me to the Tower. Shakespeare, Richard III.

I was ashamed to ask the king footmen and horsemen, and conduct for safeguard against our adversaries. I Esten.

4. The act of conveying or guarding.
CON

Some three or four of you, Go, give him conduct to this place. — Shakesp.

5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or safety is assured.

6. Exact behaviour; regular life. Though all regard for reputation is not quite had aside, it is so low, that very few think and conduct of absolute necessary for preserving it. — Swift.

To Conduct. v. a. [conduire, Fr.] 1. To lead; to direct; to accompany, in order to shew the way. I shall lead out the convoy to a hill side, where I will point you out the right path. — Milton

2. To usher, and to attend in civility. Pray receive them nably, and conduct them into our presence. — Dryden's Ende.

3. To manage; as, to conduct an army; to lead and order troops.

Conductitious. adj. [conductitious, Lat.] Hired; employed for wages; hired in the army; not a native. — Shakesp. King Lear.

3. A manager; a director. If he did not entirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief conductor in both. — Shakesp. Henry VIII.

4. An instrument to put up into the bladder; to direct the knife in cutting for the stone. — Quincy.

Conductress. n. s. [from conduct.] A woman that directs; directress.

Conduit. n. s. [conduit.] 1. A channel of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct. Water in conduit pipes can rise no higher Than the well head from whence it first springs. — Dryden.

This face of mine is hid In sap consuming winter's drifted snow, And all the conduits of my blood froze up. Shakesp. God is the fountain of honour; and the conduit, by which he conveys it to the sons of men, are various and generous practices. — South.

These organs are the nerves which are the conduits to convey them from without to their muscles in the brain. — Locke.

Wise nature likewise, they suppose Has drawn two conduits down our nose. — Prior.

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. I charge and command, that the conduit run nothing but clear water. — Shakesp. Henry VI.

Conduplication. n. s. [conduplication, Lat.] A doubling; a duplicate.

Con. n. s. [κόνιον κονεκτον η κονιόν ἐπικοίς Aristot.] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point. — Con'ey. See Con'y.

To CONFABULATE. v. n. [confabulo, Lat.] To talk easily or carelessly together; to chat; to prattle.

CONFABULATION. n. s. [confabulatio, Lat.] Easy conversation; cheerful and careless talk.

CONFABULATORY. adj. [from confabulate.] Belonging to talk or prattle.

CONFARRETIO. n. s. [confarretio, Lat. from far corn.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together. By the ancient laws of Rome, the wife was by confarretio joined to the husband. — Addison.

To CONFECTION. v. a. [confectus, Lat.] To make up into sweetmeats; to preserve with sugar. It seems now corrupted into confit.

CONFECTION. n. s. [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

At supper eat a peach roasted, and sweetened with sugar of roses and caraway seed. — Harvey on Consumptions.

Confederation. n. s. [confederation, Fr.] League; compact of mutual support; alliance.

To CONFEDE. v. n. [confederer, Fr.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were confederated with Charles's enemy, de la Motte. — Bacon.

With these the Piercys them confederate, And as three heads join in one intent. — Daniel.

To CONFEDERATE. v. n. To league; to unite in a league.

By words men come to know another's minds; by these they covenant and confederate. — South.

It is a confederating with him to whom the sacrifice is offered. — Atterbury.

CONFEDERATE. adj. [from the verb.] United in league.

For they have consulted together with one consent: they are confederate against thee. — Psalm LXXIII. 3.

All the swords In Italy, and her confederate arms.

Could not have made this peace, said Carlistans.

While the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no further; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederate and linked together, it must needs fly to providence and deity. — Bacon.

On race confederate into crimes, that prove Triumphant over the'd clad rage of Jove. — Pope's States.

In a confederate war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest share in the quarrel. — Swift.

CONFEDERATE. n. s. [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate, With many more confederates, are in arms. — Shakesp. Richard III.

We still have fresh recruits in store. If our confederates can afford us more. — Dryden's Ende.

CONFEDERATION. n. s. [confederation, Fr.] League; compact of mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into some strict league and confederation amongst themselves. — Bacon's Henry VII.

Nor can those confederations or designs be durable, when subjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. — King Charles.

To CONFER. v. n. [confere, Lat. confer, Fr.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject; to ventilate any question by oral discussion; to converse solemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear us confer of this, and by an agricultural assurance have your satisfaction. — Shakesp. King Lear.

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, question and writing on exactness and therefore, if a man write little, he bad need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit and, if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not. — Bacon.

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they confered among themselves. — Acts, iv. 15.

He was thought to confer with the Lord Colepeper upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then conferred with nobody. — Clarendon.

The Christian prince in her tent confers With fifty of your learned philosophers; With whom she converses her discourse, and persuade, That they are captives to her reasons made. — Dryden's Tyrannic Love.
To confer, v. a. 1. To compare; to examine by comparison with other things of the same kind. The words in the eighth verse, phrase together, as with the same words in the twentieth, make it manifest. If you confer these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion. Plays confering his authors, and comparing their works, together, found those that went before to be the better that followed. Bacon. 2. To give; to bestow: with on or before him who receives the gift. Rest to the limbs, and quiet I confer. To confer this hour upon him would increase the credit he had. Clarendon. Coronation to a king, con/fers no royal authority upon him. South. There is not the least intimacy in scripture of this privilege conferred upon the Roman church. Tilton. Thou conferst the benefits, and he tendereth them; the first produces love, and the last ingratitude. Arbuthnot Hat of John Ball. 3. To contribute; to converse: with to. The closeness andConnectedness of the parts resting together, doth much confer to the strength of the union. Claseni. Conference. s. [conference, Fr.] 1. The act of conversing on serious subjects: formal discourse: oral discussion of any question. I shall grow skillful in country matters, if I have an opportunity of conversing with your servant. Sidney. Sometimes they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be instruc tors of others by conference: sometimes of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the publick, either reading thereof, or interpreting. Hooker. What passion hangs these weights upon my breast? I cannot speak to her: yet she urg'd conference. Shakesp. 2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point by personal debate. 3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other. Our intelligence must search out all helps and for- theryea, which scripture, councils, laws, and the mutual conference of all men's collections and observations, may afford. Thus the conference of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by so worthy a wit as Talley's was, must needs bring pleasing pleasure to him that makes true account of learning. Ashburn. Schoold. Confer/er, n.s. [from confer.] 1. He that converses. 2. He that bestows. To confer. v. a. [confessor, Fr.] confer, confess, Lat.] 1. To acknowledge a crime: to own a failure. If death in some sort confit this. If it be confessed, it is not redressed. Milton. Merry Wives of Windsor. Human faults, with human grief confess. 'Tis thus art chang'd. Prior. 2. It has of before the thing confessed, when it is used reciprocally. Confess freely: or thy sin. For to deny each article with oath, Cannot remove not choke the strong conception. Shakesp. Othello. 3. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon. Com. Of sin be only against God, yet to confess it to his minister may be of use. Wake's Preparation for Death. 4. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun. Our beautiful victory to the opportunity of confessing himself to this celebrated father. Addison's Spectator. 5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest. Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven; but whosoever shall deny me before men, I also will deny him before my Father which is in heaven. Matt. xxi. 32-33. 7. To confess, n. v. To make confession; to disclose: to reveal; as, he is gone to the priest to confess. Confessionally. adv. [from confess.] Avow'dly; indisputably; undeniable. Labour is confessedly a great part of the care, and therefore not wonder if men fly from it. South. Great geniuses, like great masters, though they are confessedly the first in the commonwealth of letters, must be envied and studied. Pope's Essay on Homer. Conference. n.s. [from confess.] 1. The acknowledgement of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt. Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Mora, and desiring the story of it from me is like giving one the tort, and then asking his confession, which is hard usage. Temple. 2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest. You will have little opportunity to practise such a confession, and should therefore supply it of the due performance of it to God. Wake's Preparation for Death. 3. Profession: avowal. Who, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good confession? 1 Tim. vii. 13. If there be one amongst the fairest of Greece, That loves his mistress more than in confession, And dare show her beauty and her worth In other arms than hers; to him this challenge. Shakesp. 4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised. Confessional. n.s. [Fr.] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents. In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and confessional, very studiously inlaid with fine lacquer. Addison in Italy. Confessor, n.s. [conhcSSIONaire, Fr.] The confession-chair or seat, where the priest sits to hear confessions. Dict.
4. Consciousness of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence towards God. 1 John, iii. 21.

Be constant in them which have not the confidence of good works.

5. That which gives or causes confidence, boldness, or security.

CONFIDENT. adj. [from confide.] 1. Assured beyond doubt.

He is so sure and confident of his particular election, as to resolve he cannot fail.

I am confident, that very much may be done toward the improvement of philosophy.

2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical: as, a confident talker.


Both valiant, as men despising death; both confident, as unwearied to overcome. Sidney.

That virtue is confiding in himself at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and so confining themselves into human shape, made little men. Drayton.

CONFINE, n. s. [confinis, Lat.] It had formerly the accent on the last syllable.

Common boundary; border; edge.

In these confinements silly have I lur'd,
To watch the wasting of some enemies.

Shakesp. Rich. III.

You are old;
Nature in you stands on the very verge.

Of her confine.

Shakesp. King Lear.
The confines of the river Niger, where the unfortunates are, are well watered.

Bacon.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night,
And the thorn on the confines of that light.

Dryden's Fable.

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the sun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was, as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to distances beyond the confines of the world, where are no bodies.

Lecky.

CONFINE. adj. [confinis, Lat.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

To CONFINE, p. a. To border upon: to touch on different territories, or regions; it has with or on.

Half-bald, I seek
What readiest path leads where thy glossy bounds
Confine with heaven's
Monton's Par. Lost.

Dwelt in pleasure of this created space,
Betwixt heaven's, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confine'd on all three.

Dryden.

To CONFINE, p. a. [confiner, Fr. confiné, Lat.]

1. To bound; to limit: as, he confines his subject by a rigorous definition.

2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure; to restrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threshold —
—Fy, you confine yourself most unreasonable: come, you must go visit the good lady.

Shakesp. Coriolanus.

I had been
As broad and general as the casing sir.

Now I can belie'd, cri'd, confin'd, bound in.

Shakesp.

3. To restrain; to tie up.

Children, permitted the freedom of both hands, do often confine one into the left, and yet by not great difficulties restricted from it.

Brown's PSALM. Err.

Make one man's function, or failings, confine to others, and confine them as such to their successors.

Boyle.

Where honour or conscience does not confine
No other tie shall saddlen me;
Shall to my self I will not be;
Nor shall I desire actions confin'd.

By my own present mind.

Cowley.

CONFINELESS, adj. [from confine.]

Boundless; unlimited; unconfined; without end.

Let him be a bush, being confin'd.

With my confin'd hands.

Suck. Magdalen.

CONFINEMENT. n. s. [from confine.]

Imprisonment; incarceration; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes
Now joyful from their long confinement rise.

Addison's Fugel.

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under confinement when the sight is removed.

As to the numbers who are under restraint, people do not seem so much as lived at the confinement of some, as the hundred of others. Johnson.

CONFERRER. n. s. [from confer.]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confinements; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The senate hath staid up the conferrers.

Shakesp. Cymbeline.

Happy conferrers you of other lands,

That shift your soil.

Daniel's Civil War.

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladness and grief he opposite in nature, yet they are such neighbours; and confinours in art, that the least touch of a pencil will translate a crying into a laughing face.

3. One which touches upon two different nations.

The participles of confinours between plants and living creatures are such as have no local motion; such as oysters.

Bacon.

CONFINITY. n. s. [confinitis, Lat.]

Neareness; neighbourhooild; contiguity.

Diet.

To CONFIRM. p. a. [confirma, Lat.]

1. To put past doubt by new evidence.

The testimony of Christ was confirmed in you.

1 Cor. i. 6.

So was his will
Promulgate among the gods, and by an oath,
Which shook Heav'n's whole circumference, confirmed.

Milton.

Wit beast the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn.

Confirm the tidings as they red
And spread the truth from pole to pole,

The Spectator.

2. To settle; to establish either persons or things.

I confirm thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler.

1 Mar. xlii. 37.

Confirm the crown to me and to my heirs.

Shakesp. Hen. VI.

3. To fix; to ratificate.

Fernelius never cured a confirmed paunch without it.

Bacon.

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but till he was a man.

He that no sooner had his prowess confirmed,
But like a man he died.

Shakesp. Muchel.

5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties.

That treaty, so prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than confirmed.

Syst.

6. To settle or strengthen in resolution, or purpose; or opinion.

Confirm'd then I resolve.

Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe.

Milton.

They in their state though firm, stood more confirmed.

3rd. Milen.

Believe and be confirmed.

7. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

3 Cor. 1. 2.
CON

Those which are thus confirmed, are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

CONFIRMABLE adj. [from confirm.]
That which is capable of incontestable evidence.

It may receive a spurious issue, as is confirmable by many examples.

Brown's Vulg. Err.

CONFIRMATION n. s. [from confirm.]
1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement; establishment.
2. Evidence by which any thing is uncertain; additional proof.

A Hobbes report hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment.

Shakespeare.

3. Proving by convincing testimony.
Wanting frequent confirmation in a matter so confirmable, their affirmation currieth but slow persuasion.

Brown.

The argument brought by Christ for the confirmation of his doctrine, were in themselves sufficient.

South.

4. An ecclesiastical rite.
What is prepared for in catechising, is, in the next place, performed by confirmation; a most probable usage of the church, transcribed from the practice of the apostles, which consists in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptismal vow (having first approved himself to understand it) and to that purpose, that he may more solemnly enter this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now (as in baptism) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witness to testify his entering this obligation.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

CONFIRMAT'OR n. s. [from confirma, Lat.] An attester; he that puts a matter past doubt.

There wants herein the definitive confirmer, and test of things uncertain, the sense of which consists in:

Brown's Vulg. Err.

CONFIRMATORY adj. [from confirm.] giving additional testimony; establishing with new force.

CONFIRMED adj. [from confirm.]
Confirmed state; radicalization.

If the difficulty arise from the confirmedness of habit, every restlessness wakens the habit, abates the difficulty.

Dee of Piety.

CONFI'RMER n. s. [from confirm.]
One that confirms; one that produces evidence or strength; an attester; an establisher.

Be these and such confirmers of thy words?
Then speak again.

Shakespeare, King John.

The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a tapster; they are both the confirmers of false recompence.

Shakespeare.

CONFISCABLE adj. [from confiscate.]
Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFISCATE, v. a. [confiscare, confiscare, i.e. in publicam addicere; from fiscus, which originally signified a hamper, pannier, basket, or belfry; but metonymically the emperor's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such hampers. Corell.] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

CONFI'SCATE, adj. [from the verb.]
Transferred to the public as forfeit.

The accent in Shakespeare is on the first syllable.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the hands of Venice, confiscate.

Unto the state of Venice. Shak. Merch. of Venice.

CONFISCATION n. s. [from confiscate.]
The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to public use.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and confiscations he had at that present to help himself.

Bacon's Hen. VII.

CONFIDENT n. s. [confic'sent, Lat.] One confessing; one who confesses his faults.

A wide difference there is between a meek confessor, and a true penitent.

Bacon.

CONFID'TE n. s. [Fr. from confid'te, Lat.] A sweetmeat; a confection; a confit.

It is certain, that there be some houses wherein confitures and pies will gather more meat than elsewhere.

Bacon.

We contain a confiture house, where we make all sweetmeats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant articles.

To CONFIT. v. a. [configo, confi'cium, Lat.] To fix down; to fasten.

As this is true, let me in safety raise me from my knees; Or else for ever be confit here.


CONFtGRANT adj. [confi'grantis, Lat.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raise
From the confi'grant mass, purged and refus'd,
New hea'v'n, new earth.

Milton's Par. Lost.

CONFJUGATION n. s. [confugatio, Lat.]
1. A general fire spreading over a large space.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the sun, and the confugation of all things (for the Sun's uniformity is not the same).

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harvests grow,

The running confugation spreads below, Addition's Orid.

Mankind hath had a gradual increase, notwithstanding what floods and confugations, and religious profession of celibacy, may have interrupted.

Beauty's Sermons.

2. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things.

CONFLJCTION n. s. [confil'tum, Lat.]
1. The act of blowing many instruments together.

The sweetest harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a confil'tum of them all.

Bacon.

2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONJ'LXEREXE n. s. [confex'erexa, Lat.] A bending or turning.

To CONFLICT. v. n. [confilgo, Lat.]
To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage: properly by striking against one another.

CONFLICT

Bare unhoused trunks.
To the conflicting elements expos'd.

Shaksp. Timon.

You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water conflicting together.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

A man would be content to strive with himself, and conflict with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward.

Temple.

Look'd into flame, the fierce conflicting fires
Scour'd o'er a thousand raging waves to burn.

Thomson.

CONFLICT n. s. [confil'tus, Lat.]
1. A violent collision, or opposition of two substances.

Puurr deplegiment spirit of vinegar upon salt of taras, and there will be such a conflict of ebullition, as if there were scarce two more contrary bodies in nature.

Boyle.

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is seldom used of a general battle.

The luckless conflict with the giant stout,
Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he stood in doubt.

It is my father's face.

Whom in this conflict I unawares have kill'd.

Shakespeare.

3. Contest; strife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Auret and her; they never meet but there's a skirmish betwixt them.——All he gets nothing by that. In our last conflict, four of his five wits went halting off.

Shakespeare.

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No assurance touching victories can make present conflicts so sweet and easy, but nature will shrink from them.

He percept'd
Th' unequal conflict, as angels look.

On dying saints.

Thomson's Summer.

CONFLUENCE n. s. [confi'luens, Lat.]
1. The junction or union of several streams.

Nimrod, who usurped dominion over the rest, sat down in the very confluence of all those rivers which water'd Paradise.

Raleigh's History of the World.

Bagdat is beneath the confluence of Tigris and Euphrates.

Eerowood on Languages.

In the veins, innumerable little rivulets have their confluence into the great vein, the common channel of the blood.

Bentley.

2. The act of crowding to a place.

You see this confluence, this great flood of visitors.

Some come to make merry, because of the confusion of all sorts.

Bacon.

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's confluence, and for all matters to yourself.

Bacon to Ftilchers.

3. A conourse; a multitude crowded into one place.

This will draw a confluence of people from all parts of the country.

Temple.

4. Collection; concurrence.

We may there be instructed how to rate all goods by those that will confluence into the felicity we shall possess, which shall be made up of the confluence, perfection, and perpetuity of all true goods.

Boyle.

CONFLUENT [confi'luens, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one,

The congregated floods together ran:

These confluent streams make some great river's head.

By stores still melting and descending fed.

Blackmore.
CONFLUX. n. s. [conflueo, Lat.] 1. The union of several currents; concourse.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap, infect the sound pine and divert its grain. - F. B. Smith. 2. Crowd; multitude collected. He quickly, by the general conflux and conourse of the whole people, straightened his quarters. - C. Herder. To the gates cast round thine eye, and see What conflux issuing forth, or entering in. - Milton. CONFORM, adj. [conformia, Lat.] Assuming the same form; wearing the same form; resembling. Variety of tunes both dispose the spirits to variety of passions conform unto them.

To CONFORM, v. n. To conform with; to yield: with to.

Then followed that most natural effect of conforming one's self to that which she did like. - Sidney. The apostles did conform the Christians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. - Hooker.

Demand of them wherefore they conform themselves unto the order of the church? - Hooker.

To CONFORM, v. n. To comply with; to yield: with to.

Who will conform to a passion, which fire. - Dryd. Jar.

CONFORMABLE. adj. [from conform.] 1. Having the same form; using the same manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; similar; resembling. The Gentiles were not made conformable unto the Jews, in that which was to be at peace at the coming of Christ. - Hooker.

2. It has commonly to before that with which there is agreement. He gives a reason conformable to the principles.

3. Sometimes with, not improperly; but to is used with the verb.

The fragments of Sappho give us a taste of her way of writing, perfectly conformable with that which we find in her. - Addison. A Spectator.

4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite; consistent. Nature is very consonant and conformable to herself. - Newton.

The productions of a great genius, with many fables, are preferable to the works of an inferior author, scrupulously exact, and conformable to all the rules of correct writing.

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; peaceable; obsequious. I have been to you a true and humble wife. At all time to your will conformable. - H. VIII.

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themselves willingly conformable, in whatever should be required, it was not in the power of the Messiah. Such deductions are formed by a conformable derivation, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Christian spirit. - Spurti.

To CONFORMABLE, adj. [from conformable.] With conformity; agreeably; suitably; it has to.

So a man observe the agreement of his own imaginings, and talk conformably, it is all certainty. - Locke. I have treated of the sex conformably to the subject definition. - Addison.

CONFORMATION. n. s. [Fr. conformatiot., Lat.] 1. The form of things, as relating to each other; the particular texture and consistence of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole: as light of different colours is reflected from bodies, according to their different conformation.

Varies are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several conformations of the organs. - Holder. Where there happens to be such a harmony and conformation of the earth, as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily gets out. - Woodward's Nat. Hist.

2. The act of producing suitabilities, or conformity, to any thing: with to.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the conformation of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more consequence than the furniture of understanding. - Watts.

CONFORMIST. n. s. [from conform.] One that complies with the worship of the church of England: not a disserter.

They were not both nonconformists, neither both conformists. - Dunton.

CONFORMITY. n. s. [from conform.] 1. Similitude; resemblance; the state of having the same character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, is conformed to the greatest conformity with God. - Hooker. Judge not what is best.

By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet; Created as thou art to noble end, Holy and pure, conformity divine! - Milton, Par. Lost.

Space and duration have a great conformity in this, that they are justly reckoned amongst our simple ideas. - Locke.

This metaphor would not have been so general, had there been no conformity between the mental taste and the sensitive taste. - Addition's Spectator.

2. It has in some authors with before the model to which the conformation is made. The end of all religion is but to draw us to a conformity with God. - Decay of Pity.

3. In some to.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our conformity to the laws of God. - Addison. A Spectator.

Conformity, in building to other civil nations, hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark houses fall to decay. - Grinnell.

4. Consistency. Many instances prove the conformity of the essay with the notions of Hippocrates, on Amenities. - Addison's Spectator.

CONFRATERNITY. n. s. [from con and fratirenes, Lat.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for some religious purpose.

We find days appointed to be kept, and a confraternity established for this purpose, by the laws of it. - Stillingfleet.

CONFRICATION. n. s. [from con and fricco, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing: it hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a slug's horn; which they suppose did rather come from a confrication of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itself. - Bacon.

To CONFRONT. v. a. [confronter, Fr.] 1. To stand against another in full view; to face.

He spake, and then confronted the bull: And on his simple forked staff, upon the skull, The deadly stake descended. - Dryden's Virg.

2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another.

The East and West churches did both confront the Jews, and contend with them. - Bp. Chalmers. Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answered blows.

Strength match'd with strength, and power confronter power. - Dryden's Hist. Bellona's bridgework, last in proof, Confronted him with self comparisons, Point against point rebellions, arm against arm. - Shak. Macbeth.

3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court.
We began to lay his unkindness unto him: he seeing himself contradicted by so many, went not to revival, but rather publ'd falsehood—Sir丘.

4. To compare one thing with another. When I confound a noun with a verb, I only show you the same design executed by different hands. Addition to Malton.

CONFRONTATION. n. s. [Fr.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFUSE v. a. [confusus, Lat.]

1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly. Thus roving on In confus'd march forlorn, the adventur'd bands
When they had lost their lustre, and forgot No rest. Milton.

2. To mix, not separate. At length an universal hubbub wild,
Of storming sounds and voices all confus'd,
Born through the hollow dark, assaults his ear. Milton.

3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obs.

We may have a clear and distinct idea of the existence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate essences and causes are very confused and obscure. Watts's Logic.

4. To hurry the mind. Confus'd and sadly she at length replies.

POPE, Sonnets.

CONFUSEDLY. adv. [from confused.]

1. In a mixed mass; without separation.

Then every where unto the unlearned Scriptures, because they dwell confusedly together. Raleigh's History.

2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.

The inner court with horror, noise, and tears Confus'dly fill'd; the woman's shrieks and cries The arch'd vaults re-echo. Dunciad.

On mount Venuses next he fix'd his eyes,
And saw the twinkling stars confus'dly rise; A hideous ruin! Addition to Italy.

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He confusedly and obscurely delivered his opinion. Clarck, Sermons.

4. Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden boundaries of a play, are but confusedly and obscurely judged in the vision of action. Confuseness. n. s. [from confused.]

Want of distinctness; want of clearness.

Hither unto these titles of honour carry a kind of confuseness, and rather betokened a successive office than an established dignity. Coren's Survey of Cornwall.

The cause of the confusion of our notions, next to the natural inability, is want of attention. Norris.

CONFUSION. n. s. [from confuse.]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.

God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this confusion wrought;
As the proud town whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongue confusion was to ruin brought. Devies.

2. Tumult; disorder.

God is not a God of confusion and faith, but of order and of peace. Homer, Odyssey.

This is a heighter and more comely time,
Than when these follies ran about the streets Crying confusion. Shaks, Coriolanus.

3. Indistinct combination.

The combin'd confusion of two different ideas, which a customary connection of them in their minds hath made to them almost one, fills their heads with false notions, and their reasonings with false consequences. Locke.

3. Overthrow; destruction.

The strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him in to his confusion. Shaks, Mac.

4. Astonishment, distraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confusion dwelt in every face,
And fear in every heart,
When waves on waves, and gulps in gulps
Overcame the grotto Spectator.

CONFUTABLE. adj. [from confude.] Possible to be disproved; possible to be shown false.

At the last day, that inquisitor shall not present To God a bundle of columns, or confudable accufations; but will offer unto his omniscience a true list of our transgressions. Brown.

CONFESSION. n. s. [confideato, Lat.] The act of confessing; disproof.

A confession of atheism from the frame of the world. Beaumont.

To CONFEUTE. v. a. [confute, Lat.] To convict of error or falsehood; to disprove.

He could on either side dispute.
Confute the rash hands, and still confude, Hudders.

To a man for doubt to whether he be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but when he dies, to find himself confudately, must be the height of folly. South.

CONGEAL. n. s. [conge, Fr.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.

The captain salutes you with conge profound. And your ladyship's curtsy half way to the ground. Swift.

2. Leave; farewell.

So courteous conge both did give and take.
With right hands plighted, pledges of good-will. Fairy Queen.

To CONGE. v. n. [from the noun.] To take leave.

I have cong'd with the duke, and done a piece with my nearest. Shaks. All's well that ends well.

CONGEDELIRE is French; and signifies, in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop. The king, as sovereign patron of all archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastical benefices, had in ancient times the free appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing them first per baculum & annuum, and afterwards by his letters patent. In process of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they should, at every vacation, before they chuse, demand of the king a conge d'ècrire, that is, licence to proceed to election. Cowell.

A woman, when she has made her own choice, for form's sake, sends a conge d'écric to her friends. Spectator.

CONGE. n. s. [in architecture.] A moulding in the form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another; such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture. Chambers.

To CONGEAL. v. a. [congeló, Lat.]

1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state.

What more miraculous thing may be told,
Than ice which is congeald without Fields cold,
Should kindle fire, the wonderful device of Spenser. In whose capacious womb

A rapuory deluge lies, to snow congeald. Thomson, Winter.

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, see! see! dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeald mouths, and bleed afresh. Shaks. Rich. III.

Too much sadness hath congeald your blood. Shaks.

To CONGEAL. t. n. To concrete; to gather into a mass by cold.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, into which put quicksilver wrapt in linen, and it will fix and run no more, and endure the hammer. Bacon.

When water congeals, the surface of the ice is smooth and level, as the surface of the water was before. Burnett's Theory.

CONGEALMENT. n. s. [from congeal.]

The clot formed by congealation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends; Tell them your feats, whilst they with joyful tears Wash the congealment from your wounds. Shaks, Antony and Cleopatra.

CONGEALABLE. adj. [from congeal.] Susceptible of congelation; capable of losing its fluidity.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatic, fixed, hard, soft, combustible, not combustible, inflammable, not inflammable. Bacon.

The chemists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fixed, and congealable again by cold into brittle globes or crystals. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CONGELATION. n. s. [from congeal.] The act of turning fluids to solids by cold.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or congelation of the fluid. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

There are congelations of the cold water, precipitation, and many other operations. Arbuthnot on Air.

2. State of being congeal'd, or made solid by cold.

Many waters and springs will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will still persist without congealation. Brown's Log. Errors.

CONCENER. n. s. [Lat.] Of the same kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a congeren. Miller.

CONGNEROUS. adj. [congeren, Lat.] Of the same kind; arising from the same original.

Those bodies, being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their nature. Brown's Log. Errors.

From extreme and lasting colds proceed a great run of apoplexy, and other congenerous diseases. Arbuthnot on Air.

CONGNEROUSNESS. n. s. [from congener.] The quality of being from the same original; belonging to the same class.

Diet.

CONGENIAL. adj. [conen and genuz, Lat.] Partaking of the same genus; kindred; congenial; in Swift it is followed by with.

He sprang, without any help, by a kind of congenial companion, as we may term it, to the likeness of our late sovereigns and masters. Weiten.

You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat congenial, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. Dryden's Dedication, of Sat. With the love of sister arts and with them.

And met congenial, mingling those with flames. Pope.

He acquires a courage, and stiffness of opinion, not at all congenial with him. Swift.
To CONGLOMerate. v. n. [conglomerate, Lat.] To gather into a round mass; to con- 
solidate in a ball. 

Then he founded, then conglomer'd
Like things to the heart, Milton's Paradise Lost.

Hang to the goddess, and coher'd around:
Not closer, orb in orb conglomer'd, are seen
The buzzing bees about their disk green.
— Pope's Dunciad.

To CONGLOMerate. v. n. To conglome
To CONGLOMerate. v. a. [conglomerate, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inwec into a round mass.
The liver is one great conglomerated gland, composed of innumerable small glands, each of which consists of soft fibres, in a distinct or separate convolution.

CONGLOMeration. adj. [from the verb.]
1. Gathered into a round ball, so that the constituent parts and fibres are distinct.
Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other conglomerate and conglomerate glands.

2. Collected; twisted together.
The beams of light, when they are multiplied and conglomerate, generate heat. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

CONGLOMeration. n. s. [from con-
glomerate.]

1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.
2. Intertexture; mixture.
The multiplication and conglomerate of sounds doth generate rarification of the air. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

To CONGLUTINATE. v. a. [conglutina-
tio, Lat.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

To CONGLUTINATE. v. n. To coalesce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGLUTINATION. n. s. [from con-
glutinate.]
The act of uniting wounded bodies; re-union; healing.
The cause is a tempest conglutination; for both bodies are clammy and viscous, and do bridle the deflux of humour to the hurts. Bacon's Nat. Hist.
The elongated, concentric elongated fibres is owing to the union or conglutination of parts separated by a wound. Arbuthnot's Entomol.

CONGLUTINATIVE. adj. [from con-
glutinate.]
Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINATOR. n. s. [from con-
glutinate.]
That which has the power of uniting wounds.
The osteoclia is recommended as a conglutinator of broken bones. Woodward on Possil.

CONGLUTINATE. adj. [from conglutinate.]
Relaxing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.
Both red in haste the great consulting peers.
Raid'd from the dark divan, and with like joy Conglutation approach'd him.
— Milton.

To CONGRATULATE. v. a. [gratulat
To CONGRATULATE. v. n. To rejoin in participation.
I cannot but conglomerate with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation.

CONGRATULATION. n. s. [from con-
gratulate.]
1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.
2. The form in which joy for the happiness or success of another is professed.

CONGRATULATORY. adj. [from congru-
tulate.]
Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

To CONGRE'e. v. n. [from grew, Tr.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite.
Not in use.

To CONGRE'e. v. n. [from con and greet.] To salute reciprocally. Not in use.

To CONGRATULATE. v. a. [congrego,
Lat.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place.
Any multitude of Christian men congregated, may be termed by the name of a church. Hooker.

These waters were afterwards congregated, and called the sea. Raleigh's History of the World.
Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds.
The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands, As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures.

Shakespeare. Othello.
The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle Of congregated waters, he call'd seas; And saw that it was good. Milton's Par. Lost.

Heat congregates homogenous bodies, and sepa-
rates heterogeneal ones. Newton's Optics.
This sight, congregated by a burning glass, acts meet upon sulphurous bodies, to turn them into fire.

To CONGREGATE. v. n. To assemble; to meet; to gather together.

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To meet; to gather together.

To CONGREGATE. v. n. To assem-
ble; to meet; to gather together.

Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.
'Tis true (as the old proverb doth relate) Equals with equals often congregate. Denison.

CONGREGATE. adj. [from the verb.]
Collected; compact.

CONGREGATION. n. s. [from con-
grerate.]
Where the matter is most congreg, or, the cold is the greater. Bacon's Natural History.

CONGREGATION. n. s. [from con-
grerate.]
1. The act of collecting.

The means of reduction by the fire, is but by congregating of homogenous parts.

2. A collection; a mass of various parts brought together.

This brave o'erflaring flame appears to other things to me, than a food and prudent congrega-
tion of vapours. Shakesp.

3. An assembly met to worship God in public; and hear doctrine.

The words which the minister first pronounces, when the congregation have been attired.

The practice of those that prefer houses before churches, and a conventicle before the congrega-
tion. South.
CON

If those preachers who abound in epiphronisms would look about them, they would find part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep.

Congregational adj. [from congregation] Public; pertaining to a congregation or assembly. It is a word used of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church.

Congress. n.s. [congressus, Lat.] 1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict. Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there; Their courses in the field great Jove withstands, Both dote to fall, but fall by greater hands.

Drury's Enrld.

From these laws may be deduced the rules of the congruence and dissymmetry of two bodies.

Cognizable Prinaiiples.

A 2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations: as the congress of Cambrai.

Congressive adj. [from congress.] Meeting; encountering; coming together. It's to be understood when conjuncts are united, all plants are female; and if of disjunctive and congressive generation, there is no male or female in them.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To CONGRUE. v. n. [from congruo, Lat.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit; to be agreeable. Not in use.

Our sovereign process import at full, By letters congruous to that effect.

The present death of Hamlet.

Shakes. Hamlet.

Congruence. n.s. [congruentia, Lat.] Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another; consistency.

Congruent adj. [congruent, Lat.] Agreeing; correspondent.

These plans were so separated as to move upon a common side of the congruent squares, as an axis.

Cognizable Principles.

Congruity. n.s. [from congrue.] 1. Suitableness; agreeableness. Congruity of opinions to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. Glanvill.

2. Fitness; pertinence. A whole sentence may fail of its congruity by wanting one particle.

Sidney.

3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistency. With what congruity doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all oppress the church of Christ?

Hooker.

4. In geometry. Figures or lines which exactly correspond, when laid one over another, are in congruity.

Congruity. n.s. [from congrue.] Fitness; adaption. Not in use. The great incentive and dominant motive of periods in a sentence, hath almost the fastening and force of knitting and consoñíon. Ben Jon. Discovery.

Congrous adj. [congrus, Lat.] 1. Agreeable to; consistent with. The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so congruous to reason, that the light of a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature.

Locke.

2. Sufficient to; accommodated to; proportionate or commensurate. The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely congruous to one another.

Cognizable Principles.

3. Rational; fit. Motives that address themselves to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures; it is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth.

Attritious.

Congrously. adv. [from congruous.] Suitably; pertinently; consistently; This conjecture is to be regarded, because, congruently unto it, having verified the hypothesis, found it then lighter than the opposite weight.

Poole's Spring of the Air.

Conical adj. [conicus, Lat.] Having a cone, of a form, or round decreasing.

Towling foes in conick forms arise.

And with a pointed spear divide the skies. Prior.

A brown faint of a conick figure: the basis is oblong.

Fowles.

They are conick vessels, with their bases towards the heart; and, as they pass on, their diameters grow still less.

Ashburnen.

Conically. adv. [from conical.] In form of a cone.

In a watery pot, shaped conically, or like a sugar-loaf, filled with water, no liquor fails through the holes at the bottom, whilst the guineer keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top.

Poole's Spring of the Air.

Conicalness. n.s. [from conical.] The state or quality of being conical.

Conick Section. n.s. A curve arising from the section of a cone, by a plane.

Conick Sections. n.s. That part of

a conick, whose geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To CONJECT. v. n. [conjectum, Lat.] To guess; to conjecture. Not in use. I interest you then, From one that is imperfectly conjectured.

Your wisdom would not build yourself a trouble.

Shakes. To CONJECTOR. n.s. [from conject.] A guesser; a conjecturer.

For s conjectors would confute, And from thy painted skin conclude.

Swift.

Conjectural adj. [from conjectum.] Being the object of conjecture; possible to be guessed.

Conjectural. adj. [from conjecture.] Depending on conjecture; said or done by guess.

They'll sit by thy fire, and presume to know Who has solicit'd who declines, side factions, and give out

Conjectural warriages.

Shakes. Coriolanus.

Think'st it falsely, as I love honour: And mark at conjectural fears to come into me. Shaks.

It was a matter of great profit, save that I doubt it is too conjectured to venture upon, if one could discern what corn, herbs, or trees, are likely to be in plenty or scarcity.

Bacon.

The two last words are not in Caienuches, and conjecturally unto it, one having verified the hypothesis, found it then lighter than the opposite weight.

Locke.

To Conjoin. v. n. [from conjungere; junctum, Lat.] To connect; to set to; to discuss. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a minister that should conjectural matters of state with mumblers, and confer politics with tinkers? L'Estrange.

To CONJOIN. v. a. [conjungere, Fr. conjoncu.] 1. To unite; to consolidate into one. Thou wast't Prithees, and not him alone; But, while I live, two friends conjoint in one.

Dryden.

2. To unite in marriage.

If either of you knew any inward impediment, Why should you not be conjoint, I charge You on your souls to utter it. Shakes. Much Ado.

3. To associate; to connect. Common and universal spirits carry the action of the remedy into the part, and conjoint the virtues of bodies for dispersed. Brown's Vulgar. Err.

Errors of differing interests can be reconciled in one communion; at least, the designs of all can be conjoint in situations of the same reverence, and civility, and devotion.

Taylor.

That which he learns next is near conjoint with what he knows already.

Locke.

To CONJOIN. v. n. To league; to unite. This part of his

Conjoints with my disease, and helps to end me.

Shakes. Henry IV.

Conjoint. adj. [conjunct, Fr.] United; connected; associat.

Conjoint Degrees. [In music.] Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale; as ut and re. Dict.

Conjointly. adv. [from conjunct.] In union; together; in association; jointly; not apart. A gross and frequent error, commonly committed in the use of doubtful remedies, conjointly with those that are of approved virtue.

Brown's Vulgar. Err.

The parts of the body, separately, make known the presence of the soul, or else conjointly with one another.

Dryden.

Conisour. See Cognisour.

Conjugal adj. [conjugalis, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.
Their conjugal affection still is tied, 
And still the mournful race is multiplied. Dryd.
I could not for bear commending the young woman for her disaffection, when I found that she had left the good man at home. Spectat.
He mark’d the conjugal dispute; 
Nell roar’d incessant, Dick sat mute. Swift.
Conjugally, adv. [from conjugal.] Matrimonially; connubially.

To Conjugate. v. a. [conjuge, Lat.]
1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite. 
Those drawing as well marriage as wardship, gave him both power and occasion to conjugal pleasure the Normans and the Saxon houses. Watton.
2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.

Conjugate. n. s. [conjugatus, Lat.]
Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally resembling in signification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of the substantives from source, weighs nothing: we have learned in logick, that conjugates are sometimes in name only, and not in deed.

Conjugate Diameter, or Axis. [In geometry.] A right line bisecting the transverse diameter. Chambers.

Conjugation. n. s. [conjagatio, Lat.]
1. A couple; a pair. 
The heart is so far from all-riding nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itself from the sixth conjugation or pair of nerves. Brown.
2. The act of uniting or compounding things together.
The general and indefinite contemplations and notions of the elements, and their conjugations, are to be set aside, being but notional; and illimitable and indefinite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances. Bacon.
All the various mixtures and conjugations of atoms do beget nothing. Bentley.
3. The form of inflecting verbs through their series of terminations.
Hath those who have with so much about declensions and conjugations, about concords and syntaxes, lost their labour, and been learning to no purpose.

Union; assemblage.
The suzerain of the Lord is the most sacred, mysterious, and useful conjugation of secret and holy things and duties. Taylor.

Conjonct. adj. [conjunctus, Lat.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. Not in use.
It pleas’d the king his master to strike at me; when he, conjure, and flatter ring his displeasure, Tript me behind. Shakesp. King Lear.

Conjunction. n. s. [conjunctio, Lat.]
1. Union; association; league.
With your small conjuncion: we should once more have an answer to see how fortune is disposed to us. Shakesp.
He will unite the white rose and the red; Smile heaven upon his fair conjuction, That long hath triumph’d upon their enmity! Shad. Threnodics.
The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a strict conjuncion and unity between them. Bacon.

Man can effect no great matter by his personal strength, but as he acts in society and conjunction with others. 
An invisible hand from heaven mingles hearts and souls by strange, secret, and unaccountable conjuctions. Clarendon.

2. The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac, where they are supposed to have great power and influence.
God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any conjunction of the stars, should hurry them under a settlement. Bacon.
Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle? Cannot he observe their influences in their oppositions, and their conjunctions, in their altitudes and depressions? He shall sooner find fault than nature exhaled. Rymer.
Pompey and Caesar were two stars of such a magnitude, that their conjunction was as fatal as their opposition. Swift.

3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together, and to signify their relation to one another. Clarke.

Conjunctive. adj. [conjunctivus, Lat.]
1. Closely united. A sense not in use. She’s so conjunctive to my life and soul, That, as the star moves not but in his sphere, I could not but hurt my. Shakesp.
2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb used subsequently to a conjunction.

Conjunctively. adv. [from conjunctive.] In union; not apart. These are good mediums conjunctively taken, that is, not one without the other. Brown.

Conjunctiveness. n. s. [from conjunctive.] The quality of joining or uniting.

Conjunctly. adv. [from conjunct.] Jointly; together; not apart.

Conjuration. n. s. [conjuration, Fr.]
1. Combination of many circumstances, or causes. I never met with a more unhappy conjuration of affairs than in the business of that care. King. Gh. Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit conjuration of circumstances. Addison’s Spectator.
2. Occasion; critical time. Such censure always attend such conjurations; and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. Clarendon.
3. Mode of union; connexion.
He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and conjunctures of letters in words. Holder’s Elements of Speech.

4. Consistency. I was willing to grant to presbytery what reason it can pretend to, in a conjuration with episcopacy. King Charles.

Conjuration. n. s. [from conjure.] 1. The form or act of summoned another in some sacred name.
We charge you, in the name of God, take heed! Under this conjunction speake, say lord. Shakesp.
2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.
Your conjuration, fair knight, is too strong for my poor spirit to dissovery. Sidney.

3. A plot; a conspiracy.

To Conjure. v. a. [conjuro, Lat.]
1. To summon; in a sacred name; to conjine with the highest solemnity. He concluded with sighs and tears to conjure them, that they would no more press him to consent to a thing so contrary to his reason. Clarendon.
The church may address her sons in the form of St. Paul does the Philippians, when he conjures them to unity. Decay of Party.

I conjure you! Let him know, Whate’er was done against him, Cato did it. Addison. Cato.
2. To bind many by an oath to some common design. This sense is rare. He in proud rebellious arms Drew after him the third part of heaven’s sons, Conjured against the Highest. Milton. Paradise Lost.
3. To influence by magic; to affect by enchantment; to charm. What black magician conjures up this fiend, To stop devoted charitable deeds? Shakesp.

What is he, whose grieve
Bear such an emphasis! whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wandering stars, and makes them stand
Like wonder-wounded hearers? Shakesp.
I thought their own fears, whose black arts first raised up those turbulent spirits, would force them to conjure them down again. King Charles.
You have conjured up persons that exist to where else but in old coins, and have made our passion bound virtuous visible. Addison.

4. It is to be observed, that when this word is used for summon, or conjure, its accent is on the last syllable, conjure; when for charm, on the first, conjure.

To Conjurer. n. s. [from conjure.] 1. An enchanter; one that uses charms.
Good doctor Pinch, you are a conjurer; Establish him in his true sense again. Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Conjurer. n. s. [from conjure.]
2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man.
From the account the lurer brings, The conjurer knows who stole the things. Prior.

3. By way of irony, a man of shrivelled conjuncture; a man of sagacity.
Though uts are very knowing, I don’t take them to be conjurers; and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room. Addison.

Conjuration. n. s. [from conjure.] Serious injunction; solemn demand. I should not be induced but by your earnest importunities and serious conjurations. Milton.

Conascence. n. s. [con and nascor, Lat.] 1. Common birth; production at the same time; community of birth.
2. Being produced together with another being.
Christians have baptized these gimmices births and double conascence, as containing in them a distinction of soul. Browne. Fulg. Err.

3. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.
CONSYLPHIA denotes a connascence, or growing together.
CONNATE. adj. [from con and natus, Lat.] Born with another; being of the same birth.

Many, who deny all connate notions in the speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. South.

Their dispositions to be reflected, some at a greater, and others at a less thickness, of thin plates or bubbles, are connate with the rays, and immutable.

Connate. adj. [from con natural.] 1. United with the being; connected by nature.
2. Participation of the same nature.

There is no way, besides
These painful passages, how we may come
to death, and mix with our connatural dust! Mill.

Whatever deals with us,
On sympathy, or some connatural force,
Powerful at greatest distance to unite
With some secret affinity.

Milton's Par. Lost.

Connatural. n. s. [from connatural.] Participation of the same nature; natural inseparability.

There is a connaturality and congruity between that knowledge and those habits, and that future estate of the soul.

Connatural. adv. [from connatural.] In coexistence with nature; originally.

Some common notions seem connaturally engraven in the soul, antecedently to discursive reason.

Connatural. n. s. [from connatural.] Participation of the same nature; natural union.

Such is the connaturalness of our corruption, except we looked for an account hereafter.

To CONNECT. v. a. [connexa, Lat.] 1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to fasten together.
The corpuscles that constitute the quick silver will be detached into another, that, instead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder.

Bogge.

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.
The natural order of the connexive ideas must direct the synagogues; and a man must see the connexion of each intermediate idea with those that it connects, before he can use it in a synthesis.

Leake.

3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular construction of language: as the author connects his reasons well.

To CONNECT. v. n. To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent. This is seldom used but in conversation.

Connectively. adv. [from connect.] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.
The people's power is great and indispensible, whenever they unite connectively, or by deposition, to exert it.

To CONNECT. v. a. [connexion, Lat.] To join or link together; to fasten to each other.

Those birds which are taught some words or sentences, cannot utter their words or sentences in coherence with the matter which they signify.

Hale's Origin of Machin.

They fly,
By chains connect'd, and with destructive sweep
Behind while itops at once.

Philip.

CONNEXION. n. s. [from connex, or connexio, Lat.] 1. Union; junction; the act of fastening together; the state of being fastened together.
2. Just relation to something precedent or subsequent; consequence of argumentation; coherence.

Contemplation of human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the Deity.

Ryle.

Each intermediate idea must be such as, in the whole chain, hath a visible connexion with those two it is placed between.

Leake.

A connexion, wise, reflecting cause, that can deliberate, means elect, and find those due connexion with the end design'd.

Blackm. Creation.

Connexive. adj. [from connect.] Holding the force of connexion; conjunctive.
The predicate and subject are joined in a form of words by connexive particles.

Watts's Logick.

Conncntion. n. s. [from conniia, Lat.] A winking.

Diet.

2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by connivance.

Bacon.

Disbelief, having gained one degree of its beauty, will destroy another: every vice interdicts a connexion, an approbation.

Smith.

A connexion to admit half, will produce ruin.

Swift.

To CONNIVE. v. n. [connivea, Lat.] 1. To wink.
This artist is to teach them how to nod judicially, to connive with either eye.

Spectator.

2. To pretend blindness or ignorance; to forbear; to pass unobserved.
The licentiousness of inferiorities, and the connexions of superiors, the one violates, and the other connives.

Dryden.

Pope.

Dryden's Piety.

With whatever colours he persuades authority to connive at his own vices, he will desire its protection from the effects of other men's.

Pope.

He thinks it a scandal to government to connive at such transgressions as reject all revelation.

Swift.

No INNOSEUR. n. s. [Fr.] A judge; a critic.
It is often used of a pretended critic.

Your lesson learnt, you'll be secure
To give the name of connisseur.

Swift.

To CONNOTATE. v. a. [con and nota, Lat.] To designate something besides itself; to imply; to infer.

God's foreknowledge doth not incline or connect pre-determining any more than I desire with my intellect.

Hammond.

Connotation. n. s. [from connotation.] Implication of something besides itself; inference; illation.

By reason of the co-existence of one thing with another, there arises a various relation or connection between them.

Hale's Origin of Machin.

Plate by his ideas means only the divine essence with this generation it is variously interwoven or participable by created beings.

Nerval.

To CONNOITATE. v. a. [con and nota, Lat.] To imply; to betoken; to include.

God's, in the general notion of it, connote also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing.

South.

Connubial. adj. [connubialis, Lat.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

Should succeed have a pleasing flame inspire.

And the chaste queen connubial modestly require.

Pope's Odyssey.

CONNOIS. n. s. [connosse.]
A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tension as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it to the centre into a conic form.

Holden's Elements of Speech.

Conoidal. adj. [from conus.] Approaching to a conic form, to the form of a round decreasing.

To CONQUASSATE. v. a. [conassa, Lat.] To shake; to agitate. Not in use.

Vomits do violently connassate the lungs.

Harvey.

Conquassation. n. s. [from conquassate.] Agitation; connexion.

To CONQUER. v. a. [conquerir, Fr. conqueror, Lat.] 1. To gain by conquest; to over-run; to win.

They had conquered them and brought them under tribute.

1 Mar. viii. 2.

Welcome, great Sturigle, and teach me now
All I was born to know.

Thy scholar's victories thou dost outdo:

He conquer'd th' earth, the whole world yonder.

Curtis.

Twixt fit
Who conquer'd nature, should preside o'er war.

Pope.

We conquer'd France, but felt our captive's chains;
Their arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms.

Pope.

2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish.
Both regic to be victors, breast to breast; Yet neither conqueror nor conquered.

Shaksp. Henry VI.

The conquer'd also, and insin'd by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose.

And fear God's vengeance.

Milton.

Anna conquer'd but to save,
And governs but to bless.

Smith.

3. To surmount; to overcome: as, he conquered his reluctance.

To CONQUER. v. n. To get the victory; to overcome.

Put him to cholre strong: he hath been use'd\nEver to conquer and to have his word
Of contradiction.

Shaksp. Coriolanus.

Equal success he sent these claimants high,
And both resign'd to conquer or to die.

Waller.

The logic of a conquering sword has no propriety.

Dryden's Piety.

Conquerable. adj. [from conquer.] Possible to be overcome.

While the heap is small, and the particulars few, he will find it easy and conquerable.

South.

Conqueror. n. s. [from conquer.] 1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bum with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed.

Shaksp. Richard III.

The gain of civil wars will not allow
Bugs for the conqueror's crew.

Cowley.

A critick that attack's authors in reputation,
Is of the slave who called out to the conqueror, Re- turner, Sir, that you are a man.

Addis. Guard.

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One that subsides and ruins countries.

Deserving freedom more than those their conquerors, who leave behind nothing but ruin wherever they rove. Milton's Parad. Regained.

That tenant god, that restless conqueror,
May rest in his own peace, in his own pain.
Prior's Par.

Conquest. n. s. [conquest, Fr.]

1. The act of conquering; subjection.

A perfect conquest of a country removes all the people to the condition of subjects.

Milton's Par. Regained.

2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air, this our old conquest; than remember hell, Our hated habitation.

3. Victory, in arms.

I must yield my body to the earth, and, by my fall, the conquest to my foe.

Shaksp. Henry VI.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will retire my conquest won.
And she shall be sole victress.
Shak. Richard III.

May not this fortune be more than
Than all the conquests former kings did gain.

Ld. Dymas.

In joys of conquest he resigns his breath.
And, fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death.

Addison.

Conscionable, adj. [conscionable, Lat.]

Near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth, not affined.

Am I not a conscioussone? Am I not of their blood?
Shaksp.

Conscription. n. s. [conscription, Lat.]

Relation by blood; relation by descent from one common progenitor; nearness of kin; distinguished from affinity, or relation by marriage.

I have not a touch of conscription.

Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.

The king has conspired against his own people.
Bacon's Holy War.

The first original would subsist, though he outlived all terms of conscription, and became by his nature his own progeny.
Brown's Vulg. Err.

Christ has concealed itself to a cognition and consciousning with us.
South.

Conscination. n. s. [from conscription, Lat. to piece.] The act of patching together.

Diet.

Conscience, n. s. [conscientia, Lat.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves.

When a people have not a touch of conscience, no sense of their evil doings, it is but too much to reason on them.

Spen.

Who against faith and conscience can he heard?

Infallible?

Milton's Par. Lost.

Conscience has not been wanting to itself in endeavouring to get the clearest information about the will of God.

South.

But why must those be thought to escape, that feel those rods of scorpions, and those whips of steel, Which conscience shakes?

Creek's Journal.

Nothing was the effect of the cause, nor cause was the effect.

But all was safe, for conscience was their guard.

Dryden's Odd.

Conscience signifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions; and because, if a man judgeth falsely of his actions by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will not approve or condemn him, this knowledge or conscience may be both an accuser and a judge.

Shaksp.

2. Justice; the estimate of conscience; the determination of conscience; honesty. This is sometimes a serious, and sometimes a ludicrous sense.

This is thanks to God, if a man, for conscience toward God, endure grief.

Pictes, ii. 19.

Now is Cupidi a child of conscience; he makes his harpy a daughter.
Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

He had against right and conscience, by shameless treachery, intruded himself into another man's kingdom.
Knolles.

What you require cannot, in conscience, be deferred beyond this time.
Milton.

Her majesty is obliged to endeavor this by her authority, as much as by her practice.

Swift.

3. Consciousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion; and conscience of the same is the accomplishment of man's rest.

Bacon.

The reason why the simpler sort are moved with authority, is the conscience of their own ignorance.

Hooker.

The sweetest cordial we receive at last.

In conscience of our virtuous actions past.

Denham.

Hector was in an absolute certainty of death, and, depressed with the conscience of being an ill cause.

Clarendon.

4. Real sentiments; veracity; private thoughts.

Dost thou in conscience think, tell me, Amilia, That there be women do abuse their husbands.

Innocent Kings.

Shaksp.

They did in their conscience know, that he was not able to send them any part of it.

Clarendon.

5. Scruple; principle of action.

We must make a conscience in keeping the just laws of superiors.

Taylor's Holy Living.

Why should not the one make as much conscience of betraying for gain, as the other do for a crust?

L'Estrange.

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore make conscience not to mislead them.

Locke.

6. In ludicrous language, reason; reasonableness.

Why dost thou weep? Canst thou not the conscience back?
To think I shall lack friends!
Shaksp. Timon.

Half a dozen fools are, in all conscience, as many as you should require.

Swift.

Conscientious. adj. [from conscience.]

Scrupulous; exactly just; regulated by conscience.

Lead a life in so conscientious a prudence, as in thought, word, and deed, to make good the character of an honest man.
L'Estrange.

Conscientiously, adv. [from conscience.]

According to the direction of conscience.

More stress has been laid upon the strictness of law, than conscientiously did belong to it.

L'Estrange.

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conscience; and, if the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it conscientiously.
South.

Conscientiousness. n. s. [from conscientious.] Exactness of justice; tenderness of conscience.

It will be a wonderful conscientiousness in them, if they will content themselves with less profit than they can make.

Locke.

Conscientiously, adj. [from conscience.]

Reasonable; just; according to conscience.

A knave very valuable; no further conscientious than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming.

Shaksp.

Let my debts have conscientious satisfaction.

Fronii.
A bishop ought not to consecrate a church which the patron has built for filthy gain, and not for true devotion. Hooker. Sometimes A's sacred rites are consecrated. Appears all black. Waller.

Shall consecrate unto the Lord the days of his separation, and shall bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering. Num. vi. 12.

3. To canonize. Consecrate. adj. [from the verb.] Consecrated, sacred, devoted, consecrated. The water consecrate for sacrifice appears all black. Waller. Shouldst thou but hear 1 licentious; And that this body, consecrate to thee, Byhuman lust should be contaminate. Shaksp. Comedy of Errors. The cardinal, standing before the choir, let them know that they were assembled in that consecrate place to sing unto God. Bacon's Henry VII. Into these secret shades, cried she, How dar'st thou be so bold To enter, consecrate to me? Or touch this hallowed'quill? Dryden's Cynthia.

Consecration. n. s. [from consecrate.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes. Whether he be not against the notion of a sacrament, that the consecrator alone should partake of it. Atterbury.

Consecration. n. s. [from consecrate.] 1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities. Aijlige's Par. At and consecration as well as of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleased the Almighty to give a sign. Hooker.

The consecration of his God is upon his head. Num. vi. 7. We must know that consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so, the gift of the power of God makes it God's, and consequently sacred. Smith.

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization. The calendar swells with new consecrations of saints. Hallse.

Consecutively. adj. [from consecut-us, Lat.] Consequent; consequent; consequentially; following by consequence.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereto, consistory inquiries and continuance may arise. Brown.

Consecutive. n. s. [from the adjective.] Deduction from premises; consequence; corollary. These propositions are consequences drawn from the observations.

Woodward's Nat. Hist.

Consequence. n. s. [from consecut-us, Lat.] 1. Train of consequences; chain of deduction; concatenation of propositions.

Some consequences are so intimately and evidently connected to or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of reasoning progress.

2. Succession. In a quick succession of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the sensum. Newton's Opticks.

3. In astronomy. The month of consecution, or, as some term it, of progression, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another. Broun's Vulgar Errors. The moon makes four quarterly seasons within her little year, or month of consecution. Holder.

Consequent. v. a. [consequent.] To conspire. To sow different seeds together. Dict.

Consequence. n. s. [consequent., Lat.] Agreement; accord. Agreement by consentaneous or accord; unity of opinion. The fighting winds would stop there and admire, Learning consent and consecration of God. Col. Davis.

To 7. 1. The act of yielding or consenting. I am far from considering that compliance for plenary consent it was not. K. Charles. When thou canst truly call these virtues thine, De wise and free by heaven's consent and mine. Dryden's Pers.

2. Consent; agreement; accord; unity of opinion. Milton.

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation. Such is the world's great harmony, that springs from union, order, full consent of things. Pope.

5. In physical. The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both, and the union of the two substances, by exciting the fibres the eye, will affect and draw them there into aspasia, as to affect the bowels in the same manner, by the intercommunication of nervous threads, and cause a sudor; and extend their twitches sometimes to the stomach, and occasion vomiting. Quincy.

To Consent. v. n. [consentatus, Lat.] 1. To be of the same mind; to agree. Though what thou tell'st some doubt within me move, But more desire to hear, if thou consent. The full relation. Milton.

2. To co-operate to the same end. Milton.

3. To yield; to give consent; to allow; to admit: with to. Ye comest scarce, the bad revolting stars That have consecrate unto Henry's death. Shaksp. Henry VI.

In this we consent unto you, if ye will be so wise. Genesis. What is last thou dost abhor to dream. Milton. Waking thou never wilt consent too. Waller.

Their monstrous thunder would awake Dull earth, which does with heav'n consent. To all they were. Waller.

Consentaneous. adj. [consentatus, Lat.] Agreeable to; consistent with. In the picture of Abrahaim sacrificing his son. Locke.

Issue is described a little boy, which is not consequent unto the circumstantial of the text. Brown's Vulgar Errors. It will cost no palus to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice; it being very agreeable and consequent to every one's nature. Hammond's Pract. Cat.

Consentaneously. adv. [from consequentus.] Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

Paracelsus did not always write so consequentially to himself, that his opinions were constantly to be collected from every place of his writings, which seems to express. Bagge.

Consentaneousness. n. s. [from consequentus.] Agreement; consistence.

Dict.

Consentient. adj. [consentientes, Lat.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in sentiment.

The authority due to the consequent judgment and practice of men. Oxf. Reas. against the Covenant.

Consequence. n. s. [consequentia, Lat.] 1. That which follows from any cause or principle.

2. Event; effect of a cause.

3. Here, and in consequence, to the contrary spirits that know.

All mortal consequencies have pronounced it. Shaksp. Macbeth.

Shun the litter consequent, nor cut the wood. Milton.

3. Proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; deduction; conclusion.

It is no good consequence, that reason aims at our being happy, therefore it forbid all voluntary sufferings. Decay of Piety.

4. The last proposition of a syllogism: as, what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty; prayer is commanded, conse.; therefore prayer is our duty.

Can syllogism set things right? No, major of our universal church.

Or, both in friendly consist joint'd, The consequence happens false behind. Prior.

5. Consequentation of causes and effects; consequence.

Sorrow bring the natural and direct offer of sin, that which first brought sin into the world, must, by necessary consequence, bring in sorrow too. Smith.

I felt.

That I must after thee, with this thy son: Such fatal consequency unites us three. Milton's Paras. Lost.

6. That which produces consequencies; influence; tendency.

Asserted without any colour of scripture-proof, it is of very ill consequence to the superstructure of good life. Hammond.

7. Importance; moment.

The instruments of darkness Win us with honest titles, to betray us. In deepest consequence. Shaksp. Macbeth.

The anger of Achilles was of such consequence, that it subdued the kings of Greece. Addison's Spectator.

Their people are sunk in poverty, ignorance, and consequent; and of as little consequence as women and children. Swift.

Consequent. adj. [consequentia, Lat.] 1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cause; with to.

It was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right was consequent to, and built up an act perfectly personal. Locke.

3. Sometimes with upon.

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This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, consequent upon a man's acting suitably or unsuitably to conscience, is a principle not easily to be worn out.

CONSEQUENT. n. s.

1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction.

2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause. They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a consequent of ill payment. South.

CONSEQUENTIAL. adj. [from consequent.]

1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes.

2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually.

3. In a regular series.

CONSEQUENTIALITY. n. s. [from consequentual.]

Regular consecution of discourse. Dict.

CONSEQUENTLY. adv. [from consequent.]

1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably; by the connexion of effects to their causes.

In the most perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and consequently all poets ought rather to imitate it. Dryden.

2. In consequence; pursuant.

There is consequently, upon this distinguishing principle, an inward satisfaction or dissatisfaction in this respect of every good or evil. South.

CONSEQUENCE. n. s. [from consequent.]

Regular connexion of propositions; consecution of discourse.

Let them examine the consequence of the whole body of the doctrine 1 deliver.

CONSERVABLE. adj. [from conserva, Lat. to keep.]

Capable of being kept, or maintained.

CONSERVANTRY. n. s. [from conservan.]

1. Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London, for the preservation of the fishery on the river Thames, are called Courts of Conservantry.

CONSERVATION. n. s. [conservatio, Lat.]

1. The act of preserving; care to keep from perishing; continuance; protection.

There do indeed happen some alterations in the globe, yet they are such as tend rather to the height and conservation of the earth, and its productions, than to their diminution and destruction of both. Woodward's Nat. Hist.

2. Preservation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent use, to enquire into the means of preventing or staying of putrefaction; for therein consisteth the means of conservation of bodies. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

CONSERVATIVE. adv. [from conserva;]

Having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

The spherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, so it agree to light, as the most perfect and conservative of all others. Parkinson.

CONSERVATOR. n. s. [from conserva, Lat.]

Conservator; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many sick amongst you, he was warned by the conservator of the city, that he should keep at a distance. Bacon's New Atlantis.

The lords of the secret council were likewise made conservators of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament. Clarence.

Such individuals are the single conservators of their own species. Hale's Orig. of Mankind.

CONSERVATORY. n. s. [from conserva, Lat.]

A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature, as, fish in a pond, corn in a granary.

A conservatory of snow and ice, such as they use for delicacy to cool wine in summer. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

You may set your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouses and conservatories open, for eight or ten days before April. Evelyn's Calendar.

The water dispensed to the earth and atmosphere by the great abyss, that subterraneous conservatory, is by that means replenished. Woodward's Nat. Hist.

CONSERVATORY. n. s. [from conserva, Lat.]

Having a preserving quality.

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums; which is another condition of the rays of light. Newton's Opticks.

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A sweetmeat made of the insipid juices of fruit, boiled with sugar till they will harden and candy.

Will you please your honour taste of these conserves? Shaksper.

They have in Turkey and the East certain conserves, which they call secretes, which are like to candied conserves, and are made of sugar and herbs. Han.

The more cost they were at, and the more sweet they bestowed upon them, the more their conserves were prized. De Quincey.

2. A conservatory or place in which any thing is kept. This sense is unusual.

CONSERVE. n. s. [from conserve.]

To preserve without loss or detriment.

Nothing was lost out of these stores, since the art of conserving things other hath gained in knowledge is easy. Temple.

They will be able to conserve their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums; which is another condition of the rays of light. Newton's Opticks.

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Christ, instead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his absurdity, that could think his mean selfs considerable to Judas, who could command legions of angels to his service. In painting, not every action, nor every person, is considerable enough to enter into the cloth. Drayton's Defence

Many can make themselves masters of as considerable estates as those who have the greatest portions of land. Addison.

4. More than a little. It has a middle significance between little and great. Many brought in very considerable sums of money. Clarendon. Very probably a considerable part of the earth is yet unknown. Wilkinson. Those earthly particles, when they come to be collected, would constitute a body of a very considerable thickness and solidity. Barret's Theory of the Earth.

Every cough, though severe, and of some considerable continuance, is not of a consumptive nature, nor presages dissolution and the grave. Blackmore.

CONSIDERABLENESS. n. s. [from considerable.] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice. We must not always measure the considerableness of things by their most obvious and immediate usefulness, but by their fitness to make or contribute to the discovery of things highly useful. Doyle.

Their most slight and trivial occurrences, by being less apparent, they seem more considerable, and are forcibly imposed upon the company. Government of the Tongue.

CONSIDERABLY. adv. [from considerable.]
1. In a degree deserving notice, though not the highest. And Europe still considerably gains Both by their good example and their pain. Ruscoe.
2. With importance; importantly. I desire no sort of favour so much, as that of serving you more considerably than I have been yet able to do. Pope.

CONSIDERATION. n. s. [from consider.] Consideration; reflection; sober thought. After this cold consideration, sentence me; And as you are a king, speak in your state; What I have done that mischief be my palse. Shaksp., Henry IV.

CONSIDERATE. adj. [consideratus, Lat.]
1. Serious; given to consideration; prudent; not rash; not negligent. I will converse with iron-witted fools, And unregarded: boys: none more for me, That look into me with considerate eyes. Shaksp., Richard III.

Amor is patient, considerate, and careful of his people. Drayton's Table of Preface. I grant it to be in many cases certain, that it is as a considerable man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and both on just cause to doubt of. Titus.

The expediency, in the present juncture, may appear, as the most considerate. Hooke.

2. Having respect to; regarded. Little used. Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more considerate of praise. Bacon.

3. Moderate; not rigorous. This sense is much used in conversation. CONSIDERATELY. adv. [from considerate.] Calmly; coolly; prudently. Circumstances are of so much force, as they sway an ordinary judgment of a wise man, not fully and considerately pondering the matter. Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil.

CONSIDERATENESS. n. s. [from considerate.]
The quality of being considerable; prudence. Dict.

CONSIDERATION. n. s. [from consider.] 1. The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice. As to present happiness and misery, when that alone comes in consideration, and the consequences are never changes amis. Locke.

2. Mature thought; prudence; serious deliberation. Let us think with consideration, and consider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. Sidney.

The breath no sooner left his father's body, But that his wildness mortified in him; Consideration, then, was his angel, care, And whipp'd it offinding Adam out of him. Shaksp., Henry V.

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing. The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the consideration of her virtues, and that consideration may have made you the more virtuous, and to the more worthy. Sidney.

4. Importance. A claim to notice; worthy regard of ness. considered. Lucan is the only author of consideration among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the use of the daubing: because the whole Phalaris would have been a satire upon the French form of government. Addison's Freewalker.

5. Equivalent; compensation. We are providers enough not to part with anything serviceable to our bodies under a good consideration, but make little account of our souls. Ray on the Creation.

Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might pass as valuable considerations among our own people. Locke.

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct. The consideration, in regard whereof the law forbidth these things, was not because those nations did use them. Hooke.

He had been made generally upon very partial, and not enough deliberated, considerations. Clarendon.

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, I promise you, to the same consideration. Dryden.

7. Reason; ground of concluding. Not led by any commandment, yet moved with such considerations as have been before set down. Hooke.

Uses, not thought upon, before reasonable causes of retaining that which other considerations did procure to be instituted. Hooker.

8. In law. Consideration is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty shillings for a horse; or else implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himself and his horse, without bargaining with the host, if he discharge not the house, the host may stay his horse. Coke.

CONSIDERER. n. s. [from consider.] A man of reflection; a thinker. A vain applause of wit for an impudent jest, or of reason for a deep consideration. Government of the Tongue.

CONSIDERATION. v. n. [from consider.] To give to another anything, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer; sometimes with to, sometimes over to. To give this free gift, consign over to the Divine worship. South.

Must I pass
Again to nothing, while this vital breath;
Casting, consign me over to rest and death?
Prior.

At the day of general account, good men are then to be consigned over to another state, a state of everlasting love and charity. Atterbury.

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose. The French commander consigned it to the use for which it was intended by the donor. Dryden's Fables, Dedications.

3. To commit; to entrust. The four evangelists consigned it to the writing of history. Addison.

Ariadne, parting for the Trojan war, Consign'd the youthful consorts to his care. Pope's Odyssey.

To CONSIGN. v. n.
1. To submit to the same terms with another. This is not now in use. Thou hast finish'd joy and mien;
All lovers young, all lovers dear,

2. To sign; to consent to. Obsolete.

A maid yet rose over with the virgin crimson of modesty: it was a hard condition for a maid to consign to. Shaksp.

CONSIGNMENT. n. s. [from consign.] 1. The act of consigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another. As the hope of salvation is a good disposition towards it, so is it a firm consideration to eternal ruin. Taylor.

2. The act of signing. If we find that we increase in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy sacrament symbols as a direct consignation of pardon. Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

CONSIGN. n. s. [from consign.] 1. The act of consigning.

2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSISTENT. adj. [from consistus, Lat.] Having one common resemblance. Dict.

To CONSIST. v. n. [consistus, Lat.]
1. To subsist; not to perish. He is before all things, and by him all things consist.

2. To continue fixed, without dissatisfaction. Plane doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with fire, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass betwixt consisting bodies, so doth water, which is the vehicle of parts. Bacon's Nat. Hist. It is against the nature of water, being a flexible, and ponderous body, to consist and stay itself, and not fall to the lower parts about it. Shakespeare's 

3. To be comprised; to be contained. I pretend not to tie the hands of artists whose skill consists only in a certain manner which they have adopted. Dryden.

A great beauty of letters does often consist in little passages of private conversation, and references to particular manners. Walsh.

4. To be composed. The land would consist of plains, and valleys, and mountains, according as the pieces of this present globe were composed. Barret.
Necessity and election cannot consist together in the same act. 

Bramhall against Hobbes.

6. To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict; not to counteract: it has seith before the thing compared, or coexistent. Its majesty would be willing to agree to any thing that could consist with its conscience and honour.

Nothing but what may easily consist with your plenty, your prosperity, is requested of you. 

You could not help bestowing more than your present scanty sort to the benevolence of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander.

Dryden's Fables. 

It cannot consist with the Divine Attributes, that the impious man's joys should, upon the whole, exceed those of the upright.

Health consists with temperance alone. 

Attarby.

The way of securing the constitution will be by lessening the power of domestic adversities, as much as can consist with lenity. 

Scritturz. 

CONSISTENCY. n. s. [consistentia, n. s. [consisténtia, Lat.]

1. State with respect to material existence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, till it restore itself to the natural consistency.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The consistencies of bodies are very divers: dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and soft.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

There is the same necessity for the Divine influence and regimen, to order and govern the world, the universe, in that consistency it hath received, as it was at first to give it, before it could receive it.

Helios's Origin of Mankind.

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this rising world, when formed and finished, would continue always in the same, in the same structure, and consistency.

Barrow.

2. Degree of denseness or rarity.

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the consistents of all natures. 

Arithmet. on Allnmetria.

3. Substance; form; make.

His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting consistency.

South's Sports.

4. Durable or lasting state.

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable consistency in the soul.

Hermione.

These are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom, the basis upon which many others rest, and in which they have their consistencies therein and rich in store, with which they furnish the mind.

Locke.

5. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

That consistency of behaviour, whereby it is impossible to find any one act of life that is not consistent with the mind of it.

Arist. Frechkleer.

6. A state of rest, in which things capable of growth or decrease continue for some time at a stand, without either; as the growth, consistence, and return.

Chambers.

CONSISTENT. adj. [consistente, Lat.]

1. Not contradictory; not opposed.

With reference to such a lord, to serve, and to battle, are terms not consistent only, but conversant.

South.

A great part of their politics others do not think consistent with honour to practice. 

Addison on Italy.

On their own axis as the planets run, 
And by their force these circles revolve in sun. 
So two consistent motions the soul, 
And one regards itself, and one the whole.

Popes Essays.

Show me one that has it in his power. 

Popes.

To act consistent with himself an hour. 

Popes.

The fool consistent, and the false sincere.

Popes.

2. Firm; not fluid.

Pestilential maladies insinuate into the humoral and consistence parts of the body. 

Harrv on Consommation.

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and consistible, at the same time that the action upon it. 

Wood's Nat. Hist.

CONSISTENTLY. adv. [from consistent.] 

Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phænics are of this character, and the poet desirous to make them consistent with it; they are firm, solid, and immovable. 

Bromoc.

CONSIST'ORIAL. adj. [from consistory.] 

Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

An officer, or chancellor, has the same consistorial audience with the bishop himself. 

Ajuige's Parergon.

CONSISTORY. n. s. [consistorium, Lat.]

1. The place of justice in the court Christian.

Covell.

An offer was made, that, for every one minister, there should be two of the people to sit and give voice in the ecclesiastical consistory. 

Hooker, Pref.

This was the bearing of causes in consistory.

Bacou.

Christ himself, in that great consistory, shall design to stand down from his throne. 

South.

2. The assembly of cardinals.

How far I proceeded. 

Or by far further shall, is warranted by a commission from the consistory.

Ye a whole consistory of 100 cardinals, under the reign of H. VIII.

A late proceeding, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religious to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole consistory. 

Atterbury.

3. Any solemn assembly.

In mid air 

To council sinners all his mighty peers 

With thin thick clouds, and dark, profound and gloomy consistory. 


At Jove's assent, the deities around 

In solemn state the consistory crowned. 

Pope's Statius.

1. as a child, will go by the direction. 

Shadop. Richard III.

2. To consist; to hold together.

The ancient philosophers always brought in a supernatural principle to unite and constitute the parts of the chaos. 

Bartin.

To CONSOCIATE. v. a. (from consociaco, Lat.) 

An accomplish; a confederate; a partner.

Partridge and Stanhope were condemned as co-conspirator to Somerset. Inns. Court.

To CONSOCIATE. v. n. To coalesce; to unite.

If they cohere, yet by the next conflict with other animals they might be separated again, without ever concerning into the huge consociate bodies of planets. 

Beatty's Sermon.

CONSO'CIATION. n. s. [from consociaco, Lat.]

1. Alliance.

There is such a consociation of offices between the prince and whom his heart breards, that they may help to support his power, as he to their knowledge. 

Bam Johnson's Discourses.

2. Union; intimacy; companionship.

By so long and so various consociation with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatness. 

Watten.

CONSO'CIABLE. adj. (from consociaco, Lat.) That which admits combined. 

To CON'SOLATE. v. a. (from consoler, Lat.)

To comfort; to console; to soothe in misery. Not much used.

I will done.

That pitiful rumour may report my flight, 

To console thee ever. 

Shakespeare. All's well that ends well.

What may somewhat disturb all men that honour virtue, we do not discover the latter scene of his misery in authors of antiquity.

Shakespeare's Late, Fr.

CONSOLATOR. n. s. [Lat.] A comforter.

CONSOLATORY. n. s. [from consolate.] 

A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

Consolatories writ.

With studied argument, and much persuasion sought.

Lessent of grief and anxious thought.

Milton's Agamemnon.

CONSOLATION. n. s. [from consolate.] Comfort, alleviation of misery, such alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We, that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but consolation.

Against such cruelties,

With inward consolations reconciled;

And did supported so, as shall amaze

Their proudest persecutors. 

Milton's Parad. Lost.

Let the righteous persevere with patience, supported with this consolation, that their labour shall not be in vain.

Reges.

CONSOLATORY. adj. (from consolate.) Tending to give comfort.

To CONSOLE. v. a. (from consoler, Lat.) To comfort, to cheer, to free from the sense of misery.

Others the syren sisters compass round,

And empty heads console with empty songs.

Pope's Dunciad.

CONSOL. n. s. [Fr.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or shoulder-piece, serving to support a cornice, butt, vase, beam, and frequently used as keys of arches.

Chambers.

CONSO'NER. n. s. [from console.] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the stage, as the great comforter of the miseries of man.

Comment. on Pope's Essay on Man.

CONSOLIDANT. adj. (from consolate.) That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSOLIDATE. v. a. (from consoler, Fr. solidus, Lat.)

To form into a compact and solid body, to harden; to unite into a solid mass.

The word may be rendered, either he stretched, or he fixed and consolated, the earth above the waters.

Burton's Theory.

The effect of spirits in stopping hemorrhage, and consolidating the fibres, is well known to chirurgons.

Arithmet.

To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSOLIDATE. v. n. To grow firm, hard, or solid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryness makes them more apt to consolidate. 

Burton's War. Hist.

The sandy, sparry, and stony matter was then soft, and susceptible of any form in these shelly moulds; and it concreted and became hard after Woodard's Nat. Hist.

CONSOLIDATION. n. s. [from consolate.]
1. The act of uniting into a solid mass. The consolidation of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall us at random. Hardcover Nat. Hist.

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.

3. In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two benefits in one.

**Consolidate. adj.** [from consolidate.] That which has the quality of healing wounds. Diet.

**Cons'onance.** n. s. [consonance, Fr. **Consonance.**] 1. Accord of sound. The two principal consonants that most ravish the ear, are by the consent of all nature, the tetrad and the octave. Hobbes.

And winds and waters flow'd
In consonance. Thomas's Spring.

2. Consistency; congruence; agreement.

from intermixture is no more philosophy, than a total composition of the senses is possible.

**Cons'ORT. n. s. [consors, Lat.** It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has it now on the former. Milton has used them both.

1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband.

**Fellowship.** Such as I seek, fit to participate All rational delight; wherein the brute Cannot be human consort. Milton.

Male be clad, but thy consort
Female for race; then bless'd mankind, and said,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Thy Bellona, who thy consort came
Not only to thy bed, but thy fame. Dryden.

He single chose to live, and shun'd it to wed,
Well pleas'd to a want a consort of his bed. Dryden's Fables.

His warlike amazone host invades
Th' imperial conquest of Spain's spoiles. Pope.

2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation.

In one consort there sat
Cruel revenge, and rancorous despite. Pope

Dispel your sanguine phantoms, Fairy Q.

3. A number of instruments playing together; a symphony. This is probably a mistake for concert.

A consort of music in a banquet of wine, is as a signet of carbuncle set in gold. Ecles. xxxii. 5.

4. Concordance; union.

Take it singly, and it carrieth an air of levity; but, in concert with the rest, has a meaning quite different. Attrib.

To **Cons'ort.** n. u. [from the noun.]

To associate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not consort with them. Shakespeare.

Which of the Grecian chiefs consorts with them? Dryden.

**To **Cons'ort.** v. a.

1. To join; to mix; to marry.

He, with his consort Eve,
The fair image of his God, Milton's Par. Lost.

He begins to consort himself with men, and thinks himself one. Locke on Education.

2. To accompany. Not used.

I'll close with you upon the start,
And afterward consort you till bed time. Shakespeare.

**Con'sortable.** adj. [from consort.] To be compared with; to be ranked with; suitable. Not used

He was consortable to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to the Emperor. Wotton.

**Cons'or'tion.** n. s. [consortio, Lat.] Partnership; fellowship; society.

Diet.

**Con'spectable.** adj. [from spectus, Lat.] Easy to be seen.

Diet.

**Con'spec'tuity.** n. s. [from spectus, Lat.] Sight; view; sense of seeing.

This word is, I believe, peculiar to Shakespeare, and perhaps corrupt.

What harm can your bliss conspectuities glean out of this character? Shakespeare, Coriolanus

**Con'spersion.** n. s. [conspicuo, Lat.] A sprinkling about.

Diet.

**Con'spiracy.** n. s. [conspicuo, Lat.] Brightness; favourableness to the sight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, mankind may vie for conspersion with moon. Glanville's Syllog.

**Conspicuous.** adj. [conspicuo, Lat.]

1. Obvious to the sight; seen at a distance.

Or come I less conspicuous? Or what change

2. Eminent; famous; distinguished. He attributed to each of them the virtue which he thought most conspicuous in them. Dryden's Journal. Dedication.

Thy father's most points thee out to view, And sets thee in the fairest point of light, To make thy virtues or thy faults conspicuous. Addison's Cato.

The house of lords.

**Conspicuousness.** n. s. [from conspicuous.]

1. Obviously to the view. These methods may be preserved conspiciously and brefly distinct. Watts's Logick.

2. Eminently; famously; remarkably. **Conspicuousness.** n. s. [from conspicuous.]

1. Exposure to the view; state of being visible at a distance.

Looked on with such a weak light they appear well proportioned fabrics; yet they appear so but in that twilight, which is requisite to their conspicuousness. Pope's Proem. Essay.

2. In the same manner; fame; of the same name.

Their writings attract more readers by the authors conspicuousness. Dryden on Colours.

**Conspiracy.** n. s. [conspiratio, Lat.]

1. A private agreement among several persons to commit some crime; a plot; a concerted treason.

O conspiracy!
Sham'st thou to shew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are most free? Shack. Julius Caesar.

I had forgot the false conspicy.
Of the heart Caliban, and his credul'rate,
Against my life. Shakespeare, Tempest.

When scarce he had escap'd the blow
Of faction and conspiracy.

Death did his promised hopes destroy. Dryden.

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two, at least, falsely to indict one, or to procure him to be indicted, of felony. Cowell.

**Conspiration.** n. s. [conspiratio, Lat.]

Conspiring; engaging in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

Thus art a traitor,
Conspiring 'gainst this high illustrious prince. Shakespeare, King Lear.

**Conspiration.** n. s. [conspiratio, Lat.] An agreement of men to one end.

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the conspirations of interest were too potent for the diversity of judgment. Decay of Piety.

**Conspirator.** n. s. A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concert ed with others committed of a crime; a plotter.

Aclatophel is amongst the conspirators with Absalom, and Holofernes, &c. Samuel. Stand back thou manifest conspirator; Thou that contrivest to murder our dearly lord. Shakespeare, Henry VI.

But let the bold conspirator beware;
For he's a man whose princes p越是 or care. Dryden's Spanish F

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To CONSPIRE. v. n. [conspiro, Lat.] 1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason.

2. To over-run the Constable. [perhaps from constable, Fr. the settled, firm, and stated account.] 'To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth; a low phrase.

CONSTANCE. n. s. [from constable.] The office of a constable. This keepership is annexed to the constableship of the castle, and that granted out in lease. Courcy's Survey of Cornwall.

CONSTABLESHIP. n. s. [from constable.] The office of a constable.

CONSPIRATORY. n. s. [from conspira.] A conspirator; a plotter.

CONSPIRACY. n. s. [from conspira.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

CONSTATE. n. s. [comes stabuli, as it is supposed.] 1. Lord high constable is an ancient officer of the crown. The function of the constable of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the constable and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combat and blazonry of arms within it. The first constable of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being so powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty magistrates are derived the inferior constables of hundreds and franchises; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I., to be chosen in every hundred, for the conservation of the peace, and view of armour. These are now called high constables; because constance of time, and increase both of people and offices, have occasioned others in every town of inferior authority, called petty constables. Besides these, we have constables nominated from particular places; as, constable of the Tower, of Dorker Castle, of the Castle of Carnarvon; but these are properly constellents, or governors of constables. (Chambers.)

One put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy against him, together with all the names of the conspirators. South.

To CONSTELLATE. n. n. [constellatus, Lat.] To join lustre; to shine with one general light.

The several things which engage our affections do, in a consequent manner, shine forth and constellate in God. Boyle.

To CONSTELLATE. v. a. To unite several shining bodies in one splendid. Great constellations, and such as are constellated into knowledge, do nothing till they unite all. Brown's Talg. Err.

These scattered perfections, which were divided among the several ranks of inferior natures, were summed up and constellated in ours. Glanville's Sequa.}

CONSTITUTION. n. s. [from consti-]

1. A cluster of fixed stars.

2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a constellation or constellation of all those glorious graces, faith, hope, charity, self-denial, repentance, and the rest. Hammond's Pract. Catechism.

CONSTRUCTION. n. s. [from constriuere, Lat.] Astonishment; amazement; alienation of mind by a surprise; surprise; wonder.

They find the same holy constitution upon themselves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. South.

The natives, dubions whom they must obey, in construction wait till rigid conquest will pronounce their liege. Philips.

CONSTIPATE. v. a. [from constipare, Lat.] 1. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condense.

It is cold, the property is to condense and constipate. Bacon.

It may, by amassing, cooling, and constipating of waters, turn them into rain. Play on the Cries.

There might rise some vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thrust and crowded to the middle of those whirlpools and there constipate another one into great solid globes. Bentley.

2. To stuff up, or stop by filling up the passages.

It is not probable that any ailment should have the quality of strictly constipating or shutting up the capillary vessels. Arbuth. on Alim.

3. To bind the belly, or make costive.

Omitting honey, which is laxative, and the powder of some headstones in this, both rather constipate and bind, than purge and loosen the belly. Brown's Talg. Err.

CONSTIPATION. n. s. [from constipare.] 1. The act of crowding any thing into less room; condensation.

This worketh by the detention of the spirits, and constipation of the tangible. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

It requires either absolute fulness of matter, or a pretty close constipate and mutual contact of particles. Bentley.

2. Stoppage; obstruction by pléuride.

The inconstancy of the gale occasions a compounding of the hollows. Arbuth. on Alim.

3. The state of having the body bound. Constituent. adj. [constituere, Lat.] That which makes any thing what it is;
necessary to existence; essential; such as which anything consists.

Body, soul, and reason, are the three parts necessary to a perfect man. Dign. De Natura Rerum.

1. All animals derived all the constituent matter of their bodies, successively, in all ages, out of this food.

2. It is impossible that the figures and sizes of its constituent particles, should be so justly adapted as to touch one another in every point.

Bentley's Sermons.

CONSTITUENT. n. s.
1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles anything in its peculiar state.

The first composition and origination requires a higher and more constant than chance. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of anything.

The obstruction of the mesentery is a great impediiment to nutrition; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the aliment.

Arbuth. on Anis.

3. He that deputes another; as, the representatives in parliament disregard their constituents.

To CONSTITUTE. v. a. [constituo, Latin.]
1. To give formal existence; to make anything what it is; to produce.

Prudence is not only a moral but christian virtue, such as is necessary to the constituting of all others. Decoy of Pleats.

2. To create; to establish.

We must obey laws appointed and constituted by lawful authority, not against the law of God. Taylor's Holy Living.

It will be necessary to consider, how at first those several churches were constituted, that we may understand how in this one church they were all united.

3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

CONSTITUTER. n. s. [from constitute.]
He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION. n. s. [from constitute.]
1. The act of constituting, enacting, deputing, establishing, producing.

The first act of government is to establish the constitution of the state.

2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial than any other constitution; Newton's Opticks.

3. Corporeal frame.

Amongst many bad effects of this oily constitution, there is one advantage; such who arrive to age, are not subject to scurvy of fibres.

Arbuth. on Anis.

4. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.

If such men happen, by their native constitution, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it like a dog.

Temple.

Beauty is nothing else but a just Accommodation of the several Members, animated by a healthfull constitution.

Dryden.

5. Temper of mind.

Dame's, according to the constitution of a dull head, think no better way to shew himself wise than by suspecting everything in his way. Sidney.

Some, as a friend dead; else nothing in the world.

Could turn so much the constitution

Of any constant man. Shakesp. Mer. of Tence.
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Try a deep well, or a conservatory of snow,
where the cold may be more constraining.
Bacon’s Nat. Hist.

Winter binds
Our strength’nd bodies in a cold embrace.

Constrin^t. Thomson’s Winter.

To CONSTRUCT. v. a. [constructus, Lat.]
1. To build; to form; to compile; to constitute.

Lest there be an admiration of those divine attributes and prerogatives, for whose manifesting he was pleased to construct this vast fabric.

Boyle’s Censituation of Natural Philosophy.

2. To form by the mind; as, he construct-ed a new system.

CONSTRUCTION. n. s. [constructio, Lat.]
1. The act of building, or piling up in a regular method.
2. The form of building; structure; construction.

There’s no art
To show the minds construction in the face.
Shak.

The ways were made of several layers of flat stones and dint: the construction was a little various, according to the nature of the soil, or the materials which they composed.

Arnold.

3. [In grammar] The putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense.

Clarke’s Latin Grammar.

Some particles constantly, and others in certain constructions, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in them.

Locke.

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by disentangling transpositions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, whose containing
It so from us, and in hard usage, that I can
Make no collection of it: let him shew
His skill in the construction.
Shak. Cymbeline.

5. The sense; the meaning; interpretation.

In which sense although we judge the apostle’s words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other construction more sound.

He that would live at ease, should always put the best construction on business and conversation.

Colletor on the Senses.

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest construction upon every accident that befals them.

Spectator.


It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable constructions seem strange, or savour of singularity, that we have examined this point.

Brown’s Veho. Err.

7. The manner of describing a figure or problem in geometry.

Construction of Equations, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonstration.

CONSTRUCT. n. s. [from construct.]
Pile; edifice; fabric.

They shall the earth’s constructio closely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts confin’d. Blackm.

To CONSTRUCT, v. a. [construa, Lat.]
1. To range words in their natural order; to disentangle transposition.

I’ll teach mine eyes, with meek humility,
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read:
Which her deep wit, that true heart’s thought can spell,
Will soon conceive, and learn to construe well.
Shak. Henry IV.

2. To interpret; to explain; to shew the meaning.

I must crave that I be not so understood or construed, as if any such thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and assistance of God’s受降子.

Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires (I may almost say) a grammar apart to construe him.

Dryden.

Thus we are put to construe and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves either from the ignorance or malice of our adversaries.

Sillingar.

When the word is construed into its idea, the double meaning vanishes.

Addis. on Ancient Medals.

To CONSTITUTE, v. a. [constipuro, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTITUTION. n. s. [from consti- 
prare; Violation; defilement.

CONSTITUENTIAL. adj. [constitutial, Lat.]
1. Having the same essence or subsistence.

The Lord our God is but one God; in which indivisible unity, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself, we glorify that consubstantial Word, which is the Son, blessed and magnify that co-essential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost.

Hooker.

2. Being of the same kind or nature.

It constitutes a body consubstantial with our bodies; a body of the same, both nature and measure, which it had on earth.

Hooker.

In their conceits the human nature of Christ was not consubstantial to ours, but of another kind.

Brewer.

CONSTITUENCY. n. s. [from consubstan-

tial, Lat.]
1. Existence of more than one, in the same substance.

The eternity of the Son’s generation, and his co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven.

Hooker.

2. Participation of the same nature.

To CONSTITUTEANT. n. a. [con and substantia, Lat.] To unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY. n. s. [from consubstan-
tial, Lat.]
The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Luthers.

In the point of consubstantiality, towards the latter part, he changed his mind.

CONSUL, n. s. [consul, consulando, Lat.]
1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republic,
Or never be so noble as a consul.
Not yoke with him for tribune.
Shak. Coriolanus.

Consul of moderate power in calms were made; when the Gauls came, one sole dictator sway’d.

Dryden.

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CONSULAR. adj. [consularis, Lat.]
1. Relating to the consul.

The consul’s power had only the organs, without the force, of the royal authority.

Spectator.

2. Consular Men.

One who had been consul.
Rosc not the consul men, and left their places, so soon as they sat down!

Shak. Jonson’s Catiline.

CONSULATE, n. s. [consulatus, Lat.] The office of consul.

His name and consulate were effaced out of all publick registers and inscriptions, helicon in Italy.

CONSULSHIP, n. s. [from consul.] The office of consul.

The patricians should do very ill,
To let the consulship be so defac’d.

Ben Jonson’s Catiline.

The lovely boy, with his auspicious face,
Shall Polio’s consulship and triumphs, Dryd.

To CONSUL, r. n. [consulto, Lat.] To take counsel together; to deliberate in common; it has with before the person admitted to consultation.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow’d, was
A thing inspir’d; and, not consulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempest,
Bushing the garment of this peace, abhors;

The sudden breach on’t.

Shak. Henry VIII.

A senator’s house, wherein he hundred and twenty men sat consulting always for the people.

1 Mac. viii. 15.

Consult not with the slothful for any work.

Sec. xxi.

He sent for his bosom friends, with whom he most confidently consulted, and shewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceal.

Clarendon.

To CONSULT, v. a.
1. To ask advice of; as, he consulted his friends; to consult an author.

To regard; to act with view or respect to.
We are, in the first place, to consult the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight.

Dryden’s Don Sebastian.

The senate owes its gratitude to Cato,
Who with so great a soul consults its safety,
And guards our lives, while he neglects his own.

Addison.

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thus hast consulted shame to thy house, by cutting off many people.

Web. i. 10.

Many things were there consulted for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved.

Clarendon.

CONSULT, n. s. [from the verb. It is variously accented.]
1. The act of consulting.

Yourself in person heard one chosen half,
And March’ o’ supersede the fact in consultation.

Dryden’s Don Sebastian.

2. The effect of consulting; determination.

He said, and rose the first; the council broke; and all their grave counsels dissolved in smoke.

Dryden’s Fables.

3. A council: a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and consults of our whole number, to consider of the former labours.

Bacon.

A counsel of coquet’s below
Was called, to rig him out a beau.

Swift.

CONSULTATION. n. s. [from consult.]
1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.

The chief priests held a consultation with the elders and scribes.

Mark xvi. 1.

2. A number of persons consulted together; a council.

A consultation was called, wherein he advised a salutation.

Warren of Arcadia.

3. [In law.] Consultatio is a writ, whereby a cause, being formerly removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court, or court civil, to the king’s court, is returned thither again; for the judges of the king’s court, it, upon comparing the libel with the suggestion of the party, that he do find the suggestion false, or not proved, and therefore the cause to be worthily called from the court christian; then, upon this consultation or deliberation, decree it to be returned again.

Cowell.

CONSULTER, n. s. [from consult.] One 3 E

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CON

that consults, or asks counsel or intelligence.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, or a considerer with familiar spirits, or a wizard.

Deut. xviii. 11.

CONSUMABLE, adj. [from consume.] Susceptible of destruction; possible to be wasted, spent, or destroyed.

Asbestos does truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incomestuable, and not consumable by fire; but it doth contract so much foulness from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with some of the purest oil, that in a very few days it did choke and extinguish the flame. Halliday's Mathematica Magicæ.

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or less, our importation or exportation of consumable commodities.

Locke.

To CONSUME, v. a. [consumo, Lat.] To waste; to spend; to destroy.

Where two raging fires meet together, They consume the thing that feeds their fury.

Thou shalt carry much seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in; for the locusts shall consume it.

Thou shalt not stand still while an acceptable fire burneth, but shalt feed the flames, and not let them devour the tree.

Thus in soft anguish she consumes the day.

Nur quits her deep retirement. Thomson's Spring.

To CONSUMMATE, v. a. [consummauer, Fr. consummare, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finish; to end. Anciently accented on the first syllable.

Youself, myself, and other sorts, will pass To consummate this business happily.

Shakesp. King John.

There shall we consummate our spousal rites.

Shak.

The person was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker sufficient to consummate the fraud in the stronger.


He had a mind to consume the happiness of the day.

Tailor.

CONSUMMATE, adj. [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finished; omnibus numerus absoluteus.

I do but stay till your marriage be consummated.

Shakesp.

Earth, in her rich attire Consummate, lovely mild. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Gratian, among his maxims for raising a man to the most consummate greatness, advises to perform extraordinary actions, and to secure a good historian.

Addison's Freeholder.

If a man of perfect and consummate virtue falls into a misfortune, it raises our pity, but not our terror.

Addison's Spectator.

CONSUMMATION. n. s. [from consummate.]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That just and regular process, which it must be supposed to take from its original to its consummation.

Addison's Spectator.

2. The end of the present system of things; the end of the world.

From that beginning of the world unto the last consummation thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be, otherwise.

Haller.

3. Death; end of life.

Ghost, unlawful, forbear thee! Nothing ill come near thee!

CON

Quiet consumption have, Unawares be thy garment. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

CONSUMPTION. n. s. [consumpfo, Lat.]

1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.

In commodities, the value rises as its quantity is lessened; the wealth depends upon it being preferred in its consumption.

Locke.

2. The state of wasting or perishing.

Ena and Vesuvius have sent forth flames for this two or three thousand years, yet the mountains themselves have not suffered any considerable diminution or consumption; but are, at this day, the highest mountains in those countries.

Waste.

3. [In physic.] A waste of muscular flesh. It is frequently attended with a hectic fever, and is divided by physicians into several kinds, according to the variety of its causes.

Quincy.

Consumption now In hollow bones of man Shakesp. Timon.

The steppe of women's courses, if not looked to, sets them into a consumption, dropsey, or other distemper.

Harrery.

The essential and distinguishing character of a confirmed consumption, is a wasting of the body by reason of an ulcerated state of the lungs, attended with a cough, a discharge of purulent matter, and a hectic fever.

Blackmore.

CONSUMPTIVE. adj. [from consume.]

1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; havving the quality of consuming.

A long consumptive war is more likely to break this grand alliance than了些 France. Addison on the War.

2. Diseased with a consumption.

Nothing taunts sound lungs sooner than inspiriting the breath of consumptive lungs.

Wheat.

The lean, consumptive wench, with coughs decay'd, Is call'd a pretty, tight, and slender maid. Dryden.

By an exact regimen a consumptive person may hold out for years.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

CONSUMPTIVENESS. n. s. [from consump-

1. A tendency to a consumption.

2. A consumption by which a body is wasted.

3. A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CONTEST. n. s. [contestus, Lat.] Touch; combat.

A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CONTESTATION. n. s. [contestationis, Lat.]

1. The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

The Platonicists hold, that the spirit of the lover doth pass into the spirit of the person loved, which causes the desire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of contact and conjunction.

Bacon's Nat. Hut.

When the light fell so obliquely on the air, which in other places was between, as to be all reflected, it seemed in that place of contact to be wholly transmitted.

Newton's Opticks.

The air, by its immediate contact, may congeulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders.

CONTOUR. n. s. [contourus, Lat.]

The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That dejecter it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal contaction, there is no high improbability.

Brown's Tug. Errors.

TO CONTAMINATE. v. a. [contaminare, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.

Shaksp. Henry V.

I do digest the poison of thy flesh, Being struck up by the contagion.

Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.

In infection and contagion from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body passive; but yet is, by the strength and good disposition thereof, resisted.

To CONTAMINATE. v. a. [contagio, Lat.] Infectious; caught by approach; poisonous; pestilential.

The Jades, That drag the tragic melancholy night, From their misty jaws

Breathe foul, contagious darkness in the air.

Shaksp. Henry VI.

We sicken soon from her contagious care, Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair.

Prior.

CONTAGIOUSNESS. n. s. [from contagious.]

The quality of being contagious.

To CONTAIN. v. a. [contineo, Lat.]

1. To hold as a vessel.

There are many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written.

John xxi. 25.

Greatly instructed I shall hence depart.

Greatly in peace of thought, and have my fill Of knowledge what this vessel can contain.

Milton.

What thy stores contain bring forth, and your abundance.

Milton.

2. To comprehend; to comprise.

What seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now Mean, or in her summit'd up, in her contain'd.

Milton.

Throughout in comparison of heaven so small, Nor glist'ring, may of solid good contain.

More plenty than the sun, that barren shines.

Milton.

3. To comprise, as a writing.

Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture.

1 Pet. ii. 6.

4. To restrain; to withhold; to keep within bounds.

All men should be contained in duty ever after, without the terror of warlike forces.

Spenser on Ireland.

Their king's person contains the unruly people from evil occasions.

Spencer.

If you should smile, he grows impatient. —Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourselves.

Shaksp. King John.

To CONTAIN. p. r. To live in continuance.

I felt the ardor of my passion increase, till I could no longer contain.

Arbuthnot and Pepys.

CONTAINABLE. adj. [from contain.] Possible to be contained.

The air, containing within the cavity of the globe, amounted to eleven grains.

Bogge.

TO CONTAMINATE. v. a. [contaminare, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.

Shaksp. Julius Caesar.

A base pandar holds the chamber door, Whilst by a slave, no gentle than a dog, His fairest daughter is contaminated.

Shaksp. Henry V.
To Contemn. r. a. [contemnor, Lat.] To despise; to scorn; to slight; to disgrace; to regard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be contemned,
Than still contemned and flatterd.

Shak. King Lear.

Eve, thy contemnt of life and pleasure seems
To argue in thee something more sublime
And excellent than what the mind contemns.

Milton. Pygmalion then the Tyrian spectre sway’d,
One who contemnd divine and human laws:
Then strike ensued.

To Contemner. n. s. [contemner.] One that contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He counsels him to persecute innovators of worship,
Not only as contemners of the gods, but disturbers of the state.

South.

To Contemper. r. a. [contemper, Lat.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing something of opposite qualities.

The leaves qualify and contemper the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moisture.

Ray on the Greet.

Contemperament. n. s. [contempero, Lat.] The degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal contemperament of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the sun.

Dryden, Virgins. Eneid.

To Contemperate. r. a. [contemperate.] To diminish any quality by something contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and contemperate the air, but refresh and humectate the earth.

Brown.

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient’s diet, and contemperating the humours.

Wigan’s Surgery.

Contemperating. n. s. [contemperate.] The act of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The use of air, without which there is no contemperation in life, is not nutrition, but the contemperation of fervour in the heart.

Brown’s Vulg. Err.

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men’s faces, and in the contemperations of their natural humours, than there is in their plantations.

Hale’s Origin of Mankind.

To Contemplate. r. a. [contemplator, Lat.] This seems to have been once accented on the first syllable. To consider with continued attention; to study; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to contemplate what we have a great desire to know.

Watts.

To Contemplate. r. a. To muse; to think studiously with long attention.

So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I contemplate.

Shak. Hen. VI.

Sapori had an heaven of glass, which he trod upon, contemplating over the same as it he had been Jupiter.

Peccham.

How can I consider what belongs to myself,
When I have been so long contemplating on you?

Dryden’s Jer. Priac.

Contemplation. n. s. [from contemplet.]

1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject; continued attention.

How now, what serious contemplation are you in?

Shakep.

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for some time actually in view.

Locke.

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.

I have breath’d a secret vow
To live in prayer and contemplation,

Only attended by Neros here.

Shakep. Merch. of Venice.

3. The faculty of study; opposed to the power of action.

There are two functions, contemplation and practice, according to that general division of objects; some of which demand our speculation, and others our actions.

South.

Contemplative. adj. [from contemplet.

1. Given to thought or study; studious; thoughtful.

Fixt and contemplative their looks,

Still turning over nature’s books.

Davenham.

2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.

I am no courtier, nor versed in state affairs: my life hath rather been contemplative than active.

Bacon.

Contemplative men may be without the pleasure of discovering the secrets of state, and men of action are commonly without the pleasure of tracing the secrets of divine art.

Greg’s Cosmologia.

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exercise the contemplative faculty of man.

Ray on the Creation.

Contemplatively. adv. [from contemplet.

1. Thoughtfully; attentively; or, attentively with deep attention.

One employed in study; an enquirer after knowledge; a student.

In the Persian tongue the word magnus imports such as a contemplator of divine and heavenly science.

Religh’s History.

The Platonick contemplators reject both these descriptions, founded upon parts and colours.

Brown’s Vulg. Err.

Contemporary. adj. [contemporain, French.]

1. Living in the same age; coetaneous.

Alber Durer was contemporanea to Luco.

Dryden’s Defence.

2. Born at the same time.

A grove born with himself he sees,

And loves his old contempered trees.

Carlyle.

3. Existing at the same point of time.

It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or bring ages past and future together, and make them contemporaneous.

Locke.

Contemporary. n. s. One who lives at the same time with another.
CONT

contentious laughing to scorn and deriding of God, his laws, and precepts. 


Some much averse I found, and would not burn. 

Contemnous, proue, set on revenge and spite. 

Milton's "Agonies."

Rome, the prouest part of the heathen world, entertained the most contentious opinions of the Jews. 

Contemnuously, adv. [from contentious] With scorn; with despite; scornfully; despitefully. 

I throw any name against the bruising stone. 

Trembling contentiousness, in thy disconfort. Shaksp. 

The wicked and most contentious Christians were poor, and used contentious, Taylor's "Life Living."

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated contentiously in age; and the tamer his enemies, the more intolerable the affront. 

L'Estrange. 

A wise man would not speak contentiously of a prince, though out of his dominions. 

Titus. 

Contemnuousness. n. s. [from contentious] Disposition to contend; insolence. 

Dict. To CONTEND, v. n. [contende, Lat.] 

1. To strive; to struggle in opposition. 

Hector's forehead spist forth blood 

At Grecian swords contend. Shaksp. Coriolanus. 

The sacred and his praises do contain. 

Which should be thine or his. Shaksp. Macbeth. 

Death and nature do contend about them. 

Whether they live or die. Shaksp. Macbeth. 

Distress not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. 

Deut. xiii. 9. 

2. To vie; to act in emulation. 

You sit above, and see vain men below 

Contend for what you only can bestow. 

Dryd. 

3. It has for the ground or cause of contention. 

The question which our author would contend for, if he did not forget it, is, what persons have a right to be obeyed. 

Locke. 

4. Sometimes about. 

He shall find that many things he fiercely contented about were trivial. 

Decay of Piety. 

5. It has with before the opponent. 

This battle fares like to the morning's war, 

When dying clouds contend with growing light. 

Shaksp. Henry VI. 

If we consider him as our Maker, we cannot contend with him. 

Temple. 

6* Sometimes against. 

Sometimes against the strength I did 

Contend against thy valor. 

Shaksp. Coriolanus. 

To CONTEND, v. a. To dispute any thing, to contest. 

Their sky like sports they exercise, 

And on the green contend the wrestler's prize. 

Dryd. "Eccl." 

If we consider them as our Maker, we cannot contend with him. 

Dryd. 

This low we lie, 

Shot from this ditch and that contented sky. 

Dryd. 

CONTENDENT, n. s. [from contend.] Antagonist; opponent; champion; contester. Not used. 

In all notable changes and revolutions, the contendents have been still made a prey to the third party. 

L'Estrange. 

CONTENDER, n. s. [from contend.] Contester; champion. 

The contendors for it look upon it as underestable. 

Locke. 

Those disputes often arise in good earnest where the two contester do really believe the different propositions which they support. 

Watts in the Mind. 

CONTENT. adj. [contentus, Lat.] 

1. Satisfied; so as not to repine; easy, though not highly pleased. 

Born to the spacious empire of the Nine, 

One would have thought she should have content 

To manage well that mighty government. 

Dryd. 

Who is content, is happy. 

Locke. 

A man is perfectly content with the state he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneasiness. 

Locke. 

For of loud boasts, they would contend ease. 

Content with science in the vale of peace. 

Shaksp. "Epistles." 

2. Satisfied, so as not to oppose. 

Submit you to the people's voices, 

Allow their officers, and be content 

To suffer lawful censure. 

Shaksp. Coriolanus. 

To CONTENT. v. a. [from the adjective.] 

1. To satisfy; so as to stop complaint; not to offend; to appease, without plenary happiness or complete gratification. 

Content thyself with this much, and let this satisfy thee, that I love thee. 

Sidney. 

Great minds do sometimes content themselves to threaten, what others would execute. 

Tillotson. 

Do not contest yourselves with obscure and confused ideas, where clearer are to be attained. 

Watts's "Logick." 

2. To please; to gratify. 

Is the adder better than the eel, 

Because his pointed skin contents the eye. 

Shaksp. Macbeth. 

It doth much content me, 

To hear him so talk of'd. 

Shaksp. "Hamlet." 

If a man so temper his actions, as in some one of them he doth content every faction, the mask of grace will be fuller. 

Wheat. 

Wheat is contented with a meaner earth, and contenting with a suitable gain. 

Care's "Cornwall." 

CONTENTEDNESS. n. s. [from contented.] 

State of satisfaction in any lot. 

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of inquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, a procured of contentedness. 

Wood's "Angler." 

CONTENTION. n. s. [contentio, Lat.] 

1. Strife; debate; contest; quarrell; mutual opposition. 

Can we with manes ask what was the difference? 

"Safely, I think," says a contenion in publick. 

Shaksp. 

Avoid foolish questions and genealogies, and contentions and strivings. 

Tit. iii. 9. 

Can they keep themselves in a perpetual contention with their ease, their reason, and God? 

Shaksp. 

and not endure a short combat with a sinful custom? 

Decay of Piety. 

The ancients made contention the principle that regulated the chaos at first; and then love; the one to express the divisions, and the other the mixture of all parties in the middle and common head. 

Burnet's "History of the Earth." 

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel. 

Sons and brother at a strife. 

What is your quarrel? how began you first? 

"No guard, but a sweet contention." 

Shaksp. "Hen. VI." 

3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour; vehemence of contention. 

Your own earnestness and contention to effect what you are about, will continually suggest you to your several artificers. 

Addison. 

This is an end, which at first view appears worthy our utmost contention to obtain. 

Rogers. 

CONTENTIOUS. adj. [from content.] Quarrrelsome; given to debate; perverse; not peaceable. 

Thou thinkest much that this contentious storm 

Invades us to the skin. 

Shaksp. King Lear. 

There are certain contentious humans that are never to be pleased. 

L'Estrange. 

Rest made them idle, idleness made them curious, and curiosity contentious. 

Decay of Piety.
CONTEST.

n.s. [from the verb. It is now accentuated on the first syllable.] Dispute; difference; debate.

This of old no less contests did move,
Than when for Homer's birth sev'n cities strove.
—D Dryden.

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for contest about it.
—Locke.

Leaves all noisy contests, all inordinate clamours, and blustering language.
—Watts.

CONTESTABLE. adj. [from contest,] That may be contested; disputable; controvertible.

CONTESTABleness. n.s. [from contestable.] Possibility of contest.

CONTINGENCY. n.s. [from contest.] The act of contesting; debate; strife.

Doors shut; visits forbidden, and, which was worse, divers contentions even with the queen herself.
—Wotton.

After years spent in domestic, unseasonable contests, she found means to withdraw. —Clarendon.

To CONTEND. v.a. [contesto, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interpolation of parts. This word is not in use.

Nature may contest a plant, though that be perfectly mixt concrete, without having all the elements previously presented to her to compose it of.
—Boyle.

The fluid body of quicksilver is contested with the rails it carries up in sublimation. —Boyle.

CONTENTMENT. n.s. [from content, the verb.]

1. Acquiescence, without plenary satisfaction.

Such men's contentment must be wrought by strategy: the usual method of fare is not for them. —Hooker.

Submission is the only reasoning between a creature and its Maker, and contentment in his will is the best remedy we can apply to misfortunes. —Temples.

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleasure of eating, temperance. —Grea's Cosmologia.

Some place the bliss in action, some in ease; those call it pleasure, and contentment these. —Pope's Essay.

But now no face divine contentment wears, 'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears. —Pope.

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some contentment in viewing of a famous city. —Wotton.

CONTEMPTUS. adj. [contemnitus, Lat.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries. This confounded so many of them, as were contemnious to the colonies and garrisons, to the Roman laws. —Hale.

CONTRASTED. adj. [contrastus, Lat.] Of the same country. —Dict.

To CONTEST. v.a. [contesto, Fr. probably from contra testari, Lat.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in question.

'Tis evident upon what account none have presumed to contest the proportion of these ancient pieces. —Dryden's Dufresny.

To CONTEST. v.n.

1. To strive; to contend; followed by with.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of contending with it, when there are hopes of victory. —Burnet.

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do contend As hotly and as nobly with thy love, As ever in ambitious strength I did Contend against thy valour. —Shakesp. Coriolanus.

Of man, who dares in pomp with Love contend, Unchang'd, immortal, and supernal bliss. —Pope's Odyssey.

CONTIGUITY. n.s. [from contiguous.] Actual contact; situation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

He defined magnetic attraction to be a natural imitation and disposition conforming unto contiguity. —Brown.

If the immediate contiguity of that convex were a real space. —Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CONTINGUOUS. adj. [contiguous, Lat.]

1. Meeting so as to touch; bordering upon each other; not separate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remains contiguous; as it cometh to pass between contiguous bodies. —Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The loud misrule Of chaurs far removed; lest fierce extremes, Contiguous, might dismember the whole frame. —Milton.

The East and West.

Upon the globe, a mathematic point Only divides; thus happiness and misery, All extremes are, still contiguous. —D Dryden's Sophy.

2. It has sometimes with.

Water, being contiguous with air, coolseth it, but moisteneth it not. —Bacon's Nat. Hist.

CONTINUOUSLY. adj. [from continuous.]

Without any intervening spaces.

Thus disordered, they fell upon the proper place. The next of kin contiguous embrace; and foes are sundered by a larger space. —Dryden's Oidid.

CONTINUOUSLY. n.s. [from contiguous.] Close connexion; coherence.

Dict.

CONTINUATION. n.s. [from continentia, Lat.]

1. Restraint; command of one's self.

He knew what to say; he knew also when to leave off, a continence which is practised by few writers. —Dryden's Fable, Porphyr.

2. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.

Content without unlawful venery, is continence; without unlawful chastity. —Grea's Cosmologia.

3 Chastity in general.

Where is he —
In her chamber, making a sermon or continence to her, and roots, and sweats, and rates. —Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

Suffer not dishonour to approach The Imperial seat; to virtue consecrate, To justice, continence, and nobility. —Shakesp. Titus Andronicus.


Chastity is either continence or abstinence; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence, of married persons. —Taylor.

5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Answers ought to be made before the same judge, before whom the deposition was produced, lest the continuance of the case should be divided; or, in other terms, lest there should be a discontinuance of the cause. —Addis's Parergon.

CONTINUOUS. adj. [continuous, Lat.]

1. Chaste; abstemious; in lawful pleasures.

Life Hath been as continous, as chaste, as true As I am now unhappy. —Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.
I pray you, have a continent forbearance, till the speed of his rage go slower. Shakesp. King Lear.

3. Continuous; connected.
The north-east part of Asia, if not contiguous with the west side of America, yet certainly is the least disjoined by sea of all that coast of Asia. Breviary on Languages.

4. Opposing; restraining.

2. Continual adj. [continuus, Lat.]
1. Land not disjoined by the sea from other lands.

A South. Incessant to proceed. The Romans him, continual save Woodward, and not succeeding well material. Milton. digged Hebrews Addison’s thus, Samuel, Pacham. restraining. IValltr. not

Such heart, ed, and sense continuance. Aristotle says, we are a continenter of human assistance. contemporary. again, he shall destroy the producer, or impute the continuance of the species by the destruction of the continuator. Brown’s Vulg. Err.

To CONTINUE. v. n. [continuer, Fr. conti¬

1. To remain in the same state, or place. The multitude continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. Mathew xx. 52. The popular vote inclines here to continue, and build up here.


2. To last; to be durable. Thy kingdom shall not continue. 1 Samuel, xiii. 4. For here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come. There they imagine that an animal of the longest duration should live in a continued motion, without that rest whereby all others continue. Brown’s Vulg. Err.

3. To persevere. If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. John viii. 31. Down rush’d the rain impetuous, and continued till the earth no more was seen. Milton.

To CONTINUE. v. a.

1. To protract, or hold without interruption. O continue thy loving kindness unto them. Psalm xxxvi. 10. You know how to make yourself happy, by only continuing such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. Pope.

2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance. The use of the navel is to continue the infant unto the mother, and by the vessels thereof to convey its aliment and sustenance. Brown’s Vulg. Err.

The dark abyss, whose rolling pulpit. Tamely endur’d a bridge of wooden length, From hell continued, reaching the utmost orb Of this frail world. Milton’s Par. Lost. Here Priam’s son, Deiphobus, he found, Whose face and limbs were one continued wound; Dishonest, with vlopp’d ears, the youth appears, Spill’d of his nose, and shorten’d of his ears. Dryden’s Aeneid.

Where any motion or succession is so slow, as that it keeps not pace with the idea in our minds, there the series of a constant continued succession is lost; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of rest between. Locke.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a continual feast. Proverbs.

Other care perhaps May have diverted from continual watch Milton. Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears. Pope.

Our great forefathers, kept, The lastingness which li’ilkins. long con— dare A South. Incessant to proceed. The Romans him, continual save Woodward, and not succeeding well material. Milton. digged Hebrews Addison’s thus, Samuel, Pacham. restraining. IValltr. not

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CON

CONTINUITY. n.s. [continuus, Lat.] 1. Connexion uninterrupted; cohesion; close union. It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evituation of solution of continuity. Bacon's Nat. Hist. After the great lights there must be great shadows, which we call reposes; because in reality the sight would be tired, if it were attracted by a continuity of glittering objects. Dryden. It wraps itself about the flame, and by its continuity binds any air or nitre from coming. Addison on Italy.

2. In physic. That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body upon the destruction of which there is said to be a solution of continuity. Quincy. As in the natural body a wound or solution of continuity is worse than a corrupt humour, so in the spirit is a corruption of the mind worse than a corrupt humour. The solid parts may be contracted by dissolving their continuity; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itself.

CONTINUOUS. adj. [continus, Lat.] Joined together without the intermission of any space. As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals must be diminished, until the neighboring rings become continuous, and are blended. Newton's Opticks. To whose dread expense, Continuous depth, and wondrous length of course, Our foods are rills. Thomson's Summer. To CONTORT. v. a. [contortus, Lat.] To twist; to writh. The vertebral arteries are variously contorted. Ray. Air seems to consist of spires contorted into small spheres, through the interstices of which the particles of light may freely pass. Cheyne. CONTOUR. n.s. [from contort.] Twist; curve; kink; flexure. Disruption would be in danger of, upon a great and sudden stretch or contortion. Ray on the Creation. How can she acquire those hundred graces and motions, and airs, the contortions of every muscular motion in the face? Swift. CONTOUR. n.s. [Fr.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRA. A Latin preposition, used in composition, which signifies against. CONTRABAND. adj. [contrabando, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful. If there happen to be found an irreverent expression, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be staved or forfeited, like contraband goods. Dryden's Fables. Pref.

To CONTRABAND. v. a. [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited. To CONTRACT. v. a. [contractus, Lat.] 1. To draw together into less compass. Why love among the virtues is not known? It is, that love contracts them all in one. Donne. 2. To lessen; to make less ample. In all things desuetude does contract and narrow our faculties. Government of the Tongue.

3. To draw the parts of any thing together. To him the angel with contracted brow. Milton. 4. To make a bargain On him the grace did liberty bestow; But first contracted, that, if ever found, His head should pay the forfeit. Dryden's Fables. 5. To betroth; to affiance. The truth is, she and I love since contracted, Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve us. Shaksp. She was a lady of the highest condition in that country, and contracted to a man of merit and quality. Tatler.

6. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get. Of enemies he could not but contract good store, while moving in so high a sphere. King Charles. 7. To shorten; as, life was contracted. 8. To epitomise; to abridge. To CONTRACT. n. 1. To shrink up; to grow short. Whatever empties the vessels, gives room to the contraction of the heart. Arbuthnot on Aliments. 2. To bargain; as, to contract for a quantity of provisions. CONTRACT. port. adj. [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted. First was he contract to Lady Lucy; Your mother lives a witness to that vow. Shaksp. Richard III. CONTRACT. n. s. [from the verb. Anciently accented on the last syllable.] 1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact. The agreement upon orders, by mutual contract, with the consent to execute them by common strength, they make the rise of all civil governments. Shall Ward draw contracts with a statesman's skill? Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? Pope. 2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another. Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children?—I did, with his contract with lady Lucy, And his contract by deputy in France. Shaksp. Richard III.

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included. CONTRACTEDNESS. n. s. [from contracted.] The state of being contracted; contractions. Dict. CONTRACTIBILITY. n. s. [from contractible.] Possibility of being contracted; quality of suffering contracture. By this continual contractibility and dilatability by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a constant motion. Arbuthnot. CONTRACTIBLE. adj. [from contract.] Capable of contraction. Small air bladders, dilatable and contractible, are capable to be inflatated by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CONTRACTIONS. n. s. [from contractible.] The quality of suffering contraction. Dict. CONTRACTILE. adj. [from contract.] Having the power of contraction, or of shortening itself. The arteries are elastic tubes, ended with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood still forward. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CONTRACT. n. s. [contractio, Lat.] 1. The act of contracting or shortening. The main parts of the poem, such as the fable and sentiments, no translator can prejudice but by omissions or contractions. Pope's Essay on Homer. 2. The act of shrinking or shrivelling. Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary contractions. Arbuthnot on aliments.

3. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass. Some things induce a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of palsy. Barrow.

Comparing the quantity of contraction and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greatest in the red. Newton's Opticks. 4. In grammar. The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one. 5. Any thing in its state of abbreviation or contraction: as, the writing is full of contractions.

CONTRACTOR. n.s. [from contract.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain. Let the measure of your affimation or denial be the understanding of your contractor; for he that deceives the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true, in a sense not understood by the other, is a thief. Taylor's Rule of Living Holy. All matches, friendships, and societies are dangerous and inconvenient, where the contractors are not equal. L'Estaing.

To CONTRADICT. v. a. [contradice, Lat.] 1. To oppose verbally; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted. It is not lawful to contradict a point of history which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander, or Dryden.

2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppose. No truth can contradict any truth. Hooker. I contradict your banes: If you will marry, make your loves to me. Shaksp. King Lear.

CONTRADICTOR. n.s. [from contradigit.] One that contradicts; one that opposes; an opposer.

If no contradictor appears herein, the suit will surely end in a compromise. Aubigny's Parerg. A gentleman is a little sincere in his representations; he is sure to have a dozen contradictions. Swift's Venus in Furs. Swift's Viceroy of Ireland.

CONTRADICTION. n. s. [from contradigit.] 1. Verbal opposition; controversial assertion. That tongue, Inspired with contradiction, durst oppose A third part of the gods. Milton's Par. Lost. 2. Opposition. Consider him that endureth such contradiction of sinners against himself, lest ye be wearied. Heb. xii. 3. Inconsistency with itself; incongruity in words or thoughts. Can he make deathless death? That were Strange contradiction, which to God himself Impossible is held; an argument Of weakness, not of power. Milton's Par. Lost. The apostle's advice, to be angry and sin not, was a contradiction in their philosophy. Smith's Sermons.

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatever is false in opposition to it. Greco's Cosmologia.

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.
All contradictions grow in those minds, which do not firmly clasp the rock of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. 

Law human must be made without contradiction unto any positive law scripture. 

Contradictory. adj. [from contradic.] 

1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent. 

The rules of decency, of government, of justice itself, are so different in one place from what they are in another, so partly-coloured and contradictions, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climate. 

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil. 

3. Opposite to; inconsistent with. 

Where the act is annulled, and the expectation immoral, or contradictions to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. 

Contradictoryness. n.s. [from contradictions.] 

1. Inconsistency; contrariety to itself. 

This opinion was, for its absurdity and contradictions, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato. 

2. Disposition to cavil; disputations temporal. 

Contradictorily. adv. [from contradict.] 

Inconsistently with himself, oppositely to others. 

Such as have discussed hereon, have so diversely, contrariety, or contradictorily delivered themselves, that the argument of them can be reasonably deduced. 

Contradictoriness. n.s. [from contradictorily.] 

Opposition in the highest degree. 

Contradictory. adj. [contradictorius, Lat.] 

1. Opposition to; inconsistent with. 

The Jews hold, that in case two rabblies should happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the contradictoriness of both. 

2. In logic. That which is in the fullest opposition, where both the terms of one proposition are opposite to those of another. 

Contradictory. n.s. 

A proposition which opposes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconsistency. 

It is common with princes to will contradictions; for it is the sedition of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. 

To ascribe unto him a power of election, not to choose or that indifferently, is to make the same thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are contradictories. 

Contradistinction. n.s. [from contradistinguishing.] 

Distinction by opposite qualities. 

We must trace the soul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the distinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in contradistinction to some other powers. 

That there are such things as sins of infancy, in contradistinction to those of presumption, is a truth not to be questioned. 

To CONTRADISTINGUISh. v. a. [from contra and distinguishing.] To distinguish not simply by differential but by opposite qualities. 

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as contradistinguishing to spirit, are the collection, the unolid, and consequently separable, parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulse. 

These are our complex ideas of soul and body, as contradistinguishing. Locke. 

Contrast. n.s. [from contra and fissure.] 

Contrasts, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called a contrary part, in which case it is called the name of contrast. 

To CONTRAST. n.s. [from contrap and indice, Lat.] 

To point out some peculiarity of incident symptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires. 

Contra indicate. n.s. [from contranda. 

An indication or symptom, which forbids to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. 

Quincy. 

3. To endeavour to give the most simple idea of the question, and the proper thing of the complications of the first, or the contradictions to the second. 

Arbuthnot on Aliments. 

Contrastre. n.s. (contraregulari, Fr.) 

In fortification, is an out-wall built about the main wall of a city. 

Chambers. 

Contrariety. n.s. [from contra and nitens, Lat.] Reaction; a resistency against pressure. 

Dodd. 

Contraposition. n.s. [from contra and postion.] A placing over against. 

Contraregularity. n.s. [from contra and regularity.] Contrary to rule. 

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, or at least its natural aptness to oppose, the greatest and best of ends; so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a contraregularity. 

Contrary. n.s. 

Contrary to; inconsistent with. 

The very depositions of witnesses themselves being false, various, contrariety, single, inconclusive. 

Ayliffe's Parergon. 

Contraries. n.s. [from contrary.] 

In logic, propositions which destroy each other, but of which the falsehood of one does not establish the truth of the other. 

If two universals differ in quality, they are contraries; as, every man is a tree, no tree is a tree. These can never be both true together, but they may be both false. 

Watts's Logic. 

Contrary. n.s. [from contrarietas, Lat.] 

1. Repugnancy; opposition. 

The will about one and the same thing may, in contrary respects, have contrary inclinations, and that without contradiction. 

Making a contrariety the place of my memory, in her business, I beheld Pamela's fairness, still looking on Mopsa, but thinking on Pamela. S. 

He which will perfectly recover a sick, and restore a diseased, body under health, most not endeavour so much to bring it to a state of simples, contrariety, as of fit proportion in contrariety unto those evils which are to be cured. 

Hooker. 

It principally failed by late setting out, and by some contrariety of weather. 

Their religion had more than negative contrariety to virtue. 

There is a contrariety between those things that conscience inclines to, and those that entertain the senses. 

South. 

These two interests, it is to be feared, cannot be divided; but they will also prove opposite, and rest in a bare diversity, quickly rise into a contrariety. 

There is nothing more common than contrariety of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly disbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third steadfastly believes and truly adheres to. 

Locke.

Contrarily. adv. [from contrary.] 

1. In a manner contrary. 

Many of them conspire to one and the same action, and all this contrarily to the laws of specifick gravity, in whatever posture the body be formed. 

2. Different ways; in different directions. 

Though all men desire happiness, yet their wills carry them so contrarily, and consequently some of them to what is evil. 

Contrariness. n.s. [from contrary.] 

Contrariety; opposition. 

Contrarious. adj. [from contrary.] 

Opposite; repugnant the one to the other. 

God of our fathers, what is man! 

That thou towards him, with hand so various, 

Bacon's Natural History. 

Many things, having full reference 

To one consent, may work contrariety. 

Shakespeare. 

Contrariwise. adv. [contrary and wise.] 

1. Conversely. 

Divers medicines in greater quantity move stool, and in smaller urine; and so, contrariwise, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller stool. 

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, must, at the same time, act upon the solids, and contrariwise. 

Arbuthnot on Aliments. 

2. Oppositely. 

The matter of faith is constant; the matter, contrariwise, of actions, daily changeable. 

This request was never before made by any other kind, but contrariwise, they were humble suitors to have the benefit and protection of the English laws. 

Davies on Ireland. 

The sun may set and rise; 

But we, contrariwise, 

Sleep, after our short light, 

One everlasting night. 

Ralegh's History of the World. 

Contrary. adj. [contrarius, Lat.] 

1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant, so that one destroys or obstructs the other. 

Perhaps such thing, repugnant to her kind. 

By strong antipathy the soul may kill; 

But what can be contrary to the mind? 

Which holds all contraries in concord still? 

Davies. 

2. Inconsistent; disagreeing. 

He that believes it, and yet lives contrary to it, knows that he hath no reason for what he does. 

Titianus. 

The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not all pursue good; but that the same thing is not good to every man alike. 

Locke. 

3. Adverse; in an opposite direction.

2. Scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes. Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifice, and orderly contrivance. Glavius's Scepsis.

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice. Have I not made my contrivance well, To try your love, and make you doubt of mine? Dryden.

There might be a feint, a contrivance in the matter, to draw him into some secret ambush. Atterbury.

To CONTRIVE. v. a. [contriver, Fr.] 1. To plan out; to excogitate. One that slept in the contriving lust, and waked to do it. Shakes. King Lear.

What more likely to contrive this admirable machine of the universe than infinite wisdom? Tillotson.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then contrives the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. Dryden.

2. To wear away. Out of use. Three ages, such as mortal men contrive. Fairy Queen. Please ye, we may contrive this afternoon, And quaff carouses to our mistress' health. Shak.

To CONTRIVE. v. n. To form or design; to plan; to scheme; to complot. Being of cunning minds, That masking habits, and a borrow'd name, Contrive to hide my plagiarism of shame? Prior.

CONTRIVEMENT. n. s. [from contrive]. Dict.

CONTRIVER. n. s. [from contrive.] An inventor; one that plans a design; a schemer. 1. The mistress of your charms, The chiefe contriver of all harms, Was never call'd to bear my part. Shak. Macb. Epecs, who the fraud's contriver was. Denham. Plain loyalty, not built on hope, I leave to your contriver, Pope. None loves his king and country better, Yet none was ever less their debtor. Swift.

Scenes of blood and desolation, I had painted as the common effects of those destructive machines; whereof, he said, some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first contriver. Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

CONTROL. n. s. [control, Fr.] 1. A register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; restraint. Let partial spirits still aloud complain, Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign; And own no liberty, but where they may. Without control, upon their fellows prey. Waller.

He shall feel a force upon himself from within, and from the control of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. If the sinner shall win so complete a victory over his conscience, that all those considerations shall be able to strike no terror into his mind, lay no restraint upon his lusts, no control upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace. South's Sermons.

Speak, what Phœbus has inspireth thy soul For common good, and speak without control. Dryden's Homers.

3. Power; authority; superintendence. The beasts, the fishes, and the winged birds, Are their mates' subjects, and at their controls. Shakes. To CONTROL. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To keep under check by a counter-reckoning. To govern; to restrain; to subject. Authority to consent, to control, to punish, as far as with excommunication, whosoever they think worthy. Give me a staff of honour for nine age: But not a sceptre to control the world. Shakes. Titus Andronicus.

Who shall control me for my works? Ecl. v. 3. I feel my virtue struggling in my soul; But stronger passion does it control. Dryden's Aegisthus.

With this he did a herd of goats control. Which by the way he took, and sat to store; Glad like a country swain he pip'd and sung, And playing drove his jolly troop along. Dryden.

O, dear Andrew, says the humble drool, Henceforth may I control, Prior. To overpower; to confute: as, he controlled all the evidence of his adversary. As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own escape, they knew he were the chief that could control. Bacon. The Hen. VIII.

CONTROLLABLE. adj. [from control.] Subject to control; subject to command; subject to be overruled. Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not controllable by reason. Controller. n. s. [from control.] One that has the power of governing or restraining; a superintendent. He does not call his contumelious spirits, Nor cease to be an arrogant controller. The great controller of our fate Design'd to be man, and liv'd in low estate. Dryden.

CONTROLLERSHIP. n. s. [from controller.] The office of a controller.

CONTROLLMENT. n. s. [from control.] 1. The power or act of superintending or restraining. 2. The state of being restrained; restraint. They made war and peace with one another, without control. Davyes on Ireland.

3. Opposition; confiscation. Were it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without controlment, in that current meaning, whereby every where it prevailed. Hooker.

4. Resistance; hostility. There have we war for war, and blood for blood, Controller for controller. Shakes. King John.

CONTROVERSIAL. adj. [from controversy] Relating to disputes; disputations. It happens in controversial discourses as it does in the assaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm wherein the besieging armies are erected, there is no further enquiry whom it belongs to, so it affairs but a fit rise for the present purpose. Locke.

4. Controversy. n. s. [controversia, Lat.] 1. Dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions; a dispute in common use, and a controversy in writing. How comes it that pass we that are so rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is so much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all these controversies might have died the very day they were first brought forth. Hooker.

Without controversy great is the mystery of godliness. Timothy. Wild controversy then, which long had slept, Into the press from rude delimeters leapt. Denham. This left no room for controversy about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. Locke.

2. A suit in law. If there be a controversy between men, and they cannot agree to have the judges do judge them, then they shall judge the righteous and condemn the wicked. Deustumony, xxv. 1.

3. A quarrel. The Lord hath a controversy with the nations. Jer. xxvi. 31.

4. Opposition; enmity. This is an unusual sense. The torrent ron'd, and we did buffet it with every stroke; throwing it aside, and stemming it with hearts of controversy. Shakes. Julius Caesar.

To CONTROVERT. v. a. [controverso, Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in opposite books; to dispute any thing in writing. If any person shall think fit to controvert them, he may do it very safely for me. Cheven's Philosophical Principles.

Hooker seems to mean by the word controversy, if it be not an error.

Persuasion ought to be fully settled in men's hearts, that, in litigations and controverted causes of such quality, the will of God is to have them to do whatever the justice of judicial and final decision shall determine. Hooker.

CONTROVERTIBLE. adj. [from controvert.] Disputable; that may be the cause of controversy. Disseconding of materijs dubious, and many controvertible truths, we cannot without arrogancy insert a credulity, or imply any farther assent than the probability of our reason and the evidence of our souls. Brown's Vultur Errantium.

CONTROVERTIST. n. s. [from controvert.] Disputant; a man versed or engaged in literary wars or disputations. Who can think himself so considerable as not to deem this mighty mon of demonstration, this prince of controversy, this great lord and possessor of first principles? Tillotson.

CONTUMACIOUS. adj. [contumac, Lat.] Obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible. If he be said to be a contumacious person, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. Aylyge's Parergon.

There is another very efficacious method for subduing of the most obstinate contumacious sinner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Christ. Hammond's Fundamentals.

CONTUMACIOUSLY, adv. [from contumacious.] Obstinately; stubbornly; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS. n. s. [from contumacious.] Obstinacy; perverseness; inflexibility; stubbornness. From the description I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and contumacy of such persons. Walmes.

CONTUMACY. n. s. [from contumacia, Lat.] 1. Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility.

Such sets of controversy will promote the Highest To make death in us live. Mil. Par. Lat.

2. [in law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. Aylyge's Parergon.
CON

These certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party’s contumacies and disobedience.

Contumacious. adj. [contumacious, Lat.]
1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastic; contemptuous.
When scourges and scorns, and contumacious taunts, in open market-place did they use.
To be a publick spectable. Shakespeare, Henry VI.
In the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently procured to rude contumacious language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commencements, till the time of the Gracchi.
Swift.
2. Inclined to utter reproach or practise insults; brutal; rude.
There is yet another sort of contumacious persons, who indeed are not chargeable with that circumstance of ill employing their wit for they use none of it.
Government of Tongue.
Giving our holy virgin to the stain Of contumacious, beastly, madbrain’d war.
Shakespeare, Timon.
3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.
As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so it is contumacious to him.
Decay of Pig.
Contumeliously. adv. [from contumaciously] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely.
The people will not to how great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their persons are contumeliously treated upon.
Fare, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates, Thus contumeliously should break the peace.
Shakespeare, Henry VI.
Contumeliousness, n. s. [from contumaciously] Rudeness; reproach.
CONTUMELY. n. s. [contumelia, Lat.]
Rudeness; contumaciousness; bitterness of language; reproach.
If the heads of chief government lie in hands of a few of the wealthiest, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, must make the punishment of contumely and wrong, offered unto any of the common sort, sharp and grievous, that so the evil may be prevented.
Th’ oppressor’s wrong, the proud man’s continuance.
The pang of despit’d love, the law’s delay.
Shakespeare, Hamlet.
It was undervalued and despised with some bitterness and contumely.
Clarendon.
Why should any man be troubled at the continuance of those, whose judgment deserves not to be valued?
Titullus.
Eternal contumely attend that guilty title, which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to itself the prerogative of lies.
Add. Guard.
To CONTUSE. v. a. [contusus, Lat.]
1. To beat together; to bruise.
Of their roots, barks, and seeds, contusae together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth leaves much like the other.
Boyle.
2. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.
The figure contains the lumps in cutting them, so that they require to be digerated before they can unite.
Wiseman.
Contusion. n. s. [from contusio]
1. The act of beating or bruising.
Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by contusion a multitude of minute surfaces. Let a diaphanous, degenerate into a white body.
Boyle on Colours.
3. A bruise; a compression of the fibres, distinguished from a wound.
That winter lion, who in rage forgets
Aged contumelious, and all bruises of time.
Shakespeare, Henry VI.
The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all contusions, in hard weather, are more hard to cure.
Bacon.
Convalescence. n. s. [from convalesce, Lat.] Renewal of health; recovery from a disease.
Being in a place out of the reach of all alarm, she recovered her spirits to a reasonable convalescence.
Clarendon.
Convalescent. adj. [convalescent, Lat.] Recovering; returning to a state of health.
Convalecent, adj. [convalecent, Fr.]
1. Consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to. Not now in use.
He is so meek, wise, and merciful, And with his word his work is convalecent.
Spenser’s Pastorals.
2. That may be convened.
To CONVENE. v. n. [convenio, Lat.]
1. To come together; to associate; to unite.
The fire separates the aqueous parts from the other, wherefore they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they come into a liquor.
Boyle.
In short-sighted men, whose eyes are too prone to the refracting too great, the rays converge and converge in the eyes, before they come at the bottom.
Newton’s Opticks.
2. To assemble for any publick purpose.
There are settled periods of their convening, or a liberty left to the prince for convening the legislature.
Locke.
To CONVENE. v. a.
1. To call together; to assemble; to convene.
No man was better pleased with the convening of this parliament than myself.
King Charles.
All the factsious and schismatical people would freqently, as well in the night as day, entertain themselves by the sound of a bell.
Clarendon.
And now I’th’ almighty father of the gods
Conveys a convoking the bliss abodes.
Pope’s Stock.
2. To summon judicially.
By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be convened before any but an ecclesiastical judge.
Agilile.
Convenience. n. s. [conveniencia, conveniency. n. s. [Lat.]
1. Fitness; propriety; convenient.
Convenience is, when a thing or action is so fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient.
Dryden.
In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, because permitted, the question is, What light shall shew us the conveniency which one hath above another?
Hooker.
2. Commodiousness; ease; freedom from difficulties.
A man putting all his pleasures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel; the value is the same, and the conveniency greater.
South’s Sermons.
Every man must want something for the conveniency of his life, for which he must be obliged to others.
Calamy’s Sermons.
There is another conveniency in this method, during your waiting.
Swift’s Direct to the Feast.
3. Cause of ease; accommodation.
If there be not such a conveniency, voyages must be very uncomfortable.
Wilkins’s Math. Magick.
CON

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that convenience, of which he had not thought when he began.
Drayden’s Fables. Preface.

There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket perspective, and several other little conveniences, I did not think myself bound to forsake for a moment.
Swift’s Gulliver’s Travels.

4. Fitness of time or place.

Use no farther means.
But, with all brevity and ceremony, Let me have judgment.
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.
Convenient. adj. [conveniens, Lat.]
1. Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.
The least and most trivial episodes, or under actions, are either necessary or convenient; either so necessary, that without them the poem must be imperfect; or so convenient, that no allusion can be imagined more suitable to the place in which they are.
Dryden. Dedication to the Aeneid.
Health itself is but a kind of temper, gotten and preserved by a convenient mixture of contrarieties.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.
2. It has either to or for before the following noun; perhaps it ought generally to have for before persons, and to before things.
Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food convenient for me.
Pope, xxx. 8.

There are some arts that are peculiarly convenient to some particular nations.
Tilton.

Conveniency. adj. [from conveniunt.] Commodious; without difficulty.

This morning know Where shall we find him most conveniently.
Shakespeare, Hamlet.

2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect proposed.
It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a sailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable sails, whose force may be impressed from the motion, equivalent to those in a wind-mill.
Wilkins.

CONVENT. n. s. [conventus, Lat.]
1. An assembly of religious persons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leicester.
Lodge’d in the abbey, where the reverend abbot, With all his convent, honourably received him.

2. A religious house; an abbey; a monastery; a nunnery.

The seldom finds in Italy a spot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a convent.
Addison.

To CONVENE. v. a. [convenio, Lat.]
To call before a judge or judicature.
He pleads his oath
By all the oath will make up, clear;
Whenever he’s convened.
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.
They sent forth their precepts to attach men, and convene them before themselves in private houses.
Bacon’s Henry VIII.

CONVENTICLE. n. s. [conventicleum, Lat.]
1. An assembly; a meeting.
They are commanded to abstain from all conventicles of men whether it be even, out of the church, to have nothing to do with publick business.
Agilile’s Parergon.

2. An assembly for worship. Generally used in an ill sense, including heresy or schism.

It behoved, that the place where God shall be served by the whole church be a publick place, for the avoiding of poyse conventicles, which, covered under pretence of religion, may serve unto dangerous practices.
Hooker.
The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitations, and conversation with the best company. Dryden.

His apparent, open guilt; I mean his conversations with Shore's wife. Shadp. Richard III.

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.
Having your conversation honest among the Gentiles. 1 Peter.

5. Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance.
I set down, out of long experience in business and much conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. Bacon.

With commerce and conversation with these bodies, a man may be enabled to give a near conjecture at the metallic ingredients of any mass. Woodward.

Conversative. adj. [from converses.]
Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative. Finding him little studied and contemplative, she chose to endue him with conversative qualities of youth. Wotton.

To CONVERSE. v. n. [converser, Fr. conversor, Lat.]
1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to: followed by with.
By approving the sentiments of a person with whom he conversed, in such particulars as were just he was led over from those points in which he was mistaken. Addison's Freethinker.

For him who lonely loves To seek the distant hills, and there converse With nature. Thomson's Summer.

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to action.
I will converse with iron-witted fools, And unrespective boys: none are for me, That look into me with considerate eyes. Shadp. Richard III.

Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety. Locke.

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.
Go therefore half this day, as friend with friend, Converse with Adam. Moxon. Var. Let. Much less can bird with beast, or fish with foul, So well converse. Moxon. Pare. Let.

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject: with or before the thing.
We had conversed so often on that subject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it so fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty. Dryden's Dryden.

5. To have commerce with a different sex.
Being asked by some of both sexes, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having conversed with a man? If it were a husband, says she, the next day; if a stranger, never. Cavialam.

Converse. n. s. [from the verb. It is sometimes accentuated on the first syllable, sometimes on the last. Pope has used both: the first is more analagous.]
1. Conversation; manner of discourse in familiar life.
His converse is a system fit Alone to fill up all her wit. Swift.

Gen'rous converse, a soul exempt from pride, And love to praise with reason on his side. Pope. Form'd by thy converse happily to stir From grave to gay, from lively to severe. Pope.

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity,
Though it be necessitated, by its relation to flesh, to a terrestrial converse; yet it is, like the sun, without contaminating its being.

Gillan's Apol.

By such a free converse with persons of different sects, we shall find that there are persons of good sense and virtue, persons of philotheism and 

Watts on the Mind.

3. [In geometry ; from conversus.] A proposition is said to be the converse of another, when, after drawing a conclusion from something first proposed, we proceed to suppose what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been proposed. Thus, if two sides of a triangle be equal, the angles opposite to those sides are also equal: the converse of the proposition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides opposite to those angles are also equal.

Chambers.

CONVERSELY, adv. [from converse.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION, n. s. [conversio, Lat.]
1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.

Artificial conversion of water into ice, is the work of about two hours; and this of air may be tried in a month's space.

Bacon.

There are no such natural gradations, and conversions of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied.

Woodward's Natural History.

The conversion of the aliminent into fat, is not properly conversion.

Arbutn. on Aliments.

2. Change from repugnation to grace, from a bad to a good life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They passed through Phcenice and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles. Acts xxv. 4.

4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.

Chambers.

5. Conversion of Equations, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVERSIVE, adj. [from converse.] Consensual; sociable.

To CONVERT, v. a. [converto, Lat.'
1. To change into another state; to transmute.

If the whole atmosphere was converted into water it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth.

Burnet.

2. To change from one religion to another.

Augustine is converted by St. Ambrose's sermon, when he came to it on so much design. Hammond.

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of transgressions. James v. 20.

Then will I teach transgression ways, and sinners shall be converted unto thee. Psalm li. 13.

4. To turn towards any point.

Crystal will calibrate to electricity, and convert the few leases freely placed.

Brown's Fugitive Err.

5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee. Isaiah, x. 3.

He acquitted himself not like an honest man; for he converted the prize to his own use.

Arbutn. on Coins.

6. To change one proposition into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the predicate of the second.

COVExED, particip. adj. [from convert.] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

Doplains are straight; nor have they their spine continued, more continued than circular; such as are翁breers than circu-

Brown's Vulg. Err.

CONVEXELY, adv. [from converted.] In a convex form.

They be drawn convexely crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin, that fleetly Arnhemit, is consequently inverted, and hath its spine depressed.

Brown's Vulg. Err.

CONVEXITY, n. s. [from convert.] Protrubance in a circular form.

Convex glasses supply the defect of plumpness in the eye, and, by increasing the refraction, make the rays converge sooner, so as to converge distinctly at the bottom of the eye if the glass have a due degree of convexity. Newton's Opticks.

If the eye were so piercing as to desire even to open and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do as little service; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or, in the largest and evenest plain, by the very convexity of the earth.

Bentley.

CONVEX, adj. [from convex.] In a convex form.

Almost all, both blunt and sharp, are convexly conical; they are all along convex, not only per ambitum, but between both ends. Greu's Museum.

CONVEXNESS, n. s. [from convex.] Spherical protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, adj. Having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the external protuberance.

These are the phenomena of thick convexo-concave plates of glass which are every where of the same thickness. Newton.

To CONVEX, v. a. [convexo, Lat.]
1. To carry; to transport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governors beyond the river, that they may convey me over till I come into Judea. Neh. ii. 7.

I will convey them by sea, in floats, unto the place thou shalt appoint me. 1 Kings, v. 9.

2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it.

Locke.

3. To remove secretly.

There was one conveyed out of my house yesterday by a basket. Shakspeare's Winter's Diet.

4. To bring any thing, as an instrument of transmission; to transmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the senses have conveyed any in, I conceive that ideas in the understanding are conval with sensation.

Locke.

5. To transfer: to deliver to another.

The earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to be disposed of in Ireland. Spencer.

Atton's property or private d. mission could not convey any sovereignty or rule to him, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's possessions, could not thereby come to have any sovereignty over his brethren.

Locke.

6. To impart, by means of something.

Men fill one another's heads with noise and sounds, but convey not thereby their thoughts.

Locke.

That which uses to produce the idea, though conveyed in by the usual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no sensation.

Locke.

Some single imperceptible bodies must come from their eyes, and thereby convey to the brain some motion which produces those ideas.

Locke.
They give energy to our expressions, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases, than any in our common tongue. Addison's Spect.

7. To impart; to introduce.

What obscured light the heav'n's did grant,
Did but convey to our fearful minds
A doubtful warrant of immediate death.

Others convey themselves into the mind by more senses than one.

8. To manage with privacy.

I will convey the business as I shall find means, and acquaint you withal. Shakesp. King Lear.

Hugh Capet also, who usurp'd the crown,
To find this title with some show of truth,
Convey'd himself as heir to th' lady Langare. Shakesp.

CONVEYANCE. n. s. [from convey.]
1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her, thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence. Henry the Sixth. Rich. III.

2. Way for carriage or transportation.

Following the river downward, there is conveyance into the countries named in the text. Swift's Travels.

Iron works ought to be confined to places where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to quit the cost of the carriage. Temple.

3. The method of removing secretly from one place to another.

Your husband's here at hand; bethink you of some conveyance; in the house you cannot hide him. Shakesp.

4. The means or instrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We point upon the morning, are unapt To give or to forgive; but when we're stuff'd Those pipes, and these consequences of blood, With wine and feeding, we have supplier souls. Shakesp. Coriolanus.

How such a variety of motions should be regularly conducted in such a wilderness of passages and distinct avenues, by more impellent and material conveyance, I have not the least conjecture. Locke.

5. Transmission; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the descending and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion. Locke.

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parents, in any lawful grant or conveyance, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? Spranger on Ireland.

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and must the inheritor himself have no more? This begot a suit in the Chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the conveyances in law to be so firm, that in justice he must decree the land to the sett. Chaucer.

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; secret substitution of one thing for another.

It conneeth herein to pass with men, unadvisedly fallen into error, with them whose state hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by subtle conveyance, they draw out of casual events, arising from day to day, till at length they be clean spent. Close conveyance, and every practice ill. Of coinedage and knavery. Spenser's Hub. Tale.

I am this day the Tower, so I am; Shakesp. Henry VI.

Can they not juggle, and with slight conveyance play with wrong and right? Hudibras.

CONVEYANCE. n. s. [from convey.]
A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER. n. s. [from convey.] One who conveys things from one place or person to another.

The conveyers of waters of these times content themselves with one inch of full in six hundred feet. Breve and Languages.

Those who stand before earthly princes, in the nearest degree of approach, who are the dispensers of their favours, and conveyers of their wills, to others, do, on that very account, challenge honourable titles to themselves. Add. Spect.

To CONVICT. v. a. [convinc, Lat.]
1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being convinced by their own conscience, went out one by one. John, viii. 9.

Things, that at the first shew seemed possible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been convicted of impossibility. Bacon's Holy War.

2. To confute; to discover to be false.

Although not only the reason of any head, but experience of every hand, may well convict it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. Brown's False Edges.

3. To shew by proof or evidence.

If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a legacy by virtue of some written testament, whereas there being no such thing specified, he pleads that it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love which always the testator bore him; imagining that these proofs will convict a testament to have been made in it, which other men can no where by reading find. Hooker.

CONVICT. adj. [rather the participle of the verb.] Convicted; detected in guilt.

Before I be convicted by course of law, To threaten me with death, is most unjust. Shakesp. Rich. III.

By the civil law, a person convicted, or confessing his own crime, cannot appeal. Austin's Paregor. Convict a papist he, and I a poet. Pope's Fasp. of Horace.

CONVICT. n. s. [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged against him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the score of humanity, the civil law allows a certain space of time both to the convict and to persons confessing, in order to satisfy the judgment. Austin's Paregor.

CONVICTION. n. s. [from convict.]
1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confesses, or else is found guilty by the inquest. Cowell.

The third best absent is condemn'd, Convict by Right, and rebel to all law. Austin's Par. Lest. Conviction to the serpent none belongs. Milton's Par. Lost.

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of enforcing, by argument, to allow a position.

When therefore the apostle requesteth ability to convict heretics, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to use the principal instrument of their conviction, the light of reason? Hooker.

The manner of his convictions was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a standing miracle, a lasting argument for the conviction of others, to the very end of the world. Atterbury.


Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to Shakesp. Hudibras.

They who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. Atterbury.

CONВINCIBILITY. n. s. [from convincing.]
In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

This he did so particularly and convincingly, that those of the parliament were in great consternation. Clarendon.

The resurrection is so convincingly attested by such persons, with such circumstances, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. Atterbury.


Their wisdom is only of this world, to put false colours upon things, to Shakesp. Hudibras.

They who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance soever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the resurrection than the crucifixion of Jesus. Atterbury.
Convivial. adj. [conviensis, Lat.] Re Câmara, a banquet; festal; social. I was the first who set up festivals; not with high tastes our appetities did force, but all and conversation and discourse; which feasts, convivial meetings we did name. Deuham.

Convocation. n.s. [convocatio, Lat.] 1. The act of calling to an assembly. Diaphants, making a general convocation, spake to them in this manner. Sidney.

2. An assembly. On the eighth day shall be an holy convocation unto you. Ex. xxxii. 29.

3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical, in time of parliament: and, as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the one called the upper house, where the archbishops and bishops sit severally by themselves; the other the lower house, where all the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies. Cowell.

To CONVOKE. v. a. [convoco, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly. Assemblies exercise their legislature at the times that their constitution, or their own appurtenances, appoint; if there be no other way prescribed to convene them. Locke.

When next the morning warmed the purple east, Convokes the peacock and the peony. Pope's Odyssey.

The senate originally consisted all of nobles, the people being only convened upon such occasions as fell into the cogitations of the sovereigns. Thomas.

To CONVOLVE. v. a. [convolve, Lat.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another. He writ him to and fro consid'd. Milton.

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, because she endures when, nor hath neither any instinct, can convolve the stubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. Darwin.

By thousands tumble from their honey'd domes Convolve'd and agitating in the dust. Thomson's Autumn.

Convoluted. part. [of the verb I have found no example.] Twisted; rolled upon itself. This differs from Muscovy-glass only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas these are corrugated and folded. Woodward on Fossil.

Convoluted. part. [of the verb I have found no example.] Twisted; rolled upon itself. The state of being rolled upon itself; the state of being corrugated, corrugated, in the same or some other manner. Grea's Cosmologia.

A thousand secret, subtle pipes bestow, From which, by numb'rous convolutions wound, Wrap'd with th' attending sense, and twisted round. Blackmore.

2. The state of rolling together in company. And toss'd would round, O'er the calm sea, in convolutions swift. Thomson's Autumn.

To CONVOLVE. v. a. [convoco, Lat.] To call together; to summon to an assembly. Convocation. n. s. [convocatio, Lat.] The stockdove only through the forest coverts, Monmouthshire, Tho'mas's Summer.

Cook. n. s. [coquus, Lat.] One whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table. One mistress Quickly is in the manner of his name, or his dry-nature, or his cook, or his laundry, or his washer, or his wringer. Sheksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

The new-born babe had its first cry by Driven. The cook caught within the raging fire he made. Sheksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Sheksp. Sheksp. Sheksp. Their cooks could make artificial birds and fishes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the esquissities of the taste. Arbuthnot on Cooks.

Cook-maid. n.s. [cook and maid.] A maid that draws provisions. A friend was comforting me to, that his wife had turned off one of the best cook-maids in England. Addison.

Cook-room. n. s. [cook and room.] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew. The kitchen of a ship. The commodoty of this new cook-room the merchants having found to be so great, as that in all their ships the cook-rooms are built in their forecastles, contrary to that which had been always used. Raleigh's Lossy.

To Cook. v. a. [coqua, Lat.] 1. To prepare victuals for the table. Hurt either of the crimes been coked to their palates, they might have chang'd more. Sheksp. Cymbeline.

2. To prepare for any purpose. Hanging is the word; sir, if ye be ready for that, you are well cool. Sheksp. Cymbeline.

Cookery. n. s. [from cook.] The art of dressing victuals. Some man's wit Founded their seat's in the void, null, as hot as could well endure it, renewing it as it gives cool. Temple.

Cook. adj. [coker, Dut.] 1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold. He set his leg in a cold full, as hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it gives cool. Temple.

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not foul; without passion; as, a cool friend; a cool dealer.

Cool. n. s. Freedom from heat; soft and refreshing coldness. But here where Luce, at her wonted hour, Amid the cool of you high marble arch, Enjoy the noon-day breeze. Addison's Cato.
COO

Philander was enjoying the cool of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freshness.

Add. on Med.

To Cool. v. a. [kuoel, Dut.] 1. To make cool; to allay heat.
Snow they use in Naples instead of ice, because, as they say, it cools or congeals any liquor sooner.
Add. on Juta.
Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe subacid fruit, is cooling, and very agreeable to the stomach.
Add. on Dict.
2. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.
My Lord Northumberland will soon be cool.
Shaks. Henry IV.
He will keep his jealousy to himself, and repine in private, because he will be apt to fear some ill effect it may produce in cooling your love to him.
Add. on Spectator.
Had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have cooled their zeal.

To Cool. v. n.
1. To grow less hot.
2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.
My humour shall not cool; I will increase Foul to deal with Passion; I will possess him with yellowness.
Shaks. You never cool while you read Homer.
Dodd. I am impatient till it be done; I will not give myself liberty to think, lest I should cool.
Congre. old Bachelor.

Cooler. n. s. [from cool.]
1. That which has the power of cooling the body.
Coolers are of two sorts; first, those which produce an immediate sense of coolness, which are such as have their parts in less motion than those of the organs of feeling; and secondly, such, as particular viscosity, or grossness of parts, give a greater consistence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move so fast, and therefore will have less of that intestinal force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing viscosity.
Quinie.
In dogs or cats there appeared the same necessity for a cooler as in man.
Harvey on Consumptions.
Acid things were used only as coolers.
Add. on Aliments.

2. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.
Your first work being thus huddled, laid off into one or more coolers, or cool-bucks, in which leave the sullage behind, and let it run off fine.
Mortier's Husbandry.

COOLLY. adv. [from cool.]
1. Without heat, or sharp cold.
She in the gellid caves, woodland woreth,
And fresh beded with ever-spouting streams,
Sits coolly calm.
Thom. a Summer.
2. Without passion.
Motives that address themselves coolly to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon resensible creatures.
Atterbury.

COOLNESS. n. s. [from cool.]
1. Gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold.
This difference consisteth not in the heat or coldness of spirits; for cloves and other spices, nutmeg, and petroleum, have exceeding hot spirits, hot-stewed, yet the continual heat of the sun is not so great as to give warmness.
The toad loveth shade and coolness.
Yonder the harvest of cold months laid up,
Gives a fresh coolness to the royal cup;
There, like still, firm and nutty white,
Temper'd but July with December's frost. 
Walker.
The sheep enjoy the coolness of the shades.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. Want of affection; disinclination.
They parted with such coolness towards each other, as if they had not been acquainted.
Clar. Phillips.
2. That matter that works out of the wheals of carriages.
Bailly.
3. It is used in Scotland for the useless dust which falls from large coals.
COOM, or COOM. n. s. [comble, Fr. cumulus, Lat. a heap, Skinner.] A measure of corn containing four bushels.
Bailly.

COOP. n. s. [kype, Dut.]
1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.
2. A cage; a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.
Gracchus was slain the day the chickens refused to eat out of the coop; and Claudius Fuchter underwrought the like success, when he contemned the trifling and servile counsels of his enemies.
There were a great many crammed coop together in a coop.

To COOP. v. a. [from coop.]
1. To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison: when it is used absolutely, it signifies, perhaps always, the intensive particle upon.

To coop. v. n. [from coop.]
1. A second time within your town;
Whose date is not set forth in open book.
Dryden. Eneid.
One world suffic's not Alexander's mind;
Coop'd up he scam'd, in earth and seas confin'd.
Dryden's Aeneid.
Coop'd up in a narrow isle, observing dreams
With flattering wizards.
Dryden's Journal.
The Tajmies, coop'd within their walls so long,
Unbar their gates, and issue in a throng.
Dryden's Aeneid.

2. The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparison of law or physic, of astrology or chymistry, coop the understanding up within narrow bounds, and hinder's it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world.
Locke.
They are coop'd in close by the laws of their country, and the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant.
Locke.
What coop'd whole armies in our walls again! Pope.

COOPE. n. s. [coppe, Fr.] A motion in dancing.

COOPER. n. s. [cop.] One that makes coops or barrels.
Societies of artificers and traders, belonging to some towns corporate, such as weavers and coopers, by virtue of their charters, pretend to no part of jurisdiction.
Child.

COOPERAGE. n. s. [from cooper.] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COOOPERATE. v. a. [con and opera, Lat.]
1. To labour jointly with another to the same end; it has with before the agent, and to before the end.
It pazzell'd and perplex'd the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwise cooperate with him.
By giving man a free will, he allows man that highest satisfaction and privilege of cooperating to his own felicity.
Bacon. Of Free Will.

2. To concur in producing the same effect.
His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity cooperate to their conversions.

All these causes cooperating, must, at last, weaken their motion.
Chaucer's Feet in England.

COOPERATIVE. adj. [from cooperate.]
Promoting the same end jointly.

COOPERATOR. n. s. [from cooperate.]
He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

COOPTATION. n. s. [coopte, Lat.] Adoption; assumption.

COORDINATE. adj. [croy and ordinatus, Lat.] Holding the same rank; not being subordinate. Thus shell-fish may be divided into two coordinate kinds, crustaceous and testaceous; each of which is again subdivided into many species, subordinate to the kind, but coordinate to each other.
The word Analysis signifies the general and particular heads of a discourse, with their mutual connections, both coordinate and subordinate, drawn out into one or more tables.

COORDINATELY, adv. [from coordinate.]
In the same rank; in the same relation; without subordination.

COORDINATENESS. n. s. [from coordinate.] The state of being coordinate.

COORDINATION. n. s. [from coordinate.] The state of holding the same rank; of standing in the same relation to something higher; collaterality.
In this high court of parliament there is a rare coordination of power in a wholesome mixture of twostarc monarchic, optimacy, and democracy.

COOT. n. s. [maer-het, Dut. coof, Fr.] A small black water-fowl, seen often in fens and marshes.
A laque, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fishing coromant.

Draiden's Fables.

COOP. n. s. [kop, Dut. coo, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing rising to a head; as, a coop, vulgarly, the head of a cow; a cob castle, properly cap-castle, a small castle or house on a hill; a cob of cherry-stones, for cay, a pile of stones one laid upon another; a tuff on the head of birds.

COPAL. n. s. The Mexican term for a gum.

COPARCENARY. n. s. [from coparcenar.] Joint succession to any inheritance.
In descent to all the daughters in coparcenary, for succession is allotted to the eldest daughter. Hale's History of Common Law.

CO-PA-R-CER. n. a. [from con and particere, Lat.]

Coparcener are otherwise called partyes; and, in common law, are women as well as the equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor, conveyed. This great lordship was broken and divided, and part of the manor between the five daughters; in every of these portions, the coparceners severally exercised the same jurisdiction, which the earl mahald and his sons had used in the whole.

COPARCEY. n. a. An equal share of coparceners, Phillips's World of Words.

COPARTNER. n. s. [co and partner.]

One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned; a sharer; a partner; a partner. Milton has used it both with and in.

Our faithful friends,
Th' associates and copartners of our loss.

Milton's Par. Lost.

Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him topartake
Full happiness with me? Or rather not;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my view.

Without copartners.

Rather by them
I gain'd what I have gair'd, and with them dwell.
Copartners in these regions of my life.

Milton's Par. Regained.

COPARTNERSHIP. n. s. [from copartner.]

The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

In case the father leaves daughters, the daughters equally succeeded to their father, as in copartnership.

COPA'TAIN. adj. [from cop.] High raised, pointed.

Oft, oh, Billian! a silken doublet, a velvet hose, a scarlet cape, and a copatian hat.

Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew.

COP'AY.' n. s. [It is sometimes written capri, caprè, caprya, caprya, capria, capria.

A gun which distils from a tree in Brasil. It is much used in disorders of the urinary passages.

COPE. [See Cop.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A sacerdotal cloak, or vestment worn in sacred ministration.
3. Any thing which is spread over the head; as the conceave of the skies; any archway over a door.

All these things are contained
Within this goodly cope, both most and least.
Their being love, and daily are increas'd.

Spencer.

Over head the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
And flying vauded, their host with fire:
So, under fiery cope, together rush'd.

Battle morn.

Miller's Par. Lost.

The scholar believes there is no man under the cope of heaven, who is so knowing as his master.

Drayton.

To COPE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and cope'd over head.

Addison on Italy.

2. To contend with; to oppose.

Know my name is lost,
By treason's tooth bared; shame, and cackle-bit;
Yet an I noble as the adversary
I come to cope.

Shakspeare. King Lear.

3. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend
Hare, by your wisdom, been this day acquainted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,

Vol. I.

Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew.

We freely offer your courteous parts withal.

Shak. To CopE. v. n.

1. To comend; to struggle; to strive. It has with before the thing or person opposed. In this sense it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of Janius derives it from coopent to buy, or some other word of the same import; so that to cope with signifies to interlace blouses, or any thing else, with another.

Our trains
Marden by us, that we may persuade the men
We should have coop'd with them.

Shakspeare. Hen. IV.

It is likely then will understand
A thing, like death, to chide away this shame,
That eyes with death itself, to escape from it.

Shakspeare.

But Eve was Eve;

This far his over-match, who, self-deceived,
And rash, before had not better weigh'd
The strength he was to cope with, or his own.

Milton.

They perfectly understood both the loves
And the enemy they had sustained. L'Estrange.

On every plain,

Host coop'd with host, dire was the din of war.

Shakspeare.

Their generals have not been able to cope with the troops of Athens, which I have concluded.

Addison's Whig Examination.

If the mind apply itself once more to easier subjects, and things near a-kno to what is already known; and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by slow degrees, it will allow, in this manner, to cope with great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy success.

Wits on the Mind.

2. To encounter; to interchange kindness or sentiments.

Thus fresh piece

Thus are even as just a man,
As e'er my conversation cop'd withal. Shak. Hamlet.

To Cope. v. a. To embrace. Not in use.

I will make him tell the tale now.
Where, how, how off, how long ago, and when,
He hath, and is again to cope with your wife.

Shakspeare. Othello.

CoPE'SMATE. n. s. [perhaps for cpersmate, a companion in drinking, or one that falls under, for house;]

Companion; friend. An old word.

No ever staid in place, no spake to wight,
Till that the fox his copemate he had found.

Hudibras's Tale.

COPE'R. n. s. [from cop.]

1. One that copies; a transcriber.

A man is in no danger of having his characters altered by copyers and transcribers. Addis, on Coins.

2. One that imitates; a plagiar; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a copy, and as such a plagiarist of others. Drayton's Defence.

Let the faint copyer, on old Tiber's shoe,
Nor mean the task, each breathing bust explore;
Live after line with patient penance trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace.

Tickell.

COPING. n. s. [from cope.]
The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

All these were of costly stones, even from the foundation into the coping.

1 Kings v. 9.

The coping, the modifications, or details, make a noble show by their grateful projections.

Freycinet.

COPIOUS. adj. [copia, Lat.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread Their branches hung with copious fruit.

Milton.

2. Excess, before the all-bounteous king, who show'd
With copious hand, rejoicing in their joy. Milton.

This rice scarce ariuate indicates the copious use of vinegar and acid fruits. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its copious treasures forth
In various courses.

Thomson's Spring.

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confin'd; not concise.

Hill, s. M. of God. Saviour of men! thy name
Shall be the copious matter of my song.

Herculean, and never shall my harp thy praise Forget, nor from thy Father's praise disjoin.

Milton.

COPIOUSLY. adv. [from copious.]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.

2. At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely.

These several remains have been so copiously described by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new discoveries on so beaten a subject.

Addison.

COPI'OUSNESS. n. s. [from copious.]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.

2. Diffusion; exuberance of style.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the copiousness of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his business to reach the conciseness of Demosthenes.

Drayton.

COPEST. n. s. [from copy.]

A copier; a transcriber; an imitator.

COPE'LAND. n. s. A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle.

Dict.

COPE'd. adj. [from cope.] Rising to a tip or head.

It was broad in its basis, and rose copped like a sugar-loaf.

Witcicombe's Trigonom.

A gilded escutcheon being copped and somewhat comin.

Woodward.

COPE'l. n. s. [This word is variously spelt; as copped, cupel, cupel, and cuppel; but I cannot find its etymology.] An instrument used in chymistry, in the form of a dish; well washed, to cleanse them from all their salt; or of bones thoroughly calcined.

Its use is to try and purify gold and silver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and exposing it in the cupel to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in dross, which is called the lichure of gold and silver. The refiners call the cupel a test.

Harris.

COPE'PER. n. s. [科普er, Dut. cupraum, Lat.]

One of the six primitive metals.

Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal, after tin and silver. Of a mixture of copper and lapis cæsarius is formed brass; a composition of copper and tin makes bell-metal; and copper and brass, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronze, used for figures and statues.

Chambers.

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than silver, lead, and tin.

Faeschi.

Two vessels of fine copper, precious as gold.

Emo. vii. 27.

COPE'PER. n. s. A vessel made of copper; commonly used for a boiler larger than a movable pot.

They boiled it in a copper to the half; then they poured it into earthen vessels.

Bacon's Natural History.
COPPER-NOSE. n.s. [copper and nose.] A red nose.

Copper-plate. n.s. [copper and work.] A plate where copper is worked or manufactured.

Copperas. n.s. [copperose, Dut. copperoos, Fr. supposed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly sold here for copperas, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the sea-shore in Essex, Hampshire, and so westward, ordinarily called gold stones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are exposed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time break and dissolves the stones; the liquor that runs off is pressed into boilers, in which is first put old iron which, in boiling, dissolves. This factitious copperas, in many respects, agrees with the native green vitriol. Chambers, Hill.

It may be questioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or copperas be transmitted, from the cation of copperas with copper, and the iron remains after conversion.

Coppersmith. n.s. [copper and smith.] One that manufactures copper.

Salmonese, as the Grecian tale is, Was a mad coppersmith of Els; Up at his forge by morning peep. Swift.

Copperwood. n.s. [vereda, Lat.] 1. A little worm in ships. 2. A worm that frets apparel. 3. A worm breeding in one's hand. Ainsworth.

Coppery. adj. [from copper.] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolicate salts, dissolve the body of iron put into the water, and deposit, in lieu of the iron particles carried off, coppery particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. Woodward on Estate.

Coppice. n.s. [coppeunc, Fr. from coupe to cut or lop. It is often written cope:] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel; a place over-run with brushwood.

A land, each side whereof was bounded both with high timber trees, and copses of far more humble growth. Stubbs.

Upon the edge of yonder coppice, A stand, where you may have the fairest shoot. Shakespeare.

COPPER-PLATE. n.s. A plate on which pictures are engraved for the nearer impression, distinguished from a wooden cut.

Copper-work. n.s. [copper and work.] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

This is like those wrought at copper-works. Woodward.

COPPERAS. n.s. [copperose, Dut. copperoos, Fr. supposed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly sold here for copperas, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the sea-shore in Essex, Hampshire, and so westward, ordinarily called gold stones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are exposed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time break and dissolves the stones; the liquor that runs off is pressed into boilers, in which is first put old iron which, in boiling, dissolves. This factitious copperas, in many respects, agrees with the native green vitriol. Chambers, Hill.

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COPPERSTONE. A name given to copperas.

COPPERSTONE-STONES are lumps and fragments of stone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowed and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. Woodward.

COPPERED. adj. [from cop.] Rising in a conick form; rising to a point.

There is some difference in this shape, some being flatter on the top, others more coppered. Woodward on Faults.

COPSE. n.s. [abbreviated from coppice.] Short wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with short wood.

The east quarters of the shire are not destinate of copse woods. Carex's Survey of Cornwall.

Oaks and branches, if the copse be broad; Conformed lie, to the same ashes turn'd. Waller.

But in what quarter of the copse it lay, His eye by certain level could survey. Dryden, Fab. To Copse. v. a. [from the noun.] To preserve underwoods.

The neglect of coping wood cut down, hath been of very evil consequence. Swift's Address to Parliament.

COPULA. n.s. [L.] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, books are dear. To Copulate. v. a. [copula, Lat.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of custom, simple and separate, be great, the force of custom copulate, and conjoin, and collect, is far greater. Bacon.

To Copulate. v. n. To come together as different sexes. Not only the person so copulating are infected, but also their children. Wiedman's Surgery.

COPULATION. n.s. [from copulate.] The congress or embrace of the two sexes. Sandry kinds, even of conjugal copulation, are prohibited as unnatural.

COPULATIVE. adj. [copulativus, Lat.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propositions are those which have more subjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches and honours are temptations to pride; Caesar conquered the Gauls and the Britains; neither gold nor silver will purchase immortality. Watts's Logick.

COPY. n.s. [copie, Fr. copy, Lat. copia, copio, late good copia, facere copia crucidenti: Januus inmiscens after his manner, to derive from mixtus labour; because, says he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.] 1. A transcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's self were lost, we might From your fair mind new copies write. Waller.

I have not the vanity to think my copy equal to the original. Denham.

He spelt forth, not only the copy of God's hands, but also the copy of his perfections, a kind of image or representation of the Deity in small.

The Romans having sent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for copies of the best laws, chose ten legislators to put them into form. Swift.

2. An individual book; one of many books: as, a good or fair copy.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of its small charge, as they could not be had otherwise than in written copies. Hooker.

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the copy of our conference: In best he slept not, for my urging it; At board he fed not, for my urging it. Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors.

Let him first learn to write, after a copy, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. Holder's Gram. of Sp.

The first of them I have forgotten, and cannot easily retrieve, because the copy is at the press. Dryden.

4. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Then know'st thou that Banquo and his Finance lives: But in their nature's copy is not eternal. Shaks. Mac.

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. n.s. [copy and book.] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD. n.s. [copy and hold.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to show but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court: for the steward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, so he registers such tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the transcript of this is called the court roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence that he is in every copyhold to which it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure. These customs of manors vary, in one point or other, almost in every manor. Some copy-holds are yearly, and some certain: that which is freeable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleases, when the tenant is admitted into it; that which is certain, is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places customary, because the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the customary fine, as two shillings for an acre, or so, cannot be denied his admission.

Some copy-holders have, by custom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demesne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder; for, if such a one commit fe
ily, the king hath annum, diem, and
vastum, as in case of freehold. Some
others hold by common tenure, called
mere copy-hold; and, they committing
felony, their land escheats to the lord
of the manor.

Corell. If a customary tenant die, the widow shall have
what the law calls her free bench in all his copy-
hold limits.

COPY-HOLDER, n. s. [from copyhold.]
One that is possessed of land in copyhold.

To COPY, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To transcribe; to write after an original; it
has sometimes out, a kind of pleonasm.
He who hurts a harmless neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lye, lane slander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who copies out. Pope's Epist.
2. To imitate; to propose to imitation; to
endeavour to resemble.
He that borrows other men's experience, with
this design of copying it out, possesses himself of
one of the greatest advantages.

Deod of Farty. Set the examples, and their souls inflame
To copy not their great forefathers; fount.

Dryden's King Arthur.

To copy her few nymphs aspir'd,
Swift,

her virtues sweats admir'd.

To COPY, v. n.
1. To do any thing in imitation of something.
Some imagine, that whatsoever they find in
the picture of a master, who has acquired reputation,
must of necessity be excellent; and never fail,
when they copy, to follow the bad as well as the
good things.

Dryden's Diffrnency.
2. It has sometimes from before the thing
imitated.
When a painter copies from life, he has no
privilege of altering features and lineaments, unless
precedent that his picture will look better. Dryden.

3. Sometimes after.
Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in
particular, seem very often to have copied after it in
their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon
love.

Addison's Spectator.

To COQUET, v. a. [from the noun.]
To entertain with compliments and an
erous tattle; to treat with an appearance
of amorous tenderness.
You are coquetting a maid of honour, my lord,
looking on to see how the gamsters play, and I
rolling at you both. Swift.

To COQUET, v. n.
To act the lover; to
entiche by blandishments.
Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was married to the Timbridge bean,
I saw coqueting t'other night,
In publick, with that odious knight. Swift.

COQUETRY, n. s. [coqueterie, Fr.] Affec-
tion of amorous advances; desire of
attracting notice.
I was often in company with a couple of charm-
ing woemen, who had all the wit and beauty one
could desire in female companions, without a dash of
cooquetting, that from time to time gave me a great
many apprehensions. Addison's Spectator.

COQUETTE, n. s. [coquette, Fr. from
copart a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a
girl who endeavour to attract notice.
The light coquettes in sphyls aloof repair,
And sport and flatter in the fields of air. Pope.
A coquette and a lither-box are sparked.
Abythath and Pope.

COOLANCE, n. s. [conwgle, Welsh, proba-
bly from corium leather, Lat.] A boat
used in Wales by fishers, made by draw-
ing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame
of wicker work.

CORAL, n. s. [corallium, Lat.]
COR

CO'RRED, adj. [from cord.] Made of ropes.

This might be incnch, with a cord ladder.

To climb celestial silver's chamber window. Shak.

CORDELIER, n. s. A Franciscan friar; so
named from the cord which serves him for a
incense.

And who to assist but a grave cordelier. Prior.

CORDIAL. n. s. [from cord from the heart, Lat.]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the
heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increases strength.

A cordial, properly speaking, is not always what
increases the force of the heart; for, by increas-
ing that, the animal may be weakened, as in
inflammatory diseases. Whatever increases the
natural or animal strength, the force of moving
the fluids and muscles, is a cordial; these are
such substances as bring the serum of the blood into
the proper condition for circulation and nutrition;
as broths made of animal substances, milk, ripe
fruits, and whatever is ended with a wholesome
but not syngent taste. Arbuthnot on Aliment.

3. Anything that comforts, gladdens, and
exhilarates.

Then with some cordials seek for to appease
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And shun all that I hitherto have devise;
But such sweet cordials pass physicians at once.
Cordials of pity give me now, for
I too weak for parerga grow. Cowley.

You argall, that upholding that upheld the crown,
The scarlet honour of your peaceful gown,
Are the most pleasing objects I can find,
Charms to my sight, and cords to my mind. Dryden.

C'ORDIAL adj.

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king
Frivolous in his death. I do not know
What is more cordial. Shakspeare, Cymbeline.

He only took cordial waters, in which we infused
sometime positive sweets. Prior's Damon.

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the
heart; without hypocrisy.

Doctrines are infused among Christians, which
are apt to obstruct or intercept the cordial super-
"structuring of Christian life, of renovation, where
the foundation is duly laid. Hammond.

He, with looks of cordial love.

Hang on her enamour'd. Milton.

C'ORDIALITY, n. s. [from cordial.] 

1. Relation to the heart.

That the ancients had any such respects of cor-
diality, or reference unto the heart, will much be
depended on by posterity.

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

C'ORDIALLY adv. [from cordial.] 

Sincerely; heartily; without hypocrisy.

Where a strong inveterate love of sin has made
any doctrine or proposition wholly unattractive to
the heart, no argument, or demonstration, no nor
miracle whatsoever, shall be able to bring the heart
cordially to close with, and receive it. Smith's Sermon.

C'ORDINER, n. s. [cordonier, Fr.] A shoe-
maker.

It is so used in divers statutes.

C'ORDON, n. s. [from cord, Fr.] In fortification,
a row of stones jutting out before the ramp-
art and the basis of the parapet. Chambers.

C'ORDWAIN, n. s. [cordovan leather, from
cordwain in Spain.] Spanish leather.

Her straight legs most bravery were embay'd
In golden baskins of costly cordwain, Fairy Queen.

C'ORDWAINER, n. s. [uncertain whether from
dorado, Spanish leather, or from cord, of
which shoes were formerly made, and are now used in the Spanish
West Indies. Treverus.] A shoemaker.

C'OEUR, n. s. [cœur, Fr.; cor, Lat.]

1. The heart.
COR

4. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful; probably so called from its form; though by some supposed to be denominated from its corneous or horrid substance.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplag’d with corn, we’ll have a bout with you,
Shakespeare.

The man that makes his toe
What he his heart should make,
Shall of a corn cry we,
And turn his sleep to wake.
Shak. K. Lear.
Even in ouches, sores and corns do en
Enouve either rain or towards frost.
Bacon’s Nat. History.

The hardest part of the corn is usually in the middle, thrusting itself in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of cattle.

He first of that useful secret did explain,
That pricking corns foretold the gathering rain.
Gay’s Pastoral.

It looks there as were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in some people as corns.
Arabian.

Thus Lamb, renowned for cutting corns,
An offer’d fee from Radcliffv. scions.
Swift.

To COR. n. a. [from the noun.]
1. To sail; to sprinkle with salt. The word is so used, as Skinner observes, by the old Saxons.

2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. n. s. A field where corn is growing.
Pol. Miller enumerates eighteen species of this plant, some with red flowers, and some with white.

CORN-FLOOR. n. s. The floor where corn is stored.

Thou hast loved a reward upon every corn-floor.
Hos. ix. 1.

CORN-FLOWER. n. s. [from corn and flower.]
There be certain corn-flowers, which come seld
Or never in other places, unless they be set,
But only among corn; as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, which, being, and furnished.
Bacon’s Natural History.

Corn-flowers are of many sorts: some of them flower in June and July, and others in August. The seeds should be sown in March: they require a good soil.
Marcher.

CORN-LAND. n. s. [corn and land.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.
Pastures and meadows are of such advantage to husbandry, that many prefer them to corn lands.
Marcher’s Husbandry.

CORN-MASTER. n. s. [corn and master.] One that cultivates corn for sale.
Not in use.
I know a nobleman in England, that had the greatest audits of any man in my time; a great grasier, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, a great colliet, a great corn-master, and a great headman.
Violante.

CORN-MARIGOLD. n. s. [corn and marigold.] A flower.

CORN-MILL. n. s. [corn and mill.] A mill to grind corn into meal.
Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axe-tree of the corn-mills longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raise large hammers.
Marcher.

CORN-PIPE. n. s. [corn and pipe.]

A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.
Now the shill corn-pipe, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the stragglers swarms.
Ticknel.

CORN-ROCKET. n. s. [from corn and rocket.] A plant.

CORN-ROSE. n. s. A species of poppy.

CORN-SALLY. n. s. [from corn and sally.]
Cornsally is an herb, whose top-leaves are a salt of themselves.
Marcher’s Husbandry.

CORNAGE. n. s. [from corne, Fr. cornu.] A tenure which obliges the landlord to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORN-CHOPPER. n. s. [corn and chand-
ero.] One that retails corn.

CORN-CUTTER. n. s. [from corn and cut.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.
The nail was not loose, nor did seem to press into the flesh; for there had been a corncutter, who had cleaned it in his house.
I have known a corncutter, who, with a right education, would be an excellent physician.
Spectator.

CORNEL. n. s. [cornus, Lat.] The cornel-tree beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree, as the cornelian stone, the color whereof it somewhat represents. The wood is very durable, and useful for wheel-work.

Marcher.

Take a service-tree, or a cornelian-tree, or an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of harsh and binding juice, and set them near a vine or fig-tree, and see whether the grapes or figs will be the sweeter.
Bacon’s Nat. History.

A huntsman issuing from the wood,
Reducing on her spear she stood. Dryden.
Mean time the goddess, in disdain, bestows
The mast and acorn, brutal food! and strives
The fruits of cornel, as they feast around.
Pope’s Odyssey.

On wildings and on strawberries they fed;
Cornels and hawthorne berries gave the rest,
And falling scarlet-fruitful no afeast. Dryden’s Oriental.

CORNELIAN STONE. See CARNEHIL.

CORNEMUSE. n. s. [Fr.] A kind of rustick flute.

CORNFEOUS, adj. [cornus, Lat.] Hornie; of a substance resembling horn.
Such as have cornous or horney eyes, as lobsters, and crustaceous animals, are generally diminished.
Brown.

The various submarine shrimps are of a cornous or liggous composition, consisting chiefly of a fibrous matter.
Woodward.

CORN. n. s. [cornel, Welsh; cornei, Fr.] 1. An angle; a place inclosed by two walls or lines, which would intersect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.

2. A secret or remote place.
There’s nothing I have done yet, o’ my con-

Deserves a corner. Shak. Henry VIII.
It is better to dwell in a corner of a house top,
Than with a brawling woman under a wide house.
Prov. xxvii. 24.
I am persuaded that none of these things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a corner in a narrow place.
All the inhabitants, in every corner of the island, have been absolutely reduced under his immediate subjection.
Dutch.
Those vices, that lurk in the secret corners of the soul.
Adam.

3. The extremities; the utmost limit; thus every corner is the whole or every part.
Might I but through my prison, once a day,
Behold this maid, all corners else o’ th’ earth
Let liberty make use of.
Shak. Tempest.

I turn’d, and tried each corner of the field.
To find if sleep were there; but sleep was lost.
Dray.

CORN-STONE. n. s. [corner and stone.] The stone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal stone.
See you your’col, o’ th’ capital, your’ corner-

Shak. A mason was fitting a corner-stone.
Humphry’s Vocal Forest.

CORN-TEETH of a Horse, are the fore teeth between the middling teeth and the tusks; two above and two below, on each side of the jaw, which shoot when the horse is four years and a half old.
Farrier’s Dict.

CORNWISE. ade. [corner and wise.] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

CORNNET. n. s. [cornette, Fr.] 1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth; used anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.
Israel played before the Lord on psaltiers, and on cymbals, and on cornets.
Sam. vi. 5.
Other wind instruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, cornets, and hunter’s horns.
Bacon’s Natural History.

Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear.
Under an actor’s nose, he’s never near.
Drayton’s Jeuental.

2. A company or troop of horse; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This sense is now disused.
These noblemen were appointed, with some cornets of horse and bands of foot, to put themselves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped.
Bacon.
Seventy great horses lay dead in the field, and one cornet was taken.
Howard.
They discerned a body of five cornets of horse very full, standing in very good order to receive them.
Chaucer.

3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.

4. Cornet of a Horse, is the lowest part of his pate, that runs round the coffin, and is distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.
Farrier’s Dict.

5. A scarf anciently worn by Doctors.
Dict.

6. A head dress.
Dict.

7. Coronet of Paper, is described by Skinner to be a cup of paper, made by retailers for small wares.

CORNETTER. n. s. [from cornet.] A blower of the cornet.
So great was the rattle of trumpeters, cornetters, and other musicians, that even Claudius himself might have heard them.
Habercill on Eornd.

CORNICE. n. s. [corniche, Fr.] The highest projection of a wall or column.
The cornice of the Palazzo Farnese, which makes so beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its just measure.
Dryden’s Defensy.

The walls were massy brass, the cornice high
Blue metals crown’d, in colours of the sky.
Pope’s Odyssey.

CORNICE Ring. [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards.
Chambers. 413
COR

CORNICLE. n.s. [from cornu, Lat.] A little horn.

There will be found, on either side, two black filaments, or membranous strings, which extend unto the long and shorter cornicles, upon protrusion. Broin's Vulgar Errors.

CORNICULATE. adj. [from cornu, Lat.] A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are such as produce many distinct and horned pods; and corniculate flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn. Chambers.

CORNFICK. adj. [from cornu and facie, Lat.] Productive of horns; making horns. Dict.

CONGERIOUS. adj. [corniger, Lat.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other congerious animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CORNECOPIE. n.s. [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

To CORNUTE. n.s. [corunus, Lat.] To bestow horns; to cuckold.

CORNUATED. adj. [corunatus, Lat.] Graverd with horn; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. n.s. [corunatus, Lat.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking cornuto, her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy. Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

CORNY. adj. [from cornu, horn, Lat.] 1. Strong or hard like horn; horned.

Up stood the corny read, Embattled in his field. Milton's Par. Lost.

2. [from corn.] Producing graces or corn. Tell me why the ant, 'Nislest summer's plenty, thinks of winter's want; By constant journey's careful to prepare. Her corne, and make the corny ear. Prior.

3. Containing corn.

They lodge in habitations not their own, By their high crops and corny plazards known. Dryden.

COROLLARY. n.s. [corollarium, Lat. from corolla; finis coronat opus: corollair, Fr.] 1. The conclusion: a corollary seems to be a conclusion, whether following from the premises necessarily or not.

Now since we have considered the malignity of this sin of detraction, it is but a natural corollary, that we enforce our vigilance against it. Government of the Tongue.

As a corollary to this preface, in which I have done justice to others, I owe somewhat to myself. Dryden's Fables, Preface.

2. Surplus.

Being a corollary, Shakespeare, Tempest.

CORONAT. n.s. [Lat.] A large flat member of the cornece, so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. Chambers.

In a cornece the goda or cynations of the cornece, the coping, the modillions or dentiles, make a noble show by their graceful projections. Spec.

CORONAL. n.s. [corona, Lat.] A crown; a garland.

Crowned and bearded with a coronal, And hymen also crowned with wreaths of vine. Spenser.

CORONAL. adj. Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round taberacle between the exca
tion, and coronal nature. Ilmarnan.

CORONARY. adj. [coronarius, Lat.] 1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown.

The basilisk of older times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and different from other serpents by advancing six feet, or more, without any crown spots, upon the brown. Brown.

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made, and nourished by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. Bentley's Sermons.

CORONATION. n.s. [from corona, Lat.] 1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune smiling at her worketh therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coronation. Sidney.

Willingly I came to Denmark. To shew my duty in your coronation. Shak. Ham. A cough, Sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's earlairs upon his coronation day. Shak. Henry IV.

Now empress fame had publish'd the renown of Shaks a coronation through the town. Dryden's Macfii.

2. The pomp or assembly present at a corona
ton.

In pensive thought read the fancied scene; See coronation wheels in every grove. Pope.

CORONER. n.s. [from corona.] An officer whose duty is to enquire, upon the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury is impannelled.

Go thou and seek the coroner, and let him sit by my uncle; for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned. Shakespeare.

CORONET. n.s. [coronetta, Italy, the diminutive of corona a crown.] 1. An inferior crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

In his lively Walk'd crowns and corouets; realms and islands were As plates drop from his pocket. Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra.

All the rest are countasses. Their coronets say so. Shaksp. Henry VIII.


2. An ornamental head-dress, in poetical language.

The rest was drawn into a coronet of gold, richly set with pearl. Sidney.

Under a coronet his flowing hair, In curls, on either cheek play'd. Milton, Par. Lost.

CORPORAL. n.s. [corporal, Fr.] The lowest officer of the infantry, whose office is to place and remove the sentinels. The crew corporal whisper'd in my ear, Five pounds, if rightly told, would set me clear. Gay.

CORPORAL of a Ship. An officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries, and relieving them; who

sees that all the soldiers and sailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to use them. He has a mate under him.

Harris.

CORPORAL. adj. [corporal, Fr.] corpus, Lat.] 1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lancers and weak age. Of indigent faint souls past corporal toil. A hundred alms-houses right well supplied. Spenser, Epist. Henry V.

Reader to some corporal sign about her. More evident than this. Shaksp. Cymbeline.

That God hath been in the body, with corporal eyes, exceedeth the small proportion of my understanding. Raleigh.

Beasts enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and feel fewer corporal pains; and are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts, which per
tually haunt and disquiet mankind. Add..notice.

2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when body is used philosophically in opposition to spirit, the word corporal is used, as, a corporal being; but otherwise corporal; Corporal is, but having a body; corporal, relating to the body. This distinction seems not ancient.

Whither are ye vanished? Into the air; and what soul's corporal Melted, as breaths, into the wind. Shak. Macbeth. And from these corporal nutrments, perhaps, Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit. Milton's Paradise Lost.

CORPORALITY. n.s. [from corporal.] The quality of being embodied.

If this fiend be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearer to spirituality; and if he be any corporality, then, of all other, the most subtle and pure. Raleigh's History.

CORPORALLY. adv. [from corporal.] Bodily.

The sun is corporally conjunct with basilius. Brown.

CORPORATE. adj. [from corpus, Lat.] 1. United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal processes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a sudden tempest, he ever run all Munster and Connought, defacing and utterly subverting all corporate towns that were not strongly walled. Spencer on Ireland. The union of Athens being thus at this time a corporate assembly, therefore the renunciation of the commons was usually turned against particular persons. Swift.

2. General; united.

They answer in a joint and corporate voice, That now they are at full. Shaksp. Timon.

CORPORATENESS. n.s. [from corporate.] The state of a bodily corporate; a community. Dict.

CORPORATION. n.s. [from corpus, Lat.] A corporation is a body politic, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their corporate consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter; even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the successors, as a single man binds his executor or heir. Cowell. Of angels we are not to consider only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being; but that also which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of corporation amongst themselves, and of society with men.

Of this we find some foot-steps in our law, Which doth her root from God and nature take; That thousand now are both together drawn. And of them all one corporation makes. Daven. 414
CORPORATURE. n.s. [from corpus, Lat.] The state of being embodied. 

CORPORAL adj. [corporis, Lat.] 1. Having a body; not immaterial; not spiritual. See CORPORAL. The swiftness of those circles attribute, Though numberless, to his omnipotence, That to corporeal substances can be add
Speed almost spiritual. Milton's Par. Lost.

Having surveyed the image of God in the soul, we are not to omit those characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a spiritual substance could be pictured upon a corporal.

South's Sermons.

God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot be the object of any corporeal sense. Tilton.

The course is finish'd which thy fate decreed. And thou from the corporal prison freed. Dryd. F. G. Fix thy corporal and internal eye.

On the young gnat, or new engender'd fly. Prior.

2. It is used by Swift inaccurately for corporal.

I am not in a condition to make a true step even on Ainsbury Downs; and I declare, that a corporal false step is worse than a political Swift.

CORPORALITY. n.s. [from corporis, Lat.] Materiality; the quality of being embodied; the state of having a body, bodiliness. Since philosophy affirmeth, that we are middle substances between the soul and the body, they must admit of some corporeity, which supposes weight or gravity.

Brown. It is the saying of divine Plato, that man in nature's horizon, dividing between the upper hemisphere of immaterial intellects, and this lower of corporeity. Glascott's Metaph. The one attributed corporeity to God, and the other shape and figure. Stillingfleet.

CORPORIFICATION. n.s. [from corporo-] The act of giving body or palpability.

To CORPORIFY. v. a. [from corpus, Lat.] To embody; to insinuate into body, not used.


CORPS. n.s. [corps, Fr. corps, Lat.]

1. A body. That lewd ribald

Laid first his filthy hands on virgin chaste,
To spoil her dainty core, so fair and shene,
Of chastity and honour virgin. 

Spenser.

2. A body, in contempt.

Though plentiful, all too little seems
To stuff this man, this vast unhilde-bound corps. Milton.

He looks as man was made, with face erect;
That seems his brittle corps, and seems asham'd He's not all spirit. Dryden's Don Sebastion.

3. A carcass; a dead body; a corpse.

This is no friend

Greet my poor corps, where my bones shall be thrown.

Shakespeare. There was the murder'd corps in covert laid, And violent death in thousand shapes displayed. Dryden's Fables. See where the corps of thy dead son approaches.

Addison.

4. The body, in opposition to the soul.

Cold numness straight bereaves
Her corps of sense, and th' air her soul receives. Dryden.

5. A body of forces.

CORPULANCE. n.s. [corpulentia, Lat.]

1. Bulkingness of body; fleshiness; fulness of flesh.

To what a cumbersome unwieldiness, And burdensome corpulence, my love had grown. Donne.

It is but one species of corpulence; for there may be a bulk without fat from the great quantity of muscular flesh, the case of robust people. Arbuth. on Anin.

2. Spissitude; grossness of matter.

The excessive flesh serves for the vibration of the tail; the heaviness and corpulence of the water requiring a great force to divide it. Bay on the Creation.

CORPULENT. adj. [corpulentus, Lat.] Fleshly; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We say it is a fleshy stile, when there is much peripheral, and circuit of words; and when, with more than enough, it grows fat and corpulent. Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

Excess of nourishment is hurtful; for it maketh the child stout, and growing in breadth rather than in height. Bacon.

CORPUSCLE. n.s. [corpusculum, Lat.] A small body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those corpuscles can be discovered with microscopes. Newton's Opticks.

Who knows what are the figures of the little corpuscles that compose and distinguish different bodies? Watts's Legick.

CORPSCELAR. adj. [from corpuscelar.] Corporceal or cellular.

CORPSCEALIAN. n.s. [culum, Lat.] Relating to bodies; comprising bodies. It is the distinguishing epithet of that philosophy, which attempts the rational solution of all physical appearances by the action of a one body upon another.

As to natural philosophy, I do not expect to see any principles proposed, more comprehensive and intelligible than the corporcelealian or mechanical. This may be so said, that the modern corporcelealian talk, in most things, more intelligibly than the mechanians. Boyle.

The mechanical or corporcelealian philosophy, though peradventure the eldest, as well as the best in the world, had left dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion. Boyle.

CORRACLE. See Coracle.

To CORRADE. v. a. [corrado, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to scrape together.

CORRADATION. n.s. [con and radius, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impression of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams; or right lines, whereof the basis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; so as there is a corradation, and conjunction of beams. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

To CORRECT. v. a. [corrigo, correction, Lat.] 1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.

Sad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a school of virtue; it corrects levity, and interrupts the confidence of sinners, or right lines, whereof the basis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; so as there is a corradation, and conjunction of beams. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

2. To amend; to take away faults in writings, life, or things.

CORRECT. adj. [corretus, Lat.] Revised or finished with exactness; free from faults.

What verse can do, he has perform'd in this, Which he presumes the most correct of his. Dryden's An. Prot.

Always use the most correct editions; various readings will be only troublesome where the sense is complete. Telen.

CORRECTION. n.s. [from correct.] 1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty.

Will thou, pupil like

Take thy correction mildly, kiss the rod?

An offensive wife,

That hath engag'd him on to offer stripes, As he is striking, holds his infant up, And hangs roundly correction in the arm. That was upral'd to execution. Shaksp. Rich. I.

Shaksp. Henry IV.

We are all but children here, we are the great master of the family; and he is pleased, by hopes and fears, by mercies and corrections, to instruct us in the ways of life. Vesta.

One fault was too great levity to her servants, to whom she gave good counsel, but too gentle correction. Arbuthnot.

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve correction. Dryden's Fables. Preface.

3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong. Corrections or improvements should be adjudged, by way of note or commentary, in their proper place. Watts.

4. Reprehension; animadversion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, establishing their assertions not only with great solidity, but submitting them also unto the correction of future discovery. Brown.

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

To make ambitious, wholesome, do not take A dram of country's dulness; do not add Correction; but as thy mists purge the bud. Donne.
COR

Correctioner. n.s. [from correction.]
One that has been in the house of correction; a jail-bird. This seems to be the meaning in Shakespeare.
I will have you soundly swinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famished correctioner!
Shaksp. Henry IV.

Corrective. adj. [from correct.]
Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.
Molliencies are pectoral, corrective of bilious alkali.
Arab. nat.

Corrective. n.s.
1. That which has the power of altering or obviation of any thing amiss.
The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, which all animals of prey do swallow, are a reasonable and necessary corrector, to prevent their predilections from filling themselves with too succulent a food.
Humbly speaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little correctives supplied by art and discipline, it seldom falls but an ill principihas its course, and nature makes good its blow.
South's Sermons.
2. Limitation; restriction.
There seems to be such an instance in the regiment which the human soul exercises in relation to the body, that, with certain correctives and exceptions, may give some kind of explication or adumbration thereof.
Hulse's Essay of Mankind.

Correctly. adv. [from correct.]
Accurately; exactly; without faults.
There are ladies, without knowing what tenses and participles, adverbs and prepositional are, speak as properly and as correctly as most gentlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar schools. Locke on Education.
Such lays as neither ebb nor flow, Correctly cold, and regularly hot.
Pop's Essay on Criticism.

Correctness. n.s. [from correct.]
Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults.
Too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull correctness, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties.
Drayton's Utopia.
The softness of the flesh, the delicacy of the shape, air, and posture, and the correctness of design, in this statue, are inexpressible.
Addison on Italy.
Late, very late, correctness grew our ease.
Pop. When the third nation breath'd from civil war.

Those pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of correctness.
Swift.

Corrector. n.s. [from correct.]
1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment or animadversion.
How many does zeal urge rather to do justice on some sins, than to forbear all sin! How many rather to be correctors than practitioners of religion.
Spenser's Faery Queen. With all his faults, he sets up as a universal reformer and corrector of abuses, and a remover of grievances.
Swift.
2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults; as the corrector of the press, that amends the errors committed in printing.
I remember a person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a haggard press in Little Britain, proceeding generally to an author.
Swift.
3. In medicine.

COR

Such an ingredient in a composition, as guard against or abates the force of another; as the livid salts prevent the grievous violentions of resina purge, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adhering to a potential acumen; and as spices and curative seeds assist the operation of some catharticks, by dissipating wind, and in making a medicine, such a thing is called a corrector, which destroys or diminishes a quality that could not otherwise be dispensed with; this corrector is a quality of quinces driven by destroying its fluidity, and making it capable of mixture.
Quain.

To CORRELATE. v.n. [con and relatus, Lat.]
To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATION. n.s. [correlatio, Lat.]
The state of being correlative.
CORRELATION. n.s. [corripi, correctum, Lat.]
Objuryation; chiding; reprehension; reproof.
If we must be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to correct, but to amend them, by converting our distraction into admonition and fraternal correction. Government of the Tongue.

To CORRESPOND. v.n. [con and respond, Lat.]
1. To suit; to answer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted to; to fit.
The days, if one be compared with another successively taken through the year, are found not to be equal, and will not justly correspond with any artificial or mechanical equal measures of time.
Holby's Essay on Time.

Words being but empty sounds, any farther than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them, as they correspond to those ideas we have, but no farther than that.
Locke.
2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE. n.s. [con and correspondent.]
1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.
Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our state of mortality, such correspondence there is as maketh it expedient to know in some sort the one, for the other's more perfect direction.
Hooker.
Whatever we fancy, things keep their course and their babitudes, correspondent to, and relation to the same to one another.
Locke.
2. Intercourse; reciprocal intelligence.
I had discovered those unlawful correspondences they had used, and engagements they had made to embolden my kingdoms.
King Charles.
Sure the villains hold a correspondence.
With the enemy, and thus they would betray us.
Denham.

COR

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I should have the same thought much about the same time: my enemies will be apt to say, that we hold a correspondence together, and act by concert in this matter.
Addison.

CORRESPONDENCE. adj. [from correspond.]
Suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.
What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but in or upon God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep.
Hooker.
And as live zones th' ethereal regions bind.
Five correspondent are to earth assigned.
Dryd. Ovid.

CORRESPONDENT. n.s. One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.
He was pleased to command me to send to him, and receive from him authentic letters, and to all his correspondents at home and abroad.
Denham's Dedication.

CORRESPONDENCE. adj. [from correspond.]
Answerable; adapted to any thing.
Prion's six gates 'th city, with massy staples, And correspondent and fulfilling bolts, Sperre up the sons of Troy.
Scotox. Tristus and Caswida.

CORRIGIBLE. adj. [from corrige, Lat.]
1. That which may be altered or amended.
2. He who is a proper object of punishment; punishable.
He was taken up very short, and adjudged corrigible for such presumptuous language.
Howell's Vocal Forest.

3. Corrective; having the power to correct. Not proper, nor used.
Our bodies are our gardens, to which the which our wills are gardeners; so that, if we either have it stilt with idleness, or marred with industry, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will.
Shakesp. Othello.

CORRIVABLE. n.s. [con and rival.] Rival; competitor.
They had governors commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adversaries and corrivals one against the other.
Spence on Ireland.
He, that doth redeem her thence, might wear Without corrival all her dignities.
Shaks. H. IV.

CORRIVALAR. n.s. [from corrival.]
Competition; opposition.

CORROBORANT. adj. [from corroborate.]
Having the power to give strength.
There be divers sorts of bracelets fit to comfort the spirits; and they be of three intentions, refrigera, corroboree, and aperient.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.
COR

To CORROBORATE. v. a. [con and ro-
bor, Lat.] 1. To confirm; to establish. Machtavel well meant, though in ill-favoured
instance, there is no deceiving to the force of na-
ture, nor to the bravery of words, except it be cor-
raborate by custom. Bacon.
2. To strengthen; to make strong. To
force imagination there be three ways; the
authority whereon the belief is derived, means to
quicken and corroborate the imagination, and
means to trust to it. As to each of them
Bacon.
It was said that the prince himself had, by
the sight of foreign courts, and observatons on the
different natures of people, and rules of cor-
robation, much excited and awaked his spirits, and
corrobated his judgment. Wotton.
As any limb well and duly exercised grows
stronger, the nerves of the body are corroborated
thereby. Watts.

CORROBORATION, n.s. [from corrobo-
rate.] The act of strengthening or con-
firming; by confirmation some additional
security; addition of strength. The lady herself procured a bullet, for the better
corroboration of the marriage. Thomson's Henry VIII.

CORROBORATIVE, adj. [from corrobo-
rate.] Having the power of increasing strength.
In the care of an, with a moist inte-
eries, as the heart is weakened by too much hu-
midity, the corroboration of an asthmatic
facility: and the ulcer also required to be
dried. Walsin's Surgery.

To CORRODE. v. a. [corrodo, Lat.] To
eat away by degrees, as a menstruum;
to prey upon; to consume; to wear
away gradually.
Bacon.
Since no living rice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a spider with a toad;
For so ill thrauls ant them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good against her will.
Dane.
We know that aquafortis corroding copper, it
is which that gives the colour to verdigrise, is
wont to reduce it to a green-blue solution.
Boyle on colours.

The nature of mankind, left to itself, would
soon have fallen into dissolution, without the in-
cessant and corroding invasions of so long a time.
Hale's Origins of Mankind.

Hambled the Persian's part,
And steeply Alps, the mounds that nature cast;
And with corroding juices, as he went,
A passage through the living rock he rent.
Dryden's Journal.

Fishés, which neither chew their meat, nor
griind it in their stomachs, do by a dissolute
liquor there provided, corrode and reduce it into a
chymus.
Bayle on the Creation.

The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the
vessels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammable
kind. Aubin.
Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise.
Thomas's Spring.

CORRODENT, adj. [from corrode.] Hav-
ing the power of corroding or wasting
any thing away.

CORRODIBILITY, n.s. [from corrodi-
ble.] The quality of being corrotable; possi-
bility to be consumed by a menstruum.
CORRODIBLE, adj. [from corrode.] Possi-
bility to be consumed or corroded.
Metals, although corrovable by waters, yet will
not suffer a liquation from the powerfulllest heat

COR'ROYD. n.s. [from corrode, Lat.] A
defalcation from an allowance or salary,
C O R

superfluous flesh did not.
Amendment really still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers in a hot
To forfeit, to the use of others.

3. Vitiates; tainted with wickedness; without integrity.
Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace unto the hearers. Ephesians, iv. 29.

C O R R U P T I O N.

All those four kinds of corruption are very common in their language; for which reasons the Greek tongue is become much debased.

Brewed on Languages

7. [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony, or treason, and to his issue; for as he loseth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, so his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any other ancestor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in respect of the father.

Corru
e.

C O R R U P T I V E.

Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.
Carrying a settled habitude into the corruption of old.
Shakest.

Brown's Yale. Err.

It should be enticed with an acid ferment, or some corruption of meat, and prepared of the chyle.
Shakest.

Ray on the Creation.

The borders with corruptions nay be crown'd.
Dreyden.

C O R R U P T I V E L Y.

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.
O that estates, debts, and offices, Were not deriv'd corruption! that clear honour Were purchase'd by the merit of the wearer.
Shakest.

We have dealt very corruptibly against thee and have not kept the commandments.
Nehemiah, i. 7.

2. Vitiates; improperly; contrary to purity.
We have corrupted contracted most names, both of men and places.
Cudmore's Remains.

C O R R U P T I N E S S.

The quality of corruption; putrescence; vice.
Shakest.

C O R S A I R.

The pirate; one who professes to scour the sea, and seize merchants.
Shakest.

C O R S E.

For he was strong, and of so mighty force,
As ever wielded spear in warlike hand.
Shakest.

2. A dead body; a carcasse; a poetical word.
That from her body full of filth she
He left her hateful head, without remorse;
A stream of coal-black blood forth gushed from her crown.
Shakest.

Spencer.

Set down the corpse; or, by saint Paul,
I'll make a corpse of him that disobeys.
Shakest, Richard III.

What may this mean?
That thou, dead corpse, again in complete steel
Revisit'st thus the gymspace of the moon,
Making night hideous.
Shakest, Hamlet.

Here lay him down, my friends;
Full in my sight, that I may view at pleasure
The bloody corpse, and count those glorious wounds.
Adams.

C O R S E L E T.

A light armour for the forepart of the body.
Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on, Some doublets or else, some corset bright. Fairest.
They lash, they flay, they pass, they strive to bore
Their corsets, and their thinnest parts explore.
Dryden.

COS

But heroes, who o' ercome or die,
Have their hearts hang extremely high;
The visage of which, in general heat,
Against their very corsets beat.
Prior.

CORTICAL. adj. [cortex, bark, Lat.]
Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the mind; outward.

Their last extremities form a little gland (all the little glands being united by the cortical part of the brain,) terminating in two little vessels.
Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.

C O R T I C A T E D.

[from coticoccus, Lat.]
Resembling the bark of a tree.
Shakest.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quaked or deformed plant; that is, without wool, fur, or hair.
Brown.

C O R T I C O S E. adj. [from corticus, Lat.]
Corrupt.

Full of barks.
Diet.

C O R V E T T O.

The curvet.
You must draw the horse in his career with his mane, and turn, doing the corvette and leaping.
Pecham on Drawing.

C O R V U S C A N T. adj. [coruscate, Lat.] Glittering by flashes; flashing.

C O R U S CA T I O N.

n.s. [coruscation, Lat.]
Flash; quick vibration of light.

We see that lightnings and coruscations, which are near at hand, yield no sound.
Bocce Natural Hist.

We may learn that sulphureous stems ashore in the hollows of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and sometimes take fire with a sudden combustion and explosion, like the Philosopher's Staff.
Newton's Opticks.

How heat and moisture mingle in a mass,
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze
Why visible coruscations strike the eye,
And bold tomahawks bluster in the sky.
Garth's Disenvirony.

C O R Y M B I A T E D.

adj. [corymbus, Lat.]
Garnished with branches of berries.
Diet.

C O R Y M B I F O R E S. adj. [from corymbus and fero, Lat.]
Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbous plants are distinguished into such as have a radiate flower, as the sunflower; and such as have a clustered flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and woottree; to which are added these a-kiin heroes, such as scabious, teasel, thistle, and the like.
Quincy.

C O R Y M B U S.

n.s. [Lat.]

Amongst the ancient botanists, it was used to express the bunches of berries of vy; amongst modern botanists, it is used for a compound discon flower, whose seeds are not pappus, or do not fly away in down; such as the flowers of elstics, and common marigold.
Quincy.

C O S C I N O M A N Y.

n.s. [from xecinos a sieve, and parrisia divination.]
The art of divination by means of a sieve.
A very ancient practice, mentioned by Theocritus, and still used in some parts of England, to find out persons unknown.
Brooks's Commentaries.

C O S C E F A N T.

n.s. [In geometry.]
The secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
Harr.

C O S H E R I N G.

n.s. [Irish.]

Coshering was visitations and progresses made by
The lord and his followers among his tenants;
Wherein he did cate them, as the English proverb is out house and home.

Bocce.

C O S I E R.

n.s. [from cosier, old Fr. to sew.]
A botcher.

Do you make an alcohole of your lady's house,
That ye speake out your corset cassets, without any mitigation or remorse of course.
Shakest, Twelfth Night.
CoSINE. n.s. [in geometry.] The right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees, Harris.

COSMÉTICK. adj. [cosmérz'-]. Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

COSMIC. adj. [cosmíc]. Better cosmetics than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit; no true beauty without the signatures of these graces in the very countenance.

Cos'mically. adv. [from cosmical.] Relating to the world; with the sun; not acronyally.

Cos'mical. adj. [cos'mikl]. From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but helically, that is, its accession from the rays of the sun, the ancients computed their calendric days.

Cos'mology. n.s. [kosm- and -lógy]. The rise or birth of the world; the creation.

Cosmographer. n.s. [kos'm- and -grapher]. One who writes a description of the world; distinct from geographer, who describes the situation of particular countries.

Cosmographically. adv. [from cosmographical.] In a manner relating to the science by which the structure of the world is discovered and described.

Cosmographical. adj. [from cosmographical.] The science of the general system or affections of the world; distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of particular countries.

Cosmogon. n.s. [kosm'g- and -on]. The science of the general system or affections of the world; distinct from geography, which delivers the situation and boundaries of particular countries.

Cosmogog. n.s. [kos-m- and -og-]. A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

Cos'set. n.s. A lamb brought up without the dam.

Cos't. n.s. [co'ast]. Slight and unprofitable, Spen.

Cost. n.s. [kost, Dut.]. As this word is found in the remotest Teutonic dialects, even of the Islandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin costus; though it is not unlikely that the French coester comes from the Latin costus.

1. The price of any thing.

2. Sumptuousness; luxury.

Cost of prince in unworthy shoulders. Shak.

Cost let foreign princes vainly boast.

The whole effect of pride and cost. Of cost and value.

For all his cost, he did him nothing but the pay. Wat.

3. Charge; expense.

While he found his daughter maintained without her cost, he was content to be deved to any noise of infamy.

I shall never hold that man my friend, whose tongue shall be my cost. To rumour home retelmed Mortimer. Shak. IV. IV.

Have we eaten at all the king's cost? or hath he given us any? 2 SamueL xxiv. 12.

And wilt thou, 0 cruel heap!

Put poor nature to such care? O! ye who undo our common mother.

To be at charge of such another.

Crashaw.

It is strange to see any ecclesiastical pite, not by ecclesiastical cost and influence, arising above regard; especially in an age in which men's mouths are open against the church, but their hands shut towards it.

He whose body is best, and pleasure most, shall win his supper at our common cost. Dryden's Fables.

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchase of his patent; what were other visible costs, I know not; what his latest, is, varnished in conjecture.

Sufft.

4. Loss; fine; detriment.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards to their cost over true.

Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.

To Cost. r. v. pret. cost; participle cost. [coster, Fr.] To be brought for; to be had at a price.

The danger and poison are always in readiness; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and cost him many an outlay. Dryden.

Costa', n.s. [costa, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceous and cartilaginous fishes; many pestilential, whose ribs are embonpointed, and many costal, which have their ribs embonpointed and embossed.

Costard.

Costard. n.s. [from coster, a head.]

1. A head.

Take him over the costard with the belt of thy sword. Shakes. Richard III.

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

Many country vixens are driven to shifts; and if our greedy patrons hold us to such conditions, they will make us turn costard mongers, genoers, or sell ale.

Burton in Melancholy.

COSTIV. adj. [constitutus, Lat. constituir, Fr.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excre- tion obstructed.

When the passage of the gall becomes obstrued the body grows ever, and the excrements of the belly incontinently follow.

While faster than his costard brain indits, Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes; his case appears to me like honest Tugue's, when he was run away with by his legs. Prior.

2. Close; impermeable.

Chy in dry seasons is costive, hardening with the sun and wind, till unbroken by industry, so as to admit of the sir and heavily influences. Mortimer's Husbandry.

Costiveness. n.s. [from costive.]

The state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

Concerns dispersive malady natriated forms out of the guts and into the parts of the body, occasioning head-aches, fevers, loss of appetite, and disturbance of connexion. Harvey.

COt.

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physic; purging medicines rather increase than removing the evil. Locke on Edn.

Costliness. n.s. [from costly.] Sumptuousness; expensiveness.

Though not with costliness, yet with clearness of thought, when you could have cost them nothing; 2 SamueL xxx. 42.

And, to be great indeed, f ret.

Costly. adj. [from cost.]

Sumptuous; expensive; of a high price.

Costly this thing they shamed the price can buy, But not express in fancy; rich, not gaudy.

For the apparel proclaims the man. Shak. Ham. Leave for a while the costly country-vest.

Costly, adv. [from costly.]

Costly; not acronyally.

Costly habit as thy nurse can buy, But not express in fancy; rich, not gaudy.

The costume the pleasures of the great. Dryden.

The chapels of St. Lawrence will be perhaps the most costly piece of work on the earth, when completed. Addison.

It is here speaking of Paradise, which he represents as a most charming and delightful place, abounding with things not only useful and convenient, but even the most rare and valuable, the most costly and desirable. Mortimer's Nat. Hist.

Costmary. n.s. [costus, Lat.] An herb.

Costrel. n.s. [supposed to be derived from coster.] A bottle.

Cot.

At the end of the names of places.

Cot.

Cot. a cottage.

Cot. n.s. [Cot.s, Sax. cot, Welsh.] A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

What that usage meant, Which in her eat the daily practice. Dryn. Q.

Bredes. Besides, his cot, his forks, and bounds of land, are now on sale: and at our sheep cot now, By permission of his absentee, they call it Bredes. That you will feed on. Shak. As you like it.

Theekin made himself stools for all manner of beasts, and used to feed. 2 Chron. xxv. 20.

A steady temple shoots within the skies; The crickets of their cot in columns rise; The pavement, pitch'd marble they behold; The gates with sculpture gran'd the seats and tiles of gold. Dryd. Bæcsis and Philemon.

As soon encountred on th' sea's top, it's said. At poor Philemon's cot, in the wild breast of a ragon.

Cot. n.s. An abridgment of cotquean.

Cotquean. n.s. [in geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

Harris.

To Cot. r.a. This word, which I have found only in Chapman, seems to signify the same as To leave behind, To overpass.

Wrote his word had prov'd with deeds, Had more ground been allowed the race, and cost for his steeds. Chapman's Hinds.

Cotemporary. adj. [con and tempus, Lat.] Living at the same time; coetaneous; contemporaneous.

What would not to a rational man, contemporaneous with the first vouch, have appeared probable, is now used as certain, because several have been from him, said it one after another. Locke.

Costland. n.s. [from land and land.] Land appurtenant to a cottage.

Cotquean. n.s. [probably from coquin, Fr.] A man who busies himself with women's affairs.

Look to the loake meats, good Angelica; Space not for easter. — Go, go, you cotquean, go.

Get your to bed. Shakes. Romeo and Juliet.

A statesman should be as ridiculous a creature as a coster; each of the states should keep within its bounds. Addison.
COTTAGE. n. s. [from cottage.] 1. One who lives in a hut or cottage. Let us from our farms call forth our cotton-towners. Swift. The most ignorant Irish cottager will not sell his cow for a great. Swift's Address to Parliament. 2. A cottage, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own. Had the husbandman and plowman be as their workfolks and labourers; or else more cottagers, which are thus housed beggars. Bacon's Nat. VII. 3. In geometry, or number of inhabitants, of a condition between gentlemans and cottagers. Bacon's Hist. II. COTTIER. n. s. [from cottage.] One who inhabits a cott. DICT. COTTON. n. s. [named, according to Skinner, from the down that adheres to the mala cotonea, or quince, called by the Italians cotogni; whence cotone, It. cotton, Fr.] 1. The down of the cotton-tree. The pin ought to be as thick as a rolling-pin, and covered with cotton, that its hardness may not be offensive. Wiseman. 2. Cloth made of cotton. COTTON. n. s. A plant. The species are, 1. Shrubby cotton. 2. The most excellent American cotton, with a greenish seed. 3. A native shrub of cotton, of the island of Providence. 4. The tree cotton. 5. Tree cotton, with a yellow flower. The first sort is cultivated plentifully in Canaria, Limnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as also between Jerusalem and Damascus, from whence the cotton is brought annually into these northern parts of Europe. The cotton is the wood which incloses or wraps up the seeds, and is contained in a kind of brown husk, or seed-vessel, growing upon this shrub. It is from this sort that the vast quantities of cotton are taken, which furnish our parts of the world. The second and third sorts are annual; these are cultivated in the West Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth sorts grow in Egypt: these abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great height. Miller. TO COTTON. v. n. 1. To rise with a knap. 2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word. A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to cotton with another. Swift. TO COUCH. v. n. [couch, Fr.] 1. To lie down on a place of repose. If I court more women, you'll couch with more men. Shakesp. DRYDEN'S ENEID. 2. To lie down on the knuckles, as a beast to rest. Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his song, Fierce tyrers couch'd around, and told'd their fawning tongues. These, when dead Comes like a rushing lion, couch like spaniels, With folding tongues, and tremble at the clock. 3. To lie down in secret, or in ambush. We'll couch i' th' castle-ditch, till we see the light of our fairies. Skalk, Merry title i' th' Water. The cast of Angels couch'd in a farrow, and was pass'd over for dead, until a horse was brought for his escape. 4. To lie in a bed, or stratum. Bless'd of the Lord be his land, for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath. Deut. xxxii. 13. 5. To stoop, or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in respect. These couchings, and these lowly curstesies, Might stir the blood of ordinary men. Shakesp. Julius Caesar. Issachar is a strong ass couching down between two burdens. Genesis, xlix. 14. TO COUCH. n. a. 1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose. Where unbos'ted youth, with unstali'd brain, Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign. Shakesp. 2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or stratum. If the weather be warm, we immediately couch mast about an inch thick; but if a hotter season require it, we spread it on the floor much thinner. Sikes cider, the New Englander's Handbok. The sea and the land make one globe; and the waters couch themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a spherical convexity. Burnet's Theory of the Earth. 3. To bed; to hide in another body. It is at this day in use at Gaza, to couch pestilens, or vessel of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to pass it down in spouts into rooms. Bacon's Nat. Hist. 4. To involve; to include; to comprise. But who will call these noble, who deceive, By meaner acts, the dignity of their race? Whose only title to their fathers' name Is couch'd in the dead letters of their name? Dryden's Judas. That great argument for a future state, which St. Paul hath couched in the words I have read to you. St. Peter's Sermon. 5. To include secretly; to hide: with under. The foundation of all parables, is some analogy or similitude between the topical or allusive part of the parable, and the thing couched under it, and intended by it. South. There is all this, and more, that lies naturally couched under repentance. Literature. The true notion of the institution being lost, the tradition of the deluge, which was couched under it, was thereupon killed, and lost. Woodward's Natural History. 6. To lay close to another. And over all with brazen scales was array'd, Like plated coat of steel, so couched near. That thought might reach. That thought might reach. Spencer. 7. To fix the spear in the rest, in the posture of attack. The knight 'gan fairly couch his steady spear, And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might. Spenser. Before each van Prick'd forth the airy knights, and couch'd their spears, Till thickest legions close. Milton's Par. Lost. COVE. n. s. The former wave in air His flaming sword, &c. couch'd with his spear. Dryden's Aeneid. 8. To depress the condensations crystalline humour or film that overspreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called couching the eye, for couching the cataract: with equal impropriety they sometimes speak of couching the patient. Some artist, whose nice hand couch the cataracts, and clears his sight, And all at once a flask of glorious light Comes rushing on his eyes. Dryden. Whether the cataract be wasted by being separated from its cavity, or never knew positively, by dissecting one that had been couch'd, Sharp. COUCH. n. s. [from the verb.] 1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed. So Satan fell; and straight a fiery globe Of angels on full sail of wing flew high, Who on their flaming wings receiv'd him soft From his uneasy station, and upon As on a floating coach, through the light air. Milton's Paradise Regained. To loll on couches rich in cushion seats, And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. Dryden's Virgil's Georgics. O ye immortal power, that guard the just, Watch round his couch, and soften his repose! Addison's Cato. 2. A bed; a place of repose. Let not the royal bed of Denmark be A couch for luxury and damask incest. Shakep. Hamilt. Dire was the tossing, deep the groans; despair Tended the sick, bustress from couch to couch. Milton's Par. Lost. This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May, Forsook his rocky couch in early day. Dryd. End. 3. A layer, or stratum. This heap is called by matsters a couch, or bed, of raw mait. Mortimer's Husbandry. COUCHANT. adj. [couchant, Fr.] Lying down; squattting. If a lion were the count of Judah, yet were it not probably a lion rampant, but rather couchant or dormant. Brown. As a tiger, who by chance hath spied, In some purdun, two gentle fawns at play, Straight couches close; then rising, changes oft his couch and watch. Byron's Par. Lost. COUCHEE. n. s. [Fr.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night. None of her sylvan subjects made her count; Leaves and couches pass'd without her resort. Dryd. COUCHER. n. s. [from couch.] He that couches or depresses cataracts. COUCHEFELLOW. n. s. [couch and fellow.] Bedfellow; companion. I have granted upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couchefellows, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate like a goose of baboon's. Shakep. COUCHGRASS. n. s. A weed. The couchgrass, for the first year, insensibly robs most plants in sandy grounds a apt to them. Mortimer's Husbandry. COVE. n. s. 1. A small creek or bay. 2. A shelter; a cover. COVENANT. n. s. [convenant, Fr. convenement, Lat.] 1. A contract; a stipulation. He makes a covenant never to destroy The earth again by flood; nor let the sea Surpass his bounds. Milton's Par. Lost. The English make the ocean their abode, Whose ready sails with every wind can fly, And make a cov'nant with th' inconstant sky. Water.
COV

Sone men live as if they had made a covenant with hell; let divines, fathers, friends, say what they will, they stop their ears against them.

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.
A covenant is a mutual compact, as we now consider it; the law is a covenant consisting of
clauses, in G 4's part, made over to man; and of conditions, on man's part, required by God.

3. To write a containing the terms of an agreement.
I shall but lend my diamond till your return; let there be covenants drawn between us.

To Coven, n. s. [from covenar.] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer.
Both of them were respective titles of their admission into the several covenants, and the covenants become thereby entitled to the respective privileges.

Covenanter, n. s. [from covenant.] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.
The covenants shall have no more assurance of mutual assistance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before.

COVENOUS, adj. [from covin.] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish.
I wish some means devised for the restraint of these inordinate and covetous leases of lands, held in chief, for hundreds or thousands of years.

To COVER, v. a. [cover.] To overspread any thing with something else.
The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys also are covered over with corn. Psal. Ixxiv. 13.

Over sea'd, sea.
Sea without shore.
The flaming mount appear'd
In Dathan cover'd with a cloud. Milton.

2. To conceal under something hid over.
Nor were their outward only with the skins
Of beasts, but inward nakedness, much more
Opulence, with their right of righteousness.
Array'd, cover'd from his father's sight. Milton.

COVER, v. i. Cover me, ye people!
Ye cedars with innumerable branches.
Hide me, that I may never see them more. Milton.

COV

In life's cool vale let my low scene be haid,
Cover me, gods, with Tuilpe's thickest shade.

Or lead me to some solitary place,
Cover my retreat from human race.

Dryden's Virgil.

3. To hide by superficial appearances.
4. To overwhelm; to bury.

5. To conceal from notice or punishment.
Charity shall cover the multitude of sins.

May's cover.

6. To shelter; to protect.
His calm and blameless life
Does with substantial blessedness abound,
And the soft wings of peace cover him round.

Cowley.

7. To inoculate; to brood on.
Natural historians observe, that only the male
Birds have voices; that their songs begin a little
Before breeding time, and end a little after; that
Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male
Generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring
Booth within her hearing, and by that
Means assures her with his songs during the whole
Time of her sitting.

Addison's Spectator.

8. To copulate with a female.

9. To wear the hat, or garment of the head,
As a mark of superiority or independence.
That king had conferred the honour of grandeur
Upon him, which was of no other advantage or significance to him, than to be covered in the presence
Of that king.

Dryden.

COVER, n. s. [from cover.] Any thing that is laid over another.
The secular tests are but a general cover, not shaped
According to the parts; the skin is shaped according to the parts.

The fountains could be strengthened no other way than by making a strong cover or arch over them.

Orestes' bulky rage,
Unsatisfied with margins closely writ,
Foamo's o'er the covers, and not finished yet.

Dryden's Journal.

1. A conceninent; a screen; a veil; a super
Appearance, under which something is hidden.
The truth and reason of things may be artifically and effectually concealed, under the cover,
Either of a real fact or of a supposed one. L. Tac.

As the spleen has great inconveniences, so the presence of it is a handsome cover for imperfections.

Clifford on the Spleen.

2. Shelter; defence from weather.
In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold,
Whilst his army was under cover, they might be forced to retire.

Clarendon.

COVER-SHAME. n. s. [cover and shame.]
Some appearance used to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a cover-shame of his deserts?

Dryden's Spanish Priest.

COVERING, n. s. [from cover.] Dress; vesture; any thing spread over another.
The women took and spread a covering over the well's mouth.

2 Sam. xvii. 19.

Bring some covering for this naked soul.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Through her flesh methinks is seen
The brightest soul that dwells within;
Our eyes the subtle covering pass,
And see the lily through its glass.

Cowley.

COV

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With coverings of Sidonian purple spread.

Dryden's Fable.

Sometimes Providence casts things so, that truth
And interest lie the same way; and when it is
Wrapt up in this covering, men can be content to fall.
South.

COVERLET, n. s. [coverlet, Fr.] The outermost of the bedclothes; that under
Which all the rest are concealed.
Lay her in lilies and in violets,
And alken curtains over her display.

South.

COVER, n. s. [from cover; cover't, Fr.] A shelter; a defence.
Let mine outcasts dwell with thee, Moab:
Be thou a cover to them from the face of the spoilers.

Isaiah, xvi. 3.

There shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a covert from storm and rain.

Isaiah, iv. 6.

They are by sudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called to their military motions, under sky
Or covert, according to the season, as was the
Roman want.

Milton on Education.

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Command'd him, and each other covertly,
And every covert, and the infamous grove,
The scene of his past triumphs and his love.

Shakspear. Romeo and Juliet.

I shall be your faithful guide.
Through this gloomy covert wide.

Milton.

The scenes of his past triumphs and his loves.

Denham.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,
Impe measurable to the stars or sun.

Dryden's State of Innocence.

The deer is lost; I've track'd her to her covert;
Be sure ye mind the word; and when I give it,
Bash in at once, and seize upon your prey.

Addison's Essay.

COVERT, adj. [cover't, Fr.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.
You are of either side the green to plant a covert allay, upon carpenter's work, about twelve
Foot in height, by which you may go in shade into the garden.

Bacon.

The fox is a beast also very prejudicial to the
Husbandman, especially in places that are near
Forest-woods and covert places.


Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield.

J. S. Pope. Essay.

2. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.
And let us presently go sit in council,
How covert matters may be best disclosed
And open perils safest answered.

Shakspear. Julius Caesar.

By what best way,
Whether of open war, or covert guile,
We now debate.

Dryden's Paradise Lost.

COVERT. adj. [cover't, Fr.]
The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under
Her husband; as covert baron, femme covert.

Instead of her being under covert baron, to be
Under covert feuit myself to have my body dis
Abled, and my head fortify'd.

Dryden's Spanish Priest.
COV

COVENTRY. n. s. [from covert and way.] It is, in fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the town. One of the sides of a siege is to make a judgment on the covert-way, because usually the besieged pallisade it along the middle, and undermining it on all sides. It is sometimes called the corridor, and sometimes the counter-scarp, because it is on the edge of the escarp.

Cov'ERTLY. adv. [from covert.] Secretly; in private with secrecy.

Yet still Aragon (so his foe was lighted)
Lay lurking, covertly him to surprise.

How can't thou cross this marriage?
—Not honestly, my lord; but so covertly, that no dishonesty shall appear in me.

Shakesp. Much ado about Nothing.

Amongst the poets, Persius covertly strikes at Nero; some of whose verses he recites with scorn and indignation.

Dryden.

COVERTNESS. n. s. [from covert.] Secrecy; privacy.

COVET. n. s. [from covert.]

1. Shelter; defense; not exposure.

It may be it is rather the shade, or other covert, that they take likening in, than the virtue of the highway. Beza. Nat. Hist.

He saw their tale, that sought

This thing so to force, and so severe,
To suffer any thing to thrive beyond the height of a scrub, in those islands, unless protected by walls, or other like coverture.

If we offended.

2. [in law.] The estate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is in potentate viri, and therefore disabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herself or her husband, without his allowance or confirmation. Cowell.

The infancy of king Edward VI. and the coverture of queen Mary, did, in fact disable them to accomplish the conquest of Ireland.

Davies on Ireland.

To COVET. v. a. [conventa, Fr.]

1. To desire instrumentally; to desire beyond due bounds.

If 'tis a sit to covert honour,
I am the most-edified man alive. Shaks. Hen. V. I am yet

Unknown to woman; never was forewarned;
Schemy's heart that mine own was.
At no time broke my faith. Shakesp. Macbeth.

O father! can it be, that souls sublime
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?
And that the generous mind, released by death,
Can covert lazy limbs and mortal breath?

Dryden's Eneid.

2. To desire earnestly.

All things coventing as much as may be to be like unto God in being ever; that which cannot be contained personally, doth seek to continue itself another way, by aspiring and propagation.

Hobbes.

But covert earnestly the best gifts. 1 Cor. xii. 31.

To COVET. v. a. To have a strong desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith.

Hobbes.

But covert earnestly the best gifts. 1 Cor. xii. 31.

Cov'ETABLE. adj. [from covert.] To be wished for; to be coveted.

Diet.

Cov'ETARY, n. s. [conventile, Fr.] Avarice; covetousness of money. Not in use.

Most wretched wight, whom nothing but suffering,
Whose greasy lust did back in greatest store;
Whose need had end, but no end coveting. Fairy Q.
COU

When ship-money was transacted at the council-board, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust. Clarendon.

And Pallas, if she broke the laws, Must yield her for the stronger cause; A shade can be so much admired For wisdom at Jove's council-board. Swift.

COUNSEL. n.s. [consilium, Lat.]
1. Advice; direction.
There is as much difference between the counsel of a friend, and that of a man given himself, as there is between the counsel of a friend and of a flatterer. Bacon.
The best counsel he could give him was, to go to his parliament. Becaue me not, Whereon I live, you gently look, you said, Thy counsel in this is a duchess. Milton.
2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.
I hold as little counsel with weak fears, As you, or any Scot that lives. Shak, Hen. IV.
3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.
The will confess, therefore, in the working of that first cause, that counsel is used, reason followed, and a way observed. Hooker.
4. Prudence; art; mechanism.
O how counsel is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and counsel to men of honour.
5. Secrecy; the secrets entrusted in counsel.
The players cannot keep counsel; they'll tell all.
6. Scheme; purpose; design. Not in use. The counsel of the Lord standeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations. Psalms.xxxiii. 11.
6. God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed.
Counsellor.
7. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors. This seems only an abbreviation usual in conversation.
Your hand, a covenant; we will have these things set down by lawful counsel. Shak, Cymbeline.
For the advocates and counsel that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an essential part of justice; and an over-speaking judge is no well-tempered tribunal. Bacon.
What says any counsel learned in the law? Pope.
To COUNSEL, v. a. [consilii, Lat.]
1. To give advice or counsel to any person.
But say, Lucetta, now we are alone, Would you then counsel me to fall in love? Shak, The Spanish Tragedy.
2. To advise any thing.
The less he had been our shame, The less his counsel'd crime which brands the Dyerden's Fables.
COUNSELLABLE. adj. [from counsel].
Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.
Very few men of great parts were more counsellable than he; so that he would seldom be in danger of advice or errors, if he would communicate his own thoughts to Disquisition. Clarendon.
COUNSELLOR, n.s. [from counsel. This should rather be written counsellor.]
1. One that gives advice.
His mother was his counsellor to do wickedly. 2 Chron. xxiii. 3.
She would be a counsellor of good things, and a comfort in cares. Wisdom, viii. 9.
Death of thy soul! Those llenchekes of thine are counsellors to fear. Shakspeare, Macbeth.
2. Confidant; bosom friend.
In such green palaces the first kings reign'd, Steph in their shades, and angels entertain'd; With such old counsellors they did advise.
And by frequenting sacred groves grew wise. Waller.
3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs.
You are a counsellor, and by that virtue no man dare accuse you. Shakspeare, Henry VIII.
Of counsellors there are two sorts: the first, counselari, as I may term them; such are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's sons: but the ordinary sort of counsellors are such as the king, out of a due consideration of their worth and abilities, and withal of their fidelity to his person and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
4. One that is consulted in a case of law.
A counsellor bred in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, who honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogatives extend. Dryden's Juvenal, Dedications.
COUNCILLSHIP. n. s. [from counsellor.] The office or post of a privy counsellor.
Of the great offices and offices of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot well be served from the counsellorship. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
To COUNCIL, v. a. [complet, Fr. computus, Lat.]
1. To number; to tell.
Here for, that great I can count every one, And view the Frenchmen. Shakspeare, Henry VI.
The vicious count their years; vitious, their acts.
For the preferments of the world, be that would reckon upon all the accidents that depend upon, may as well undertake to count the sands, or to sum up infinity. Dryden.
When men in sickness lingering lie, They count the tedious hours by months and years. Dryden.
3. To preserve a reckoning.
Some people in America count their years by the coming of certain birds amongst them at their certain seasons, and leaving them at others.
Locke.
3. To reckon; to place to an account.
He believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him for righteousness. Genesis, xv. 6.
Not barely the plowman's pains is to be counted into the bread we eat; the labour of those who broke the oaken staff must all be charged on the account of labour. Locke.
4. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to consider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.
When once he comprehended any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in speech, we then count it to have some use of natural reason. Hooker.
COUNT. n. s. [compte, Fr. computus, Lat.]
1. Number.
That we up to your palaces may mount, Of blessed saints for to increase the count. Spenser's Epiphanal.
2. Reckoning; number summing.
By my count, I was your mother much upon these years. Shak.
Since I saw you last, There is a change upon you. ——Well, I know not.
What counts hard fortune casts upon my face. Shakesp.
COUNT. n. s. [comptre, Fr. comes, Lat.]
A title of foreign nobility, supposed equivalent to an earl. Spenser's Ireland.
COUNTENANCE. n. s. [contenance, Fr.]
1. The form of the face; the system of the features.
2. Air; look.
A made countenance about her mouth, between simpering and smiling; her head, bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over-much idleness. Sidney.
Well, Suffolk, yet thou shalt not see the blush. Nor change my countenance for this arrest: A heart unspotted is not easily damned. Shak, Henry VI.
So spake our sire, and by his countenance seem'd entering on studious thoughts abstruse. Milton, To whom, with countenance calm, and soul sedate, Thus Turnus.
Dyerden's Fables.
3. Calmness of look; composure of face.
She seem'd severe; nor was a troubled look, Or trembling hand, the usual present tool: Yet kept her countenance, when the lad removed Discus'd the heart unfortunately loud. Dyerden's Fables.
The two great maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his countenance, and use to keep his word. Swift.
4. Confidence of mind; aspect of assurance; it is commonly used in these phrases, in countenance, and out of countenance.
The night beginning to persuade some retiring place, the gentleman, even out of countenance before he began his speech, invited me to judge that night with her father. Sidney.
We will not make your countenance to fail by the answer ye shall receive. Bacon's New Atlantis.
Their best friends were out of countenance, because they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded. Clarendon.
COU

Your examples will meet at every turn, and put an end to contention in every place: even in private corners it will soon lose confidence.

Sprunt's Sermons.


When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such his friends, by ready, gods,
With all your thunderbolts
Shakest. Julius Cæsar.

Shakest. 

3. The table on which goods are viewed, and money told, in a shop.

A fine glossy mixt, that robes our counters every night; and then goes out, and spends it upon our cuckold-makers.

Dryden.

4. Counter of a Horse, is that part of a horse's fore-hand that lies between the shoulder and under the neck. Far. Diet.

Counter, ade. [counter, Fr. contre, Lat.]

Contrary; in opposition: to it is commonly used with the verb run, perhaps by a metaphor from the old tournaments.

Shall we erect two wools in God's, and make the will of his purpose and intention run counter to the will of his approbation?

Shakest. Titus.

Shakest. The merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are so far from being always parallel, that frequently they run counter one to the other.

Shakest. Child on Tende.

He thinks it brave, at first setting out, to signalize himself in running counter to all the rules of virtue.

Shakest. Aristotle.

2. The wrong way; contrarily to the right course.

Now cheerfully on the false trail they err.

Shakest. Hamlet.

3. Contrary ways.

A man, whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to use persuasions to another, which, at the same time I am speaking, I may wish may not prevail on him: in this case it is plain, the will and the desire run counter.

Shakest. Locke.

4. The face, in opposition to the back.

Not in use.

Shakest. Sandy's Journal.

This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs used in a sense of opposition.

That design was no sooner known, but others of an opposite party were appointed to set a counter-education on foot.

Shakest. Clarendon.

To COUNTERACT, r. a. [counter and act.]

To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In this case we can find no principle within him strong enough to counteract that principle, and to relieve him.

Shakest. Bacon.

To COUNTERBALANCE, r. a. [counter and balance.] To weigh against; to act against with an opposite weight.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to counterbalance the weight of the water.

Spurrier. Few of Adam's children are not born with some bias, which is the business of education either to make or unmake.

Shakest. COUNTERBALANCE. n. s. [from the verb.]

Opposite weight; equivalent power.

Shakest. But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,
Each other's noise and counterbalance are.

Dryden's An. Morn.

Money is the counterbalance to all other things purchaseable by it, and, lying, as it were, in the opposite scale of commerce.

Locke.

To COUNTERBUFF. n. a. [from counter and buff.]

To impel in a direction opposite to the former impulse; to strike back.

The godly ship, betwixt the winds and tides Force back and forwards, in a circle rides;

Stuattl'd with the different blows; then shoots amain.

Till counterbuff'd she stops, and sleeps again.

Dryden.

COUNTERBUFF. n. s. [counter and buff.]

A blow in a contrary direction; a stroke that produces a recoil.

He at the second gave him such a counterbuff, that, because Phalantus was not to be driven from the saddle, the saddle with broken girths was driven from the horse.

Sidney.

COUNTERCASTER. n. s. [from counter, for a false piece of money, and caster.]

A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caster of accounts; a reckoner.

1. of whom his eyes had seen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyzicus, must be led and cal'd
By debtor and creditor, this countercaster.

Shakest. Othello.

To COUNTERCHANGE, n. s. [counter and change.]

Exchange; reciprocation. She, like harmless lightning, throws her eye On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting Each object with a joy. The counterchange Is severely in all.

Shakest. Cynthia.

To COUNTERCHANGE. r. a. [counter and receive.

COUNTERCHARM. n. s. [counter and charm.]

That by which a charm is dissolved; that which has the power of destroying the effects of a charm.

Now Touch'd by countercharms they change again,

And seem majestic, and recall'd to the near.

Pope's Odyssey.

To COUNTERCHARM. r. a. [counter and charm.]

To destroy the effect of an enchantment. Like a spell it was to keep us invulnerable, and so countercharm all our crimes, that they should only be active to please, not hurt us.

Sir Trist. of Pity.

To COUNTERCHECK. r. a. [counter and check.]

To oppose; to stop with sudden opposition.

COUNTERCHECK. n. s. [from the verb.]

Stop; rebuke.

If again I said his heart was not well cut, he would say I lie; this is called the countercheck.

Shakest.

To COUNTERDRAW. r. a. [counter and draw.]

With painters, to copy a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent matter, whereby the original, appearing through, are traced with a pencil.

Chambers.

COUNTEREVIDENCE. n. s. [from counter and evidence.]

Testimony by
which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

Some itself detects its more palpable deceits by a counter-evidence, and the more ordinary impostors seldom outlive the first Glimpse.

We have little reason to question his testimony in the case, seeing it is backed by others of good credit; and all because there is no counter-evidence, nor any witness, that appears against it.

Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

To COUNTERFEIT. v. a. [contre-sauter, Fr.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou, that countefits the person of a king?

Shaks. Henry IV.

It came into this priest's fancy to cause this bad counterfeit and personate the second son of Edward IV., supposed to be murdered. Bacon's H. IV.

There have been some that could counterfeit the distance of voices, which is a secondary object of hearing, in such sort as, when they stayed fast by you, you would think the speech came from afar off in a fearful manner. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

So loudly a man, where couldst thou find Shadows to counterfeit that face? H.'s PI.

It happens, that not one single line or thought is contained in this imposture, although it appears that he who countefits me had heard or read the true one.

Surt.

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

And sah, you mortal engines! whose rude threats
Th' immortal Virgin's dread clausures controvert,

Facet!

Shaks. Othello.

O Eve! evil hour thou didst give ear To that false warof, of whomsoever taught To counterfeit man's voice.

Milton's Par. Lost.

To counterfeit, is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency; Behold not; who would not pretend to have them, if there never had been diamonds.

Tillotson.

COUNTERFEIT. adj. [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn

Now of my own experience, not by talk.

How countefits a coin they are, who friends Bear in visit-superscription; in prosperous days They stand, but to adverse withdraw their head.

Milton.

General observations drawn from particulars, are the jewel of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take counterfeit for it, and so false, our shame be the greater, when our stock comes to a severe scrutiny.

Locke.

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less mor'd than countefits.

Roscuon.

COUNTERFEIT. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. One who personates another; an impostor.

I am no countefit; to die is to be a countefit; for here is but the counterfeit of a man, who hath not the life of a man.

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whose pattern he should shape his counterfeit, yet could pretend it possible for him to instruct his player, either in gesture or fashion, or in fit answers to questions, come near to the marked part.

But trust me, child, I am much inclin'd to fear None countefits in this your Jupiter. Addison's Sat.

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles, a forgery.

My father was I know not where.

When I was stamp'd, Some coiner, with his tools, Made me a countefit; yet my mother seem'd The Dian of that time.

Shaks. Cymbeline.

COUNTERFEIT.

There would be no countefit for but for the sake of something real; though pretenders seem to be what they really are, yet they pretend to be something that really is.

COUNTERFEITEN. n.s. [from counterfeit.]

A forger; one who countefits in order to pass for originals.

Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by counterfeiters, to the great good of the commonwealth.

COUNTERFEITLY. adv. [from counterfeit.]

Falsely; fictitiously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have any capital in the practice of the insinuating nod, and be off to them most counterfeit.

Shaks. Comedies.

COUNTERFEITMENT. n. s. [counter and forger.

Ferment opposed to ferment. What unnatural motions and countefitments must a medley of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy we innocuous dissimulators, looking in sunshine amidst the dishes.

Addison's Spectator.

COUNTERFEITNESS. n.s. [counterfeits, Fr.]

The act of countefitting; forgery; not in use.

And his man Reynold, with fine countefit, supports his credit and his countefit.

Hubbard's Tale.

Such is the face of falsehood, such the sight Of foul Lusus. A word is heard, a light Is laid away, and countefitness known.

Fairly Q.

COUNTERFORT. n. s. [from counter and fort.]

Couteforts, buttresses or spurs, are pillars serving to support walls or terraces subject to bargain.

Chambers.

COUNTERGAGE. n. s. [from counter and gage.]

In carpentry, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

Chambers.

COUNTERGUARD. n. s. [from counter and guard.]

A small rampart, with palisades and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place.

Milit. Dict.

COUNTERLIGHT. n. s. [from counter and light.]

A window or light opposite to anything, which makes it appear to have a disadvantage.

Chambers.

To COUNTERMAN. v. a. [contremener, Fr.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered or intended before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermaneirs their deepest projects, and unites their policies with destruction and a curse.

South.

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

For was it alter anything, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to contemn and his.

Hooker.

3. To prohibit.

An action countermaneirs letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he extinguish the blood a bridge of the gall.

Harvey.

COUNTERMARK. n.s. [counter and mark.]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths company, to show the metal is standard, added to that of the assayer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

4. A mark, added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value which it has undergone.

Chambers.

To COUNTERMARK. v. a. [counter and mark.]

A horse is said to be countermarked, when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow, a false mark being made in the hollow place, to imitate the eye of the bean, to conceal the horse's age.

Fors's Dict.

COUNCIL. n.s. [counter and mine.]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine, and disorder it.

Milit. Dict.

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rambled the mouths; but the citizens made a counterman, and thereto they poured such a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired.

Shak's Ham."rord.


He thinking himself countenanced, knowing no counterman against contemn but terror, began to let nothing pass, which might be danger of a fault, without sharp punishment.

Sidney.

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of skill, the counterman was only an act of self-preservation.

L'Estrange.

To COUNCIL. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief.

2. To counterfeit; to defeat by secret measures.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously countermane us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves.

Decayeaf Pity.
COUNCIL

these countermonitory would — verse them, or occasion a later arrival. Collier.

COUNTERM'R. n.s. [contremur, Fr.] A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place. The great shot flying through the breach, did beat down the houses; but the countermure, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched. Knolles.

COUNTERNAT' RAL. adj. [counter and natural.] Contrary to nature.

COUNTERNOISE. m.s. [counter and noise.] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered. They endeavored, either by a constant succession of sensual delights, to charm and dull asleep, or else by a counteraction of revolting and rousing excesses to drown, the softer whispers of their conscience. Calamy’s Sermon.

COUNTEROPENING. n.s. [counter and opening.] An aperture or vent on the contrary side. A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it, and mark the place for a counteropening. Sharp’s Surgery.

COUNTERPLACE. m.s. [counter and place.] Contrary measure; attempts in opposition to any scheme.

When the least counterparts are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our enemies to strike. Hooker.

COUNTERPANE. n.s. [contrepoint, Fr.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. It is sometimes written, according to etymology, counterpoint.

In ivory coffers I have stuff’d my crowns;
In cyprus chests my arms counterpane. Shakesp.

COUNTERPART. n.s. [counter and part.] The correspondent part; the part which answers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cypher.

In some things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; so that they seem to be, as it were, copies or counterparts one of another. Hale’s Law of England.

An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a counterpart of this fable. L’Estrange.

Oh counterpart.

Of our soft sex, who are you made our lords?
So bold, so great, so godlike are you forta.
How can you love so silly things as women? Dryd.

He is to consider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the counterpart to each in another language. Dryden.

In the discovery, the two different plots look like counterparts and copies of one another. Addison’s Spectator.

COUNTERPL'A. n.s. [from counter and plea.] In law, a replication; as, if a stranger to the action began desire to be admitted to say what he can for the safeguard of his estate, that which the demandant allege against this request is called a counterpla. Convell.

To COUNTERPL'OY. v. a. [counter and plot.] To oppose one machine by another; to counteract another.

COUNTERPLOT. n.s. [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice.

The wolf that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a counterplot of the kid’s upon the wolf; and such a counterplot as the wolf, with all his sagacity, was not able to smell out. L’Estrange.

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COUNTERPOINT. n.s. A coverlet woven in squares, commonly spoken counterpart. See COUNCIL.

To COUNTERPOISE. v.a. [counter and poise.]

1. To counterbalance; to be equi-pomden-

r to; to act against with equal weight.

Our spoils we have brought home

Do more than counterpoise a full third part

The charge of the war, by Shakespeare. Dryden.

The force and the distance of weights counter

poising one another, ought to be reciprocals.

Dryden on the Soul.

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviness of bodies must be counterpoised

by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the

axis. Wotton.

3. To act with equal power against any

person or cause.

So many freeholders of England will be able to

beard to and to counterpoise the rest. Spenser on Ireland.

COUNTERPOISE. n.s. [from counter and poise.]

1. Equipoise; equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,

And tell her she is thine; to whom I promise

A counterpoise, if not in thy estate,

A balance more right.

Shakesp. All’s well that ends well.

Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a mettalic counterpoise into the opposite scale. Boyle’s Spring of the Air.

2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.

’Tis Eternal hung forth his golden scales,

Wherein all things created first he weighs.

The pendulous round earth, with balance’d air

In counterpoise. Milton’s Par. Lost.

3. Equipoise; equivalence of power.

The second nobles are a counterpoise to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. Bacon.

Their generals, by their credit in the army,

were, with the magistrates and other civil officers,

a sort of counterpoise to the power of the people. Swift.

COUNTERPOISON. n.s. [counter and poison.]

Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated.

Counterpoisons must be adapted to the cause; for example, in poison from sublimate corrosive, and arsenick. Arberuth.

COUNTERPRESSURE. n.s. [counter and pressure.]

Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanic heads confound,

That troops of atoms from all parts around,

Of equal number, and of equal force,

Should to this single point direct their course;

That so the counterpressure every way,

Of equal vigour, might their motions stay,

And by a steady pause the whole in quiet lay?

Blackmore.

COUNTERPROJECT. n.s. [counter and project.]

Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was struck out of the counterproject by the Dutch.

Sedley.

To COUNTERPROVE. v.a. [counter and prove.]

To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.

Chambers.

To COUNTERROLL. v.a. [counter and roll.]

This is now generally written as it is spoken, control. To preserve the power of detecting frauds by another account.

COUNTERROLLMENT. n.s. [from counter and roll.]

A counter account; controlment.

This manner of exercising the office, hath many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and counterrollments, whereby each running through the hands, and resting in the power of many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convinc all manner of falsehood. Bacon.

COUNTERSCARP. n.s. [from counter and scarp.]

That side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the cover-way; although by this term is often understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis; and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the countercarp, Harris.

To COUNTERSIGN v.a. [from counter and sign.]

To sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentic. Thus charters are signed by the king, and countersigned by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor. Chambers.

COUNTERTE’NOR. n.s. [from counter and tenor.]

One of the mean or middle parts of music: so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor. Harris.

I am deaf: this deafness unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with counteretmorse voices. Swift.

COUNTERTIDE. n.s. [counter and tide.]

Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our counteracts at land, and so Presaging of the fatal blow,

In your prodigious cbb and flow. Dryden.

COUNTERTIME. n.s. [counter and time; contretemps, Fr.]

1. The defence or resistance of a horse, that intercepts his cadence, and the measure of his manage. Farrier’s Dict.

2. Defence; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the countertime to fate.

Dryden’s Anargyra.

COUNTERTURN. n.s. [counter and turn.]

The catastasis, called by the Romans status, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the countertime, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you. Dryden on Dramatick Poesy.

To COUNTERVAIL. v.a. [contra and valeo, Lat.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

In some men there may be found such qualities as are able to countervail those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such men’s authority is not likely to be shaken off. Hooper.

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him assailed;
Who, soon prepar’d to field, his sword forth drew,
And him with equal valour countervail’d. Fairy Queen.

The outward streams, which descend, must be of so much force as to countervail all that weight

As the accounts of the king's court, the accounts of the county, and the accounts of the parish are all important, we shall examine them in detail.

COUNTY. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other.

2. Contrast; a position in which two dissimilar things illustrate each other.

3. Countenance; a fanny and caprice; that effect of loving vice. Pope.

COUNTIES. n. s. [comitiss., Lat. countesse, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE. n. s. [count and house.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

COUNTY. n. s. [comitie, Fr. contrate, Lat., Low Lat., supposed to be contracted from contrata.] A tract of ground; a region, as distinguished from other regions. They are used to express concerning the description of those countries of which they would be informed. Spratt.

COUNTY, n. s. [comitie, Fr. contrate, Low Lat., supposed to be contracted from contrata.]
1. A tract of land; a region, as distinguished from other regions. They are used to express concerning the description of those countries of which they would be informed. Spratt.

2. The parts of a region distant from cities; rural parts.

Would I house a house of happiness lettre.
Nature alone should be the architect.

She'll build it more convenient than great,
And doubtless in the country chuse her seat.

Countress.

I see them hurry from country to town, and then from the town back again into the country. Spenser.

3. The place which any man inhabits, or in which he present resides.

Send out money to the country round.
Hang that talk of fear.

4. The place of one's birth; the native soil.

The king set on foot a restoration in the ornaments and advantages of the country. Swift.

O save my country, Heaven! shall you be my last.

Pope.

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All things, in a general voice,
Cried late upon him; all their prayers and love
Were set on Hereford.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

COUNTRY. adj.
1. Rustic; rural; villatical.

Cannot a country wench know that, having received a shilling from one that owes her three, and a shilling also from another that owes her three, the remaining debits in each of her hands are equal?

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trot should confine himself to country dances. Spectator.

He cannot come near a positive, clear idea of a positive infinite, than the country fellow had of the water which was yet to pass the channel of the river where he and Locke. Talk but with country people, or young people, and you shall find that the notions they apply this name to, are so odd, that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. Locke.

A country gentleman, learning Latin in the university, succeeds to his mansion-house.

Locke.

The love mechanics of a country town do something to do who. Locke.

Come, we'll see to our country seat repaired.

The native home of innocence and love. Norris.

Of an interest opposite to that of courts; as, the country party.

2. Peculiar to a region or people.

She laughed the cruel tyrant to scorn, spake in her country language. Marcellus, v. 27.

Rude; ignorant; untaught.

We make a country man dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar.

Drayton's Dysnomy.

COUNTRYMAN, n. s. [from country and man.]
1. One born in the same country, or tract of ground.

See, who comes here?

My countryman; but yet I know him not.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Homer, great bard! so fate ordain'd, arose,

And, bold as were his countrymen in fight,

Smeltch's for actions from degrading prose,

And set their battles in eternal light.

Prior.

The British soldiers, act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader, but as their countryman.

Addison on the War.

2. A rustic; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have business to the court, and all countrymen coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country.

Graunt.

3. A farmer; a husbandman.

A countryman's look in his corn.

Coun.'

A countryman.


A county, subdivision.

A countryman's look in his corn.


A countryman.

5. A male and his female.

So shall all the couples three.


Oh! alas! I lost a couple, that twist heaven and earth.

Might thus have stood, beguiling wonder, as an gracious couple do.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married couple are permitted, before they contract, to see one another naked. Boe. Neael Slone.
The careful couple join their tears,
And then invoke the gods with pious prayer.
Drayden.

All succeeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive couple.
Heathcliff's Sermon.

TO COUPLE. [couple, Lat.]

1. To chain together.
Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clove订阅 their deep-mouth'd Brach.
Shakespeare.

2. To join one to another.
What greater ills have the heavens in store,
To couple coming harms with sorrow past. Sidney
And couple with Syren's song, like Juno's war.
Still we were coupled and inseparable.
Shakespeare. As you like it.

Put the taches into the loops, and couple the tent together; it may be one. Erasmus, xxvi. 11.
They behold your chaste conversation coupled with fear.
Pope.

3. To couple with the other; to join in wedlock.
I shall rejoice to see you so coupled, as may be fit both for your honour and your satisfaction.
Sidney.

I am just going to assist with the archbishop in degrading a person who couples all our beggars, by which I shall make one happy man.
Swift.

TO COUPLE. P. R. TO JOIN IN EMBRACES.
Water beasts, holding various sorts of beasts come from several parts to drink; and so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with several kinds of fishes.
Burns.

Then, with thy lusty crew,
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And coupled with them, and begot a race.
Milton's Paradise Regained.

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reason of the meeting together of brutes of several species at water, and the promiscuous coupleings of males and females of several species.
Hale's
couplet. [couplet.]
a greatly intention, that the appetite of her eye
did seem to search with much like a burning-glass.
Ten brace and more of greyhounds—stouty, fair,
And tall as staggs, ran loose, and coursed around
his chair. All, at once
Relapsing quick, as quickly re-ascend
And mix, and churn, extinguishing, and renew
All other coursing in a noise of shot. 
Thomson's Autumn.

COUSER. n.s. [from course; courier; Fr.]
1. A swift horse; a war horse; a word not used in prose.
He proudly prickles on his courser strong,
And to my charm he pricks with spurs of shame and wrong.
Then to his absent guest the king decreed
A pair of courser, born of heavy breed;
Who from their nostrils breath'd ethereal fire,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial sire.
Thy impatient courser pants in every vein,
And, pawing, seems to hate the distant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And, ere he know the steps are lost. Prent.
2. One who purses the sport of coursing hares.
A leash is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courier leads his greyhound.

COURT. n.s. [court, Fr. coeur, Dut. curt, low Lat.]
1. The place where the prince resides: the palace,
Here you keep a hundred knights and squires,
Men so disorderly, so dashing bold,
That our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; epicurism and lust
Make it a scene of sin, even in the presence of
Than a prate palace. Shakes. King Lear.
It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a court for a king. Josh. xx. 13.
His exactness, that every man should have his due, was such, that you would never hear a court: the politeness with which this justice was administered, would convince you he never had lived out of one. Prior's Dedication.
A suppliant to your royal court I come. Pope's Odyssey.
2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered.
Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this present question in the court?
Shakes. St. Paul being brought unto the highest court in
Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to imprint on those magistrates a future state. Atterbury.
3. Open space before a house.
You must have, before you come to the front, three courts: a green court plain, with a wall about it; a second court of the same, but more
A great deal more, with little towers, or other embellishments, upon the wall, and a third court, open, with the front, not to be built but inclosed with a walled wall.
Bacon. Supposing it were the king's bedchamber, yet the most meanest man in the tragedy must come and
Dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby or court yard (which is fit for him) for fear the stage should be cleared, and the scenes broken. Dryden.
4. A small opening inclosed with houses, and paved with broad stones, distinguished from a street.

COURT. n.s. [court and dressier; Fr.]
1. One that dresses the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.
There are many ways of flattering; such arts of giving colours, appearances, and reconciliations, by this court-dressier, fancy.
Locke.
COURT-FAVOUR. n.s. Favours or benefits bestowed by princes.
We part with the blessings of both worlds: for pleasures, court-favours, and commissions; and at last, when we have sold ourselves to our lusts, we grow sick of our bargain. L'Estrange.
The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. He can make obligations, and write court-hand. Shakesp.

A lady conversant or employed in court. The lady informed, long confirmed, is as useful to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes or fashion is to a court-lady. Locke.

Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of respect. He had deserved worthy of his country; and his ascent is not by such easy degrees as those who have been suppiced and courted to the people. Shaks. Courteous.

Respectfully; civilly; complaisantly. He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits betrayed, yet let them courteously pass. Wotton.

A woman of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet. In a brave night to cool acourte. Shaks. King Lear.

A woman of the town, spent his whole estate upon her. Addison.

Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance. Sir, you are very welcome to our house: It must appear in other ways than words, therefore I scant this breathing courtier. Shaks. Merchant of Venice.

Who have seen his estate, his hospitality, his courtiers to strangers. Peacham.

He, who was compassed of all the elements of affability and courtesy towards all kind of people, brought himself to a habit of neglect, and even of rudeness, towards the queen. Clarendon.

Is sooner found in lovely shades With flowers deckt, and top-dress'd hills, And courts of princes, where it first was man'd. Milton.

So gentle of condition was he known, That through the court his courtesy was known. Dryden's Fables.

An act of civility or respect. You spurn'd me such a day; another time You call'd me dog, and, for these courtiers, I'll lend you thus much virtue. Shaks. Merchant of Venice.

Repulse you there, while I to the hard return, and force their sounding courtier. Shaks. King Lear.

When I was last at Exeter, The mayor in courtesy should do the court. Shaks. Richard III.

Sound all the lofty instruments of war, And by that music let us all embrace; For bear's to earth some of us never shall A second time do such a courtesy. Esqu. Shaksp. Henry IV. Other states, assuredly, cannot be justly accused for not staying for the first blow; or for not accepting Polyphemus's courtesy, to be the last of those that shall be cajoled.

The reverence made by women. Some country girl, scarce to a cou'rety bred, Would I much rather than Cornelia wed; If, superficial, laughingly, proud, and vain, She brought her father's triumphs in her train. Dryden's Judgment.

The poor creature was as full of courtesy as if I had been her godmother: the truth on 'tis, I entreat you, to make her look something Christian-like. Congreve's Old Bachelor.

A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, to hold upon courtesy. The the petty traffickers, That court'sy to them, do them reverence. Shak.

To make a reverence in the manner of ladies. If I should meet her in my way, We hardly court'd you to each other. Prior.

One that frequents or attends the courts of princes. He hath been a courtier, he swears. —— If any man doubts that, let him put me to my paragon, I have had a trade; I have flatter'd a lady; I have been politic with my friend, smooth with nine enemies; I have undone three petty rulers; I have had four courtiers, and like; I have had four retinues, and I have fought one. Shaksp. As you like it. You are a flattering boy; now, I see you'll be a courtier. Shaks. Alceste. Winder.

You know I am not courier, nor versed in state-affairs. Bacon.

The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his courtiers, who ought to dim the lustre of his attendants. Dryden.

Two that courts or solicit the favour of another. What Made thee, all honour'd, honest Roman Brutus, With the arm's rest, courtesies of beauteous freemanship? To drench the capital? Shaks. Ant. and Cleop. There was not among all our princes a greater courtier of the people than Richard III.; not out of fear, but wisdom, Sedlacking.

See CURTAIN. Courtlieke. adj. [court-like.] Elegant; polite.

Our English tongue is, I will not say as sacred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spanish, as courtly as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. Camden's Remains.

Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance; civility.
COW

For when men by their wives are cow'd,
Their horns of course are understood.  

**Cow-herd.** n. s. [cow, and hyena. Sax. a keeper.]  
One whose occupation is to tend cows.

**Cow-house.** n. s. [cow and house.]  
The house in which kine are kept.

You must house your milch-cows, that you give hay to, in your cow-house all night.

**Cow-leech.** n. s. [cow and leech.]  
One who professes to cure distempered cows.

**To Cow-leech.** v. n.  
To profess to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of fasting, and cow-treading, yet many of them are very ignorant, especially in the country.

**Cow-mer.** n. s. [cow and weed.]  
A species of chervil.

**Cow-wheat.** n. s. [cow and wheat.]  
A plant.

**Cómord.** n. s. [coured, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]

1. A pothole; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear.

Pyrocles did such wonders, beyond belief, as was always meant to baffle courage, though he had been a coward.

Sidney.

There was a soldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæsar, of the hurts he had received in his face.

Cæsar, knowing him to be but a coward, told him, You were best take heed, next time you run away, how you look back.

Cæsar.

Some are brave one day, and cowards another, as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and observation.

Temple.

Cowardly.

**n. s. [from coward.]**  
The character of a coward; meanness; a word not now in use.

A very valiant boy, and more a coward than a hare; his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend there in necessity, and denying him; and for his cowardship, ask Fabian.

Shakespeare.

**To Cow'er.** v. n. [corrier, Welsh; courber, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a cow sinks on her knees.]  
To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.

Let the tail be put over the man's head above water, then he cow'er down, and the bell be pressed down with him.

Cratère.

The splitting rocks cow'er'd in the skiing sands and would not dash with them their ragged sides.

Shakespeare.

At he spake, each bird and beast beheld, Approaching two and two; there cow'ering low.

With compassion, each bird stoop'd on its wing.

Milton.

Our dame sits cow'ring o'er a kitchen fire,
I draw fresh air, and nature's works admire.

Dryden.

**Co-wish.** adj. [from To cow, to ave.]  
Timorous; fearful; mean; pusillanimous; cowardly. Not in use.

It is the coward terror of his spirit,
That darest not undertake: he'll not feel worse
Which tie him to an answer.

Shak. King Lear.

**Cowkeeper.** n. s. [cow and keeper.]  
One whose business is to keep cows.

The terms cowkeeper and herdswoman are used by our ancestors; but there are no finer words in this Greek language.

Brooke.

**Cowl.** n. s. [cugle, Saxcom; cucullus, Lat.]  
1. A monk's hood.
   
You may imagine that Francis Cronfield did scratch his head, when he had sweated inventively, to signify his name, saint Francis with his friezy cowl in a corridor.

Cowen.

What differ more, you cry, than crown and cowl?

I'll tell you, friend, a wise man and a fool.

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2. [Perhaps from cool, cooler, a vessel in which hot liquor is set to cool;] A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

Cow-staff. n. s. [cowl and staff;] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

Mounting him upon a cow-staff,
Which (tossing him something high)
He apprehended to be Pegasus.

Snatching the light by a cupped hand; the staff must have a bunch in the middle, somewhat wedg'd, and covered with a soft bolster.

Wigan.

Cow-slip. n. s. [paralytic; cup-lippe, Sax. as some think, from their resemblance to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in pasture grounds, and often meeting the cow's lip.]

Cow-slip is also called paul, grows wild in the meadows, and is a species of primrose.

Miller.

He might as well say, that a cow-slip is as white as a lily.

Sidney.

Where the bee sucks, there suck I.

In a cow-slip's bell I lie.

Shak. Tempest.

Thy little sons
Permit to range the pastures; gladly they
Will now the cowdy pastures, faintly sweet.

Philips.

Cows-wulgwort. n. s. A species of Mullein.

Coxcomb. n. s. [cock and comb, corrupted from cock's comb.]

1. The top of the head.

As the cockney did to the ears, when he put them in the pästry alive; they rapped them o'th' comb with a stick, and cried, Dows, wantons, down.

Shak. King Lear.

2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps.

There, take my coaxcomb; why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a bleeding against his will; and for his coaxcomb, thou must needs wear my coaxcomb.

Shakespeare.

It is a vanity for every pretending coaxcomb to make himself one of the party still with his better.

They overflowed with smart repartees, and were only distinguished from the intended wits by being called coaxcombs, though they observed not so scandalous a name.

Daven.

Some are bewildered in the maze of school;
And some made coaxcombs, more natural meant but fools.

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4. A kind of red flower.

Coxcomical. adj. [from coaxcomb.] Foppish; conceited; a low word, unworthy of use.

Because, as he was a very natural writer, and they were without prejaces, without prejudice, with an open and self-sufficient spirit, and without the influence of coaxcomical, senseless cull, they were at liberty to receive the impressions which things naturally made on their minds.

Daven.

COY

[Coi. Fr. from quicuit, Lat.]

1. Modest; decent.

Jason is coi as is a made;
He looked pitiously, but thought he said Chancer.

2. Reserved; not accessible; not easily condescending to familiarity.

And vain delight she saw he light did pass,
A foe of folly and immutual toy.

Still solemn sad, or still disdainful coy.

Swayer.

Like Phœbus sung the no less anxious lay;
Like Daphne she, as lovely, and as coy.

Wallace.

At this season every smile of the sun, like the smile of a coy lady, is as dear as it is unconcealed.

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The Nile's coy source.

Granger.

To Coy. v. n. [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity.

What, coying it again?

No more; but make me happy to my gust.

That is, without your struggling.

Retire. I beg you, leave me.

Thus to coy it?

With one who knows you too!

Roose's J. Shaks.
COZ
If he can't
To bear Cominian speaks, I'll keep at home,
Shakesp. Cominianus.
To COY. v. a. [for decoy.] To allure. Not in use.
I'll mean things all their loves,
Shakesp. Coriolanus.
COY. n. s. [from coy.] Reserve; with discretion to familiarity.
This said, his hand he eagerly snatched off
COYNESS. n. s. [from coy.] Reserve; unwilling to become familiar.
When the sun bathed the earth and water,
Shakesp. Venus and Adonis.
COYSTER. n. s. A species of degenerate hawk.
One they might trust, their common wrongs to wreak;
The speclet and the coystrel were too weak.
Dredg. Hind and Panther.
COZ. n. s. A cant or familiar word, contracted from cousin.
Be merry, coz; since sudden sorrow
Serves to say that, some good thing comes to.
Shakesp. Henry V.
To COZEN. v. a. [To cose is in the old Scotch dialect, as Junius observes, to chop or change; whence cose to cheat; because in such traffick there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
Let the queen pay never so fully, let the master-pay never so diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never so exactly, yet they can cheat them all.
Spenser.
Gowing, loved an man so well that he could e'en him, and expose him to publick mirth for having been cowed.
Cherleton.
He that suffers a government to be abused by carelessness or neglect, dues the same thing with him that maliciously and corruptly sets himself to cheat it.
Dredg. Estrainge.
You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet says; but you are pleased with the image, without being convinced by the fiction.
Dredg. Estrainge.
What warrant to lengthen out his date
A day, and take a pride to cose fate
Dredg. Estrainge.
Children may be excused into a knowledge of the letters, and being taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a sport.
Locke on Education.
COZENAGE. n. s. [from c.c. born.] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat; the practice of cheating.
They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Dug. cozeners.
Woe to those who without honesty is mere craft and cozenage: and therefore the reputation of honesty must first be gotten, which cannot be but by living well; a good life is a main argument.
Ben Jonson's Discoveries.
There's so much things as that we beauty call it,
It is never cazenall ever.
For though some long ago
I'll yet discern certain mingled so and so,
That doth not tie me now from casting new.
Success.
Imaginary offers themselves to our impatient minds, which entertain those counterfeit
Leaves, without the least suspicion of their cunning,
Glavius's Scipios.
Strange cozenage! none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
CRA
And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.
Dredg. Aaron's Anger.
But all these are trifles, if we consider the fraud
Coezage of trailling men and shopkeepers.
Seft.
COZENER. n. s. [from c.c.] A cheat; a defrauder.
Indeed, Sir, there are cเนeners abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wise.
Shakesp. Winter's Tale.
CRAB. n. s. [crabbe, Sax. krabbe, Dut.] 1. A crustacean fish.
Those that cast their shell are, the lobster, the crab, the crawfis, the molussum or doleful, and the crawfish. The old shells are never turned inside out, so as it is like they scale off and crumble away by degrees.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.
The fox catches crab fish with his tail, which Olaus Magnus saith he himself was an eye witness of.
Derham.
2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.
Noble stock
Was graft with crab tree slip, whose fruit thou art.
Shakesp.
Ferch me a dozen crab, tree staves, and strong ones; these are but swipes.
Shakesp. Henry VII.
When roasted crab hiss in the bowl,
Then again as the starting started out,
Dredg.
Tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a crab stock, shall have a fruit more noble than its name and parent.
Taylor.
3. A prevaricating scorcer person.
4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships, or heaving them into the dock.
Phillips.
5. The sign in the zodiac.
Then parts the Twins and Crab, the Dog di-
Sides,
And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides.
Creek.
CRAB. adj. It is used by way of contempt for any sour or degenerate fruit; as, a crab cherry, a crab plum.
Better loneliness their worn soul can boast
Than the crab vintage of the neighing horse.
Dredg.
CRABBED. adj. [from crab.] 1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour.
A man of years, yet fresh as mule appear,
Of scrawd complexion, and crabbed hue,
Shakesp. Henry IV.
That him full uncomely did shine.
Spenser.
O, she is
Ten times more gentle than her father's crabbed;
And he's compos'd of harshness.
Shak. Tempest.
2. Harsh; unpleasing.
That was when
Three crabb'd months had sour'd themselves to death,
Shakesp.
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thyselv my love.
Shak. Winter's Tale.
How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of musical sweetest.
Shakesp. Cymbeline.
Where no crude surfeit reigns.
Miller.
3. Difficult; perplexing.
Besides, he was a scribbled philosopher,
And had read ev'ry text and gloss over;
What'er the crabbed' est author hath,
He understand'd implicit faith.
Hudibras.
Lucrétius had chosen a subject natural, crabbed.
Dredg.
Your crabb'd rogues that read Lucrétius
Are against gods, you know.
Prior.
Your crabb'dly. adv. [from crabbed.] Pee-
visibly; morosely; with perplexity.
CRABBEDNESS. n. s. [from crabbed.]
1. Sourness of taste.
2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.
CRA
3. Difficulty; perplexity.
CRABER. n. s. The poor fish here enemies enough, beside such unnatural fishermen as otters, the coromant, and the craver, which some call the water-rat.
Shakesp. Henry VI.
CRABS-EYES. n. s. Whitish bodies, rounded
At both ends, and depressed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without smell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab, but are produced by the common crawfish: the stones are bred in two separate bags, one on each side of the stomach. They are alkaline, absorbent, and in some degree diuretic.
Hill.
Several persons had, in vain, endeavoured to store themselves with crabs-eyes.
Byrd.
CRACK. n. s. [crack, Dut.] 1. A sudden disruption, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other.
2. The chink; fissure, or vacuity made by disruption; a narrow breach.
Confusions, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part.
Macros.
In which it would crack in many places; and those cracks, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark, sky-color.
Newton's Opticks.
3. The sound of any body bursting or falling.
If I say sooth, I must report they were
As canons overcharged with double cracks.
Shakesp. Macbeth.
Now day appears, and with the day the king,
Whose early care had spurn'd him of his rest
Far off the cracks of falling houses ring,
And shrieks of subjects pierce his tender breast.
Dredg.
4. Any sudden and quick sound.
A fourth—stout eye!
What! will the line stretch out to th' crack of doom?
Shakesp.
Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvils with dreadful cracks and flashes.
Addison.
5. Change of the voice in puberty.
And let us, Paladine, though now our voices,
Have got the mannish crack, sing him to the ground.
Shakesp.
I cannot
Believe this crack to be in my dread mistress,
So sovereignly being honourable.
Shak. Winter's Tale.
7. Craziness of intellect.
8. A man crazed.
I have invented projects for raising millions, without furthering the subject; but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a crack and a projector.
Addison.
10. A baste.
Losings, backlings, and vain-glorying crackers.
All those that fort did bend their batteries.
Spenser.
11. A boaster.
This is only in low phrase.
To CRACK, v. a. [cracken, Dut.]
1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.
Look to your pipes, and castrate them with fresh and warm litter out of the stable, a good thickness, lest the frost crack them.
Mortimer.
2. To break; to split.
O, madam, my heart is crack'd, it's crack'd.
Shakesp.
To crack a nut with a man for cracking nuts,
When you can catch a nut, it is proof that you have succeeded,
A man who can crack nuts, I say, is a man who can crack nuts,
And if you can catch a nut, you will be able to catch a nut.

Shakep. King Lear.

Thus will I quarrel with a man for cracking nuts,
Having no other reason but that he has a hazel eye.

Shakep. Timon of Athens.

Should a wild fig-trees take her native bent,
And heave below the garden mony,
Who hath disposed, but thou, the winding way. Where springs down from the steepy crags do beat, that small infant which had fallen in. A lion spied a goat upon the crag of a high rock. E. L'estrang.

3. The neck.
They look like bigger, as bulls that been bate, And thrown the crag so stiff and so state. Spenser.

4. The small end of a neck of mutton: a low word.
CRAUGHT, adj. [from crog.] Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill,
Cragged and steep, truth stands. Crashaw.

CRAUGHTNESS. n. s. [from cragged.]
Fullness of crags or prominent rocks.
The craggedness or steepness of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible. Burrowes.

CRAGGINESS. n. s. [from craggy.]
The state of being craggy.

Craggy. adj. [from crog.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That same wicked wight
His dwellingplace is in a hollow cave,
Far underneath a craggy cliff a sight,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. Spenser.

It was impossible to pass up the woody and craggy hills, without the loss of these commanders. Raleigh's Essay.

Mountsincers that from Severus came.
And from the craggy cliffs of Tetrica. Dryden.

The town and republic of St. Marino stands on the top of a very high and craggy mountain. Addison on Italy.

To CRAM. r. a. [cramman, Sax.]
1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhyme,
As would be cram'd up in a sheet of paper,
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all. Shakespeare.

Being thus cram'd in the basket, a couple of Ford's knives were called. Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Thou hast spoken as if thy eldest son should be a fool, whose skull Jove cram with brimstone. Shakespeare.

Cram not in people by sending too fast company; but so that the number may live well in the plantation, and not by suchcare be penury. Bacon.

2. To fill with food beyond satiety.

You'd mollify a judge, would cram a spire; Or else some smiles from court you may desire. King.

I am sure children would be freer from diseases, if they were cram'd up so much as they are by food and matter, and were kept wholly from flesh the first three years. Locke.

As may be eating all day, and, for want of digestion, is never nourished; so these endless readers may cram themselves in vain with intellectual food. Swift.

But Aminus, crafty seem
Came cram'd with capons from where Poldi dines. Pope.

3. To thrust in by force.

You cram these words into mine ears, against The stomach of my sense. Shakespeare. Tempest.

Holler, quoth Hulindus, this sword Shall deny thy false threat cram that word. Huldahs.

Fate has cram'd us all into one sense, And that even now existing. Dryden's Cleomene. In another printed paper it is roundly expressed, that he will cram his brass down our throats.

To CRAM. r. n. To eat beyond satiety.
The godly dance, who fleshly fulfills damns, Seods with her maid, or with her chaplain cramns.

CRA'MO. n. s. [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A play at which

one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.
So Medius, when he drain'd his skull To celebrate this activity of truism, His similis in order set,
And ev're crambo he could get. Spenser.

CRAMP, n. s. [cranpe, Dut. cramp, Fr.]
1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbice.

For this, he sure, to-night thou shalt have cramps, Side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up. Shakespeare. Tempest.

In a retreat he conducts any lucubrity; marry, in coming on, he has the cramp. Shakespeare.

The cramp concom of contraction of sinews; which is manifest, in that it cometh either by cold or dryness, draughts.

Bacon's Natural History.
Hares, said to live on hencop, do not make good the tradition; and he that observes what ver¬
siges, cramps, and convulsions follow thereon, in these animals, will be of our belief. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. A restriction; confinement; obstruction; shackle.
A narrow fortune is a cramp to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of serving his country. Addison.

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.
To the appendage of these there should be fastened a sharp grapple, or cram of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it is. Whibbs.

CRAMP. adj. Difficult; knotty; a low term.

To CRAMP. r. a. [from the noun.]
1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were cram'd, ev'n then
A wat'ry humour swell'd, and ooz'd again. Dryden's Virgil.

2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder.

It is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniences that will ensue, if borrowing be cramp'd. Addison.

There are few but find that some companies ben¬numb and cram them, so that in them they can neither speak nor do any thing that is handsomely,

He who serves has still restraints of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, cramps and tires up his activity. Burke's Speech. Dr. Hammond observes to contract and cramp the sense of proprieties. Boretti's Theory.

The antiques are for cramping their subjects into as narrow a space as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of a science into a few general maximis. Marius used all endeavors for depressing the nobles, and raising the people, particularly for cramping the former in their power of jurisdiction.

No more
Th'expansive atmosphere is cram'd with cold,
But fall of life, and living soul.
Thomson's Spring.

3. To bind with crampions.
CRAMPISH. n. s. [from cram and fish.]
The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRAMPION. n. s. [from cram and iron.]
See CRAMP. sense 3.

CRANGE, n. s. [cramming, a Low Lat.] A liberty to use a crape for drawing up wares from the vessels, at any creek of the sea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of. It signifies also the money paid and taken for the same. Cowell.

CRANE. n. s. [quin, Sax. kraun, Dut.

1. A bird with a long beak.
Like a crane, or a swallow, so did I chatter. Job. 18. 8. Milton.

2. An instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised.

In case the mount about it be so ponderous as not to be moved by ordinary force, you may then raise it with a crane. Mortimer.

Then commerce brought into the publick walk The busy merchant, the big waggone built, Tho'mson's Autumn.

3. A siphoon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.
CRANES-BILL. n. s. [from crane and bill.]
1. An herb.
2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRANBURN. n. s. [Lat.]
The skull.
In wounds made by contrition, when the crane¬burn is a little jagged, you ought not presently to crowd in dossils; for if that contused flesh be well digested, the bone will becom with the wound with much difficulty. Thus the strong crane.

CRANK. n. s. [This word is perhaps a contraction of crane-neck, to which it may bear some resemblance, and is part of the instrument called a crane.]
1. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down; so that on the last turning down a leather thong is slpt, to tread the treadle-wheel about. Mason.

2. Any bending or winding passage. I cast it in the rivers of your heart, Even to the court, the heart to th' seat 'o' th' brain; And through the cranks and offices of man, The strongest nerves, and small inferior vein, From which they receive that natural competency, Whereby they live. Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

3. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.
Haste thee, my lord, and bring with thee Jest and youthful pility, Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles, Nods and beaks, and welted smiles, Such as hang on Hebe's cheek, And love to live in dimple sleek. Milton.

CRANK. adj. [from oncrank, Dut. Skinner.
1. Healthy; sprightly; sometimes corrupted to cranky. Not in use.

They brook'd as big as bulls that been bate, And bear the crag so stiff and so state.
As cockle on his dunghill crowing crane. Spenser.

2. Among sailors, a ship is said to be crank; when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overset. [from kronck, Dut. sick.]

To CRANKLE. r. n. [from crank; as it signifies something bent.] To run in and out; to run in flexures and windings.

See how this river comes cracking in, And e'ers from the best of all my land.
A huge half moon, a monstrous cradle out. Shakespeare. Henry IV.

To CRANKLE. r. a. To break into unequal surfaces; to break into angles.
Old Vag's strongest. Philips.

CRANLES. n. s. [from the verb] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRANKESS. n. s. [from crank; as it signifies something bent.]

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1. Health; vigour.
2. Disposition to overeat.

CRA'NNED. adj. [from cranny.] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think.
That is but a crannied hole or chink. Shakespeare.

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but somewhat rougher chopt and cranimal, vulgarly
remembred the marks of Adam's teeth. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CRANNY. n. s. [cren, Fr. crene, Lat.] A
chink; a fissure; a crevice.
The eye of the understanding is like the eye of
the sense; for as you may see great objects through
small crannies or holes, so you may see great axioms
of nature through small and contemptible inst-

And therefore best and bide about,
To find a cranny to creep out. Hudibras.

In a firm building the cavities ought not to be
filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone, stote,
to the crannies. Dryden.

Within the soaking of water and springs, with
streams and currents in the veins and crannies.
Arthur's John Bull.

He skipped from room to room, ran up stairs
and down, and cast his eyes on the kitchen to the
garrets, and peeped into every cranny. Arbuthnot.

CRAPE. n. s. [crepa, low Lat.] A thin
stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of
the emperor is sometimes made. 

And proud Roxana, fird, with jealous rage.
With fifty yards of crapes shall sweep the stage. Swift.

To thee I often call'd in vain,
Against that assassin in crapes. Swift.

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn.
A saint in crapes is twice a saint in laws. Pope.

CRAPULENCE. n. s. [crapula a surfeit, Lat.] Drunkenness; sickness by in-
temperance. Dict.

CRAPULOUS. adj. [crapulous, Lat.] Drunken; intemperate; sick with in-
temperance. Dict.

To CRASH. v. n. [a word probably formed
from the thing.] To make a loud com-
plicated noise, as of many things falling or
breaking at once.

There shall be a great crashing from the hill. Zeph. ii. 10.

When convulsions cleave the nether earth,
Before the dismal yawm appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the roving houses crack,
Smith.

To CRASH. v. a. To break or bruise.

My master is the great rich Capulet; and if
you be not of the house of Montague, I say you
come and crush a cup of wine. Shakesp.

Mr. WARBURTON has it, crush a cup of
wine.

To crash, says HAMMER, is to be merry: a
crash being a word still used in some counties
for a merry bout. It is surely better to read crack. See CRACK.

CRASH. n. s. [from the verb.] A loud
sudden mixed sound, as of many things
broken at the same time.

ሪrı 1.

Seemingly ill-natured, Ill-natured,
Seem to feel this blow, with flaming top
Stoops to his base; and, with a hideous crash,
Takes prisoner Pyrrhus' ear. Shakesp. Hamlet.

Having set my 1 by the hazardable: I looked
upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty,
and the Crash of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did. Pope.

CRASHIS. n. s. [crashis.] Temperature;
constitution arising from the various
properties of humours.

The fancies of men are so immediately diver-
sified by the individual crisis, that every man owns
something which he alone is like him. Cramouille.

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, lust,
and anger; as these inclinations are founded in a
peculiar crisis and constitution of the blood and
spirits. South.

CRASS. adj. [crassus, Lat.] Gross;
course; not thin; not comminuted; not
subtle; not consisting of small parts.

Iron, in aquafortis, will fall into solution,
with noise and friction; as also a crust and
exudation, caused from the combustion of the
sublimate of iron with the acid nitrous spirits of

Metals are intermixed with common terrestrial
trial matter, so as not to be discoverable by human
industry; or, if discoverable, so diffused and
scattered amongst the crust and mud, as not to
be found, that it would never be possible to separate
and extract it. Woodward's Natural History.

CRAS'SITUDE. n. s. [crasitudo, Lat.] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

As a leave, or piece of paper or parchment; for, if they have a greater crasitudo, they will alter in their own body, though they spend not. Bacon.

To this, which vonomoth up blumen,
Of that crasitudo, as living bodies, bound hand and
foot, cast into it, have been borne up, and not
sucked new. Hackett on Providence.

The terrestrial matter carried by rivers into the
sea, is saturated therein partly by the greater
crasitudo of the sea-water, and partly by
its constant agitation. Woodward.

CRASTINATION. n. s. [from cras, Lat.,
to-morrow.] Delay. Dict.

CRATCH. n. s. [creche, Fr. crates, Lat.] The
palisaded frame in which hay is
put for cattle.

When, being expelled out of Paradise by reason
of six, thou wentest in the chains of death; I was
imprisoned in the prison of thee. When I was
laden, the cratch was in the cramp, I was wrapped
in swelling-clouds. Hackett on Providence.

CRAVAT. n. s. [of uncertain etymology.] A
neckcloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Less deliquents have been scour'd,
And hemp on woollen and'd; 
Which others for cravats have worn
About their necks. Hudibras.

The restrictive were applied, one over another,
to her throat: then we put her on a craret. Peters. Surgeon's Surgery.

To CRAVE. v. a. [crapan, Lat.]

1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with
submission; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole
Litany, whereof we shall ever be able at any time
to say, that no man living needeth the grace or
benefit therein craved at God's hands? Hackett.

As for my noble friends, I crave your pardons;
But for the mutable rank,-scurrilous many,
Let them regard me as I do not regard them. Shakesp. Coriolanus.

The poor people, not knowing where to hide
themselves from you, nor of whom to whom to crave help, fled as males and women
disdained.

I would crave leave here, under the word
action, to comprehend the forbearance too of any
thing proposed. Locke.

Each avaricious, of the rising current craves;
Each shepherd's prey returns the parting waves.
Prior.

2. To ask insatiably.

The subjects surely, the more their princes gave,
To advantage only took the more to cravat. Denham.

Him dost thou mean, who, spite of all his store,
Is ever cravat, and will stand there;
Who cheats for halfpence, and who doffs his coat.
To save a farthing in a forty-shilling. Dryden. Penitus.

3. To long; to wish unreasonably.

Levy push our on from one vain desire to
other, in a regular visciditude and succession of
egresses and satisfactions; of wanting and
satisfying wantings. South.

4. To call for importantly.

Now is the time; the year and the rain is
ripe for a call. Balfour. King Lear.

The antecedent concomitants and effects of such
a composition are, as is too great quantities;
some eruptions, and also a craving appetite,
especially of terrestrial and absorbent substances.

5. Sometimes with for before the thing
sought.

One time may crave for love,
But more would prove

This heart too little, that too great. Suckling.

CRAVEN. n. s. [derived by Skinner from
crase, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the
noise made by a conquered cock.]

1. A cock conquered and dispirited.

What is your crest a crook?

A crookless cock, so Kate will be my hen.

No cock of mine; you crook too like a crook. Shakesp.

2. A coward; a recreant; a weak-hearted
spiritless fellow.

Is it fit this soldier keep his ear?

He is a coward and a villain too. Shaks. H. V.

CRAVEN. adj. Cowardly; base.

Upon his coward breast
A bloody cross, and on his craven crest
A bunch of hair discoloured diversly. Spencer.

Whether he be
Bestial oblivion, or some craven scripule,
And lurking too precise on the earth
A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one part
Wisdom, and ever three parts coward. Shaks. Hamlet.

Yet if the innocent some mercy find,
From cowardice, not ruth, did that proceed;
His noble foes durst not his craven kind
Exasperate by such a bloody deed.

To CRAVEN. v. a. [from the noun.] To
make recreant or cowardly.

Gainst self-slaughter
There is a prohibition so divine,
The craven say weak hands and do call cymbeline.

CRAYER. n. s. [from crase.] An instable
asker. It is used in Clarissa.

To CRUNCH. v. a. [schrantsen, Dut.
whence the vulgar say more properly to
scramuch.] To crush in the mouth.

This word is used by Swift.

CRAW. n. s. [kroe, Dan.] The crop or
first stomach of birds.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution
of the meat in the mouth; but, in such as are
not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into
the crop or crake, or at least into a kind of ante-
stomach in which I have observed in certain, espe-
cially piscivorous birds. Ray on the Creation.

CRAWFISH. n. s. [sometimes written
crayfish, properly crevice; in Fr. crevisee.]
A small crustaceous fish found in brooks; the
small lobster of fresh water.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster,
the crab, the crawfish, the bobbin or dishman,
and the tortoise. Bacon.

Let me to crake live crawfish recommend.

The common crawfish, and the sea craw-
fish, both produce the stones called crabs eyes. Hill.

To CRAWL. v. n. [krielen, Dut.]

1. To creep; to move with a slow motion;
to move without rising from the
ground, as a worm.
Then through the holy pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his host,
And craze their chariot wheels.

2. To powder.
The tin one smooth to the crazing mill, which,
to two grinding stones, brusheth it to a fine sand.

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.
I lov'd him, friend,
No father his son dearer, true, to tel thee,
That grief hath craze'd my wit, Shakesp. King Lear.

2. Weakness of intellect.

CRAZENESS. n. s. [from crazed.]
Deceit; brokeness; diminution of intellect.

2. Broken; deceitful.

CRAZEDNESS. n. s. [from crazed.]

CRAZY. adj. [crazed.]

CREAM. n. s. [from cream.]

CREAM-faced. adj. [cream and faced.]

CREAMY. adj. [from cream.]

CREAM-fac'd, cream-faced. adj. [from cream.]

CREANCE. n. s. [Fr.] Is, in falconry, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leash when she is first harnessed.

CREASE. n. s. [from crease, Lat. chalk.]

CREATOR. n. s. [cor. to crea//on.]

CREATIVE. r. v. a. [creato, Lat.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cause to exist.

2. To make a harsh protracted noise.

To CRAZE. r. a. [craze, Fr. to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to crush; to weaken.

2. A drawing or design done with a pencil or crayon.

To CREAM. r. v. a. [creamer, Fr. to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to crush; to weaken.

2. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

3. The cream is used to make cakes.

4. The cream is used to make cream cheese.

5. The cream is used to make cream sauce.

6. The cream is used to make cream for cakes.

7. The cream is used to make cream for pies.

8. The cream is used to make cream for tarts.

9. The cream is used to make cream for custards.

10. The cream is used to make cream for puddings.

11. The cream is used to make cream for custards.

12. The cream is used to make cream for pies.

13. The cream is used to make cream for tarts.

14. The cream is used to make cream for cakes.

15. The cream is used to make cream for custards.

16. The cream is used to make cream for pies.

17. The cream is used to make cream for tarts.

18. The cream is used to make cream for cakes.

19. The cream is used to make cream for custards.

20. The cream is used to make cream for pies.

21. The cream is used to make cream for tarts.

22. The cream is used to make cream for cakes.

23. The cream is used to make cream for custards.

24. The cream is used to make cream for pies.

25. The cream is used to make cream for tarts.

26. The cream is used to make cream for cakes.

27. The cream is used to make cream for custards.

28. The cream is used to make cream for pies.

29. The cream is used to make cream for tarts.

30. The cream is used to make cream for cakes.

31. The cream is used to make cream for custards.

32. The cream is used to make cream for pies.

33. The cream is used to make cream for tarts.

34. The cream is used to make cream for cakes.
CRE

Long abstinence is troublesome to acid constitutions, by the unseasonableness it creates in the stomach.

Arbuthnot.

3. To begot.
And the issue there create
Ever shall be fortunate.

Shakesp. Cymbeline.

4. To invest with a new character.
Arise, my knights of the battle; I create you companions to our person, and will fit you with dignities becoming your estates.

Shakesp. Cymbeline.

5. To give new qualities; to put any thing in a new state.
The best British undertaker had but a proportion of three thousand acres for himself, with power to create a ruin, and hold a court, harbinger of things.

Shakesp. Cymbeline.

CREATION. n. s. [from create.]
1. The act of creating or conferring existence.
Consider the immensity of the Divine Love, expressed in all the emanations of his providence; in his creation, in his conservation of us.

Tayler.

2. The act of investing with new qualities or character: as, the creation of peers.

3. The things created; the universe.
As subjects then the whole creature came, and from their natures Adam did them impose.

Prior.

Shakesp. Julius Caesar.

4. Any thing produced, or caused; Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but A dagger of the mind, a false creation, Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain?

Shakesp. Macbeth.

CREATIVE. adj. [from create.]
1. Having the power to create.
But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,
Of all his works, creative beauty burns With warmest beam.

Thomson. Spring.

2. Exerting the act of creation.
To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the first instance, and of his creative power, is a research too arduous and difficult...

Swift.

CREATOR. n. s. [creator, Lat.]
The being that bestows existence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in The great Creator, from his work return'd Magnificent; his six days work, a world.

Milton.

When you lie down, close your eyes with a short prayer, count yourself into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, trust him yourself, as you must do when you are dying.

Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

CREATURE. n. s. [creature, low Lat.]
1. A being not self-existent, but created by the supreme power.
Worship these personages for the worship they did not give to the creator, or for the worship they did give to his creatures.

Shakesp. St. John's.

2. Any thing created.
God's first creature was light. Bacon's New. Atl. Imperfect the world, and all the creatures in it, must be acknowledged in many respects to be.

Shakesp. Cymbeline.

3. An animal, not human.
The queen pretended satisfaction of her knowledge only in killing creatures vile, as cats and dogs.

Shakesp. Cymbeline.

4. A general term for man.
Yet crime in her could never creature find; But for his love, and for her own self sake, She wander'd from one to other Ind. Spenser.

Most cursed of all creatures under sky, Lo, Tantalus, I here torment thee. Spenser.

Though he might burst his lungs to call for help, No creature would assist or pity him, Recantam.

5. A word of contempt for a human being.
Hence! home, you idle creatures, get you home; Is this a holiday? Shakesp. Julius Caesar.

He would into the stews,
And from the company the creatures pluck a glove.

And wear it as a favour. Shakesp. Rich. III.

I've heard that guilty creatures, at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malfeasances.

Shakesp. Hamlet.

Nor think too-right of thy ill nature,
But of thy follies, idle creature.

Prior.

A good poet so no sooner communicates his works, as it is imagined he is a vain young creature,
given up to the ambition of fame.

Spenser.

6. A word of petty tenderness.
And then, Sir, would he gripe and wring my hand;

Cry, Oh sweet creature! and then kiss me hard.

Shakesp. Dryden's Fable.

Ah, cruel creature, whom dost thou discharge?

The gods, to live in woods, have left the skies.

Shakesp. Dryden's Virgil.

Some young creature have learnt their letters; and syllables by having them passed upon little tablets.

Watts.

7. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.
He sends to colonel Massew to send him men, which he, being a creature of Essex's, refused.

Clarendon.

The duke's creature he desired to be esteemed.

Clarendon.

Great princes thus, when favourable they raise,
To justify their grace, their creatures praise.

Shakesp. Dryden.

The design was discovered by a person whom every body knows to be the creature of a certain great man.

Swift.

CREATURALLY. adj. [from creaturely.]
Having the qualities of a creature.

The several parts of relatives, or creaturely infinities, may have finite proportions to one another.

Cheyne. Philosophical Principles.

CREDIBLE. n. s. [from credible, Lat.]
Frequent.

CREDIBLE. n. s. [from credible, Lat.]
Frequent.

CREDIBILITY. n. s. [from credible.]
Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

The credibleness of a good part of these narratives has been confirmed to us by a practiser of physique.

Boyle.

CREDIBILITY. adj. [from credible, Lat.]
Worthy of credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim to belief.

The ground of credibility is the credibility of things credited; and things are made credible, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves.

Hawke.

None can demonstrate to me, that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet, upon the testimony of credible persons, I am free from doubt.

Tillotson.

CREDIBILITY. n. s. [from credible.]
A manner that claims belief.

This, with the loss of so few of the English as is scarce credible; being, as hath been rather contended than credible reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt.

Bacon.

CREDIT. n. s. [credit, Fr.]
1. Belief; credit.

Ne let it seem that credence this exceeds,
For he that made the creature was known right well
To have done much more admirable deeds;
It Merlin was.

Love and wisdom,
Approved so to your majesty, may plead
For ample credence.

Shakesp.

They did not only underhand give out that this was the true earl; but the friar, finding some credence in the people, took boldness in the pulpit to declare as much.

Bacon.

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.
After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence, they were delivered to a chamber richly furnished.

Rayward.

CREDENDA. n. s. [Lat.]
Things to be believed; articles of faith: distinguished in theology from agenda, or practical duties.

South.
We are contended to take this upon your credit, and to think it may be.

The things which we properly believe, be as much as we receive upon the credit of divine testimony.

The author would have done well to have left the credit of a single section.

5. Trust reposed, with regard to property: correlative to debt.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within some limited time.

6. Promise given.

They have never thought of violating the public credit, or of alienating the revenues to other uses than to what they have been thus assigned.

Addison.

7. Influence; power not compulsive; interest.

She employed his utmost credit to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved son with a mother.

Sidney.

They sent him likewise a copy of their supplication to the king, and desired him to use his credit that a treaty might be entered into.

Claridon.

Having credit enough with his master to provide for his own interest, he troubled not himself for that of other men.

Clarendon.

To CREDIT, v. a [credo, Lat.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind, and党中央 crerdv things that do presage.

Shakesp.

To credit the unutilsibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to consider it.

Glanville.

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

Marry be her monument stand so,

To credit this rade age; and show

To credit my actions, when even we.

Some patterns did of virtue see.

Waller.

It was not upon design to credit these papers, nor to compliment a society so much above flatery.

At present you credit the church as much by your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit.

South.

3. To trust; to confide in.

4. To admit as a debtor.

CREDIBLE adj [from credit.]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He settled him in a good creditable way of living, having procured him by his interest one of the best places of the country.

Arbuthnot's John Bull.

2. Honourable; estimable.

The contemplation of things, that do not serve to promote our happiness, is but a more capricious sort of foolishness, a more pardoable and creditable kind of ignorance.

Titlon.

CREDITABLENESS n. s. [from creditable.]

Reputation; estimation.

Among all these snares, there is none more engaging than the creditableness and respect of customary vices.

Decay of Pity.

CREDIBLY, adv [from creditable.]

Reputably; without disgrace.

Many will chose rather to neglect their duty safe; and credibly, then to get a broken pate for the church's service, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too.

South.

CREDITOR n. s [ creditor, Lat.]

1. He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to debtor.

There came divers of Antonio's creditors in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot take but break.

Shakesp.

I am so used to consider myself as creditor and debtor, that I often state my accounts after the same manner, with regard to heaven and my own soul.

Addison's Spectator.
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2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.
3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREP'HOLE. n. s. [creep and hole.]
1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.
2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CREEP'INGLY. adv. [from creeping.]
Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

CREE'PLE. n. s. [from creep.]
A lame person; a cripple.

To whom this world must itself refer
As all the interlocution of her,
She, she is dead, she's dead when you know'st this,
Thou know'st how lame a creeple this world is.

CREMA'TION. n. s. [crematio, Lat.]
A burning.

CRE'MOR. n. s. [Lat.]
A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.
The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with digestive juices, it is reduced into a chyle or creamer.

CRE'PANNE. n. s. [With farriers.]
An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot.

To CREPITATE. v. n. [crepito, Lat.]
To make a small cracking noise.

Crepitation, n. s. [From crepitate.]
A small cracking noise.

CREPT. particpl. [From creep.]
There are certain men creep in unawares.
From this fair vine, but that her arms surround Her married clan, had creep along the ground. Pope.

CREPS'COLE. n. s. [From crepusculum, Lat.]
Twilight.

CREP'USCULOUS. adj. [crepusculum, Lat.]
Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

A close apprehension of the one, maybe afford a glimmering light and crepuscular glances of the other.
The beginnings of philosophy were in a crepuscular obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn.

CRESCEN'T. adj. [From cresco, Lat.]
Increasing; growing; in a state of increase.

I have seen him in Brittan; he was then of a crescent note.

Cresc. Cyighbelne.

With these in troop,
Came Astoreth, whom the Phoenicians call'd
A star, queen of heaven, with crescent horns. Milton.

CRESCEN'T. n. s. [CrescenS, Lat.]
The moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.
My power's a crescent, and my angling hope
Says it will come to th' full. Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.

Or Bactrian sophy, from the horns
Of Turanian, from the leaves and waste beyond
The realm of Aladale, in his retreat. Milton.

Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint crescent shoots by fits before their eyes. Dryden.

CRESCIVE. adj. [From cresco, Lat.]
Increasing; growing.

So the prince obscured his contemplation
Under the veil of wilderness, which no doubt
Grew, like the summer grass, fastest by sight,
Useless, yet creaves in his faculty. Shaks. Hen. V.

CRESS. n. s. [Perhaps from crese, it being a quick grower; nasturtium, Lat.]
An herb.

Its flower consists of four leaves, placed in form of a cross; the jointed petals from the cross of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundish smooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furnished with seeds, inacently by a virtue of the species. Miller.

His court, with buttocks and creases stord,
With soaps unbought, and sallets, beat his board. Pope.

CRE'SSET. n. s. [croissette, Fr. because beacons had crosses antiently on their tops.]
A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower. Hammar. They still raise armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire-cross.

At my nativity
The front of hear'n was full of fiery sparks,
Of burning crescent. Shaks. Henry IV.

The from the arch roof.
Pendent by subtle magic, many a row
Of starry lamps, and blazing crescents, fed
With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky. Milton's Paradise Lost.

CREST. n. s. [crista, Lat.]
1. The plume or feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet.
Its valor, shown upon our crest to-day,
Hath taught us how to cherish such high deeds,
Ev'n in the bosom of our adversaries. Shaks. Henry IV.

2. The comb of a cock; whence Milton calls him crested.
Others on ground
Walk'd firm; the created cock, whose clarion sounds
The silent hours. Milton's Par. Lost.

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.
Of what esteem were it, in the time of king Edward the Third's reign, may appear by his giving an eagle, which he himself had formerly borne, for a crest to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, for a crested helmet. Camden's Remains.

The horn;
It was a crest ere thou wast born:
Thus father's father thus did say.

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as which some of the poets assign to serpents.
Their crests divide,
And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride.
Dryden's Virgil.

5. Pride; spirit; fire; courage; livelihood of men.
When horses should endure the bloody spot,
They fall their crests. Shaks.

CRESTED. adj. [From crest; cristatus, Lat.]

To Crib. v. a. [From the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.
Now I am ebbing'd, crib'd, confined, bound in To uneasy doubts and fears. Shaks. Macbeth.

CRI'BAGE. n. s. A game at cards.

CRI'BLE. n. s. [Crubam, Lat.]
A corn-sieve.

Dict.
CRIP

CRIPTE. n. s. [crisbro, Lat.] The act of siting, or separating by a sieve.

CRICK. n. s. 1. [From cricce, Ital.] The noise of a door. 2. [From cręçe, Sax. a stake.] A painful stiffness in the neck.

CRICKET. n. s. [kreekal, from kreekal to make a noise, Dut.] 1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces. Didst thou not hear a noise?

—Shakes.

Far from all resort of mirth,
Save the cricket on the hearth.
Milton.

And shrilling crickets in the lamily cried. Gay.

2. [From cręçek, a stick.] A sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks in opposition to each other. The judge, to dance, his brother sergeant call; The scrotum at cricket urge the ball. Pope.

3. [From krikelen, Germ. to creep.] A low seat or stool.

CRICKETING Apple. n. s. A small species of apple.

CRIC. n. s. [from cry.] The officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation. He openeth his mouth like a crow. Exell, s. x. 13.

The cries contesting silence, and the whole multitude present stand in a suspense.

Brocwood on Languages.

The cry call'd about,
Our old nobility of Trojan blood,
Who gave among the crowd for their preciuous food.

CRIME. n. s. [crimen, Lat. crime, Fr.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedness. High God, be witness that I guiltless am; But if yourself, Sir knight, ye guilty find, Or wrapped be in leaves of former slave, With crime do not it cover, but disclose the same. Spenser.

Undergo with me one guilt, one crime,
Of tasting. Like in punishment
As in their crime.

Milton.

No word's so fine, if 'tis no crime to love. Pope.

CRIMINAL adj. [from crime and full.] Wicked; criminal; faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.

You proceeded not against these feats,
So criminals and so capital nature.
Shak. Hamlet.

CRIMLESS. adj. [from crime.] Innocent; without crime.

My foes could not procure me any seath,
So long as I am loyal, true, and crimeless.
Shak. Henry VI.

CRIMINAL adj. [from crime.] 1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law.

Live thou, and to thy mother dead attest,
That clear she died from blinshion criminal.
Spenser.

What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced to think criminal in ourselves. Rogers.

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

The neglect of any of the relative duties, renders our criminal to be the sight of God. Rogers.

3. Not civil; as, a criminal prosecution; the criminal law.

CRIMINAL. n. s. [from crime.] 1. A man accused.

Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
Curb your ill-manner'd zeal. Dryden's Span. Fr.

2. A man guilty of a crime.

All three persons that had held chief place of authority in the countries; all three ruined, by war, or by any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as delinquents and criminals. Bacon.

CRIMINALLY. adv. [from criminal.]

Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily. As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be criminally employed on all. Rogers.

CRIMINALITY. n. s. [from criminal.]

Guiltiness; want of innocence.

CRIMINATION. n. s. [criminatio, Lat.] The act of accusing; accusation; arraignment; charge.

CRIMINATORY. adj. [from crimina, Lat.]

Relating to accusation; accusations; censures.

CRIMINOUS. adj. [criminus, Lat.]

Wicked; Guilty; guilty.

The punishment that belongs to that great and criminal guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies, which are made over to him by Christ. Hammond.

CRIMINOUSLY. adv. [from criminal.]

Enormously; very wickedly.

Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were most criminally omitted before. Harsam.

CRIMINOUSLY. adv. [criminously, It. commonly written as it is pronounced, crinson.] A species of red colour.

Upon her head a crimson crown,
With damask roses and daffadilies set.
Bay leaves between,
And primroses green.
Embellish the white violet, Spencer's Pastoral.

CRIMPED adj. [from crumble, or crimp.] 1. Frangible; brittle; easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.

Now the Fowler, warned
By these good omen's, with swift early steps,
Treads the crisp earth, ranging through fields and des.

2. Not consistent; not forcible: a low cant word.

The evidence is crisp; the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves; and his tenants what he would have them. To CRIMPLE. v. a. [from rumple, crumple, crimple.] To contract; to corrugate; to cause to shrink or contract.

He passed the outcry through them, and accordingly crumpled them up. Warton's Sarsrey.

CRIMSON. n. s. [crimsono, Ital.]

1. Red, somewhat darkened with blue. As crimson seems to be little else than a very deep red, with an eye of blue; so some kinds of red seem to be little else than heightened yellow.

Boyé on Colours.

Why does the soil endure
The blushing poppy with a crimson hue? Prior.

2. Red in general.

Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rose over with the virgin crinism of modesty, if she deny the appearance of a naked blind boy, in his naked seeming self? to all Shakspeare, Henry V.

Beauty's ensign yet is crimson in thy lips, and in thy cheeks. Shak.

The crimson stream distaint'd his arms around,
And the disdainful soul came rushing through the wound. Dryden's Aeneid.

To CRIMSON. v. a. [from the noun.] To dye with crimson.

Pardon me, Julia. Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart! Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand Sign'd in thy spoor, and crimson'd in thy lute. Shak.
CRI

The undertaking, which I am now laying down, was entered upon in the very crisis of the late rebellion, when it was the duty of every Briton to contribute his utmost assistance to the government, in a manner suitable to his station and abilities.

Addison's Freeholder.

CRISP. adj. [crispus, Lat.]

1. Curled.

Winds more crisp on the forehead than cows. 

Bacon.

The Ethiopian black, flat, nerved, and crisp headed. 

Hulse.

2. Indented; winding.

You symptoms, call'd Nails, of the winding hanks, 

With your shed'd crowns, and ever harmless books, 

Leave your crisp channels, and on this green land Answer your summons; Juno does command. 

Shakesp. Hen. IV.

3. Brittle; friable.

In frosty weather, musick within doors soundeth better; which may be by reason, not of the disposition of the air, but of the wood or string of the instrument, which is made more crisp, and so more porous and hollow. 

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

To CRISP. v. a. [crispus, Lat.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots or curls.

Sever, affrighted with their bloody looks, 

Ran fearlessly among the trembling reeds, 

And hid his crisp'd head in the hollow bank. 

Shakesp. Hist. IV.

Young I'd have him too; 

Yet a man, with crisp'd hair, 

Cast in thousand waves and rings. 

For love's fingers, and his rings. Ben Jonson.

Spirit of wine is not only off for inflammations in general, but also crisps up the vessels of the dura mater and brain, and sometimes produces a garrulous speech. 

Sharp's Surgery.

2. To twist.

Along the crisp'd shades and bow's 

Revels the spruce and jocund spring. 

Milton.

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that sapphire found the crisp'd hanks, 

Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold. 

Ran nectar, visiting each plant. 

Milton.

CRISPATION. n. s. [from crisp.]

1. The act of curling.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity and quality of them; as locusts are hissant, and have great nuts; the she's are smooth, like cats. 

Bacon.

CRISPISING-PIN. n. s. [from crisp.]

A curling iron.

The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the crisping-pins. 

Tinial, ii. 22.

CRISPISULCENT. adj. [crispisulcans, Lat.] Waved, or undulating, as lightning is represented. 

Dict.

CRISPNESS. n. s. [from crisp.] Curledness.

CRISPY. adj. [from crisp.] Curled.

So are those crispy smoky locks, oft known 

To be the dowry of a second head. 

Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

CRIERION. n. s. [criterio.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

Mutual agreement and endurance was the badge of primitive believers; but we may be known by the contrary criterion.

Gmellius's Scipias

We have here a sure infallible criterion by which every man may discover and find out the gracious or ungracious disposition of his own heart. 

South.

Vol. I.

CRI

By what criterion do you eat, do ye think, 

If this is pita's for sweetness, that for sinnk? 

Pope's Horace.

CRITIC. n. s. [criticis.] 1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able to distinguish the faults and beauties of writing.

This settles truer ideas in men's minds of several things, when he names in things, authors, than all the large and laborious arguments of critics. 

Locke.

Now learn what words critics ought to show, 

For it is half a judge's task to know. 

Pope.

2. An examiner; a judge.

But you with pleasure own your errors past, 

And make each day a critic on the last. 

Pope.

3. A snarler; a curper; a caviller. 

Critics I saw, that others name deface, 

And fix their own with labour in their place. 

Where an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little critical exalt themselves, and shower down their dilatory articles. 

Addison. v. a. [criticize, to criticize.] Critical, relating to critics, to the art of judging of literary performances. 

Thence arts o'er all the northern world advance, 

But critical learning flourish'd most in France. 

Pope.

CRITIC, n. s.

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadversions.

I should be glad if I could persuade him to continue his good offices, and write such another critical examination on any thing of mine. 

Dryden. 

I should as soon expect to see a critic on the peasy of a ring, as on the inscription of a medal. 

Addison on Medals.


If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and criticism than what we have hitherto acquainted with. 

Locke.

What is every year of a wise man's life, but a censure and critic on the past? 

Pope.

Not that my gui to critics was confined: 

My verse gave ample lessons to mankind. 

Pope.

To CRITIC. v. n. [from critic.] To play the critic; to criticize.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the ancients; or comment, criticize, and flourish on the Teresa. 

Trench.

CRITICAL. adj. [from critic.] 1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent. 

It is submitted to the judgement of more critical men to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. 

Vigil was so critical in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the most strictest sects. 

Dryden.

2. Relating to criticism; as, he wrote a critical dissertation on the last play.

Captions: inclined to find fault.

Would that thou wouldst write of me, if thou shouldst praise me? 

O gentle lady, do not put me to 't; 

For I am nothing, if not critical. 

Shakesp. Othello.

4. [from crisis.] Comprising the time at which a great event is determined. 

The moon is supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or decrescendo days to be decided on that occasion. 

Brown's Luge. 

5. Decisive; nice.

Opportunity is in respect to time, in some sense; as time is in respect to eternity: it is the smallest

moment, the exact point, the critical minute, on which every good work so much depends.

The people cannot but recent to see their apprehensions of the power of France, in so critical a manner, wholly his enemies. 

Swift.

6. Producing a crisis or change of the disease: as, a critical sweat.

CRITICALLY. adv. [from critical.]

1. In a critical manner; exactly; curiously.

Difficult it is to understand the purity of English writers, whether from the old masters, and a proper style from our learned, and a proper style from our corrupt one. 

Drake.

These shells, which are digged up out of the earth, several hundreds of which I now keep by me, I have been neatly and critically examined by very many learned men. 

Woodward.

2. At the exact point of time.

CRITICALLY. n. s. [from critical.]

Exactness; accuracy; nicety; incidence at a particular point of time.

To CRITICISE. v. n. [from critic.]

1. To play the critic; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who can criticize so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst, may be convinced, at their own cost, that I can write severely with more ease than I can gently. 

Dryden.

Know well each ancient's proper character; 

Without all this at once before your eyes, 

Cavel you may, but never criticise. 

Pope.

2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts, as to take occasion from thence to criticize his opinions. 

Locke.

To CRITICISE. v. a. [from critic.] To censure; to pass judgment upon.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity, to criticize the author, so long as I keep clear of the person. 

Addison.

CRITICISM. n. s. [from critic.]

1. Criticism, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well. 

Dryden's Innocence. 

Pref. 

2. Remark; animadversion; critical observations.

There is not a Greek or Latin critic, who has not shewn, even in the style of his criticism, that he was a master of all the elegance and delicacy of his native tongue. 

Addison.

To CROAK. v. n. [spaceeanz, Sax. croare, Ital. crocare, Lat.]

1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog.

The subtle swallow flies about the brook, 

And querulous frogs in muddy pools do croak, 

May's Virgil.

So when Joe's block descended from on high, 

Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bow, 

And the hoarse nation croak'd. 

Pope.

Blood, stuff'd in skins, is British Christians food; 

And France robs nasee of the croaking breed. 

Gay.

2. To caw, or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himself is hoarse, 

That croak's the fatal entrance of Duncan 

Under battle-scouts. 

Shakesp.

The hoarse raven, on the blasted bough, 

By croaking from the left, presag'd the coming blow. 

Thistle. 

At the same time the walk of elms, with the croaking of the ravens, looks exceeding solemn and venerable. 

Addison.

3. It may be used in contempt for any disagreeable, offensive, or repugnant thing.

Their understandings are but little instructed; when all the while that pain is laid out to still the croaking of their own bellies. 

Locke.
CROAK. n. s. [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven. The swallows sent the croaks of their loquacious race. Dryden.

Was that a raven’s croak, or my son’s voice? No matter which, I’ll to the grave and hide mine Lee.

Crocords. adj. [croceus, Lat.] Consisting of saffron, like saffron. Dict.

CROCIATION. n. s. [crocatio, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. Dict.

CROCK. n. s. [kruich, Dut.] A cup; any vessel made of earth. Crockery.

CROCODILE. n. s. [from σαφρόν, and ἀδερ, fearing.] An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide mouth through which, from rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another, it runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long lived, and is said to grow continually to its death. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. Crocodiles lay their eggs, resembling goose-eggs, sometimes amounting to sixty, near the waterside, covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may hatch them. Cabinet.

Croak. n. s. [croak, Fr.]

Like a crocodile.


CROFT. n. s. [cropt, Sax.] A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture. This have I learn’d, Tending my flocks hard by, I’th’billy crofts That bow this bottom glade. Milton.

Croisade. n. s. [croisade, Fr. from croise, croak.] A cross a cross. A holy war; a war carried on against infidels under the banner of the cross. See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the croisade; and, as with an holy trumpet, did stir up the voyage for the Holy Land. Bacon.

CRO'SES. n. s.

1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.

2. Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the cross. CRON. n. s. [cron, Sax., according to Verstegan; kronie, Dut. according to Skinner.]

1. An old crook. Fresh herrings plenty Michel brings, With fatted crooks, and such old things. Tusser.

2. In contempt, an old woman. Take up, I say, give up thy crook. Shakesp. Winter’s Tale.

The crook being in bed with him on the wedding night, and finding his averting, endeavoring to win his affection by reason. Dryden.

CRO'NET. n. s. The hair which grows over the top of a horse’s hoof. CRONY. n. s. [a cunt word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing.

So when the Scots, your constant cronies, The esquires of your cause and monied, Hudibr. To oblige your crook Swift, Bring our dune a new year’s gift. Swift. Strange an astraligator should die Without one wonder in the sky! Not one of all your crook stars To pay a duty at the price! Swift.

CROOK. n. s. [crok, Fr.]

Any crooked or bent instrument.

1. A sheephook. I sing the man who Judah’s sceptre bore In that right hand which held the crook before. Cowley.

He left his crook, he left his flocks, And wand’ring through the lonely rocks, He mould’r’d a crookless vale. Prior.

3. Any thing bent; a meander. Those tall sapphire-colour’d brooks, Which condiment-like, with curious crooks, Sweet islands make in that sweet land. Sidney.

To CROOK, v. a. [crocher, Fr.]

1. To bend, to turn into a hook. It is highly probable, that this disease proceeds from a redundant acidity, because vinegar will soften and crook tender bones. Arbuthnot x Dict.

2. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end. Whatever affairs pass such a man’s hands, be crook’d them to his own ends; which must needs be often eccentric to the ends of his master. Bacon.

To CROOK, v. n. To be bent; to have a curvature. Their shoes and patterns are soured and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwars. Caxton.

CROOKBACK. n. s. [crook and back.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbons shoulders. Aye, crookback, here I stand to answer thee. Or any he be the proudest of that sort. Shaks. Hen. VI.

CROOKBACKED. adj. Having bent shoulders.

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass, As negro for a swan; a crook-backed be call’d Farnon. Dryden’s Journal. There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himself, concerned to know; as, whether our king Richard III. was crook-backed or no. Locke.

CROOKED. adj. [crocher, Fr.]

1. Bent; n. straight; curved. A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the sound of the cannon; and sounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes, as through straight ones. Newton’s Opticks.

Mathematicians say of a straight line, that it is as well an index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a crooked one. Woodward’s Nat. Hist.

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous. A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in. The thoughts that he is in the right way, where ever he has the footsteps of others to follow. Locke.

Among the crooked lanes on every hedge, The glow-worm lights his gem. Thomas. Summer.

3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct. They have corrupted themselves; they are a perverse and crooked generation. Deut. xxxii. 5. Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigested lump! As crooked in thy manners as thy shape. Shaks. Henry VI.

We were not born crooked; we learned those windings and turnings of the serpent. South.

CROOKEDLY. adv. [from crooked.]

1. Not in a straight line.

2. Untowardly; not complacently.

If we walk perversely with God, he will walk crookedly towards us. Taylor’s Rule of Living Holy.

CROOKEDNESS. n. s. [from crooked.]

1. Deviation from straightforward; curvity; the state of being infected; inflection. I doth know what is straight, doth even thereby discern what is crooked; because the absence of straightforwardness, in bodies capable thereof, is crookedness. Hooker.

2. Deformity of a gibbons body.

When the heathens offered sacrifices to their false gods, they would make a severe search to see if there were any crookeds or spots, any uncleanliness or deformity, in their sacrifices. Taylor’s Hearty Communicant.

CROP. n. s. [crop, Sax.] The crop of a bird; the first stomach into which its meat descends. In birds there is no mastication or commination of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or crop.

CROP. n. s. [crop, Sax.] The crop of a bird; the first stomach into which its meat descends. In birds there is no mastication or commination of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop or crop.

CRO'FULL. adj. [crop and full.] Satiated; with a full belly.

He, stretch’d out all the chimney’s length, Basks at the fire his hairy strength; and, crop full, out of his fling Ere the first cock his matin rings. Milton.

CROP'SICK. adj. [crop and sick.] Sick with repulsion; sick with excess and debauchery.

Strange odds! where crop-sick drunkard’s must engage A hungry foe, and arm’d with sober rage. Tate’s Journal.

CROP. n. s. (croppa, Sax.)

1. The highest part or end of any thing; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

2. The harvest; the corn gathered after a field; the product of the field.

And this of all my harvest hope I have, Nought reaped but a weedy crop of care. Spenser’s Pastorals.

Lob’ring the soil, and reaping plentiful crop, Corn, wine, and oil. Milton’s Paradise Lost.

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds, That sacred stream, should never water weeds, Nor make the crop of thorns and thistles grow. Recanomet.

Nothing is more prejudicial to your crop than mowing of it too soon. Martineur’s Husbandry.

3. Any thing cut off.

Godless of steel, and from the razor free, It falls a plentiful crop reserv’d for thee. Dryden’s Fables.

To CROP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop.
CRO

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The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypothesis together; see how one part coheres with, and depends upon, another; and so clears the apparent contradictions, and contradictions, that seemed to lie cross and uncoy, and to make the whole unintelligible.

South.

7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.

We bear the great reasonableness of not only a contained, but also a thankful acquaintance in any condition, and under the crossed and severest passages of Providence.

South.

We bear the great reasonableness of not only a contained, but also a thankful acquaintance in any condition, and under the crossed and severest passages of Providence.

South.

CROSS, prep.

1. Athwart: so as to intersect any thing; transversely, across.

The enemy had, in the woods before them, cut down great trees across the ways, so that their horses could not possibly pass that way.

Knolles.

Between the midst and these gods assigned Two habitable seats of human kind; And cross their limits cut a sloping way, Which the twelve signs in beantick order sway.

Dryden's Virgil.

CROSS. n. a. [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another.

This for'ceth the stubbornist, for the cause, To cross the cudgel to the laws; What that by breaking them 'had gained,' By their support might be maintained. Hudibras.

The knight, or cross-bill, whose bill is thick and strong, with the tips crossing one another, with great readiness breaks open far-corn, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kernels; so as if the crossing of the bill was designed for this service.

Derham's Physico-Theology.

I shall most carefully observe, not to cross over or derive the copy of such passages for the future, and only to mark in the margin.

Pope.

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and crosses and confounds her father track. Watts.

2. To sign with the cross.

Frisia

Returns to farmer rich, and bless their huts, And exercise the beds, and cross the walls. Dryden.

3. To cancel: as, to cross an article.

To pass over.

He conquers this proud Turk as far as the Hellespont, which he essayed, and made a visit to the Greek emperor at Constantinople. Temple.

We found the hero, for whom only sake We sought the dark abodes, and crossed the bitter lake. Dryden.

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart; not in opposition; not in the same line.

But he then spaying, 'gan to turn aside, For fear, as see'd, or for some forrein lost: More greedy they of news, fast towards him do cross. Spencer.

To thwart; to interpose obstruction; to embarrass; to obstruct; to hinder; to counteract.

Still do I cross this wretch, wahoos take in hand. Hooker.
The king no longer could endure
Thus to be cross'd in what he did intend. Daniel.
He was so great an enemy to Digby and Colpeper, who were so openly present in debates of the war with the officers that he cross'd all they proposed.
Buried in private, and so suddenly!
It cross'd my design, which was to follow
The rites of funeral fitting his degree. Dryden.
So many had cross'd my course on the sea,
Which France and Holland wanted pow'r to cross, we urge an unseen fate. Dryden.
The firm in peril there,
Though still by faction, vice, and fortune cross'd,
Shall find the generous labour not lost.
Addison's Cato.
7. Not to concur, to be inconsistent with.
Then their wills clash with their understandings, and their appetites cross their duty. Locke.
8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermarch.
No governor is suffer'd to go on with any one course, but upon the least information he is either stopped and cross'd, or other courses appointed him from hence. Spencer on Ireland.
It may make my case dangerous, to cross this in the smallest. Shaksp. Measure for Measure.
9. To conduct.
In this there is not a syllable which any ways cross us. Hobbes.
It is certain, however, it cross'd the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air. Bacon's Nat. Hist.
10. To debar; to preclude.
From his loan no hopeful branch shall spring.
To cross me from the golden time I look for. Shaksp.

To CROSS. n. 7.
1. To lie athwart another thing.
2. To be inconsistent. Men's actions do not always cross with reason.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT. n. s. A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. Harris.

CROSS-EXAMINE. v. a. [cross and examine.] To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party. If we may but cross-examine and interrogate their distresses, their words, their threats, we shall soon confound the invalidity of their most solemn confessions. Dryden's Folly.
The judges shall, as they think fit, interrogate or cross-examine the witnesses. Spectator.

CROSS-STAFF. n. s. [from cross and staff.] An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to place the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. Harris.

CROSS-BITE. n. s. [cross and bite.] A deception; a cheat. The fox, that trusted to his address and manage, without so much as dreaming of a cross-bite from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digg'd for another. L'Estrange.

To CROSS-BITE. v. a. [from the noun.] To contravene by deception. No rhetoric must be spent against cross-biting a country evidence, and flogging him out of his senses. Collier.

That many knotty points there are, Which all discuss, but few can clear; As nature still had thought it, for some by ends, to cross-bite wit. Prior.

CROSS-BOW. n. s. [cross and bow.] A missive weapon, formed by placing a bow athwart a stock. Gentlemen suffer their beasts to run wild in their woods, and as wide and as far as the ground, where they are hunted and killed with cross-bows and pieces in the manner of deer. Carew of Cornwall.

The master of the cross-bows, lord Ramburges. Shaksp.

Testimony is like the shot of a long bow, which owes its efficacy to the force of the shooter; argument is like the shot of the cross-bow, equally formidable whether discharged by a giant or a dwarf. Boile.

CROSS-BOWER. n. s. [from cross-bow:] A shooter with a cross-bow. The French assisted themselves by land with the cross-bows of Genoa against the English. Raleigh's Essay.

CROSSGRAINED. adj. [cross and grain.] 1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular.
If the stuff proves cross-grained in any part of its length, then you must turn your stone to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs crossgrained. Mason.

2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious. We find in sullen wits, and cross-grained works of modern wits, the wonder of the ignorant. Hodges. The spirit of contradiction, in a cross-grained woman, is incorrigible. L'Estrange.
She was none of your cross-grained, temperaut, scolding judgment, but one had so good a hand of it that he was there in the house in the morning. Arbuthnot's John Bull.
But wisdom, peevishness, and cross-grained, must be opposed, to be invincible. Prior.

CROSSLY. adv. [from cross:] 1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to. He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wise for a moment, but a fool for ever. And acts as unworthyly and crossly to the reason of things, as can be imagined. Tillotson.

3. Un fortunately.

CROSSNESS. n. s. [From cross.] 1. Transverseness; intersection.
2. Perverseness; peevishness. The lighter sort of malignity, tameth but to a crossness or obstinacy to oppose; but the deeper sort, to envy, or worse mischief. Bacon.

I deny nothing, fit to be grained, out of crossness or fault of judgment; but only opposed; to be invincible. Prior.

CROW. n. s. [crows,crowes, crowed, crowing.] 1. To stoop low; to lie close to the ground: as, the lion crouches to his master.

2. To fawn; to bend servilely; to stoop meekly. One that is left in thine house, shall come and crouch to him for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread. 1 Sam. viii. 26.

At his heels, Leasht in like bounds, should famish, sword, and fire.
Crouch for employment. Shaksp. Hen. V.

They fawn and crouch to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are present; and, when they are absent, steal their pens. Dryden.
Too well the vigour of that arm they know; They lick the dust, and crouch beneath their fatal yoke. Dryden.
Your shameful story shall record of me,
The men all crouch'd, and left a woman free. Dryden.

CROUP. n. s. [croup, crane.] 1. The tumult of a fowl.

2. The butlocks of a horse.

CROUPADES. n. s. [from croup.] Higher leaps than those of corvetes, that keep the fire and blind quarters of the horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without yerking. Farrar's Diet.

CROW. n. s. [crape, Sax. corus, Lat.] A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts.

The crows and crows, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so gross as beteles. Shak. King Lear.
To crow he like imperial grace affords,
And though and daws, and such republic birds. Dryden.

To pluck a Crow, is to be industrious or contentious about that which is of no value. If you dispute, we must even pluck a crow about it. Dryden.

That you and I must pull a crow. Hudibras.
3. A piece of iron, with a beak, used as a lever to force open doors; as the Latins called a hook corvis.

The crow is used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timbers, and then they thrust the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying some stuff behind the crow, they draw the other end of the plank backward, and so raise the timber. [Montu's Mechanical Exercises]

Get me an iron crow, and bring it straight
Unto my cell.
Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.

Against the gate employ yon crow of tine.
Southern.

4. [From To crow.] The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.

CROWFOOT. n. s. [from crow and foot; in Lat. ranunculus.] A flower.

CROWFOOT. n. s. [from crow and foot and] A catbird, or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; so that whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is used in war for incommo-ding the cavalry. [Military Dict.]

To CROW. v. n. preterit. I crow, or crowed; I have crowed. [capan, Sax.]

To make the noise which a crow makes in gaiety or defiance. But even then the morning cock crow loud.
S. Hemlent

Diogenes called an ill physician, cock. Why? Why saith he. Diogenes answered. Because when you crow, men rise to rise. [Bacon.]

That the lion trembles at the crowing of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fabulous. [Hakewill.]

Within this homestead live'd, without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So bright his cock.
Dryden's Fables.

2. To boast; to bully; to vapour; to bluster; to swagger.

Selby is crowing and, though always defeated by his wife, still crowing on. [Grandison.]

CROWD. n. s. [croud, Sax.]

1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.

2. A promiscuous medley, without order or distinction.

He could then compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult he had observed in the far-off seas, toting and breaking among its crowd of islands. [Pope.]

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the crowd to see a shrine,
But fed us by the way with food divine.
Dryden's Fables.

4. [From cruch, Welch.] A fiddle.

Hark how the minstrels 'gim' to shill abroad;
Their merry music that responds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd;
That well agree withouten brass or spar.
Spenser's Faithfull

His fiddle is your proper purchase,
Want in the service of the churchers;
And by your doom must be allow'd
To be, or be no more, a crow.
Hudibras.

To CROWD. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confused multitudes.

A mind which is ever crowding its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itself.
Watts.

2. To press close together.

The time disorder'd, doth in common sense
Crowd us and crush us to this monstrous form.
To hold our safety up.
Shaksp. Henry IV.

It seems the sea doth still, and narrower from age to age, and sinks more within its channel and the boulders of the earth, according as it can make its way into all those subterraneous cavities, and crowd the air out of them.
Burnet's Theory.

CRO

As the mind itself is thought to take up no space, so its actions seem to require no time; but many of them seem to be crowded into an instant.
Locke.

Then let us fill
This little interval, this pause of life,
With all the virtues we can crowd into it.
Addison's Cato

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How short is life! Why will vain couriers
And crowd a vainer monarch for a smile?

4. To crowd Sail. [a sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To CROWD. v. n.

1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused.

They follow their undaunted king;
Crowd through their gates; and, in the fields of light.
The shocking squadrions meet in mortal fight.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To thrust among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not some cunning sin
Amidst so many virtues crowd'd.
Cowper's Divinity.

CROWDER. n. s. [from crowd and]
A fielder.
Chase-chase sung by a blind crowder.
Shinwell.

CROWKEEPER. n. s. [crow and keep-]
A scarecrow.

That fellow handles his bow like a crowkeeper.
Shaksp.

CROWN. n. s. [crown, Fr. crom, Dut. corona, Lat.]

1. The ornament of the head which descripts imperial and regal dignity.

If thou be a king, where is thy crown?
—My crown is in my heart, not on my head:
My crown is called content.
A crown it is that seldom kings enjoy.
Shaksp. Henry VI.

2. A garland.

Receive a crown for thy well ordering of the church.
Ecclesiast. Psalm. xcxi.

3. Reward; honorary distinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible.
1 Cor. ix. 55.

Let merit crowns, and justice laurels give,
But let me happy by your witty life.
Dryd. Epist.

4. Regal power; royalty.

The succession of a crown in several countries places it on different heads.
Locke.

5. The top of the head, in a contemptuous sense.

If he awake,
From toe to crown he'll fill our skins with pinches,
Make us strange street.
Shaksp. Tempest.

While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the crown to send for the songster.
L'Estrange.

I should! if fortune or a mistress crowns,
Some plums in business, others shave their crowns.
Pope.

6. The top of any thing, as of a mountain.

Upon the crown o' th' cliff, what thing was that Which parted from you?
Shaksp. King Lear.

Huge trunks of trees, sild'ed from the steepy crown.
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down.
Dryden's Aeneid.

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a marked athe fracture; it was
About as big as the crown of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muscle. [Sharp's Surgery.

8. A piece of money anciently stamped with a crown; five shillings.

Trust not your servants, who may misinform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few shillings. [Bacon.

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so round,
May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a crown.
Shaksp.

An ounce of silver, whether in pence, gros., or half-crowns, silver or dutavoons, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of silver.
Locke.

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Such experience is the crown of old men.
Eccles. xxiv. 6.

Therefore, my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and crown, stand fast in the Lord.
Phil. iv. 1.

10. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. n. s. [corona imperialis; Lat.] A plant.

To CROWN. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament.

Hast you not come upon your eye, my lord,
William lord Hastings had pronounced you part;
I mean your voice for crowning of the king.
Shaksp. Richard III.

Her who farest does appear.
Crow her queen of all the year.
Dryden.

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbr, the priest, the proud Mariana led,
And peaceful olives crown'd his hoary head.
Dryden's Aeneid.

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious.

Thou hast made him a lower than the angels, and hast crown'd him with glory and honour.
Psal. viii. 5.

She shall be, to the happiness of England,
An aged princess; many days shall see her,
And yet no day without a deed to crown it.
Shaksp.

4. To reward; to recompense.

Urg your success; devise a lasting name,
She'll crown a grateful and a constant fame.
Racemonn.

5. To complete; to perfect.

The lasting and crowning privilege, or rather dignity, of friendship, is to surround.
South.

6. To terminate; to finish.

All these a milk-white honeycomb surround,
Which is in the midst the country banquet crown'd.
Dryden.

CROWNGLASS. n. s. The finest sort of window-glass.

CROWNPOINT. n. s. A post, which in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CROWNSCAB. n. s. A stinking filthy scab, that breeds round about the corners of a horse's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful sore. [Turris's Dict.

CROWN-THISTLE. n. s. [corona impetialis.] A flower.

CROWNWHEEL. n. s. The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

CROWNWORKS. n. s. [in fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field, to gain some hill or rising ground.
Harris.
More familiar grows, the table crums
Attract his slender feet.

Thomson's Winter.

To CRUMBLE. v. a. [from crump.] To break into small pieces; to comminute; to dissever.

Flesh is but the glass which holds the dust
That measures all our time, which also shall
Be crumbled into dust.

Herbert.

If he with his bare hand can unbend thy points,
And crush all thy sinews.

By frequent parceling and subdividing of
inheritances, in process of time they became so
divided and crumbled, that they were few pieces
of able estates.

Atterbury.

The bill leaves three hundred pounds to the
mother church; which they can divide like wise,
and crumble as low as their will and pleasure
will dispose of them.

To CRUMBLE. v. n. To fall into small pieces.

There is so hot a summer in my brain,
That all my bowels crumble up to dust.

Shakep. King John.

Nor is the profit small the peasant makes,
Who smooths with barley, or who pounds with
rakes.

The crumpling cloaks.

Dryden's Georgics.

Ambition sigh'd: she found it vain to trust
The faithless cohn, and the crumbling bust.

Sack.

If the stone be brittle, it will often crumble, and
pass in the form of gravel.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

What that bever, when its materials crumble.

Must not inevitably tumble?

Swift.

For the little land that remains, provision is
made by the late act against popery, that
will crumble away.

Swift.

CRUMENAL. n. s. [from crumen, Lat.] A purse.

The fat ox, that wooman ligye in the stall,
Is now fast stalled in her crumenal. Spencer's Past.

CRUMMY. adj. [from crum.] Soft.

CRUMP. adj. [crump, Sax. crum, Dut. krumm, Germ.] Crooked in back.

When the workmen took measure of him, he
was crump shouldered, and the right side higher
than the left.

L'Estrange.

To CRUMPLE. v. a. [from crump; or corrupted from rumple, rompel, Dut.] To crush to wrinkles; to crush to
put it into wrinkles; to crush together
in complications.

Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing
his palm to two or three that stood by him, they
crumpled it into all shapes, and diligent scored
every line should be made, could, Addison.

CRUMPLING. n. s. A small degenerable apple.

To CRUNK. V. n. To cry like a
to crunkle. crane.

Dict.

CRUPPER. n. s. [from croupe, Fr. the buttocks of the horse.] That part of the
horseman's furniture that reaches from
the saddle to the tail.

Clopmon had received such a blow, that he
had lost the reins of his horse, with his head well
high touching the crupper of the horse. Sidney.
Where have you left the money that I gave
you?

—Of sixpence that I had a Wednesday last,
To pay the saddler for my master's crupper.

Shakep.

Full of the rivals met, and neither spar'd
His utmost force, and each forgot to ward:
The hight was the saddle to the saddle bitt; the
other backward to the crupper sent. Dryden.

CRURAL adj. [from crus, crusis, Lat.] Belonging to the leg.

The sharpness of the teeth, and the strength of the
crural muscles, in lions and tygers, are the

cause of the great and habitual immorality of
these animals.

Arbuthnot.

CRUSADE. n. s. See Croisade.

CRUSA'DO. 1. An expedition against the infidels.
2. A coin stamped with a cross.

I believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of crusades.

Shakep. Othello.

CRUSE. See CRUISE.

CRUISE. n. s. A goldsmith's melting pot.

To CRUISE. v. a. [cruzer, Fr.] 1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze; to force by oppression.
The ass thrust him to the wall, and crush'd
Balamah's foot against the wall.

Numbers, xxii. 25.

Cold causes rheums and deliriums from
the head, and some asthmatics crus'd out per-
rual matter.

Hazlitt.

He crus'd treasure out of his subjects purses by
forfeitures upon penal laws.

Bacon.

Bacchus, that first out of the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of misfortune.


If taught and fell like one, but death dec'd me:
I wanted weight of feebly
Moors upon me,
To crush my soul out.

Crus'ed Don Sebastion.

2. To press with violence.

You speak him far—
—I don't extend him, Sir: within himself
Crush him together, rather than unfold
His measure fully.

Shakep. Cymbeline.

When loud winds from different quarters run,
Vast clouds encountering one another crush.

Waller.

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruising irons of wrath,
That they may crush down, with a heavy fall,
Th' usurping helmits of our adversaries.

Addison, Richard III.

Vain is the force of man, and hea'n's as vain,
To crush the pillars which the pile sustain.

Dryden's Enid.

4. To subdue; to conquer beyond resist-
ance.

They use them to plague their enemies, or
to oppress and crush some of their own too stubborn
freetholders.

Milton.

Milton
evo: the had not that honour in it 't had it;
for
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True word to sword.

Shakep. Coriolanus.

This act
Shall bruise the head of Satan, crush his strength,
Defeating sin and death, his two main arms.

Milton.

What can that man fear, who takes care to please a being that is so able to crush all his ad-
versaries? a being that can divert any misfortune from befailing him, or turn any such misfortune to
his advantage?

Addison's Guardian.

To CRUSH. v. n. To be condensed; to
come into a close body.

CRUSH. n. s. [from the verb.] A colli-
son; the act of rushing together.

Thus shall flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wrack of matter, and the crush of worlds.

Addison's Cato.

CRUST. n. s. [crustia, Lat.] 1. Any shell, or external coat, by which
any body is enveloped.

I have known the statue of an emperor quite
hid under a crust of dough.

Addison on Metal.

2. An encrustation; a collection of matter
into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of so many different
bodies, if they had been all actually dis-
solved, they would have least formed one con-
tinued crust; as we see the scorium of metals al-
ways gathers into a solid piece.

Addison on Italy.
To CRY. v. n. [crying, Fr.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

2. To cry importunately.

3. To explain.

4. To proclaim; to make public.

5. To utter lamentations.

6. To hawker proclamation of wares to be sold in the street: as, the cries of London.

7. Acclamation; popular favour.

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression.

9. Important call.


CRY. n. s. [crij, Fr.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.

To CRY down. v. a.

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

2. To prohibit.

3. To overbear.

4. To overwhelm.

To CRY out, v. n.

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour.

2. To complain loudly.

3. To blame; to censure: with of, against, upon.

4. To declare loud.

5. To be in labour.

6. Crying up.

7. To cause to be cried up.

8. To weep; to shed tears.

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

10. To weep, as a bound on a scent.

11. To proclaim publicly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

C R Y

Rhyme is a crutch that lifts the weak alone,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. Smith.
The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch forge,
And leap exulting like the bounding stag.
Pope's Moral.

2. It is used for old age.

3. Beauty doth vanish age, as if new born.

4. And gives the crutch the cradle's infancy. Shak.

To CRUTCH. r. a. [from crutch.] To support on crutches as a cradle.

5. I have seen De Goez and De Luy, to relieve,

6. Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse.

To CRY. v. n. [crying, Fr.]

1. To speak with vehemence and loudness.

2. Methought I heard a voice cry. Sleep no more! Macbeth doth murder sleep! the innocent sleep.


4. While his falling tears the stream supplied,

5. Thus mourning to his mother goddess cried.

6. Dryden.

To CRY. v. n. [crying, Fr.]

1. To make public; to proclaim.

2. To proclaim; to make public.

3. Go and cry in the ears of Jerusalem.

4. Jeremiah, ii. 2.

5. To explain.

6. Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,

7. Nor build their grills on the grates of great men.

8. For then my goddess blood must cry against them.

9. What's the matter,

10. That in the several places of the city

11. You cry against the noble senate?

12. Shak.

13. If dressing, mistreating, and oppressing,

14. Take up thy day, the sun himself will cry against thee.

15. Herbert.

16. Lynceous having obtained the favour of sev-

17. ing his ships and navies, surprised at the con-

18. trivice, cried out, that they were built with

19. more human art.

20. Arcturus on Colus.

6. To utter Lamentations.

We came crying hither:

Thou know'st, the first time that we smelt the air,

We wailed and cried as the cradle's infancy.

Shakesp. King Lear.

Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart;

but ye shall cry for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit.

Isaiah, xiv. 14.

When evil has been upon philosophers,

they groan as pitifully, and cry out aloud, as other men.

Tilottam.

7. To wail, as an infant.

Should some god tell me, that I should be born,

And cry again, his offer I should scorn. Denham.

Thus, in a starr'd night, four children cry.

For the rich spangles that adorn the sky. Waller.

He struggles first for breath, and cries for aid;

Then helps in his mother's lap is laid.

Dryden's Fables.

The child certainly knows, that the worm-eaten

or mustard-seed it refutes, is not the apple

of the eye.

Locke.

8. To weep; to shed tears.

Her who still weeps with sappy eyes,

And her who is dry, and never cries. Donne.

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beast his food and to the young ravens which cry.

Psalm cxliii. 9.

The beasts of the field cry also unto them.

Job, xii. 20.

10. To yelp, as a hound on a scent.

He cried upon it at the nearest loss;

Trust me, I take him for the better dog. Shak.

To CRY. v. a.

To proclaim publickly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

C R Y

She seeks, she sighs, but no where spies him;

Love is lost, and thus she cries him. Crash.
CRYPTOLOGY. n.s. [Gk. kryptós, hidden, and λογική, language]. Enigmatical language.

CRYSTAL. n.s. [L. crystallum].
1. Crystals are hard, pellicul, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures, composed of simple, not filamentous plates, not flexible or elastic, giving fire with steel, not fermenting with acid menstrua, and calcining in a strong fire. There are many species of it produced in different parts of the globe.

CRYSTALLIZATION. n.s. [from crystallize].
1. Congelation into crystals. Such a combination of saline particles as resembles the form of a crystal, variously modified, according to the nature of the salts. The method is by dissolving any saline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film appear at the top, and then let it stand to show, and this doth by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt, by reason of its solidity: whereby, when the menstruum or fluid, in which such particles flow, is sated enough or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to that, let them be so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet when they be formed into crystals, each of them reassume their proper shape, so that one might judge of the figure of the whole, from that of its figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystal, we may know the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may determine the figure of the crystals.

CRYSTAL adj.
1. Consisting of crystal.
2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellicul.
   In groves we live, and lie in mossy beds. Byr. Cymb.

CRYSTALLINE, adj. [crystallinus, L.]
1. Consisting of crystal.
   Mount eagle to my palace crystalline. Spenser, Cymbeline.
   We provided ourselves with some small receivers, blown of crystalline glass. Boyle.
2. Bright; clear; transparent; transparent.
   The clarifying of water is an experimental tendency to the health; besides the pleasure of the eye, new water is crystalline. It is effected by casting in and breaking pellucida at the head of the current, that the water may strain through them. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

CUB. n.s. [of uncertain etymology].
1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox.
   I would starve the sternest eyes that look. Pluck the young sucking cub from the she-bear. Shak.
   This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would couch. The lion, and the bony-pinned wolf, keep their fur dry. Shak. King Lear.
   In the eagle's destroying one fox's cub, his power executed with expulsion. L'Estrange.
2. A young, wild, a whole, perhaps of any viviparous fish.
   Two mighty whales, which swelling seas had lost. Two whelk-like creatures, which kept the fisher at his work. migrating in great numbers over the space of four miles. Hakluyt's Origin of Mankind.

CUBICAL. adj. [from cube].
1. Having the form or properties of a cube.
   A close vessel, containing ten cubical feet of air, will not suffer a wax candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated. Boyle's Math. Mag.
   It is above a hundred to one, against any particular throw, that you do not get any given set of faces with four cubical dice; but there are so many several combinations of the six faces of four dice. Bailey's Serm. on Magic.
2. It is applied to numbers.
   The number of four multiplied into itself, produced the square square of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produced the cube number of sixty-four. If we suppose a multitude actually infinite, there must be infinite roots, and square and cubical numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the quotient, and the sixteenth part of the cubical number. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

CUBICALNESS. n.s. [from cubical].
The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICULARY, adj. [from cubiculum, L.]
Fitted for the posture of lying down.

CUBIFORM. adj. [from cube and form].
Of the shape of a cube.
CUC

was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well-proportioned man’s stature. Some fix the Hebrew cubit at twenty inches and a half; Paris measure; and others at eighteen. Cabinet.

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard, and a quarter of the man’s stature, having five inches, but the first measure we read of, the art of Noah being framed and measured by cubits. Holder on Time.

CUBIT. [cubitus, Lat.] Containing only the length of a cubit. The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being so high, that men below them appeared dwarfish. Bruna’s Vulg. Err.

CUCKSTING. n.s. An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumult. Cowell.

These mounted on a chair-curdle, Which modern call a cuckoo-cuckoo-stool, March proudly to the river’s side. Hudibras.

CUCKOLD. n.s. [cocus, Fr. from cokkoo.] One that is married to an adulteress; one whose wife is false to his bed. But for all the worldly why, who would not make her husband a cuckold, to make him a monarch? I should venture purgatory for’t.

Shakespeare, Othello.

There have been, or I am much deceived, cuckolds ere now; And many a man there is, ev’n at this present, Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th’ arm, That little thinks she has been slutt’s in’t absence. For though the law makes null th’ adulterer’s deed, Of lusts to her, the cuckold may succeed.

Ever since the reign of king Charles II, the adulterer is made a cuckold, the dudetled virgin is disbundled, and adultery and fornication are committed with less ridicule and great.

Swift.

To CUCKOLD, r.o.

1. To corrupt a man’s wife; to bring upon him the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife’s fidelity.

If thou canst cuckold him, thou do’st thyself a pleasure, and me a service. Shakespeare, Othello.

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam, Nor strut in streets with assumption pace; For that’s to cuckold thee before thy face. Draper’s Journal.

CUCKOLDLY. adj. [from cuckold.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; sneaking.

Poor cuckoldly knife, I know him not; yet I would with thee to cut up mine own; they say the jealous knife hath bastes of money. Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

CUCKOLDMAKER. n.s. [cuckold and make.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I suppose a man had that head to hit, either young or old, he or she, cuckold, or cuckoldmaker, let me never hope to see a chime again. Shakespeare, Henry VIII.

One Hernando, cuckoldmaker of this city, contrived to steal her away. Drayton’s Spanish Friar.

CUCKOLDOM. n.s. [from cuckold.] 1. The act of adultery.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conspiring cuckolddom against me. Spenser’s Spanish Friar.

2. The state of a cuckold.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his cuckoldom, is himself. Aubrey’s quaint John Bull.

CUCKOO. n.s. [cuculus, Lat. cucceo, Welsh; coo; French; cockkock, Dutch.] 1. A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place: from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband, at the approach of an adulterer, by calling cuckoo; which, by mistake, was in time applied to the husband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in most tongues seems to have been formed.

Finding morning, like a cuckoo by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in. Sidney.

The merry cuckoo, messenger of spring, His trumpet shrill hath thrice already sounded. Spenser.

The plain song cuckoo gray, Whose note full baremost can boast mark, And dare not answer nay, Shakespear.

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night. Shakespeare.

Take heed, ere summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. Shakespear.

I deduce, From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings, The symphony of spring; and touch a theme Unknown to fame; the passion of the grove. Thomson.

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a rascal art thou, then to praise him so for running!—A horseback, ye cuckoo;—but a foot, he will not budge a foot. Shakespear, Henry IV.

CUCKOO-BUD. n.s. [cardaminus, Cucurbitac[a, Lat.] The name of a flower.

When dazies pied, and violet blue, And cockoo-bud of yellow hue, Do paint the meadows much delight. Shakespear.

Nettles, cuckoo-bud, and dandle, and all this side wonder. Shak. King Lear.

CUCKOO-SPITTEL. n.s. [cuckoo and spittle.] Cuckoo-spittle, or wood-scorre, is that spumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, especially about the joints of lavender and rosemary; observable with us about the latter end of May. Brown’s Vulg. Err.

CUCULLATE. adj. [cucullus, hooded; cucullated, Lat.] 1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.

2. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

They are differently cucullated, and capuchoned upon the head and back. Brown’s Vulg. Err.

CUCUMBER. n.s. [cucumis, Lat.] The name of a plant, and also of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf, bell-shaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many segments; of which some are male or barren, having no endero, but only a large style in the middle, charged with a fruit: others are female, or fruitful, being fastened to an enlarged, which is afterwards covered with a vessel, for the most part oblong and tuberous, which is divided into three or four cells, including many oblong seeds. The species are, 1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long sugar cucumber. 4. Cucumis anguria, which grows along the surface deep. With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. Dioscur’s Fergus.

CUCURBITACEOUS. adj. [from cecurbi, Lat. a gourd.] Cucurbitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the papaw and melon. Chaun.

CUCURBITE. n.s. [cucurbita, Lat.] A chymical vessel, commonly called a body, made of earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd, and therefore called cucumber. Quincy.

I have for curiosity’s sake distilled quicksilver in a cucurbit, fitted with a capacious glass head.

Let common yellow sulphur be put into a cucurbit glass, upon which pour the strongest aqua fortis. Mortimer.

CUD. n.s. [cude, Sax.] That food which is reposest in the first stomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again. Many times, when my master’s calf came hither to chew its cud in this fresh place, I might see the young bull testify his love. Sidney.

You ran to your hangman, and in a moment, when on a flow’ty bank he knew the cud. Dryden.

CUDDEN. n.s. [without etymology.] A CUDDY; claw; a stupid rustick; a low dolt; a low bad word.

The slaving cudden, proud in his staff, Stood ready gaping with pardons in his hand. Dryden.

To Cuddle r.n. [a low word, I believe, without etymology.] To lie close to; to set.

Have you mark’d a partridge pecks,
Viewing the tow’ring falcon night?
She cuddles low behind the brake;
Nor would she stay, nor darts she fly. Prior.

CUDGEL. n.s. [kudse, Dnt.] 1. A stick to strike with, lighter than a club, shorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was used by the captains of armies, amongst the Romans, for their cudgels.

Bacon.

And cudgel with a faint and bones:
Tremble and vanish. Hudibras.

The ass was quickly given to understand, with a good cudgel, the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the other. Dryden.

His sturdy officer ne’er failed to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher lock. Lock.

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the use of the rod and the cudgel.

Draper’s Journal.

CUDGEL. n.s. [without etymology.] Cudgel, r.o.

1. To cross the Cudgels; is to forbear the contest, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way, than it would be to contend at first, and then either to cross the cudgels, or to be baffled in the conclusion. L’Estrange.

To CUDGEL. r.o. [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a stick.

My lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a foul-mouthed man as he is; and said he would cudgel you. Shakespeare, Henry IV.

The ass courting his master, just as the spaniel had done, instead of being stroked and made much of, is only rated off and cudgelled for all his courtesies. South.

Three duels he fought, three vir’tu’d his life; Went home, and was cudgell’d again by his Web.

Swift.
2. To jest in general.
Cudgel thy brain no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating.
Shakespeare, Hamlet.

A good woman happened to pass by, as a company of young fellows were cudgelling a walnut tree, and asked them what they did for art.
L'Estrange.

CUDGEL-PROOF. adj. Able to resist a stick.

His docket was of sturdy stuff. And though not sword, yet cudgel-proof.
Hudibras.

CUL, n. s. A small sea-fish.

Of sound fish there are brett, sprat, cudles, eel, and Carew.

CUDWEEDE, n. s. [From cud and weed.]

A plant.
Miller.

1. The tail end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.

2. The last words of a speech, which the player, who is to answer, catches, and regards as intention to begin.
Pynomas, you begin: when you have spoken your speech, enter into that brake; and so every one according to his cue.
Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream.

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direction.

What 'sc Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba, that he should weep for her? What would he do, had he the motive and the cue for passion? That I have? He would drown the stocks with tears.
Shakespeare.

4. Let him know how many servants there are, of both sexes, who expect such, and give them their cue to attend in two lines, as he leaves the house.
Swift.

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands, both you of my inclination, and the rest;
Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it. Without a prompter.
Shakespeare, Othello.

Neither is Otello here a more much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his cue to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party.
Roper's Tragedies of the Lost Age.


CUL...PO. n. s. [Spanish.] To be in cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat or cloak, so as to discover the true shape of the cuerpo or body.

Exposed in cuerpo to their rage.
Without my arms and equipage. Hudibras.

CUFF, n. s. [Cuff, a battle; cuffare to fight, Ital.]

1. A blow with the fist: a box; a stroke.
The priest let fall the book:
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
The brain'd bridegroom took him such a cuff,
That down fell priest and book, and book and priest.
Shakespeare.

There was no money bid for argument, unless the poet and the player went to cuffs in the question.
Shakespeare.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, and she would prick him with her knitting-needle.
Addison's John Bull.

Their own sects, which now he denounces, would be soon at cuffs again with each other about power and pretension.
Swift.

2. It is used of birds that fight with their talons.

To Cuff. v. n. [From the noun.] To fight; to scuffle.

Chapping faces acted by the court.
While the peers cuff to make the rabble sport.

To CUFF. v. a.

Dryden's Journal.

To CULL. v. a. [Cull, Fr.]

To select from others; to pick out of many.
The best of every thing they had been culled out for themselves, if there were in their locks any
poor diseased thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of Cull.
Hooke.

Our engines shall be best
Against the haws of this resisting town:
Call for our chiefest men at discretion,
To call the plots of best advantage.
Shakespeare, King John.

Like the bee, culling from every bower,
Our thighs are packed with wax, our mouths with honey.
Shakespeare.

I do remember an apothecary
In tatter'd weeds, with over-sleeving browns,
Culling of simples.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.

Then in a moment fortune shall call forth,
Out of one side, her happy minion.
Shakespeare, King John.

The choiceest of the British, the Roman, Savoy, and Norman laws, being culled, as it were, this grand charter was extracted.

Here's a Parlel of Beasts.
When false flowrs of rhetoric thou wouldst call,
Trust nature, do not labour to be dull.
Dryden.

From his beard he culls,
For slaughter, four the fairest of his bulls.

Dryden's Virgin.

When the current pieces of the same demonstration are of different weights, then the traders in money cull out the heavier, and melt them down with profit.
Lecer.

With humble duty and officious base,
I'll cull the fairest weed for thy repast.
Prior.

The various off-tings of the world appear:
From each she neatly culls with curious toil,
And decks the goddess with the gilt ring spoil.
Pope.

CULLER. n. s. [From cull.] One who picks or chooses.

CULLION. n. s. [From cogline a fool, Ital. or perhaps from scullion. It seems to import meanness rather than folly.] A scoundrel; a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman. And makes a god of such a cullion.
Shakespeare, Taming of the Shrew.

Up to the breach, you dogs! avaunt you cullions.
Shakespeare.

CULLIONLY. adj. [From cullion.] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a top o' th' moonshine of you: you whoreson, cullionly, barber-monster draw.
Shakespeare, King Lear.

CULMBINE. n. s. [More properly spelt COLUMBINE.]
The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white.
Miller.
Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like a bunch of cullumbines.
Spenser.

CULLY. n. s. [Cogline, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or imposed upon; as by sharpers, or a strumpet.
Why should you, whose mother-wits are furnish'd with all parts and perfections, be fop'd to put all tricks upon our cattle sex, and we are none?
Hudibras.
Yet the rich cullies may their boasting space; They purchase but sophisticated ware.
Dryden.
He takes it in might judgier, because I won't let him make over by deed as his lawful cullie.
Arabian.

To CULLY. v. a. [From the noun.] To be fool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impose upon.

CULMIFORM. adj. [Culmus, and fr. Lat.]

Culmiform plants are such as have a smooth pointed stalk, and smooth leaves, and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with single, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in short husks.
Quin.
CUL

There are also several sorts of grasses, both of the Cypris and Cuminum kinds; some with broader, others with narrower leaves.

A standard on Foenus.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the fumicelous or mealy seeds of some cuminum, as caraway, anise, fennel, caraway, hay, rye, malt, panite, millet.

Arab. Athlith.

To CULMINATE. v. n. [culmen, Lat.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands; For sight an obstacle here or, or aisle, But all sunshine as when his beams at noon Culminate in the equator. Milton’s P. L. Tot.

CULMINATION. n. s. [from culminate.] The transit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABILITY. n. s. [from culpable.]
Blamelessness.

CULPABLE, adj. [culpabilis, Lat.]

1. Criminal. Proceed no stricter against our uncle Gloster, Than from true evidence of good esteem He be approv’d in practice culpable. Shak. H. VI.

2. Guilty; with of. The being perhaps culpable of this crime, or favourers of their friends. Spenser’s State of Fla. IF.

3. Blameable; blameworthy. The wisdom of God setteth before us in Scripture, patterns of virtue, and the sins of one of them without somewhat noted wherein they were culpable; to the end that to Him alone it might always be acknowledged, Thine only art hol. Thine only art just. Hawker. All such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore culpable; forsook whan in every man’s power to have prevented it. South.

CULPABILITY. n. s. [from culpable.]
Blame; guilt.

CULPABLY, adv. [from culpable.] Blamably; criminally.

If we perform this duty pitifully and culpably, it is not to be expected we should communicate kindly.

CULPIT. n. s. [about this word there is great dispute. It is used by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner declares himself not guilty, and put himself upon his trial, answers Culprit, God send thee a good deliverance.

It is likely that it is a corruption of Quo’l paroit, May it so appear, the wish of the judge being that the prisoner may be found innocent. A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appeared, and silence they proclain:

Then first the culprit answer’d to his name;

And, after form of law, was last require to name that thing which woman most desire d. Dry.

An author in the condition of a culprit; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and condoning too far, he may injure his own cause; and by pleading and asserting too boldly, he may displease the court. Prior’s Prov. to Solomon.

CULP. n. s. [culter, Lat.] The iron of the plough perpendicular to the share. It is commonly written coulter.

Her fellow lost.

The dart, the ball, and rank runny, Dost run upon; while that the cutter ruts That should deracinate such savagery.

Studby, Henry V.

To CULTIVATE. v. a. [cultivar, Fr.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth by natural industry.

These excellent seeds implanted in your birth, will, if cultivated, be most flourishing in production; and, as the soil is good, and no cost nor care wanting to improve it, we must entertain hopes of the richest harvest. Tilton on the Classics.

2. To improve; to meliorate.

Were we but conscious of our fault, and patient to cultivate our thoughts, Our voice would flourish. Waller.

To make man mild and submissive to man, To cultivate the face, and soften savage With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts, Th’embellishments of life. Addison’s Cato.

CULTIVATION. n. s. [from cultitate.]

1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

An inanimate light discovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by cultivation and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter discoveries. South. A foundation of good sense, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a seasoning to reflection, and make us taste the blessing. Draper.

CULTIVATOR. n. s. [from cultivate.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing else capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by some cultivators of Italian grass, that a great quantity of the seed not only sprouts up. Pope.

CULTURE. n. s. [cultura, Lat.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage. Give us seed unto our heart, and culture to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it. 2 Esdras, viii. 6.

These last three were slower than the ordinary wheat of itself; and this culture did rather retard than advance. Bacon.

The plough was not invented till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or culture, but yielding it so freely and without labour and toil. Woodward.

Where grows? Whence grows it not? If vain our till, We ought to blame the culture, not the soil, Fix’d to no spot is happiness sincere. Pope.

They rose as vigorous as the sun; Then to the culture of the willing glebe. Thomson.

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any passion out of a family of culture, as skilful gardeners not a colour out of a plant that house or garden.

Thus to CULTURE. v. a. [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is used by Thomson, but without authority.

CULVER. n. s. [columba, Lat. culpea, Sax.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he so done, he had him snatch’d away, More light than culture in the faulconer’s fast. Spenser.

Whence borne on liquid wings. The sounding culture shoots. Thomson’s Spring.

CULVERIN. n. s. [colouivre, Fr.] A species of ordnance; originally a hawk.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of sixty-four pounds; a culverin, sixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of ninety-six pounds; a demi-culverine, twelve pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. Which are used in the same way.


Here a well polish’d mall giveth us the joy To see our prince his matchless force employ: No sooner has he touch’d the flying ball, But it’s already more than half the mall; And such a fury from his arm’s has go, As from a smacking culverin were shot. Waller.

CULVERKEY. n. s. A flower.

Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, to make garlands. Walton’s Angler.

To CUMBER. v. a. [kornem, komberen to disturb, Dut.]

1. To embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct.

Why asks he that which avails him not in fight, And would but cumber and retard his flight, In which his only excellence is pleased? You give him death that interposes his haste. Dryden’s Fables.

Hardly his head the pluming of the crowns,

Clung’d with his clouds, and cumber’d with his wings. Dryden.

The meaning and mastery of a tongue, being uneasy and unpleasant enough in itself, should not be cumber’d with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding. Locke.

2. To crowd or load with something useless. Let it not cumber your better remembrance. Shakesp. Timon.

The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but cumbereth the memory to no purpose. Locke.

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress. Dostomick fury, and fierce civil strife, Shall cumber all the lands of Italy. Shakesp. Julius Caesar.

4. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares. Marshes were cumber’d about much serving. Lask.

5. To be troublesome in any place.

Doth the bramble cumber a garden? It makes the better hedge; where, if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thistle. Great’s Cosmog.

CUMBER. n. s. [koburk, Dut.] Vexation; cumberliness; embarrassment; obstruction; hindrance; disturbance; distress.

By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great cumber and danger, as lightly any might escape. Sidory.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy cumber spring.

Shakesp. S. W.

The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very deep in water, and are of marvelous charge and cumberful cumber. Raleigh.

CUMBERSOME. adj. [from cumber.]

1. Troublesome; vexations.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off so pleasing a company, with ready to perform a cumbrous obedience. Sidory.

2. Burdensome; embarrassing.

I was drawn in to write the first part by accident, and to write the second by some defects in the first; these are the chief reproaches of authors. Arbuthnot in Aliments.

3. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are cumberous, and scarce to be readily managed. Newton’s Opticks.

CUMBERSOMELY. adv. [from cumber-some.] In a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces hindrance and vexation.

CUMBERSOMENESS. n. s. [from cumber-some.] Encumbrance; hindrance; obstruction.

CUMBRANCE. n. s. [from cumber.] Burden; hindrance; impediment.

Mostly it riches the, the toll of fools. The wise man’s cumberance, if not share; more apt to slacken virtue, and abate her edge,

Thus prompt her to do aught may merit praise. Milton.

CUMBOUS. adj. [from cumber.]

1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing.

A cloud of cumbrous grutes du him modest, All striving to link their festering stings, That from their noon’s pace he no where can rest. Spenser.

2. Oppressive; burdensome.
CUN

Henceforth \( \text{I} \) fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much! \( \text{Bent} \) rather, how \( \text{I} \) may be quit,
Fairest and easiest, of this cumbrous charge. \( \text{Mitt.} \)
They rear'd him from the ground,
And from his cumbrous arms his limbs unbound;
There'sd a vein.
Dryden.
Possession's load was grown so great,
He sunk beneath the cumbrous weight. \( \text{Swift.} \)

3. Jumbled; obstructing each other.
And over them Aristeus high--lift
Came the artful, cunning, and unbridled
Cupid.
Spenser.

4. Artful, ad. [from cunning.] Artfully; sily; subtly; by fraudulent contrivance; craggy.

Amounst other cribs in this nature, there was
difficult enquiry made of such as had raised
and dispersed a rust; and rumour, a little before
the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and
that the king's army was overthrown, and the king
fell; whereby it was supposed, that many
sucdres were cunningly put off and kept back.

I must meet my danger, and destroy him first;
But cunningly and closely. \( \text{Denham's} \) Sprig.
When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second-hand their offers;
Then cunningly retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. \( \text{Swift.} \)

CUNNINGMAN. n. s. [cunning and man.]
A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.
He sent him for a strong detachment
Of beadle, constable, and watchmen,
\( \text{T} \) attack the cunningman for plunder
\( \text{Committed} \) falsely on his lamber. \( \text{Hudibras} \)

CUNNINGNESS. n. s. [from cunning.]
Deceitfulness; siness.

CUP. n. s. [cup. \( \text{Spens.} \) Kep. \( \text{Dut.} \) \( \text{cope.} \) \( \text{Fr.} \)]
1. A small vessel to drink in.
He sent him Paraphus's cup into his hand,
after the former manner when \( \text{he} \) was his butler.
Genius.

2. The liquor contained in the cup: the draught.
When which the \( \text{vill} \) enchantress perceiv'd,
With cup thus charmed imparting she decreed.
\( \text{Spenser.} \)

All friends shall taste the
Wages of their vicious lives.
The cups of their deservings
Shakesp. \( \text{King Lear.} \)
Will's please your lordship, drink a cup of sack?
Shakesp.

They that never had the use
Of the grape's surprising juice,
To the first delicious cup
Their first return render they.
Waller.

The best, the dearest favor of the sky
Must taste that cup; for \( \text{man} \) is born to die.
Dryden. \( \text{Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eternity.} \)

3. [In the plural.] Social entertainment; merry bout.
Then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as household words,
Be in their flowing cups fresh remember'd.
Shakesp. \( \text{Henry V.} \)

Let us suppose that \( \text{I} \) were reasoning, as one friend
To another; but that \( \text{I} \) should be
In our cups, without care, without any great affection
to either party.
\( \text{Shakesp.} \)

It was near a miracle to see an old man short,
Since his last cup of wine, in that the hazard of
His life was depend'd upon. \( \text{Dryden.} \)

Thence from cups to civil broils;
Milton, in his cups of a fainting summer's day,
His limbs disjointed, and all sick.--
\( \text{Shakesp.} \)

His hand refuses to sustain the bowl.
Dryden. \( \text{Parnas.} \)

4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the husk of an acorn; the bell of a flower.
A pyrites of the same colour and shape placed
in the cavity of another of a hemiphrick figure,
in much the same manner as an oyster in its cap.
\( \text{Hudibras} \)

Cup and Can. Familiar companions.
The can is the large vessel out of which
the cup is filled, and to which it is a constant associate.
You boasting tell us where you'd dine,
And how your lordship was so kind.
Swear he's a most facetious man;
That you and he are cup and can:
You travel with a heavy heart;
And quite mistake preferring a road. \( \text{Swift.} \)

6. [copper, Fr. to searify.] A glass to draw the blood in scarification.

Arbitrator:

To CUP. r. a. [from the noun.]
1. To supply with cups. This sense is obsolete.
Plumpy Bacchus, with pinke yeares,
In thy vats our cares be drowned;
With thy grapes my heart shall be crown'd?
Cup us till the world go round.
Dryden. \( \text{Falstaff.} \)

2. [copper, to cut, Fr.] To fix a glass bell or encircle upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.
The cloathed blood lies heavy on his heart,
Corrogers, and there remains in spite of art;
Nor breathing veins nor coppering prevail;
All outward remedies and inward fail.
Dryden. \( \text{Falstaff.} \)

You have quartered all the soul language upon me,
that could be raked out of the air of Billingsgate,
without knowing who I am, or whether I
deserve to be cupped and searified at this rate.
\( \text{Addison's Spectator.} \)

Blistering, cupping, and bleeding, are seldom of use
but to the idle and indifferent.

The can is the large vessel out of which
the cup is filled, and to which it is a constant associate.
You boasting tell us where you'd dine,
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\( \text{Addison's Spectator.} \)
CUR

1. A worthless degenerate dog.
   - A cur, Sir.
   - Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog.
   - Here's an old drudging cur turned off to shift for himself, for want of the very tenth part of the food that he had lost in his master's service. L'Estrange
   - A cur may bear the name of trigger, or waver.
   - Denotes the noblest or the fairest heart.
   - Dryden's Jovial.
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6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT. adj. [currents, Lat.]
1. Circulatory; passing from hand to hand. Shekels of silver, current money with the merchant.
2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative. Many strange brunts are received for current. Sid. Because they openly repose supposed disorders of state are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatsoever they utter pashen for good and current.
3. Common; general. They have been trained up from their infancy in one set of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are current among mankind.
4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation.
   We are also to consider the difference between worth an merit, strictly taken; that is a man's intrinsic, this his current, value; which is less or more, as men have occasion for him. Growth's Com.
5. Fashionable; popular.
   Oft leaving what is natural and fit, The current folly proves our ready wit;
   And authors think their reputation safe, Which lives as long as fools are pleased to laugh.

CURRENT, n. s. [ribes, Lat.]
1. The tree bath no prickles: the leaves are large; the flower consists of five leaves, placed in form of a rose; the ovary, which arises from the centre of the flowercup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.
2. A small dried grape: properly written corinthis.
   They butcher'd currants on fat veal bestow'd, As though with virgin lover's heart's blood, Insipid taste, 0b friend, to them who Paris know, Where rosmolbe, shallot, and the ran garlick grow.

CURRENCY, n. s. [from current.]
1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand. The currency of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom.
2. General reception; as, the report had a long currency.
3. Fliency; readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.
4. Continuance; constant flow; uninterrupted course. The currency of time to establish a custom, ought to be with a continuance from the beginning to the end of the term prescribed. Astley's Pareg.
5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.
   He that thinketh Spain to be some great overmaster of this estate, assisted as it is, and may be, is no good mathematician, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and after inlatinarick value.

CURRENCEY. n. s. [from current.]
1. In a constant motion.
2. Without opposition.
   The very cause which maketh the simple and ignorant to think they even see how the word of God runneth current upon their skie, is, that their minds are forestalled, and their conceptions perverted beforehand.
3. Popularity; fashionable; generally.
4. Without ceasing.

CURRENCEYNESS. n. s. [from current.]
2. General reception.
3. Easiness of pronunciation.
   When substantialities combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetnesse? Camden's Remains.

CURRENCEY. n. s. [corrius, Lat.] One who dresses and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things.
   A currer bought a bear-skin of a huntsman, and then dressed it for the use of L'Estrange.

CURRISS. adj. [from currish.]
Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome; malignant; churlish; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.
   Sweet speaking of a currish heart exclains.

To CURE, v. a. [coriun, Lat.]
1. To dress leather, by beating and rubbing.
2. To beat; to brust; to thrash; to chastise.
   A deep design't to divide
   The well affected that confide;
   By setting brother against brother.

To CURE at-handed. I may expect her to take care of her family, and carry her wife in case of refusal. Addison's Spect.

To CURE a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat, and promote his flesh.

4. To scratch in kindness; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.
   If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would hum our men; 1 may expect her to take care of her family, and carry her wife in case of refusal.

5. To cure Favour. To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.
   He judged them still over-abetted to fawn upon the heathens, and to carry favour with in-delicacy.
   But this humour succeeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to carry favour for himself. L'Estrange.
CUSHION. n.s. [husen, Dut. kussen, Fr.] A pillow far the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

Curtate. n.s. [in astronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the eclipsic.

Curtation. n.s. [from curto, to shorten, Lat.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtailed distance.

Curtelasse. See Curtlass.

Curtelax. { See Curtalax.

Curtisy. See Courtesy.

Curved. adj. [curvatus, Lat.] Bent; crooked.

Curvature. n.s. [from curva.] Crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending.

Cuvier. n.s. [curvo, Lat.] Anything bent; a flexure or crookedness of any particular form.

Curved. adj. [curvus, Lat.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not straight.

Custom. n.s. [customa.] A word expressing the points or horns of the moon, or other luminaries.

Customable. adj. [from cuspius, Lat.] Customizable.

Customarily. adv. [from customa.] Commonly; habitually; frequently.

Customarily. n.s. [from customable.]

1. Frequency; habit. 2. Conformity to custom.

Custody. n.s. [custodia, Lat.]

1. Possession; restraint of liberty.
2. Under the custody and charge of the sons of the church, shall be the boards of the tabernacle.
3. Defence; preservation; security.
4. For our cocked, is custody severe, and stripes and arbitrary punishment inflicted.

CUSTOME. n.s. [custodia, Lat.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.
2. Care; guardianship; charge.
3. Sent to the church, and charge of the sons of the church, shall be the boards of the tabernacle.
4. We being strangers here, how that trust it?
5. To keep the proper and chargeable of the sons of the church, shall be the boards of the tabernacle.
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**CUT**

**CUSTOMARY. adj.** [from custom.] 1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription.

2. Habitual. We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or customary swearing: and take heed of the neglect of his worship, and of anything belonging to it. *Tilston."

**CUSTOMER.** n.s. [from custom.] 1. One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing. One would think it Overdone's house; for here be many customers. *Shakespeare.*


**CUSTOMER, the.** 1. A buckler-bearer.


**CUT.** pret. cut, part. cutt, pass. cut. [probably from the French contour, a knife] 1. To penetrate with an edged instrument; to divide any thing by a sharp edge.

Aye, cut my face sunder,
That my great heart may have some scope to bear;
Or else I swoon with this dead killing news.
*Shakespeare, Richard III.*

And when two hearts were joint'd by mutual love,
The sword of justice cuts upon the knot,
And severs era for ever.
*Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

Some I have cut away with scissors.
*Wieman's Surgery.*

2. To hew.

Thy servants can skill to cut timber in Lebanon.
*Chron. II.*

3. To curve, to make by sculpture.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?
*Shakespeare.*

The truth is blunted by time; but the plate of it is neatly cut upon the wall of a neighbouring building.
*Addison.*

4. To form any thing by cutting.

Or did they beat the gibbet into thin plates, and cut it into wines.
*Exod. xxiii. 3.*

5. To divide by passing through.

6. To pierce with any unnecessary occasion.

The man was cut to the heart with these consolations.
*Addison.*

7. To divide packs of cards.

Suppose they in their heart remain, Exempt from error and from pain; And frankly leave us, human elves,
To cut and shuffle for ourselves.
*Prior.*

We're sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both cut and shuffled them.
*Prior.*

Take a fresh pack, nor is it worth our grieving,
Who cuts or shuffles with our partly leaving.
*Granville.*

8. To intersect; to cross: as, one line cuts another at right angles.

9. To cut down. To fell; to hew down. All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia.

10. To cut down. To excel; to overpower; a low phrase.

So great is his natural eloquence, that be cuts down the finest orator, and destroys the best entertainment, as soon as ever he appears to be heard.
*Addison's Count Tartufi.*

11. To cut off. To separate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and cut off his thumbs. *Jud. i. 6.*

12. To cut off. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death uninterminably.

All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were still increased, and the native Spaniards still cut off.
*Spencer on Ireland.*

I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
*Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

This great commander was suddenly cut off by a fatal stroke, given him with a small common instrument.
*Horne.*

Irenius was likewise cut off by martyrdom.
*Addison.*

Ill-fated prince! too negligent of life! Cut off in the fresh ripening prime of manhood.
*Even in the pride of life, Philip's Doting Mother.*

13. To cut off. To rescind; to separate.

To take away.

Fret the will lither, and we shall determine how to cut off some charge in legacies.
*He that cutteth twenty years of life.
Cut off so many years of fearing death.*
*Shakespeare, Julius Cæsar.*

Presume not upon thy God, who is thine, but he is; There he regards not, owns not, hath cut off;
Quite from his people.
*Milton's Agonistes.*

The proposal of a remonstrance from me, cut off the hopes of further rewards.
*Smollett.*

14. To cut off. To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this island, a wise man and a great warrior, had the matter so, as he cut off their land forces from their ships.
*Pocai.*

His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be cut off.
*Clarendon.*

15. To cut off. To put an end to; to obviate.

To cut off contents, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits.
*Haward.*

To cut off all further meditations and interrogations, the king desired him to give over all thoughts of excuse.
*Clarendon.*

It may compose our unnatural hatreds, and cut off frequent occasions of brutal rage and insolence.
*Addison.*

16. To cut off. To withhold.

We are concerned to cut off all occasion from these, who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us.
*Rogers.*

17. To cut off. To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary sin, actually cuts himself off from the benefits and profession of Christianity.
*Addison.*

This only object of my real care, Cut from hope, from joys, from delight, In some few post mortal hours is hurl'd From wealth, from pow'rs, from love, and from itself.
*Prior.*

Why should those who wait at altars be cut off from partaking in the general benefits of law, or
*Swift.*

18. To cut off. To interrupt; to silence.

It is no grace to a judge to shew quickness of conceit in cutting off evidence or counsel too short.
*Bacon.*

19. To cut off. To apostrophise; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be cut off before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it.
*Swift.*

20. To cut out. To shape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts I cut out the purity of his.
*Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

1. I, for my part, do not like images cut out in juy-

niper, or other garden-stuff; they be for children.
*Bacon.*

There is a large table at Montmorancy cut out of the thickness of a vice stock.

The antiquaries being but indiftferent tailors, they wrangle profudely about the cutting out the top of the head.
*Arbuthnot on Cynics.*

They have a large forest cut out into walks, extremely thick and gloomy.
*Addison.*

21. To cut out. To scheme; to contrive.

Having a most persifling fancy kindled within the very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough cut him out to extinguish it.
*Howel.*

Every man had cut out a place for himself in his own short head. I could reckon up in my army two or three lord-treasurers.
*Addison.*

22. To cut out. To adapt.

You know I am not cut out for writing a treatise, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly.
*Rymer.*

23. To cut out. To debar.

I am cut out from any thing but common acknowlledgements, or common discourse.
*Pop.*

24. To cut out. To excel; to outdo.

25. To cut short. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption.

Thus much he spoke, and more he would have said,
But the stern hero turn'd aside his head, And cut him short.
*Dryden's Enocil.*

Achilles cut him short; and thus replied,
My worth, allow'd in words, is in effect denied.
*Dryden.*

26. To cut short. To abbreviate; as, the soldiers were cut short of their pay.

27. To cut up. To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the cutting him up, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual man.
*L. Larrouse.*

28. To cut up. To eradicate.

Who cut up mallow by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meat.
*Job.*

This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots.
*Locke.*

29. To cut v. n.

1. To make way by dividing; to divide by passing through.

When the teeth are ready to cut, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances, which inflames, by a natural instinct, the gums.

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

He saved the lives of thousands by his manner of cutting for the stone.
*Pop.*

3. To interfere: as, a horse that cuts.

**CUT. adj.** Prepared for use; a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phrases, cut and dry, Evenmore the tongue supply.
CUT

CUT. n.s. [from the norn.] 1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; the blow of an ax or sword. 2. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument: distinguished from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument. 3. A wound made by cutting. Sharp weapons, according to the force, cut into the bone many ways; which cuts are called soles, and are reckoned among the fractures. 4. A channel made by art. This great cut or ditch Sestositta the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Potimacus Philadelphia, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, thereby to have let the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. Knolles. 5. A part cut off from the rest. Suppose a head to be ten foot long, and one end, one cut is reckoned so many foot. Martineau's Husbandry. 6. A small particle; a shred. It hath a number of short cuts or shreadings, which may be better called wickers than shreaders. Hooker. 7. A lot made by cutting a stick. My lady Zahmatic and my daughter Mopsa may draw a short cut with a stick first. Suidens. A man may as reasonably draw cuts for his tenants, and regulate his persuasion by the cast of a die. Locke. 8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off. The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and instead of cutting their way in through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers and councils, they have taken another and a shorter cut. South. There is a shorter cut, an easier passage. Decoy of Pity. The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter cut thereby to the ascent to the truth of the things so evidenced. Hale's Origin of Mankind. But the gentleman would see me part of my way, and carry me a short cut through his own ground, which saved me half a mile's ride. Swift's Examiner. 9. A picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it. In this form, according to his description, he is set forth in the prints or cuts of martyrs by Cevalerius. Brown. It is I believe, used improperly by Addison. Madame Dufler, from some old cuts of Terence, fancies that the larva or person of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it. Addison on Italy. 10. The stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards. How can the mise her aid impart, Unskil'd in all the terms of art? Or in harmonious numbers put The deal, the shuffle of the cut. Swift. 12. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape. Their clothes are after such a Pagan cut too, That, sure, they've worn out Christianon. Shah. Henry VIII. His tawny beard was th' equal grace Both of his wisdom and his face; In cut and dye so like a tile, A sudden view it would begin. Hudibras. They were so familiarly acquainted with him, as to know the very cut of his beard. Stillingfleet. Children love breaches, not for their cut or ease, but because the having them is a mark or step toward manhood. A third desires you to observe well the togs on such a reverse, and asks you whether you can in consequence tell, from the sleeve of it, to be of the true Roman cut. Addison. Sometimes an old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut in his chattels with great integrity. Addis. Spectator. Will thou buy there some high heads of the newest cut for my daughter? Dr. Johnson's History of John Bull, de. A proverbial expression for men of all kinds. It is borrowed from dogs. He will maintain you like a gentlewoman. Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail, under the degree of a squire. Shaw, Merry Wives of Windsor. At quintain he, In honour of this birthday. Both halliards; 'tis either wide countree; Come cut and long tail; for there be Six brothers as bold as he. Ben Jon. Underwood. CUTANEOUS. adj. [from cutis, Lat.] relating to the skin. This superficial tis. is more readily cut into the cutaneous or remotest parts of the body. Faller on Humours. Some sorts of cutaneous eruptions are assisted by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous substances. Arthus. CUTICLE. n.s. [cuticula, Lat.] 1. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarffin. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering plaster. A nurse, by putting the surface of the true skin, to which it is also tied by the vessels which nourish it, though they are so small as not to be seen. When the scarffin is examined with a microscope, it appears to be made up of several layers of exceedingly small scales. Quincy. In each of the very fingers there are bones and gristles, and ligaments and membranes, and muscles, and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and skin, and cuticle and nail. Bentley's Sermons. 2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor. When any salutary liquor is evaporated to cuticle, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the salt, before they concurred, floated in the liquor at equal distances in rank and file, Newton's Opticks. CUTICULAR. adj. [from cutis, Lat.] belonging to the skin. Cut, signifies knowledge or skill. So Cuthicas a knowing conquorer; Cuthred, a knowing counsellor; Cuthbert, famous for skill. Much of the same nature are Sophocles and Sophimnas. Gibson's Camden. CUTLASS. n.s. [cutelas, Fr.] This word is written sometimes cutlass, sometimes cutlere; in Shakespeare, cutlere; and in Pope, cutlass. A broad cutting sword; the word is much in use among the seamen. Were 't not better That I did suit me all points like a man? A gallant cutlasse upon my thigh, A bow-spear in my hand. Shakes. As you like it. To the bodkin. Cutlass of the famous Will of 1698. Where the fag pockets slept beneath the sun; To or his cutlass launch'd the spouting blood. They quarter'd, sing'd, and bid on for old Fag. Pope. CUTLER. n.s. [cuteller, Fr.] One who makes or sells knives. A purlsey rig. That she did give, whose poesy was For all the world like cutlers poetry. Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. Shakespeare. In a bye cutler's shop he bought a tempey knife; so clemp was the instrument of this great attempt. Wotton. He chose no other instrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common cutler. Clarron. CUTPURSE. n.s. [cut and purse.] One who steals by the method of cutting purses; a common practice when men wore their purses at their girdles, as was once the custom. A thief; a robber. To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is necessary for a cutpurse. Shakespeare. Winter's Tale. A cutpurse of the empire and the rule, That from a shelf the precious diadem stole. And put it in his pocket. Shakespeare, Hamlet. There was no tawny, no bawd, But cutpurse, nor bungler abroad! Hudibras. If we could imagine a whole nation to be cutpurse and robbers, what would then be kept that square dealing and equity in such a monstrous den of thieves! Bentley's Sermons. CUTTER. n.s. [from cut.] An agent or instrument that cuts any thing. 2. A nimble boat that cuts the water. 3. [sic]esures.] The teeth that cut the meat. The molares, or grinders, are the chief, nearest the centre of motion, because there is a greater strength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the cutters before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders. Ray on the Creation. 4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the wood paid upon them: and then casts the same into the court to be written upon. Cowell. CUT-THROAT. n.s. [cut and throat.] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an assassin. Will you then suffer these robbers, cut-throats, base people, gathered out of all the corners of Christendom, to waste your countries, spoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your states? Knolles. Perhaps the cut-throat may rather take his copy from the Parisian massacres, one of the horrid instances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. South. The ruffian robbers by no justice are'd, And unpaid cutthroat soldiers are abroad; Those wretched souls, who, harden'd in each ill, To save complaints and prosecution, kill. Draper's Journal. CUT-THROAT. adj. Cruel; inhuman; barbarous. If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than cut-throat and abominable dealing. Carew's Survey of Cornwall. CUTTING. n.s. [from cut.] A piece cut off; a chop. The burning of the cuttings of vines, and exsting them upon land, doth much good. Bacon's Nat. Hist. Many are propagated above ground by slips or cuttings. Ray.
C Y L

CUTTLE. n. s. [sepia.] A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes.

It is somewhat strange, that the blood of all birds, and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the cuttle be as blue as blue can be.

He that uses many words for the explaining any subject, doth, like the cuttle fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink. Ray on the Creation.

CUTTLE. n. s. [from cuttle.] A foul-mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. Hamner.

Away, you curst rascal; you filthy hung away; by this wine, I'll thrust my knife in your mouth and chop it, if you play the saucy cuttle with me. Shaksp. Henry IV.

C Y C L E. n. s. [cyclic, Lat. cyclus,] 1. A circle.

2. A round of times; a space in which the same revolutions begin again; a periodical space of time.

3. A method, or account of a method, continued till the same course begins again.

We thought we should not attempt an inaccessible work, if here we endeavoured to present our readers with a complete cycle of what is requisite to be done throughout every month of the year. Evelyn's Calendar.

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To save appearances: how gird the sphere
With centric, and excentric, scribbled o'er
Cyclic, and cycloidal shape. Milton.

CYCLOID. n. s. [from κυκλοεις, of κύκλος, and εἶπε,] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL. adj. [from cycloid.] Relating to a cycloid; as the cycloidal space, is the space contained between the cycloid and its substance. Chambers.

CYCLOPÉDIA. n. s. [κύκλωπ and πεδία,] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CYCNET. n. s. [from cygna, Lat.] A young swan.

I am the cygnet to this pase faint swan,
Who chains a delicate lyre to his own death. Shaksp. King John.

So doth the swan her downy cygnets save,
Keeping them prisoners under her wings.
Shak. Henry VI.

Cygnetts, from grey, turn white.

Bacon: Nat. Hist.

Young cygnets are good meat, if fattened with oats; but, fed with weeds, they taste fishy.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

CYLINDER. n. s. [κύλινδρος,] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the cylinder, may be easily found. Wilkins.

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, basins, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your cylinder, for vaulted towers, and round buildings. Peacham.

CYLINDRICAL. adj. [from cylinder.]

CYLINDRICAL CYLINDER] Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Miners ferri stilactitii, when several of the cylinder stream are contiguous, and grow together into one nodule, is called brashiron ore. Woodward's Natural History.

Obstructions must be most incident to such parts of the body where the circulation and the elastic fibers are both small; and those glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into cylindrical canals. Arbuthnot. On Atm.

CYMA'R. n. s. [properly written simar.] A slight covering; a scarf.

Her comedy limbs composed with decent care;
Her body shaded with a slight exsar;
Her bosom to the view was only bare. Dryd.

CYMATHIUM. n. s. [Lat. from κυμαθις,] a little wave,] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two sorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above.

Harris.

In a cornice, the gola, or cymathium of the cornice, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a kind show by their grace fulproportions. Spectator.

CYMBAL NAL, n. s. [cymbalum, Lat.] A musical instrument.

The trumpets, sackbut, psalteries, and futes, Tabors, and cymbals, and the shouting Romans, Make the sun dance.

If wrath should fail, I'll bus her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the trash;
As sounding cymbals aid the lab'ring moon. Dryd. Brev. Anguze.

CYNANTHROPHY. n. s. [κυνανθρωπος, and ανθρωπος,] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNAR'TOMACIES. [κυναιρτομαχια,] A word coined by Butler, to denote bear-baiting with a dog.

That some occult design doth lie
In bloody cynar'tomachy,
Is plain enough to him that knows
How saints lead broken ones by the nose. Hudibras.

CYNEGETICKS. n. s. [κυναγοικα,] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

There are extant, in Greek, four books of cynegetics, by Brown's Tuffe. Fbr.

CYNICAL. adj. [κυνικος,] Having the cynick; qualities of a dog; curiish; brutal; snarling; satirical.

He doth believe that some new-fangled wit (it is his cynical phrase) will some time or other find his willius.

CYNICK. n. s. [κυνικος,] A philosopher of the snarling or curiish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a snarler; a misanthrope.

How vilely doth this cynick thine
Get you hence, sirrah; saucy fellow, hence. Shak.

C Y N

CYN'. See CYON.

Gather cyon for grafts before the beds sprout. Linneus.

CYPRESS-TREE. n. s. [cypressus, Lat.] 1. The cypress is a tall straight tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no use: its leaves are bitter, and the very smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The cypress-tree is always green, and never either roots or is worm eaten.

Calmet.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowned;
In cypress chess my arms counterpane. Shaksp. He taketh the cypress and the oak, which he strengtheneth for himself among the trees of the forest. 4. Hen VIII. 14.

Poplars and alders ever-vigouring play'd,
And nudging cypress form'd a fragrant shade. Pope's Odyssey.

C Y Z

2. Being anciently used in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poison be their drink,
Their sweeter shade a grove of cypress trees. Spence. Fitz. Henry VI.

CYPRIUS. n. s. [I suppose from the place where it was made; or corruptly from cypresse, as being used in mourning.] A thin transparent black stuff.

Lawn as white a driven snow,
Cypress black as e'er was crow. Shak. Wint. Tale. A cypress, not a bosom, Shak.

Hides my poor heart! Shak.

C Y S T. n. s. [kyste,] A bag containing

CYSTIS. some morbid matter.

In taking it out, the cystis broke, and showed itself by its matter to be a mellectis. Warton's Surgery.

There may be a consumption, with a paralytic spitting, when the vomit is contained in a cyst or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly suffocated. Arbuthnot on Diet.

CYSTIC. adj. [from cyst a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two sorts; the cystitic, or that contained in the gall-bladder, a sort of repository for the gall; or the hepatic, or what flows immediately from the liver. Arbuthnot.

CYSTOTOMY. n. s. [κυστος and τομα,] The act or practice of opening incysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

C Y Z

A (Scalavonian word, written more properly tzer.) The title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARINA. n. s. [from czar.] The empress C Y Z

of Russia.
DAB

D is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of D in English is uniform, and it is never mute.

DACE. n. s. [of uncertain derivation: in most provinces called dace. Leuciscus.] A small river fish, resembling a roach, but less.

Let me live harmless, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;
Where I may see my quill or cork sink down
With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or dace, or tench.  

DADDY. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A small lump of anything.
2. A blow with something moist or soft.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.

4. [In low language.] An artist; a man expert at something. This is not used in writing.
5. A kind of small flat fish.

Of flat fish there are rays, bowks, dabbs, plaice. Carew.

DADDY. n. s. [of adjective dadd.] A small water fowl, called likewise Dobchick, and Didupper, and Dipchick, Colombus. Roy.

A dobchick waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and lies, and wades, and hops. Pope.

DADDLE. v. a. [dabcelen, Dutcbr.] To smear; to daub; to spatter; to bespinkle; to wet. A shuttle, like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. Shakspe. Richard III.
I scarified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. Winsor's Surgery.

Mean while the South, rising with dabbled wings,
A sable cloud athwart the velvctin skies. Swift.

DAPPLE. v. n.
1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.

Neither will a spirit, that dwells with stars*
Dabbe in this impurer mind. Gunning's Apel.

The little one complained of her legs, that she could neither swim nor dabble with them. L. Est.

But when he found the boys at play,
And saw them dabbling in their play,
And mark the progress of their work. Swift.

2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to tamper.

Shakespeare shall be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them; though you, I think, have been dabbling here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer and the printer, and left every thing standing.

DABBLED. n. s. [from dabble.]
1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, lest our dabblers in politics should be ready to swear against him for dissection. Swift.

DAG. n. s. [dague, Fr.]
1. A dagger.

2. A hand-gun; a pistol: so called from serving the purpose of a dagger, being carried secretly, and doing mischief suddenly. It is in neither sense now used.

To DAG. v. a. [from daggle.] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

DAGGER. n. s. [dague, Fr.]
1. A short sword; a poniard.

She ran to her son's dagger, and struck herself a mortal wound. Sidney.

This sword a dagger had his page,
And was but little for his age; And therefore waited on him as
As dwells upon knightly servit, do, Hudibras.

He strikes himself with his dagger; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he stabs him, and breaks the dagger on one of his ribs. Addison.

2. [In fencing schools.] A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defense.

3. [With printers.] The obelisk; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [†].

DAGGERS-DRAWING. n. s. [dagger and draw.] The act of drawing daggers: approach to open violence.

They always are at daggers-drawing,
And one another chaffering.

Hudibras.

I have heart of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at daggers-drawing, till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel. Swift.

To DAGGLE. v. a. [from dag dew; a word, according to Mr. Lyt., derived from the Danish; according to Skinner, from Daeg sprinkled, or begun to dip. They are probably all of the same root.]

To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to bespinkle.

To DAGGLE. v. n. To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a puppy, daggled through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down. Pope.

DAGGLED-TAIL. [daggled and tall.] Be- mired; dipped in the water or mud; bespattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be chocked at the sight of so many daggled-tailed persons, that happen to fall in their way. Swift.

DAILY. adj. [dale, Sax.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven
In daily thanks, that gave us such a prince. Shak.

Case, man of woman born! to hope relief
From daily trouble, and continued grief. Prior.

DAILY. adv. Every day; very often.

Let that man with better sense advise,
That of the world that part to us is left;
And daily through hardy enterprise
Many great regions are discovered. Fairy Queen.

A man with whom I conversed almost daily for years together.

DAMN. n. s. [damn, Fr.]
1. Elegantly; deliciously.

Truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth
Fast these joggles and schemers and triumphs of the world, half so stately and damnably as candle-light.

Bacon.

2. Deliciously; pleasantly.

There is no region on earth so damnably watered, with such great navigable rivers. Howell's Vocab. F.
DAI

Those young suitors had been accustomed to
nothing but to sleep well, and fare dainty.

3. Nicely; ceremoniously; scrupulously.
4. Squeamishly; fastidiously.

DAINTINESS. n.s. [from dainty.]

1. Delicacy; softness.
What should yet thy palate please?

Daintinesses to be different.
Sleek'd limbs and finest blood. Ben Jonson.

2. Elegance; nicety.
The duke excelled in the daintiness of his leg
and foot, and the curl of the fine shape of his
hands. Watton.

3. Delicacy; deliciousness.
It was more notorious for the daintiness of
the provision which he served than for the

Dainty and dainty.
All things that are dainty.

4. Squeamishness; fastidiously.
Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath
discoursed without any daintiness. Watton.

5. Ceremoniousness; scrupulously.

DAINTY. adj. [derived from
dain, an old French word for delicate; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]

1. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite
taste; delicious.
Higher conceptions required for sweetness,
or pleasure of taste, and therefore all your dainty
are capable of nothing but a little dry.

2. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice;
squeamish; soft; luxurious; tender.
This is the lowest, yet the daintiest sense;

Dainty.
She makes dainty.

And with dainty hands and so nice.

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.
Which of you all

Dainty.
I shall have use for your hand.

But let us not be dainty of leave-taking.

Therefore to horse;

Shak. Macbeth.

4. Elegant; tenderly, languishingly, or
effeminate beautifully.
My house, within the city,

Dainty.
Richly furnished with plate and gold.

Shak. and others to have her dainty hand. Shak.

Why should ye be so crook'd to yourself,

Dainty.
And to those dainty limbs, which nature

Dainty.
Doth grace and delicacy. Milton.

5. Nice; affectionately fine; in contempt.
Your dainty speakers have the curse,

Dainty.
To plead bad causes down to worse.

Prior.

DAIL. n.s.
1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy;
something of exquisite taste.
Be not desirous of his dainties; for they are
delightful meat. Proverbs, xxviii. 3.

A worm bred breath in mead, of the shape of a
large white maggot, which is given as a great
dainty to nightingales. Bacon

Sleek'd hands, and doth not dye her dainty store.

Bacon

Unbought dainties of the poor. Dryden.

The shepherd swains, with sure abundance
didst.

On the fat flocks and rural dainties feast. Pope.

2. A word of fondness formerly in use.
Why, that's my dainty; I shall miss thee;

Dainty.
But yet thou shalt have freedom. Shak. Tempest.

There's a fortune coming.
Towards you, dainty, that will take thee thus,

Dainty.
And set thee aloof. Ben Jonson.

DAVY. n.s. [from dey, an old word for milk. Mr. Lyce.]
1. The occupation or art of making various
kinds of food from milk.
Grounds were turned much in England either
to feeding or dairy; and this advanced the trade
of English butter. Temple.

2. The place where milk is manufactured.
You have no more wealth
Than the coarse and country fare.

That doth haunt the hearth or dairy. Ben Jonson.

White stores and milkman's coats stand.
A thousand hands that wander on the plain. Dryden.

She in pens his flock will fold,

And then produce her dairy store. Dryden.

3. Pasture for milk-cows.
Ground where milk-cows are kept.

Dairy.
Milk being well housewived, are exceeding

Dairy.
Children, in dairy counties, do wax more tall
than where they feed more upon bread and flesh.

Bacon.

Dairymaid. n.s. [dairy and maid.]
The woman servant whose business is to
manage the milk.
The poorest of the sex have still an itch
To know their fortunes, equal to the rich;

The dairymaid enquires if she shall take
The trinity taylor, and the cook forsyde. Dryden.

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that
you are in love with one of Sir Roger's dairy
maids. Addison.

DAISY. n.s. [from day's eye. Chaucer.]
A spring flower.
It hath a perennial root; the stalks are
naked, and covered only with the power of
sealy and simple, divided into many segments to the
foot-stalk. The flowers are radiated; and the

Daisy.
Heed this, and fear not for thy beauty.

Daisy.
Now anthora shows, now the daisy spring;

Daisy.
Now leaves the trees, and floods adorn the

Daisy.
This will find thee picking of daisies, or smelling
at a lock of hay. Addison.

Fair handed spring unequales every grace;

Daisy.
The daisy, primrose, violet.

Thomson.

DALE. n.s. [dalci, Gothic; dal, Dut.
and Germ.]
A low place between hills;
a vale; a valley.

Long lost with storms, and beat with bitter
winds,

Dale.
High over hills, and low adown the dale.
She wand'ring many a wood, and meand'ring many a vale.

Dale.
Too oft the downfall of the fairy state.
This dale, a pleasing region, but not leastest,

Dale.
This vale possesst' they, and had still possesst'

Dale.
He steals along the lonely dale. Thomas. Spring.

DALLANCE. n.s. [from dally.]

1. Interchange of caresses; acts of fondness.
Look thou be true; do not give dalliance
To much the rove; the strongest caths are straw
To th' heart of blood. Shak. Tempest.

Not gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles,

Dally.
Wanted; or youthful dalliance, as bespeaks
Fair couple kind'd in happy nuptial league.

Dally.
Alone as they. Milton.

I'll head my people;

Dally.
Then think of my danger o'er;

Dally.
My warlike spirits work now another way,

Dally.
And my soul's to'di to trumpets. Dryden.

2. Conjoval conversation.
The giant, self-domayned with the sound,
Where with his Daless dalliance found,

Dally.
In haste came rushing forth from inner bow.

Dally.
That bow'er not mystickly, where the sappient king

Dally.
Held dalliance with his fair Egyptian spouse.

Milton.

DAM

Thou claimest me for thy sire,
And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
Of dalliance had with thee in thine. Milton.

3. Delay; procrastination.
Both wind and tide stay for this gentleman;

Dally.
And I, to blame, have held him here too long.

Good God, that you have done us dalliance to excuse
Your breach of promise. Shake.

DALLIER. n.s. [from dally.]
A trifler; a fondler.
The daily dalliers with pleasant words,
with smiling countenances, and with wagers purposed
to be lost before they were purposed to be made.

Ascham.

DALLOP. n.s. [of unknown etymology.]
A tuft, or clump; not in use.
Of barley, the first and second green, yeast,

Dally.
Leaves standing unduly stiff, they do bind. Tusser.

DALLY. n.s. [dolten, Dut. to trifle.]
1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuse
one's self with idle play; to lose time in trifles; to procrastinate idly.

If thou shouldst daily half an hour, his life,

Dally.
With daintiness, and all that offer to defend him,

Dally.
Stand in assured loss. Shak. King Lear.

He left his ear, and laying his hand on

Dally.
Upon his arms, with courage bold

Dally.
Cried out, 'tis now no time to dally.

Shak. King Lear.

The enemy begin to dally,

Dally.
We have friended too long already, it is made too

Dally.
to dally any longer, when our souls are at stake.

Dally.
One hundred thousand pounds must be raised;

Dally.
For there is no dallying with hunger. Swift.

2. To exchange caresses; to play the wan-
ton; to fondle.
He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,

Dally.
But on his knees at meditation;

Dally.
Not dallying with a brace of courtezans,

Dally.
But dallying, with two deep divines.

Shak. King Lear.

3. To sport; to play the fool.
She her aile buildeth in the cedar's top,

Dally.
And dally with the wind, and scorns the sun.

Shak. King Lear.

4. To delay.
They that would not be reformed by that correc-
tion, wherein he dallyed with them, shall feel a

To DALLY. n.a.
To put off; to delay; to amuse till a proper opportunity.
He sat down to perform service, not by the
hazard of one set battle, but by dallying off the
time with often skirmishes.

Knot.'s Hist. Del. (From French, which formerly
signified mother. Had Nero never been an
emperor, should never his d ates have been slaine. Chaucer.)

1. The mother: used of beast, or other
animals not human.

The dam run lowing up and down.
Looking the way her harmless young went,
And so sought not but wall her during loss. Shak.

Mother, says a sick kike, let me have your prayers.—Alas, my child, says the dam, which
of the four shall I go to? To Strange.

Birds bring but one morsel of meat at a time, and have not fewer, it may be, than seven or
eight young in the nest together, which, at the
return of their dams, do all at once, with equal
greediness, hold up their heads and gaze. Bay.

2. A human mother, in contempt or detec-
tion.
This hat is none of mine;

Dally.
It is the issue of Polixena;

Dally.
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,

Dally.
Commits it to the fire. Shak. Winter's Tale.

DAM. n.s. [Dain, Dut.]
A mole or bank to confine water.

As when the sea breaks o'er its bounds,

Dally.
And overflows the level grounds,

Dally. the crags and dams, that like a skeen

Dally.
Did keep it out, now keep it in. Huds.

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DAM

Not with so fierce a rage the dashing flood
Rors, when he finds his rapid course thwarted;
Bears down the dam with unresisted sway;
And sweeps the cattle and the cots away.
Let all thy waters flow away,
Bear down the dam, and open every door.
Dyer.
The inside of the dam must be very smooth and well spread: If it is made sloping on either side, it is the better.
Mortimer's Fashandy.

To DAM. v.a. [semen, pope-cumman, Sax. daumen, Dut.]
1. To confine, or shut up, water by moles or dams.
I'll have the current in this place dam'd up;
And yet the sea, with silver Trent shall red again.
In a new channel, fair and evenly.
Shakespeare, H.V.

How I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd all along with gaping creditors.
Watchful as owlers when their game will spring.
Dowry.

Boggy lands are fed by springs, pent by a weight of earth, that dams in the water, and causes it to spread.
Mortimer.

'Tis you must drive that trouble from your soul.
As streams, when dam'd up, forget their ancient current,
And, wound'ring at their banks, in other channels flow.
South. Low.

2. It is used by Shakespeare of fire, and by Milton of light.
The more thou dam'st it up, the more it burns.
Milton.

Moon! If your influence be quite dam'd up
With black incrusting gums, some gentle taper,
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole
Of some clay-lined cup, we visit us
With thy long level'd rule of streamless light.
Milton.

DAMAGE. n.s. [damage, Fr.]
1. Mischief; hurt; detriment.

Gross errors and absurdisces many commit for want of a friend to tell them of; to the great damage both of their fame and fortune.
Beau.

So from this their honest donors do more hurt and damage to the English subjects than to the Irish enemies, by their continual cess and extorion.
Dryden.

He repulsed the enemy very much to their damage.
Clarendon.

2. Loss; mischief suffered.
His heart exults him in the harm
Already done, to have dispens'd heav'n.
My damage fondly de're d!
Milton.

3. The value of mischief done.
There's many a man that were not able, though they should be willing to sell all they have in Ireland, to pay the damages which had been sustained by the war.
Clarendon.

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.
The bolder, demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or damages for the same, barn.
Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the several particulars which I have related to you, I may not sue her for damages in a court of justice.
Addison.

[In Law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate. In the common law it particularly signifies a part of what the jurers be to enquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal cause, they are likewise asked their consciences touching costs, which are the charges such, and damages, which arise from the hindrance which the plaintiff, or demandant both suffered, by means of the wrong done him by the defendant or tenant.
Cowell.

When the judge had awarded due damages to a person into whose field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reversed his own sentence, when he heard that the oxen, which had done this mischief, were his own.
Watts.

To DAMAGE. v.a. [from the noun.] To mischief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I consider time as an immense ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely swallowed up, many very much shatter'd and damaged, some quite disjointed and broken into pieces. In addition,

To DAMAGE. v.a. To take damage, or be damaged.

DAMAGEABLE. adj. [from damage.]
1. Susceptible of hurt: as, damageable goods,

2. Mischievous; pernicious.

Obscene and immoral talk is offensive to the purity of God, damageable and injurious to the innocence of our neighbours, and most pernicious to ourselves.
Government of Tongue.

DAMASCENE. n.s. [damascenus, from Damascus.]
A small plum; a damson, as it is now spoken.

In April follow the cherry-tree in blossom, the damascene and plum-trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf.
Bacon. In fruits the white commonly is measure as the pear plums and damascene; and the choicest plums are black.

DAMASK. n.s. [damasquin, Fr. damaschine, Ital. from Damascus.]
1. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at Damascus, by which part, by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms.

Any weaver which his work doth boast
In diapar, damask, or in lyne.
Spen.

Wipe your shoes, for want of a cloth, with a damask, in Shakespeare's Rules.

2. It is used for red colour in Fairfirth, from the damask rose.
And for some desire perplexed was her spirit,
Her damask late, now changing to pure white.
Fairfirth.

To DAMAGE. v.a. [from the noun.]
1. To form flowers uponstuff.

To variagare; to diversify,
They sat recline
On the soft downy bank, damask'd with flowers.
Milton.

Around him dance the rosy hours,
And damasking the ground with flowers,
With ambrosial sweets perfuming the mouth.
Fenton.

3. To adorn steel-work with figures; practised, I suppose, first at Damascus.

DAMASK-PLUM. See PLUM.

DAMASK-ROSE. n.s. The rose of Damascus; a red rose.
See Rose.

Damasque-roses have not been known in Europe above one hundred years, and now are uncommon.
Bacon.

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
Nor bound carnations, nor spotted pins,
Nor, shower'd from ev'ry blush the damask-rose.
Tennyson.

DAMASKENING. n.s. [from damasquin, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire: used in enriching the blades of swords, and locks of pistols.
Chamber.

DAME. n.s. [dame, Fr. dam, Span.]
1. A lady; the old title of honour to women.
The word done originally signified a mistress of a family, who was a lady; and it is used still in the English law to signify a lady; but in common use, now-a-days, it represents a farmer's wife or a mistress of a family of the lower rank in the country.
Watts's Logic.

Bless you, fair dame! I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honou r I am perfect.
Shak.

DAM.

Not all these lords do see me half so much
As that proud dame, the lord protector's wife.
Shak.

Shut your mouth, dame! Shakesp, King Lear.
Not reign of creatures, universal dame! Milton.

2. It is still used in poetry for women of rank.

His father Faunus, a Laurennian dame.
His mother, fair Marica was her name.
Dryd. Who would not repeat that bliss,
And frequent sights of such a dame be.
Shak.

Buy with the hazard of his fame! Weller.

3. Mistress of a low family.

They killed the poor cock; for, say they, if it were not for his wittiness his dame, she would not awake.
L'Estrange.

4. Woman in general.

The holy willing dames enough; there cannot be
That virtue to you, to devour so many.
As will to greatness dedicate themselves. Shak.

DAMES-VIOLET. n.s. A plant, called also a sunk's queen's gillyflower.
Milton.

To DAME. v.a. [dame, Lat.]
1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state.

It is most necessary, that the church, by doctrine and decrees, do to damn and send to hell for ever, those facts and opinions.
Bacon.

2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not damn him.
South's Sermons.

3. To condemn.
His own impartial thought
Will damn, and conscience will record the fault.
Dryd.

4. To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explode.
They damn themselves, nor will you muse descend
To clap with such who looks and knaves commend.
Dryd.

For the great dos of wit, Phæbus gives them full privilege alone
To damn all others, and cry up their own.
Dryd.

You are so good a critic, that it is the greatest happiness of the modern poets that you do not hear their works; and, next, that you are so not so arant a critic as to damn them, like the rest, without hearing.
 Pope.

DAMNABLE. adj. [from damn.] 1. Deserving damnation; justly doomed to never-ending punishment.

The great ones of learning with greater earnestness-clause here, about the unhappy minds with the snares of his damnable opinion. Hunter.
He's a creature unpard'ed, unfit for death; And to transport him in the mind, We were damnable.
Shakesp. Meas for Meas.

As he does not reckon every schism of a damnable nature, so he is far from classing with the new opinion of those who make it no crime.
Swift.

2. It is sometimes indecently used in a low and ridiculous sense; odious, pernicious.

O thou damnable fellow I did not pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches! Shak. Much. for Mox.

DAMNABLY. adv. [from damnable.]
1. In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment; so as to be excluded from mercy.

We will propose the question, whether those who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Christ damnable, in respect of those consequences that arise from them?
South's Sermons.

2. It is indigenously used in a ludicrous sense; odiously, hatefully.

The more sweetly they bestowed upon them, the more damnably those reserves stuck. Dryd.

DAMNATION. n.s. [from damn.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.

464
DAM

To DAMN. r. a. [from damnific.] Procuring loss; mischievous.

To DAMNIFY. r. a. [from damnifico.] To make; to discourage.

DAN

The term old of honour for men as we now say Master. I know not that it was ever used in prose, and imagine it to have been rather of ludicrous import. Don Chaucer well of English undefiled.

This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy, this signor Junio's giant dwarf, don Cupid, Shak. Dick, if this story pleases thee, pray thank don Pape, who told it me.

To DANSE, r. a. [dancer, Fr. danzar, Span. and some think from tunzor, Arab. a dance; as Jovius, who loves to derive his penances, etc. (from ancien.) To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments.

What say you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses.

To DANCE Attendance. r. n. To wait with simplicity and observance. We are sooner weary to dance attendance at the gates of foreign lords, than to carry the good leisure of their own magnificats. Raleigh's Essay. It uplifts him.

To let your father's friend, for three long months, Thus dance attendance for a word of audience, Shak.
Dancing School. n. s [dancing and school] The school where the art of dancing is taught.

Dancing with me at the English dancing-schools, and teach Iavveres high, and swift contrapunt; saying grace is only in our heads. Shakesp. A certain Egyptian king endowed a dancing school for the instruction of apes of quality.

Dandie lion. n. s. [dent de lion, Fr.] The name of a play.

It agrees in every respect with the hawkhead, but only in its having a single naked, with one flower upon the top. For cowardly is as to let dandies spread; but for Blenheimia, blithesome maid, is dead! Gay's Pantaloon.

Dandiprat. n. s. [dandrin, Fr.] A little fellow; an archin: a word used sometimes in fondness, sometimes in contempt.

To Dandle. v. a. [dandle, Dut.] To shake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to please and quiet him.

They shall ye suck, and shall be born upon her sides, and be dandled upon her knees. Isaiah.

For children, which, like fairy spirits, often skip into our chamber those night, and kiss and dandled on thy father's knee, were bidden next day to tell what they did see. Doane.

Courts are but superficial schools To dandle fools. Bacon.

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw Milton.

Motion occasional sleep, as we find by the common use of rocking toward children in cradles, or dandling them in their nurses arms. Tillotson.

2. To fonelle; to treat like a child.

Their child shall be advance'd, and be received for the emperor's heir.
The emperor dandle him for his own.

They have put me in a silk gown, and a giddy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be dandled thus, and cannot look in the glass without blushing, to see myself turned into such a little pretty master. Addison's Guardian.

3. To delay; to procrastinate; to protract by trilles; not in use.

Captains do so dandle their doings, and dally in the service, as if they would not have the one my subdue.

Spenser.

Dandle. n. s. [from dandle.] He that dandles or fonelles children.

Dandruff. n. s. [often written don-driff; from ran the itch, and spop sor-dil, filthy.] Scabs in the head; scurf at the roots of the hair.

Dane-wort. n. s. A species of elder; called also dwarf elder, or all-bottle.

Danger. n. s. [danger, Fr. of uncertain derivation. Skinner derives it from damnum, Damage from angaria, Minhew from measure, to which Janius seems inclined.] Risk; hazard; peril.

They that sail on the sea, tell of the danger. Fouch. xiiii. 34.

Our craft is in danger to be set at nought. Gen. x. 27.

He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of danger. Dryden.

More danger now from man alone we find, than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind. Warton.

To Danger. v. a. [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's son stands up For the main soldier; whose quality going on, The sides o' th' world may danger. Shakesp.
Dark

I never in my life
Did hear a challenge, nor more modestly,
Unless a brother should a brother dare
To gentle exercise and proof of arms.
Shakespeare.

Here she stands:
Take but possession of her with a touch;
I dare thee but to breathe upon my love.
Shakespeare.

He had many days come half seas over;
And sometimes wishing further, came and lay at
The mouth of the harbour, during them to fight.
Knolles.

Masters of the arts of policy thought that they
might even dare and defy Providence to the face.
South.

All cold, but in her breast, I will desist;
And dare all heart but that in Colia's eyes.

Time! I dare thee to discover
Such a youth, and such a lover.
Dryden.

Presumptuous wretch! with mortal art to dare
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer.
Graville.

to dare Larks. To catch them by means of
a looking-glass, or by keeping a bird of
prey hovering aloft, which keeps them
in a maze till caught; to amaze.

Shrinks are dipped up in shallow water with
little round nets, not much unlike which is
used for daring larks.

As larks he dare't shun the hobby's flight.
Dryden.

Dare. n. s. [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Caesar, and commands
The empire of the sea.
Shakespeare.

Dare. n. s. A small fish, the same with
dace. Levicinus.

Dareful. adj. [dare and full.] Full of
defiance; not in use.

We might have met them dareful, beared to beard,
And bold them backward home.
Shakespeare.

Daring. adj. [from daring.] Bold;
adventurous; fearless; courageous; intrepid;
brave; stout.

The last George has many metaphors, but
not so daring as this: for human passions may be
more naturally ascribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant.

The song too daring, and the theme too great.
Prior.

Grieve not, 0 daring prince, that noble hour
Pope.

Daringly. adv. [from daring.] Boldly;
courageously; fearlessly; intimidatingly; outrageously.

Some of the great principles of religion are
every day openly and daringly attacked from the press.

Your brother, sir'd with his success,
Too daringly upon the foe did press.
Halifax.

Daringness. n. s. [from daring.] Boldness.

Dark. adj. [see, Sax.]

1. Not light; wanting light.

Foneness, his son, who keeps him company,
Must embrace the late of that dark hour.
Shakespeare.

While we converse with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it dark.
Wallace.

2. Not of a showy or vivid colour.

If the image be somewhat dark, and the plague
spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean.
Levicaus.

I do make the generality of the people more inclined to have dark coloured hair than
flaxen.
Boyle.

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thus wretched daughter of a dark old man,
Conduct my weary steps.
Dryden and Lee's Ondipus

4. Opake; not transparent; as, lead is a
dark body.

5. Obscure; not perspicuous.

What may seem dark at the first, will afterwords
be found more plain.
Shakespeare.

Mean time we shall express our darker purpose.
Shakespeare.

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.

The age, wherein he liv'd, was dark; but he
Could not wish want, who taught the world to
see.
Shakespeare.

7. Gloomy; not cheerful.

All men of dark tempers, according to their degree
of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find con
vents fitted to their humours.
Addison on Italy.

Dark. n. s.

1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor he in pop through the blanket of the dark,
To cry, hold, hold.
Shakespeare, Marter.

Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men.
Coll.

Whereas seeing requires light, and a free
medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in
the dark immured, and by curve lines.
Holden.

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown.

All he says of himself, that he is an obscure person;
one, I suppose he means, that is in the dark.
Shakespeare.

3. Want of knowledge.

Till we ourselves perceive by our own under
standings, we are as much in the dark, and as
void of knowledge, as before.
Shakespeare.

4. To dare. v. a. [from the noun.] To
darken; to obscure; to befuddle.
Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth
Darken her goodly light, with smiles she drives away.
Spenser.

To dark. v. a. [from dark.

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black with surrounding forests then stood,
That hang above, and darken'd all the flood.
Addison.

Whether the darkness from the room invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skene to write.
Pope.

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did
seldom darken his foresight, especially in things
near hand.
Bacon.

3. To foul; to sully.

The lusts and passions of men do sully and
darken their minds, even by a natural influence.
Tillotson.

To darken. v. n. To grow dark.

Darkling. [Participle, as it seems, from
darkle, yet I have never found;
or perhaps a kind of diminutiv
of dark, as young, youngling.]

Being in the dark; being without light:
A word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou darkling leave me? do not so.
Shakespeare.

Darkling stands
The varying shore 'tis world;
Shakespeare.

Sings darkling, and, in shadier covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note.
Milton.

Darkling they mount their fate, whom Cicero's
pow'r,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Has stood, and in brutal shapes confound.' Dryden.

Darkly. adv. [from dark.]

In a situation void of light; obscurely; blindly;
gloomily; uncertainly.

Dar. n. s. [Illum.] A weed growing in
the fields.
DAS

He was met evm now
Crown’d with each fancier and laurel-leaves,
Darnel, and all the nile weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. Shakesp.

ye corn for bread!

To Da’raine. r. a. [This word is by Ju-

It is to dare; it seems to me

prepare for battle; to range troops

The toun-boys parted in twain, the one side

calling themselves Pompeians the other Cesari-

and then darting a kind of battle, but

without arms, the cesarians got the hand.

Coves Warwick, backing of the duke of York;

Darrain your battle; for they are at hand. Shan-

To apply to the fight; of single combats.

Therewith they ‘gan to luter gready,

Redoubled battle ready to range. Spencer.

DART. n. [see Dar, Fr.]

1. A missile weapon thrown by the hand;

a small lance.

Here one is wounded or slain with a piece of

rock or Flint, there another with a dart, arrow,
or lance. Peacham.

O’erhead’d with darts, which from ait they

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Redoubled battle ready to range. Spencer.
DAU

DATE-tree. n.s. See PALM, of which it is a species.

To Date. v.a. [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet beyond, whether we begin the world so many millions of years or days ago, or from the time of about six thousand years. 

To all their dated books they turn round; These Albus printed, those Du Suci has bound.

DALEless. adj. [from date.] Without any fixed term.

The by-now hours shall not determine
The dateless moments of the heart's desire.

DAVIE. adj. [datisus, Lat.]
1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] These are termed dative executors, who are appointed such by the judge's decree; as administrators with us here in England.

Ayleiffe.

To DAUB. v.a. [dauben, Dut. dauber, Fr.]
1. To smear with something adhesive.

She took for him an ark of hullrushes, and daubed it with slime and with pitch. 

Exodus.

2. To paint coarsely.

Hasty daubing will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want false light to set it off.

Dygenia.

3. To cover with something specious or grossy, something that disguises what it lies upon.

So smooth he daub'd his vice with show of virtue, He liv'd from all attainder of suspect. Shakespeare.

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously.

Since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegance, than daubed with cost. Bacon.

Let him daub'd with lace, live high, and wrong; Sometimes be hasty, but he never poor. Dryden.

5. To flatter grossly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not daub his faults.

To DAUB. v.n.
To play the hypocrite: this sense is not in use.

I cannot daub it further; And yet I must. Shakespeare.

DAUBER. n.s. [from daub.] 1. One that daubs.

2. A coarse low painter.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dauber, to cause laughter.

Dryden.

A sign-post dauber would disdain to paint.

The one-eyed hero on his elephant, 

The treacherous tapster, Thomas, 

Hangs a new angel two doors from us, As has dauber's hands can make it. Swift.

3. A low flatterer.

DAUBRY. n.s. [from daub.] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by spells; and such daubry as this is beyond our element. Shakespeare.

DAUBY. adj. [from daub.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive.


D A Y

The noble thrones do bravely in the war;
The day almost itself professes yours,
And little is to do. Shakespeare, Mar. 1.

DAY SPRING.

Would you thy advantage of the light delay,
If, striking first, you were to win the day? Dryden, 1.

7. An appointed or fixed time.
Or if my debtor do not keep their day,
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay. Milton.

8. A day appointed for some commemoration.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the day of Crispin Crispianos, Shakespeare, 1.

9. From day to day; without certainty of
continuance.
For every man must pass through the fields of time. Bacon.

To-day.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts.

Psalm.

The past is all by death posses,
And frival fate, that guards the rest.

By giving, bids us live to-day. Fenton.

DA YBED. n. s. [day and bed.]
A bed used for idleness and luxury in the
day-time.

Calling my officers about me, to my branched
glove bow; having come down from a day bed,
where I have left Oliva sleeping. Shakespeare, Troilus Night.

DA YBOOK. n. s. [from day and book.] A
tradesman's journal; a book in which all
the occurrences of the day are set down.

DA YBREAK. n. s. [day and break.]
The day; the first appearance of light.

I watched the early glories of her eyes,
As men for daybreak watch the Eastern skies. Dryden.

DA YLAUR. n. s. [day and labour.]
Labour by the day; labour divided into
daily tasks.

With God exact day break, light denied,
I fondly ask. Milton.

Daybreak was but an hard and a dry kind of
lived to a man that could get an estate
with two or three strokes of his pen. South.

DA YLAU RER. n. s. [from day- break.]
One that works by the day.

In one night, ere glance of morn,
His shadow fell hard through the cold.

That ten day workers could not end. Milton.

The day-breaker, in a country village, has commonly
but a small pittance of courage. Locke.

DA YLIGHT. n. s. [day and light.]
The light of the day, as opposed to that of
the moon, or a taper.

By this the drooping daybreak 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night.

The brightest flowers,
That shall be lovely, and last day-break.

Fairy Queen.

Thou shalt buy this day,
If ever I thy face by day-break see.

Shakespeare.

Now go thy way.

Shakespeare.

They, by day-break passing through the Turks
front, recovered the haven, to the joy of the
siegued Christians. Knolles.

He walked in daylight, and disdain'd to hide
An act, to which by honour he is tied. Dryden.

Will you murder a man in plain day-break? Dryden.

Though rough bears in covert seek sence,
White foxes stay, with cunning innocence;
That crafty kind with daybreak can dispense. Dryden.

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prismatic
colours, they will appear neither of their
own day-break colours, nor of the colour of the
light ittay upon them, but of some middle
colours between.

Newton's Opticks.

DAY-LILY, n. s. The same with ASPHO-
DEL, which see.

DAY- MAN. n. s. [day and man.] An old
word for umpire. Ainsworth. Perhaps
rather, surety.

D A Z

For what art thou,
That mak'st thyself his daybreak, to prolong
The vengeance prest? Fairy Queen.

DAY SPRING. n. s. [day and spring.]
The rise of the day; the dawn; the first
appearance of light.

So all ere day spring, under conscious night,
Secret things finish'd, and in crime set. Milton.

The breath of heaven fresh-blowing, pure and
sweet, with daybreak born, here leave me to aspire.

Milton.

DAY STAR. n. s. [day and star.]
The morning star.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise,
Of greatest height, and yet more great than great;
Nor led like influence from his lucient seat.

Sunk though he be beneath the watry floor;
So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. Milton.

DAYTIME. n. s. [day and time.]
The time in which there is light; opposed to
night.

In the daytime Fame sitteth in a watch-tower,
And trieth most by night; she nailgeth things
done with things not done, and is a terror to
great cities. Bacon.

My ants never brought out their corn but in the
night, when the sun did shine, and kept it under
ground in the daytime. Addison.

DAY WORK. n. s. [day and work.]
Work imposed by the day: day-labour.
True labour in the vineyard of thy Lord,
Ere prime thon hast th' impos'd daywork done.
Fairfax.

To DAZZLE, v. a. [spars, Sax.] To over
power with light; to strike with too strong
lustre; to hinder the act of seeing by
too much light suddenly introduced.

They smote the glistering armes, as they stand,
With quivering beams, which dazz'd the wound'ring
Poor human kind, all dazz'd in open day.
Enr after bliss, and blindly miss their way. Dryden.

D A Z ED. adj. [rather dazzled. See DAI
SY.] Besprinkled with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest dazzled plot we can,
And make him a grave. Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

To DAZZLE. v. a. [See DAZE.]
1. To overpower with light; to hinder the
action of the eye by sudden lustre.

Pears use to be represented in such an imaginary
fashion, as they rather dazzle man's eyes than
open them.

How is it that some wits are interrupted,
That now they dazzled are, now clearly see?

Davies.

2. To strike or surprise with splendour.

Those heavenly stapes,
Will dazzle now this earthly with their blaze
Insensibly bright.

Milton.

The places that have either shining sentiments
or mannerings, have no occasion for them: a
dazzling expression rather damages them, and
serves only to eclipse their beauty. Dryden.

Ah, friend to dazzle let the vain design;
To raise the thought, or touch the heart, he thine,
When the moon doth dazzle and the sun shine.

Regius.

To DAZZLE. v. a. To be overpowered
with light; to lose the power of sight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I see three stars?
Shakespeare.

Come, boy, and go with me: thy sight is young,
And you shall read when mine begins to dazzle.
Shakespeare.

An overbright-maker maketh the eyes dazzle,
Insomuch as personal looking against the sun
would cause blindness.

Bacon.

D E A

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mistis, and dazzle with surprise. Dryden.

DEACON. n. s. [diaconus, Lat.]
1. One of the lowest of the three orders of
the clergy.
Likewise must the deacon be grave. 2 Tim. iii. 8.
The constitutions that the apostles made con-
cerning deacons and widows, are very importantly

2. In Scotland. An overseer of the poor.
5. Also and the master of an incorporated
company.

DEACONESS. n. s. [from deacon.]
A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONRY n. s. [from deacon.] The
DEACONSHIP. office or dignity of a
deacon.

DEAD. adj. [dead, Sax. dead, Dut.] 1. Depri-
vened of life; examined.
The queen, my lord, is dead.

She should have died hereafter.
Shakespeare, Marthet.

A brute or a man are another thing, when they
are alive, from what they are when dead. Giot.

She either from her hopeless lower bed,
Or with dishonourable graves.

Dryd.

2. With of before the cause of death.
This Indian told them, that, mistaking their
course, the crew, all except himself, were dead of
hunger.

Aristarchus.

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, but all truth, drops dead-born from the
press.

Like the last gazette, or like the last address, Pope.

4. Immitating death; senseless; motionless.
At thy rebuke, 0 God of Jacob, both the char
riot and horse are cast into a dead sleep.

Psalm.

Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and
backbone, we know is used for procuring deat
sleeps.

Bacon.

5. Unactive; motionless.
The tin sold sometimes higher, and sometimes
lower, according to the quick vent and abun
dance, or the dead sale and scarcity. Care.

Nay, there's a time when ev'n the rolling year
Seems to stand still; dead calms are in the ocean.
When not a breath disturbs the dewy main. Lee.

They cannot bear the dead weight of unem-
ployed time lying upon their hands, nor the
un
casing it is to do nothing at all. Locke.

6. Empty; vacant.

This colour often carries the mind away, yea,
it descendeth the scence; and it sembleth to the
eye as if the colour of the matter distance of way.

Dryd.

or distance of way, if it he all dead and
continued, or then if it be trees or buildings, or
any other marks whereby the eye may divide it.

Bacon.

Nought but a blank remenis, a dead void space,
A step of life, that promises such a race. Dryden.

7. Useless; unprofitable.
The commodities of the kingdom they took,
though they lay dead upon their hands for want of
vent.

Bacon.

People made a prince that he is irremissible, and he
will take care not to let so glorious an attribute lie
dead and useless by him.

Addison.

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Travelling over Amnsus, then covered with
deep snow, they came in the dead wnter to Alex
purs.

Knolles.

There is something unspeakably cheerful in a
spot of ground which is covered with trees, that
smiles amongst all the rigours of winter, and gives
us to view of the most gay season in the midst of
that which is the most dead and melancholy.

Addison.

9. Still; obscure.

Their flight was only deferred until they might
cover their disorders by the dead darkness of the
night.

Hayward.

10. Having no resemblance of life.
DEAD

At a second sitting, though I alter not the draught, I must touch the same features over again, and change the dead colouring of the whole.

Dyson.

11. Obsolete; dull; not sprightly; used of sounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported in the midst of the cavity of the receiver by a bent stick. In which when it was closed up, the bell seemed to sound more dead than it did when just before it sounded in the open air.

Dyson.

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and dead does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase, or reverence towards the sacred writings of the Old Testament?

13. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless; used of liquors.


Somewhat is left under dead walls and dry ditches.

15. Without the natural force or efficacy: as, a dead fire.

16. Without the power of vegetation: as, a dead bough.

17. [In theology.] The state of spiritual death, lying under the power of sin.

You hath been quickened, who were dead in trespasses and sins.

Ephes. ii. 1.

DEAD. n. s. Dead men.

Love from high, with just disdain,

The dead inspired with vital life again.

Dyson.

The ancient Romans generally buried their dead near the great roads.

Addison.

That the dead shall rise and live again, is beyond the discovery of reason, and is purely a matter of faith.

Locke.

The worn out band had sung, in nober lays.

How the last trumpet wakes the lazy dead, Smith.

DEAD. n. s. Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harvest in the dead of winter.

South.

In the dead of the night, when the men and their dogs were all asleep.

Collins.

At length, in dead of night, the ghost appears.

Of her unhappy lord.

Dyson.

To DEAD. e. n. [from the noun.] To lose, power, of whatsoever kind.

From so soon as it is out of the fire, deadest straitways.

Bacon's Natural History.

To DEAD. f. a.

To DEADEN. f. a.

1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation.

That the sound may be extinguished or deader, by discharging the pent air, before it commeth to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable.

Bacon.

It is requisite that the tympanum be tense, and hard stuffed, otherwise the loss of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the sound.

Holker.

This notion would be quickly deadened by contemnirations.

Glanville's Sceptical Enquiries.

We will not oppose any thing to them that is hard and stubborn, but by a soft answer deaden their force by degrees.

Burnet's Theory.

Our dreams are great instances of that activity which is natural to the human soul, and which is not in the power of sleep to deaden any more.

Spectator.

Anomalies are such things as relax the tension of the usually robust fibres, or destroy the particular acrimony which occasions the pain; or what deadens the sensation of the brain, by prooucing a cure.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. To make vapid, or spiritless.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been pulled or deader at all.

Bacon.

DEAD-DOING. part. adj. [dead and do.]

Destructive; killing; mischievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your dead soul and fasting,

Then loud he cried, I am thy humble thrall.

Spenser.

They never care how many others.

They kill, without regard of mothers,

Or wives, or children, so they can.

Make up some fierce dead doing man.

Hudibras.

DEAD-LIFT. n. s. [dead and lift.] Hopeless exigence.

And have no power at all, nor shift,

To help itself at a dead-lift.

Hudibras.

DEADLY. adj. [from dead.]

1. Destructive; mortal; murderous.

She then on Romeo calls—As if that name,

Shot from the deadly level of a gun.

Dyson.

Dir nor her.

Dyson.

Dry mourning will decay more deadly bring.

And with a forward air,

Give sorrow vent, and let the lutes go.

Dyson.

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Unhospital'd, in number innumerable, are deadly enemies unto the Turks.

Kneale.

DEADLY. adv.

1. In a manner resembling the dead.

Like dumb statues, or unbearing stones,

Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale.

Shak.

Young Arctic heard, and up he ran with haste.

And ask'd him why he look'd so deadly wan?

Dyson.

2. Mortally.

I break Pharoah's arm, and he shall be slain before him with the goings of a deadly wounded man.

Es. xxxvi. 21.

3. Implacably; irremediably; destructively.

It is sometimes used in a ludicrous sense, only to enforce the signification of a word.

Methinks schoolboys, set to cuf.

Will not confess that they have done enough,

Though deadly weary.

Orrery.

And give an impression, that Lewis was so deadly envenomed a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him.

Arbuthnot.

DEADNESS. n. s. [from dead.]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of arbour; want of affection.

His nation is defect in inclination, by taking off our natural deadness and disaffection towards them.

Rogers.

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness; inactivity of the spirits, and inward languishing.

Dyson and Lee's Oedipus.

3. Vapidity of liquors; loss of spirit.

Drunkenness or flatness in crier is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels.

Mortimer.

DEADNETTE. n. s. A weed; the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING. n. s. [a sea term.]

That estimation or conjecture which the seaman make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee way; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, stars, and is to be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

DEAF. adj. [doef, Dut.]

1. Wanting the sense of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is deaf.

Shak.

Infected minds.

To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets.

Shak.

The chief design here intended is to instruct such as are deaf and dumb, and dumb only by consequence of their want of hearing.

Hold.

If any sins afflict our life.

With that prime ill, a talking wife.

Till death shall bring the kind relief.

We must be patient, or be dead.

Prior.

Thou mayst still be young to me.

Where I can hear the news.

Oh ne'er may fortune show her spite.

To make me deaf, and mend my sight, Swift.

2. It has to be the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuses.

Or tears not prayers shall purchase out abuses.

Shak.

Oh, that men's ears should be,

To counsel deaf, but not to flattery!

Shak.

Whilst virtue courts them, but, alas, in vain!

Fly from her kind embracing arms,

Deaf to her fondest call, blind to her greatest charms.

Reynolds.

Not so, for one indulg'd, they sweep the main.

Deaf to the call, or, but in vain.

Dyson.

Hope, too long with vain delusion fed,

To deaf the rumour of fallacious fame.

Grant to the roll of death both his glorious name.

Pop.

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight.

No mortal courage can support the fright.

Dyson.

4. Obscurely heard.

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,

But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;

Confus'd and chiding like the hollow roar

Of tides receding from the imitated shore.

Dyson.

The rest were set'd with sullen discontent,

And a deaf murmur through the squadrons went.

Dyson.

To DEAF. v. a. To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing bath deaf'd our sailors; and if they know not how to hear, there's none know what to say.

Dore.

A swarm of their aerial shapes appears.

And, But'tring round his temples, deaf'd his ears.

Dyson.

To DEAFEN. v. a. [from deaf.] To deprive of the power of hearing.

But Salins enters: and, exclaiming loud

For justice, deafens and disturbs the crowd.

Dyson.

From shouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies.

Deaf'd and stunn'd with their promiscuous cries.

Addison.

DEAFLY. adv. [from deaf.]

1. Without sense of sound.

2. Obscurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS. n. s. [from deaf.]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.

Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence from their deafness.

Hold.

The Damocles had never been witt, but at his request, and for his deafness; for, he had been able to converse with me, do you think I had amused my time so ill?

Pop.

2. Unwillingness to hear.

I found such a deafness, that no declamation from the bishops could take place.

King Charles.

DEAL. n. s. [dcl., Dut.]

1. Part.

A great deal of thet which had been, was now to be bestowed in the church.

Inorer.

2. Quantity; degree of more or less.

It was formerly joined with different words, to limit its meaning; as, some deal, in
some degree, to some amount: we now either say, a great deal, or a deal without an adjective; but this is commonly, if not always, ludicrous or contemptuous.

When men's affections do frame their opinion as, they are in defence of error more earnest, a great transcription, deal, deal, for the most part, sound believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the posture of that evidence which, being yielded.

There is, indeed, store of matters, fitter and better for that great deal for teachers to spend some labour in. Hooker.

To weep with them that weep, doth ease some sorrow.

But sorrow floured at is double death. Shakesp. What a deal of cold business doth a man miscarry the better part of life in! In scattering compliances, and tendering visits. Ben Jonson.

The charge some deal thee hateful honour may, that noble Dodone had while here he lived.

Possibly some never so much as doubted of the safety of their spiritual estate; and, if so, they have so much the more reason, a great deal, to doubt of it.

Smith.
The author, who knew that such a design as that could not be carried on without a great deal of and simplicity, has puzzled and perplexed his cause. Addison.

3. [From the verb to deal.] The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the better of his aid impart, Unskill'd in all the terms of art? Or in harmonious numbers put The deal, the shuff'e, and the cut? Swift.

4. [deal. Duct.] Fir-wood, or the wood of pines.

I have also found, that a piece of deal, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interspersed between my eye, placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, was not only somewhat transparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red. Doyle on Colours.

To Deal. a. [dealer, Duct.]

1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are cast out to thy house. Isaiah, viii, 7. One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. Swift.

His lifted arms around his head he throws. And deals in whistling air his empty blows. Dryd. He was rankling, in this, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is dealt them accordingly. Addison.

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold, And Rome deals out her blessings and her load. Tickell.

Had the great men of antiquity been possessed of the art of printing, they would have made an advantage of it, in dealing out their lectures to the public. Addison.

If you deal out great quantities of strong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. Watts.

2. To scatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts, When she's devoted issue felt. When hissing through the skies the feather'd deaths were dealt. Dryd.

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

The nightly mallet deals resounding blows. Gay.

4. To distribute the cards.

To Deal. v. n.

1. To traffic; to transact business; to trade.

It is generally better to deal by speech than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third. This is to drive a wholesome trade, when all petty merchants deal but for parcels.

They buy and sell, they deal and trade. South.

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is practised and connived at, the honest dealer is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. Gay's Travels.

3. A person who deals the cards.

Dealing. n. s. [from deal.]

1. Practice; action.

Concerning the dealings of men, who administer government, and unto whom the execution of laws, he power, and judgment, is sitteth in heaven. Hooker.

What sorts of these are! Whose own hard dealing teach them to suspect The thoughts of others. Shakesp.

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one presbyter's; a story of the empire, that means to tell all of their dealings in this kind. Raleigh.

2. Intercourse.

It were to be wished, that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private dealings, among those who lie within their influence. Addison.

3. Measure of treatment; mode in which one treats another.

God's gracious dealings with men, are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of happiness. Hammond.

4. Traffic; business.

The doctor must needs die rich; he had great dealings in his way for many years. Swift.

Deambulation. n. s. [deambulatio, Lat.] The act of walking abroad.

Deambulatory. adj. [deambulat.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

Dean. n. s. [decanus, Lat. doyen Fr.]

From the Greek, θεον. In English, ten; because he was anciently set over a ten or prebendaries at least in some cathedral church. Asp's Paragon.

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon suppression of allibus transformed from abbots; e. p. prior, and convent, to dean and chapter) so these are two means of creating these deans; for those of the old foundation are brought to their dignity, much like bishops, the king first sending out his regnum eire to the chapter, the chapter then choosing and the king confirming; others, which have not had the same usage, are of a later date. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, installed by virtue of the king's letters patent, without either election or confirmation.

This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the dean of the king's chapel, the dean of the Arches, the dean of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and the dean of Bucking in Essex. Cawdell.

The dean and canons, or prebendaries, of cathedral churches, were of great use in the church; they were not only to be counsel with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for government in causes ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose. Bacon.

Deanery. n. s. [from dean.]

1. The office of a dean.

He could no longer keep the deanery of the chapel-royal. Clarendon.

2. The revenue of a dean.

Put both deans in one; or, if that's too much trouble, instead of the deans make the deans double Swift.

3. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the deanery, and dispatch it quickly. Shakesp.

Deanship. n. s. [from dean.] The office and rank of a dean.

Dear. adj. [deop, Sax.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.
DEA

Your brother Glaster hates you.
—Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me dear.
Shakespeare.

The dear, dear name she gives in flowing tears,
Hastens over the tomb.
Addison's Oedipus.
And the last joy was dearer than the rest.
Pope.

2. Valuable; of a high price; costly.

What made directors cheat the South-sea men? To feed the last joy was dearer than the rest. Pope.

3. Scarcely; not plentiful: as, a dear year.

It seems to be sometimes used in Shakespeare for dear: sad; hateful; grievous.
What endearing boldness brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou in terms so bloudy, and so dear.
Hast made the error: Shakespeare. Timon. Let us return, And strain what other mean's is left unto us.
In our dear peril, Shakespeare. Timon. Some dear cause
Will in concealment wrap me up a while:
When I am known a night, you shall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. Shak. King Lear.
Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven's
Or ever I had seen that day. Shakespeare. Hamlet.
The other banished son, with his dear sight
Struck pale and bloodless. Shak. Titus Andronicus.
DEAR. n. s. A word of endearment; darling.
That kiss
I carried from they dear; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er since. Shakespeare. Coriolanus.
Go, dear; each minute does new danger bring.
See, my dear,
How lavish nature has adorn'd the year. Dryden.

DEARBOUGHT. adj. [dear and bought.]
Purchased at an high price.

Pleasant love
Of Paradise; dearbought with lastling won. Milton.
Such dearbought blessings happen evry day,
Because we know not for what things to pray.
Dryden.

Forget not what my ransom cost,
Nor let my dearbought soul be lost. Romance.

DEARLING. n. s. [now written darling.]
Favourite.
They do feast on nectar, heavenly wise,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the rest
Of Venus' dearlings, through her bounty blest.
Spenser.

DEARY. Adv. [from dear.]
1. With great fondness.
For the unquestionable virtues of her person and mind, he loved her dearly.
Wotton.

2. At an high price.
It is rare bought, and then also bought dearly enough with such a fine.
Turns shall dearly pay for faith forewarned.
And corps, and swords, and shields, on Tyber
Born. My father detests, and let him still detest it.
My father detests, and let him still detest it.
He buys his mistress dearly with his throne. Dryden.
To DEARN. n. a. [by near, Sax. to hide.]
To mend clothes. See DARN.

DEARNESS. n. s. [from dear.]
1. Fondness; kindness; love.
My brother holds you well, and in dearness of heart hath help to effect your ensuing marriage.
Shakespeare.

The whole senate dedicated an altar to Friendship, as to a goddess, in respect of the great dearness of friendship between two men.
He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wisely too, must profess all the dearness of friendship, with readiness to serve him.
South.

2. Scarcity; high price.
Landroards prohibit tenants from plowing, which is seen in the dearness of corn.
Swift.

DEARLY. Adv. [dearly, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unseen. Obsolete.

Vol. I.
DEB

As deathwatch you have rid this sweet young prince. Shaksp.

DEATHWATCH. n. s. [death and watch.] An insect that makes a ticking noise like that of a watch, and is superstition imagined to prognosticate death. The citation deathwatch click'd the happy head of Calv. We learn to press our approaching death in a family by ravens, and little worms, which we therefore call a deathwatch. Watts. Miners are much worms, silk worms, and deathwatch physicians. PEP.

To DEAVARTE. n. a. [deaurare, Lat.] To gild, or cover with gold. Dict.

DEAVARATION. n. s. [From deaurate.] The act of gilding.

DEBACCAITION. n. s. [debaccatio, Lat.] A raging; a madness. Dict.

To DEBA'RE, v. a. [From debar and barba, Lat.] To deprive of his beard. Dict.

To DEBA'RK, v. a. [Debarque, Fr.] To disembark. Dict.

To DEBA'R. v. a. [From bar.] To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from any thing; to hinder.

The same boat's and the same buildings are found, prepared from all commerce by impassable mountains, lakes, and deserts. Ralgh's Essay. Not so strictly hath our Lord imposed Labour, as to debar us when we need Refreshment, whether food, or talk between, From the mind of Milton.

Civility, intended to make us easy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in debarren us of our wishes, and in crossing most reasonable desires. Swift.

To DEBASE, v. a. [From base.]
1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state. Homer intended to teach, that pleasure and sensuality debasen men into beasts.

As much as you raise silver, you debase gold; for, as they are in the condition of two things put in opposite scales; as much as the one rises, the other falls. Locke.

2. To make mean; to sink into meaness; to make desplicable; to degrade.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to debase religion with such frivolous disputes. Hoole.

A man who has no religion has not leisure to consider of every slight expense, and will not debase himself to the management of every trifle. Dryden.

Restraining others, yet himself not free; Made impotent by pow'rs, deba'd by dignity. Dryd.

3. To sink; to vitiate with debasement.

He ought to be careful of not letting his subject be less in his style, and betray him into a meaness of expression. Addis.

Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to refuse those which favour the other, is so far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly debases it. Locke.

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

He returned the coin, which was much debased and debased in the times and troubles of the times of King Stephen. Hale.

Was no debased hard, and to stone hard enough to touch them. Hudibras.

DEBASEMENT. n. s. [From debase.] The act of debasing or degrading; degradation.

It is a wretched debasement of that sprightly faculty, to make use, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or bear. Government of the Tongue.

DEBAKER. n. s. [From debase.] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

DEBATEABLE. adj. [From debate.] Disputable; that which is, or may be, subject to controversy.

The French requested, that the debaseable ground, and the Scottish hostages, might be restored to the Scots. Haywood.

DEBATE. n. s. [Debat. Fr.]
1. A personal dispute; a controversy.

A way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinions in a dispute, is to require the adversary to admit what they alledge as a proof, or to assign a better. Locke.

2. A quarrel; a contest; it is not now used of hostile contest.

Now, lords, if we can't doth give successful end to this debate that blmacheth at our doors, We will our youth lead on to higher fields, And draw no swords but what are sanctified. Shak. His time is short, and will not suffer a statute Betwixt the dearst friends to raise debate. Dryden.

To DEBATE. v. a. [Debate, Fr.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest.

Debate was then the club by which himself, and discover not a secret to another. Prov. xxv. 9.

He could not debate any thing without some confusion, even when the question was not of moment. Clarendon.

To DEBATE. v. n.
1. To deliberate.

You several times have been consider'd and debate'd on. Shakep.

2. To dispute.

He presents that great soul debating upon the subject of life and death with his intimate friends. Tyler.

DEBATEFUL. adj. [From debate.]
1. [Of persons.] Quarrsomes; contentious.

2. [Of things.] Contested; occasioning quarrels.

DEBATEMENT. n. s. [From debate.]
Controversy; deliberation. Without debate would, more often, be less. He should the greatest soul to defend. Shak.

DEBATE'RY. n. s. [From debate.] A disputant; a controvertist.

To DEBAUCH. v. a. [Debauch, Fr.; debacchari, Lat.] To corrupt; to vitiate.

A man must have got his conscience thoroughly debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin. South.

This it is to concern things that are unjust; first, to debauch a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection. Dryden's Spanish Friar.

2. To corrupt with lewdness.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires, Men so disorder'd, so debacch'd, and belov'd that this our court, infected with their manners, Shews like a riotous inn. Shakesp. King Lear.

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

No man's reason did ever dictate to him, that it is reasonable for him to debauch himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality. Tickleton.

DEBAUCH. n. s. [From the verb.]
1. A fit of intemperance.

He will for some time continue himself within the bounds of sobriety; till within a little while he recovers his former debauch, and is well again, and then his appetite returns. Calamy.

2. Intemperance; excess; vice.

The first physiognomy of debauchery were made; Excess began, and sloth sustains; the trade. Dryd.

DEBAUche'e. n. s. [From debauché, Fr.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greatest debauchees among us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments. South.

DEBAUCHER. n. s. [From debauch.] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness; a corrupter.

DEBAUCHERY. n. s. [From debauch.] The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.

Oppose vices by their contrary virtues; hypocrisy by sober piety, and debauchery by temperance. Spratt.

These magistrates, instead of lessening enormities, occasion just twice as much debauchery as there would be without them. Swift.

DEBAUCHMENT. n. s. [From debauch.] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

They told them ancient stories of the ravishment of chaste maidens, or the debauchment of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned persons. Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

To DEBEL. v. a. [Debello, Lat.] To DEBELLATE. § To conquer; to overcome in war: not now in use.

It doth notably set forth the consent of all nations in ages, in the approbation of the exterminating and debauching of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour. Bacon's Holy War. Him long of old Thou didst debel, and down from heaven cast. With all his army. Milton.

DEBELLATION. n. s. [From debellatio, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

DEBENTURE. n. s. [Debentur, Lat. from deben, a.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

You modern wits, should each man bring his claim. Have desperate debentures on your fame; And little would be left you, I'm afraid. If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. Swift.

DEBIL adj. [debilis, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without strength; impotent. Impotent. I have not wash'd my nose; that bled, Or fail'd some debile wretch, which without note There's many else have done. Shakep.

To DEBILITATE. v. a. [Debilis, Lat.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emasculate.

In the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life, they seemed as weakly to fail as their debilitated posterity ever after. Brown's Fuge. Erse.

The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable of purifying the blood, and debilitated in attracting nutriment. Harvey on Consumptions.

DEBILITATION. n. s. [From debilatio, Lat.] The act of weakening.

The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a debilitation and ruin. King Charles I.

DEBILITY. n. s. [Debilitas, Lat.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecility. Methinks I am pater of thy passion, And in thy case do glass mine own debility. Sidney.

Alot too vaporous or perspicibl will subject it to the inconveniences of too strong a perspiration, which are debility, faintness, and sometimes sudden death. Arnaubot.
DEBONAIR. adj. [debonnaire, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant: an obsolete word.

Crying, let be that lady debonnaire,
Though she would not thyself prepare To battle, if thou mean her love to win. Spenser.

Let her with thee a day; their fair,
So buxom, blithe, and debonnaire.

Milton.

The nature of the one is debonnaire and accessible; of the other, refined and superlative: the one quick and spiritful, the other slow and saturnine.

Holland's 'Local Forest.'

And she that was not only passing fair,
But was also debonnaire. Pope.

Resolved's the passive doctrine to fulfil. Dryden.

DEBONAIRLY. adv. [from debonnaire.] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT. n. s. [debitum, Lat. dette, Fr.]
1. That which one man owes to another.

There was one that died greatly in debt: Well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world: Bacon's Apothegms.

The debt of ten thousand talents, which the servant obeyed, was the no slight ordinary sum.

To this great loss a sea of tears is due: But the whole debt not to be paid by you. Waller.

Swift, a thousand pounds in debt, takes horse, and in a night's feet Rides as capably. Swift.

2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
But like a man he die. Shakespeare. Macbeth.

DEBTED. part. [from debt. To Debt is not found. Indebted; obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more Than I stand indebted to this gentleman. Shakespeare.

DEBTOR. n. s. [debtor, Lat.]
1. He that owes something to another.

I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wise and to the unwise. Romans i. 14.

2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully rest debtor for the first. Shakespeare.

If he be ample plain Should ha'ly on ill-fated shoulder lay Of debtors, Strait his body, to the touch, Observe 'em, as would kings were wont.

To some enchanted castle is convey'd. Philips.

There died my father, no man's servant.

And there I'll die, or worse, nor better. Pope.

This case of debtors in Rome, for the first four centuries, was, after the set: time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's slave. Swift.


When I took upon the debtor side, I find such incomparable articles that I want arithmetic to cast them up: but when I took upon the creditor side, I find little more than blank paper. Addison.

DEBULLITION. n. s. [debullitio, Lat.] A bubbling or seething over. Dict.

DECAMERON. n. s. [decameron, Lat.] Having the top cut off. Dict.

DECADE. n. s. [decia, Gr. deka, Lat.] The sum of ten or a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of some days, the latitude of a few months, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers decades of years. Brown's 'Age.'

We make cycles and periods of years; as, decades, centuries, and millenniums, chiefly for the use of computations in history, chronology, and astronomy.

Holden on Time.

All rank'd by ten; whole decades, when they dine,
Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine. Pope.

DECADENCY. n. s. [decadence, Fr.] Decay: fall. Dict.

DECAGON. n. s. [decagon, Gr.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the decalogues and other parts of sacred writ. Hammond.

To DECOUP. v. n. [decapitare, Fr.] To shift the camp; to move off.

DECOMP. ment. n. s. [from decapment.] The act of shifting the camp.

To DECAPIT. v. o. [decapitare, Lat. decanster, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Take aqua, fortis, and dissolve it in ordinary coin silver, and pour the coloured solution into twelve times as much fair water, and then decant or filter the mixture, that it may be very clear. Boyle.

They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. Swift.

DECANTATION. n. s. [decantation, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECANTER. n. s. [from decant.] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

To DECAPITATE. v. a. [decapito, Lat.] To beheaded.

To DECAY. v. n. [deceoir, Fr. from de and cordere, Lat.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The morn of our century,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays Supreme in state, and in three more decrees.

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away?
So dies her love, and so my hopes decay. Pope.

To DECAY. v. a. To impair; to bring to decay.

Infinitum, that decays the wise, doth ever make Better the fool. Shakespeare.

Cut off a stock of a tree, and lay that which you cut out of to putrefy, to see whether it will decay the rest of the stock. Gildon.

He was of a very small and decreed fortune, and of no good education. Claudian.

Decayed by time and war, they only prove Their former beauty by your former lover. Dryden.

In Spain our springs, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy, Dryden.

It is so ordered, that almost every thing which corrupts the soul decays the body. Addison.

DECAY. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Decline from the state of perfection; state of depravation or diminution.

What comes to this great decay may come, Shall be applied. Shakespeare.

She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides Her decay very well. Ben Johnson.

And thou, decay'd, to speak the naked truth,
Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. Dryden.

By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakness of elasticity in solids, motion is much more apt to be lost than gain. Newton.

Each may feel increases and decrees,
And see now clearer and now darker days. Pope.

To speak the naked truth, to prove our decay. To welcome death, and calmly pass away. Pope.

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

They think, that whatever is called old must have the decay of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rotteness. Locke.

3. Declension from prosperity.

And if thy brother he wakened poor, and fallen in decay with thee, then shalt thou relieve him. Levit. xix. 35.

I am the very man,
That, from your first of difference and decay,
Have followed your sad steps. Shakespeare. King Lear.

4. The cause of decline.

He that seeketh to be eminent among men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the publick; but he that plots to be the only figure among citizens, is the decay of a whole age. Bacon.

DECAYER. n. s. [from decay.] That which causes decay.

Your water is a sore decayer of your whosef dead body. Shakespeare. Hamlet.

DECEASE. n. s. [decessus, Lat.] Death; departure from life.

Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's decease, divided among all his children; in some, all descendeth to the eldest son. Holder.

To DECEASE. v. n. [deceder, Lat.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is decreed to-night. Shakespeare.

You shall die
Twice now, where others, that mortality
In her fair arms holds, shall but once decease. Chapman.

His latest victories still thickest came,
As, near the centre, on mutual doth increase;
Till he, press'd down by his own weighty name,
Did, like the vestal, under spoils decrees. Dryden.

DECEIT. n. s. [deception, Lat.]
1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter deceit. Job. xxvii. 4.

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His d'mand
Springs not from Edward's well-mean't honest love, But from deceit, bred by necessity. Shak.

3. [In law.] A subtle wily shift or device; all manner of craft, subtility, guile, fraud, wilness, sleightness, cunning, covin, collusion, practice, and office, used to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but deceitfulness. Corell.

DECEITFUL. adj. [deceit and full.] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

I grant him bloody,
Lavishious, swarthy, false, deceitful. Shakespeare.

The lovely young Latine once had friends:
And fortune smile'd, deceitful, on her birth. Thomson.

DECEPTIVELY. adv. [from deceitful.] Fraudulently; with deceit.

Exercive of form may be deceitfully dispatched of course. Wotton.

DECEPTIVENESS. n. s. [from deceitful.]
The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful. Matthew xxiii. 22.

DECEIVABLE. adj. [from deceivir.]
1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposition.

Man was not only deceitable in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarities. Brown's 'Vulg.' Fr.
DEC

How would thou use me now, blind, and thy
Decivible, in most things as a child
Helpless: hence easily convinced and scorn'd.
And peremptorily decided.
2. Subject to produce error; deceitful.
It is good to consider of deformity, not as a
sign, which is more deceitful, but as a cause which
seldom falsifies the effect.
He that is not always true, but fair promises,
which proved deceitful.

Decivability. n. s. [from deceitful.] Liabilities to be deceived, or to
deceive. He that has a great patron, has the advantage of
his negligence and deceitfulness.

To deceive. v. a. [decipio, Lat.] 1. To cause to mistake; to bring into
error; to impose upon.
Some have been deceived in an opinion, that
there was a divine right of primogeniture to both
estate and power.

2. To delude by stratagem.
3. To cut off from expectation, with
before the thing.
The Turkish general, deceived of his expectation,
withdrew his fleet twelve miles off.
Knolles.
I do believe'd
The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes
deceived.

4. To mock; to fail.
They raised a feable cry with trembling notes,
but the weak voice deceived their gasping threats.

5. To deprive by fraud or stealth.
Wine is to be forborne in consumptions, for that
the spirits of the wine prey on the viscid juice of the
body, intercommunicating with the spirits of the
body, and so deceive and rob them of their
nourishment.
Bacon.
Plant fruit trees in large borders, and set therein
in line flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they
deceive the trees.

Deceiver. n. s. [from deceive.] One that
leads another into error; a cheat.
Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more;
Never sinner ever.
One foot in sea, and one on shore;
To one thing constant never.
Shakespeare.
As for Perkin's distillation out of France, they
historians do not as if they were detected for a
counterfeit deceiver.
Bacon.
Those voices, actions, or gestures, which men
have not by any compact agreed to make the
instruments of conveying their thoughts one to
another, are not the proper instruments of deceiving,
as so to denominate the person using them to
the deceiver.

Deceit. adj. [deceit, decem, n. s.]
1. Becoming; fit; suitable.
Since there must be ornaments both in painting
and poetry, if the truth was necessary, they must
be at least deceit; that is, in their due place, and
but moderately used.

2. Grave; not guilty.

Come, let us go to the country.
Sweat.

December. n. s. [from decem, Lat.] The
last month of the year; but named
December, or the tith month, when the
year began in March.
Men are April when they woo, and December
when they wed.
Shakespeare. As you like it.

Decemed. adj. [from decem, Lat.] Ten feet in length.

Decemvirate. n. s. [decemviratus, Lat.]
The dignity and office of the ten go-
vernors of Rome, who were appointed

DECE

to rule the commonwealth instead of consults: their authority subsisted only
two years. Any body of ten men.

Decency. n. s. [decen, Fr. decet, decency, Lat.]
1. Propriety of form; proper formality;
becoming ceremony: deceicer is seldom used.
Those thousand deceivers, that daily flow
From all her general actions. Milton.
In good works there may be goodness in the
general: but deceicer and gracefulness may be only
in the particular; in doing good.
Swift.
Were the offices of religion stript of all the
external deceivers of worship, they would not make
a disc impression on the minds of those who assist
at them.

She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought;
but never, never reach'd one generous thought;
Virtue she finds too painful an undertaking,
Content to dwell in deceivers for ever.

Pope.

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.
And must I own, she said, my secret smart;
What with more deceivers were in silence kept?

Dryden.
The consideration immediately subsequent to
the being of a thing, is what agree's or differ's with that
thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to
it; and from this springs the notion of deceicer or
indelicacy, that which becomes or misbecomes.

South.

3. Modesty; not ribaldy; not obscenity.
Inmodest words admist no admition of deceicer,
For want of deceicer is want of sense.
Reynolds.

Decennial. adj. [from decemnum, Lat.]
What continues for the space of ten
years.

Decennival. adj. [decem and no-]
Decennary. n. s. [decem, Lat.] Relating
to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian
war, constituted a decennial circle, or of
nineteen years; the which we now call the
golden number.
Holden.
Seven months are retracted in this whole
decennary progress of the eclipses, to reduce
the accounts of their motion and place to those of
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DECIDUOUS, adj. [deciduous, Lat.] Falling; not perennial; not lasting through the year.

Deciduousness, n.s. [from deciduous.]

Aptness to fall; quality of fading once a year. 

Dict.

DECIMAL, adj. [decimus, Lat.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten. 

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighties, or, at most, four and thirty. Dialect.

To DECIMATE, v. a. [decimus, Lat.] To take; to take the tenth. 

DEcimation, n. s. [from decimate.]

1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth by lot or otherwise.

2. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier, in a general mutiny, for punishment.

By decimation and a tithed death, take the destined death. Shake. 

A decimation I will strictly make Of all who my Charsius did forsake; And of each legion each centurion shall die. Dryden.

To DECIPHERER. v. a. [decipherer, Fr.] 

1. To explain that which is written in ciphertexts: this is the common use. 

Zelame, that had the same character in her heart, could easily decipher it. Sister. 

Assurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor understood, but by the conscience, to which the spirit of God has vocalized to decipher it, of that age. South.

2. To unfold; to unravel; to explain: as, to decipher an ambiguous speech.

3. To write out; to mark down in characters. 

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and point out eternal wrath and death eternal vengeance on the other, then might I shew you the condition of a timer bearing himself denied by Christ. South.

Then were laws of necessity invented, that so every particular subject might find his principal pleasure deciphered unto him, in the tables of his laws. Locke.

4. To stamp; to characterise; to mark. 

You are both decipher'd. 

For villain mark'd and traitor. Shake.

DEcipherer, n. s. [from decipher.] One who explains writings in cipher. 

Decision, n. s. [from decide.]

1. Determination of a difference, or of a doubt.

The time approaches, That will with due decision make us know
What we shall say we have, and what we owe. Shake.

Pleasure and revenge Have ears more deaf than adds to the voice
Of any true decision. Shake.

The number of the undertakers, the worth of some of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a decision, are sure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. Woodward.

We are in due time, and to God in due time, for the decision of some dispute, which can by no other means be determined. Atterbury.

2. Determination of an event.

Their arms are in the last decision bent. 

And fate with all the vast event. Dryden.

3. It is used in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of session there. 

Decisive, adj. [from decide.]

1. Having the power of determining any difference; conclusive.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly decisive in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breast, and strengthens him much in his opinion. Atterbury.

This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and decide of the controversy, as being bent on some virtue. Regius.

2. Having the power of settling any event. 

For on that event, 

Decide of this bloody day, depends The fate of kingdoms. Philips.

Decisively, adv. [from decisive.]

In a conclusive manner.

Decisiveness, n.s. [from decisive.] The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

Decisory, adj. [from decide.] Able to determine or decide. 

To DEcide. v. a. [decide, Dut.]

1. To cover; to overspread.

Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise From hill or steaming lake, dusky or grey, 

In honour to the world's great Author, rise! Whether to deck with clouds the unclouded sky, Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers, Rising or falling, still advance his praise. Milton.

2. To dress; to array.

Sweet ornament! that decks a thing divine, Shake.

Long may'st thou live to wail thy children's loss, And see another, as I see thee now, 

Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art staid in mice. Shake.

She sets to work millions of spinning worms, That in their green shops weave the smooth-hair'd silk, 

To deck her sons. Milton.

3. To adorn; to embellish.

But drieful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom, Fit to adorn the dead, and deck the dreary tomb. 

Now the dew with spangles deck'd the ground, A sweeter spot of earth was never found. Dryden.

The god shall to his votaries tell 

Each evening, forth, each blushing grace, That deck'd dear Eros's face. Prior.

DEcK. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ship. 

Her keel plows hell, And deck knocks heaven. Ben Jonson.

We also with second decks, and give more vent thereto than our ordinance, to tryning on our neither overlap. Raleigh.

If any, born and bred under deck, had no other information but what sense affords, he would be of opinion that the ship was as stable as a house. Clavell.

On high-rail's deck the haughty Belemans ride, Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go. 

Dryden.

At sun-set to their ship they make return, And more secure on deck till rosy morn. 

Dryden's Hind.

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other. 

Besides gems, many other sorts of stones are regularly figure'd; the amethysts, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvets; and the selenites, of parallel plates, as in a deck of cards. Gray.

Decider, n. s. [from deck.] A dresser; one that apparatus or adorns; a coverer, as a table-decker. 

To DECLAMATION. v. n. [declaim, Lat.] To harangue; to speak to the passions; to rhetoric; to speak set orations.

DECLAMER, n. s. [from declaim.] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

Your salamander is a perpetual declamer against jealousy. Addison.

DECLAMATION. n.s. [declaimatio, Lat.] A discourse addressed to the passions: an harangue; a set speech; a piece of rhetoric.

The cause why declarations prevail so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselves to be declaim'd.

Thon mayst forgive his anger, while thou makest use of the plainness of his declaration. Taylor.

DECLAMATOR, n.s. [Lat.] A declamer; an orator; a rhetorician: seldom used.

Who could I say, he was a generous declamator, who should be courted at his noble seat? Tatur.

DECLAMATORY, adj. [declamatorius, Lat.] 

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declaration; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This a while suspended his interment, and became a declaration's theme amongst the religious Haceton.

2. Appealing to the passions.

He has run himself into his own declaration's way, and almost forgotten that he was now setting up for a moral poet. Dryden.

DECLARABLE, adj. [from declare.] Capable of proof.

This is declarable from the best writers. Brown.

DECLARATION, n. s. [from declare.]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expression; publication.

His promises are nothing else but declarations, what God will do for the good of men. Hester.

The sight and hearing are certain mental and intellectual perfections of the mind, yet the declaration of them, which alone brings the repute, is subject to a thousand hazards. There are no sure places and full declarations of mercy and love to the sons of men, as are made in the gospel. Tillemont.

2. An explanation of something doubtful.

Obsolete.

3. [in law.] Declaration (declaration) is property of age shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both personal and real actions. Cowell.

DECLARATIVE, adj. [from declare.]

1. Making declaration; explanatory.

The names of things should be always taken from something observably declarative of their form or nature. Gray.


To this we may add the pr populi, so declarative on the same side. Swift.

DECLARATORIALLY, adv. [from declaratory.] In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form. Andrews. The civilian, and Francisco de Cordia, have both declaratorily confirmed the same. Brown's Fluig. Err.
To DECLARE, v. a. [declaro, Lat.]
1. To clear; to free from obscurity: not in force.
To declare this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth.
2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.
It hath been declared unto me of you, that there are contentsions among you. 1 Cor. xi. 11.
The sun by certain signs declares, Both when the south projects a stormy day, and when the clearing north will put the clouds away.
Dryden's Virgil.
3. To publish; to proclaim.
Declare his glory among the heathen. 1 Cor. xvi. 24.

To DECLARE, r. n. To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion, or favour or opposition: with for or against.
The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and declaring against them. Taylor.
God is said not to have himself without witness in the world; there being something fixed in the nature of men, that will be sure to testify and declare for him. South's Sermons.
Like wavering courtiers, for success they wait; And then come smiling, and declare for fate.

DECLARATION, n. s. [from declare.] Discover; declaration; testimony.
Crystal will calmly into electricity; that is, into a power of converting one body into another, or light bodies; and convert the needle freely placed, which is a declaration of very different parts. Brown.

DECLARER, n. s. [from declare.] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION, n. s. [declinatio, Lat.]
1. Trendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.
A beauty-wasting and distressed widow. Even in the afternoon of her best days, Sextus' pitch and height of all his thoughts, to base declension. Shaks. Rich. Ill.
Take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his drooping years, and you may scarce know it to belong to the same person. South's Sermons.

2. Declension: descent.
We may reasonably allow as much for the declension of the land, from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. Burnet's Theor.

3. Inflection; manner of changing nouns.
Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing. Clarke's Latin Grammar.

DECLINABLE, adj. [from decline.] Having various terminations as, a declinable noun.

DECLINATION, n. s. [declinatio, Lat.]
1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; decay.
The queen, hearing of the declaration of a monarchy, took it so ill, as she never after hearken of his suit. Bacon.
Two great reasons: all animadversions have been, that is, their beginning and increase; and two more, that is, their state and declination. Brown's Ang. Err.
Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime; And summer, though it be less gay, Yet is not look'd on as a time Of diminution and decay. Waller.
2. The act of bending down; as, a declination of the head.
3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.
Supposing there were a declination of atoms, yet it will not effect what they intend; for them they do all decline, and so there will be no more concourse than if they did perpendicularly descend. Ray.
This declination of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. Bentle. 
4. Deviation from moral rectitude.
That a practising creature should disappear and repeat of every obliquity, and violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason, discounting upon the stock of its own principles, could not but infer.
South's Sermons.
5. Variation from a fixed point. There is no declination of latitude, but variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithstanding what some have asserted. Woodward.
6. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the direction to north and south.
7. [In astronomy.] The declination of a star, we call its shortest distance from the equator. Brown.
8. [In grammar.] The declension or inflexion of a noun through its various terminations.
9. Declination of a Plane [in dialling] is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the east or west; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the north or south. Harris.

DECLINATOR. n. s. [from decline.] Declinatory. An instrument in dialling, by which the declination, reduction, and inclination of planes are determined. Chambers.
There are several ways to know the several planes; but the newest is by an instrument called a declinatory, fitted to the variation of your place. Moron.

To DECLINE, v. n. [declino, Lat.]
1. To lean downward, And then with kind embraces, tempting kisses, And with declining head into his bosom, Bid him shed tears, as being overjoy'd. Shaksp.
2. To deviate; to run into obliquities. Neither shall they speak in a course to decline after many, to wrest judgment. Isaiah xxiii. 2.
3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.
4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. Opposed to improvement or exaltation.
Sons at perfect age, and fathers declining, the father should guide or rule the son. Shaksp.
They'll be by th' fire, and presume to know What's done i' th' Capitol; who's like to rise.
Who strives, and who declines. Shaksp.

DECLIVOUS, adj. [declivis, Lat.] Gradually descending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly sinking; the contrary to declivious; moderately steep.

To DECOC'T. v. a. [decocedo, decocutum, Lat.] To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water.
Sena losteth his windiness by decocet; and stulte or windy spirits are taken off by incursion or evaporation. Bacon.

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9. To digest by the help of the stomach. There they do, and doth the food prepare; there she distributes it to every vein; she also expels what she mightily spare. Dan.

3. To boil, as to draw the strength or virtue of any thing.

The larger malt or herbs are decocted in liquor, the clearer it is. Bacon.

4. To boil up to a consistence; to strengthen or invigorate by boiling: this is no proper use.

Can soda water, their barley broth, Deco'rt their cold bowels to such valiant heat! Shak.

DECQCTIBLE. adj. [from decoct.] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

Diet.

DECQCTION. n. s. [decoc.tum, Lat.]

The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In infusion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the gross body that goeth into the liquor; but in decoction, though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or setteth at the bottom. Bacon.

The linearments of a white lily will remain after the strongest decoction. Arbuthnot.

2. A preparation made by boiling in water.

They distil their husbands' land
In decoctions; and are named
With their empires, in their chamber.
Lying for the spirit of amber. Ben Jonson.

If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the decoction of the plant. Arbuthnot.

Deco'tion n. s. [from decoct.] A substance drawn by decoction.

DECQCTATION. n. s. [decoctatio, Lat.]

The act of heating.

He, by a decoction of all hope, annihilates his mercy; this, by an immobility thereof, destroys his justice. Dryden.

DECOMPOSITE. adj. [decompositus, Lat.]

Compos'd a second time; compound'd with things already compound'd.

Decomposes of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be some compositions of them already observed. Bacon.

DECOMPOSITION. n. s. [decomposition, Lat.]

The act of compound'ing things already compound'ed.

We consider what happens in the compositions and decompositions of saline particles. Boyle.

To DECOMPOUND. v. a. [decompose, Lat.]

1. To compose of things already compound'ed; to compound a second time; to form by a second composition.

Nature herself doth in the bowels of the earth make decomposed bodies, as we see in vitriol, calomel, and even in sulphur itself. Boyle.

When a word stands for a very complex idea, that is compound'ed and decomposed, it is not easy for men to form and retain that idea anymore. Locke.

If the violet, blue, and green be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compound orange, and, together with it, decomposed a second time. Newton.

2. To resolve a compound into simple parts.

This is a sense that has of late crept irre'gularly into chymical books.

DECOMPOnD. adj. [from the verb.]

Composed of things or words already compound'ed; compound'd a second time.

The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, decomposed bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additions employed to distinguish it. Boyle.

No body should admire any compound or compound'd of the substantial verbs. Arbuthnot and Pope.

DECORAMENT. n. s. [from decorate.] Ornament; embellishment.

Diet.

To DECORATE. v. a. [decoro, Lat.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORATION. n. s. [from decorate.] Ornament; embellishment; added beauty.

The ensigns of virtues contrive the ornament of figures; such as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts. Dryden.

This helm and heavy buckler I can spare, As only decorations of the war: So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. Dryden.

DECORATOR. n. s. [from decorate.] An adorer; an embellisher.

DECOROUS. adj. [decorus, Lat.] Decent; suitable to a character; becoming; proper; becoming; seemly.

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

To DECORATE. v. a. [decoro, Lat.] To dress the bark or husk; to husk; to peel; to strip.

Take great barley, dried and decorat'd, after it is well washed, and boil it in water. Arbuthnot.

DECORATION. n. s. [from decorat.] The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM. n. s. [decorum, Lat.]

Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness; contrary to liberty; seemliness.

If your master would have a queen his beggar, you must tell him that majesty, to keep decorum, must
No less beg than a kingdom. Shaks.

I am far from suspecting simplicity, which is bold to trespass in points of decorum. Wren.

Beyond the fix'd and settled rules
Of vice and virtue in the schools,
The better sort shall set before 'em
A grace, a manner, a decorum. Prior.

Gentlemen of the army should be, at least, obliged to external decorum; a pedagogic life and character should not be a mean of advancement. Swift.

He kept with princes the decorum,
Yet never stood in awe before 'em. Swift.

To DECOY. v. a. [from decoy, Dut. a cage.]

To lure into a cage; to entrap; to draw into a snare.

A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to decoy her companions into the snare. L'Espr. Decoy'd by the fair, black eye,
Now lost, and now renew'd, he sinks absent,
Rider and horse. Thomson.

Decoy. n. s. [from the verb.]

Allurement to mischief; temptation.

The Devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some decoy to ensnare others. Government of the Tongue.

These exuberant productions of the earth became a continual decoy and snare to ensnare them. Addison.

An old dramdrinker is the Devil's decoy. Berkeley.

Decoy'duck. n. s. A duck that lures others.

There is a sort of ducks, called decoy-ducks, that will bring whole flocks of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniences made for catching them. Mortimer.

To DECREASE. v. n. [decresco, Lat.]

To grow less; to be diminished.

From the moon is the sign of feasts, a light that decreases in her perfection. Plin. lxi. 7.

Unto forty years, as they said, the heart annually decreases the weights of our limbs, after which, in the same proportion, it decreases. Brown's Fugio. Err.

When the sun comes to his tropic, they increase and decrease but a very little for a great while together. Newton.

To DECREASE. v. a. To make less; to diminish.

He did dishonourable deeds.
These articles, which did our spirits create. Don. Nor cherish'd they relations poor, That might decrease their present store. Prior. How increases the thickness of fætiduous liquors, as of all, balsams, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance. Newton.

DECREASE. n. s. [from the verb]

1. The state of growing less; decay.

By weaking toll and hoary age decrees, See the decrees, and hasten to thy tomb. Prior.

2. The main; the time; the visible face of the moon grows less.

See in what time the seeds, set in the increase of the moon, come to a certain height, and begin to decrease from those that are in the decrease of the moon. Bacon.

To DECREASE. v. n. [decrescent, Lat.]

To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to establish by law; to determine; to resolve.

They shall see the end of the wise, and shall not understand what God in his counsel hath decreed of him. Prov. 1.

Father eternal; thine is to decrees; Mine, both in heaven and earth, to do thy will. Milton.

Had heaven decreed that I should live enjoy'd, Heaven had decreed to save unhappy Troy. Dryd.

To DECREASE. v. a. To diminish or assign by a decree.

Thus shalt also declare a thing, and it shall be established. Job.

The king their father, On just and weighty reasons, has decreed His sequel to the younger.

DECREASE. n. s. [decrescent, Lat.]

1. An edict; a law.

If you deny me, fie upon your law!
There is no force in the decrees of Venice. Shak.

There went one from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be brought to sub. le. t. I. Are we condemned by fate's unjust decree.

No more our houses and our homes to see? Dryd. The supreme Being is sovereign good; he rewards the just, and punishes the unjust; and the folly of man, and the decrees of heaven, is the cause of human calamity. Brow.

2. An established rule.

When he made a decree for the rain, and a way for the lighting of the thunder. Job xcviii. 5.

3. A determination of a suit, or litigated cause.

4. [In canon law.] An ordinance which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the aid of his cardinals in council assembled, without leg. confirmed by any one thereon. Ashl. C. Lexian.

DECREMENT. n. s. [decrementum, Lat.]

Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing.

Upon the tropic, and first exception from our solstices, we are scarce sensible of declination; but inclining farther, our decrement increase till, and in our last days, that we are not as conscious of our graves. Brow. Ful. Ewes.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, have a continual decrement, and grow lower and lower. Win. 479.
To DECORATE. v. a. [decorare, Lat.] To disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

Dict.

DEDICATION. n. s. [from dedication.] The act of dedicating; dedication. Dict.

DEDICATORY. adj. [de dicere, Lat.] Composing a dedication; complimentary; adulatory.

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DEED. n. s. [dedicio, Lat.] The act of yielding up any thing; surrender. It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedicio upon terms and capitulations agreed to between the conqueror and the conquered. Locke.

To DEDUCE. v. a. [deducen, Lat.]
1. To draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another. I will deduce from his character, through the deep and subtle waves of state and court, till he was swallowed in the gulf of faction. Wotton Buckin. From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings, the symphony of spring. Thomson.

DEDICATE. [from deduce]
The thing deduced; the collection of reason; consequential proposition.

Praise and prayer are his due worship, and the rest of those dedicements which I am capable of the remote effects of reflection. Dryden.

DEDUCIBLE. adj. [from deduce.] Collectible by reason; consequential; discoverable from principles laid down.
The condition, although deducible from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few. Brown's Vulg. Err. So far, therefore, as conscience reports any thing agreeable to or deducible from these, it is to be hearkened to. South.

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are deducible from, the complex idea of three lines, including a space. Locke.

DEDUCTIVE. adj. [from deduce.] Performing the act of deduction. Dict.

To DEDUCT. v. a. [deduco, Lat.]
1. To subtract; to take away; to cut off; to deduct.
We deduct from the computation of our years that part of our time which is spent in insecurity of infancy. Nover. To separate; to disconnect; to divide. Now not in use. Having got, in his deducted sight, some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. Spenser.

DEDUCTION. n. s. [deductio, Lat.]
1. Consequential collection; consequence; proposition drawn from principles premised.

Out of scripture such duties may be deduced, by some kind of consequence; as by long circuit of deduction it may be that all true, out of any truth, may be concluded. Set before you the matter of God, with such deductions from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or on our own side of the question, and mark. Homer.

That by diversity of notions we should spell out things not resembled by them, we must attribute to some secret deduction: but what this deduction should be, or by what means this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. Glanville.

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, that the deduction from them, as I have not hitherto met with. Boyle.

All cross and distasteful honours are either expressed, or by clear consequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Testament. Tilton.

A reflection so obvious, that natural instinct seems to have suggested it even to those who never much meditated on it, Rogers.

That which is deduced; deduction. Bring then these blessings to a strict account; make fair deductions; see to what they amount. Pope.

DEDUCTIVE. adj. [from deduct.] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a general to a particular, and from the universal to the particular. All knowledge of causes is deductive; for we know none by simple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects. Glanville.

DEDUCTIVELY. adv. [from deductive.] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of reasoning.

There is scarce a popular error passing in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or deductively contained, in this work. DEED. n. s. [deed, Sax. deed, Dut.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.
From lowest place when virtuous things proceed, The place is dignified by th' doer's deed. Shak. The monster nought replied; for words were vain. And deeds could only deeds unjust maintain. Dryd. The same had not consented to the counsel and deed. Luke. We are not scandalized from the expectation of reward for our charitable deeds. Shaftesbury's Sermon.

2. Explicit; performed.
I, on the other side, had no ambition to commend my deeds; The deeds themselves, thou' mate, spoke loud for Milton. Thousands were there, in darker flame that dwell, Whose deeds some noblest poem shall adorn. Dryd.

3. Power of action; agency.
To be with will and deed created free. Milton.

4. Act declaratory of an opinion. They desire, with strange absurdity, that to the same senate it should belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to absolve whom it pleased them, contrary to their own former deeds and courts. Hooker.

5. Written evidence of any legal act. The solicitor gave an evidence for a deed, which was impeached to be fraudulent. Bacon. He wrote them his deed upon the sand, and the deeds by which he held his estate upon the face of a river. South.

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction; whence the word indeed.
O that, as oft I have at Athens seen The stage arise, and the big clouds descend; So now in very deed I might behold The pompous earth, and all you marble rock; Meet like the hands of Jove. Lee's Oedipus.

DEEDLESS. adj. [from deed.] Unactive; without action; without exploit.
Speaking in deeds, and deedless in his tongue. Shak. Instant, he cried, your female discarded end.

Ye deedless boilers! and the song attend. Pope.

To DEEM. v. n. part. deempt, or deemed. [demon, Goth. doemen, Dut. seeman, Sax.]
1. To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine.
Thus here a famous golden apple grew, For which th' Idaean ladies disagreed, Till partial Paris deempt it Venus' due. Spenser.

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly deem there is neither, where both are not. Hooker.

DEE. n. [deep, Dut. dee.]

1. A girl, lady'ld familiar to Anna Dames, Milton. These blessings in the deep and desert. Shak. For never can I deem him less than god. Dryd. Nature, distrustful. Is deem'd vindicative to have changed be. Towne.

2. To estimate; to make estimate of: this sense is now disused.
Do me not to dy.
Ne deem thy form by Fortune's doom unjust,
That hath, mangle her spite, thus low me laid in dust.
But they that skill not of so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or adore.
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to deem of her desert aspiring. Speer.

DEEMSTER. n. s. [from deem.] A judge; a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP. adj. [deep, Sax.

1. Having length downwards; descending far; profound; opposed to shallow.
All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set deep, and in watery grounds more shallow. Bacon. The gaping gulf how to the centre lies, And twice as deep as earth is distant from the skies. Dryd.

2. Low in situation; not high.
3. Measured from the surface downward.
Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the sea in a diving vessel, found, in a clear sun-shine day, that when he was sunk many fathoms deep into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the sun shone directly, appeared of a red colour. Newton.

4. Entering far; piercing a great way. This avance strikes deeper, grows with more pernicious root. Shak.

For, even in that season of year, the ways in that vale were very deep. Dryd.

Then hast not strength such labours to sustain: Drink yon elevator, my boy! drink deep, and quench thy brain. Shak.

5. Far from the outer part.
So the false spider, when her nets are spread, Dep ambush'd in her silent den does lie. Dryd.

6. Not superficial; not obvious.
If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies deep, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labour and thought, and close contemplation. Locke.

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a subject.
Who hath not heard it spoken: How deep do ye were within the books of heav'n? Shak.

The spirit of deep phrenophoye she hath. Shak. He's meditating with two deep divers: Shak.

He in my ear Vented much policy and projects deep, Of armies, of aids, battles, and leagues, Plausible to the world, to use worth sought. Milton. I do not discover the helps which this great man of deep thought mentions. Locke.

8. Full of contrivance; politic; insidious.
When I have most need to employ a friend, Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile, he be to me. Shak. Rich. III.

9. Grave; solemn.
O God! if my deep prayers cannot appease thee, But thou wilt be aveng'd on my misdeeds, Yet execute thy wrath upon my soul. Shak. R. Ill.

That serious Phœbus was on Findus heard
With deeper silence, or with more regard. Dryd.

10. Dark-coloured.
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With deeper brown the grove was overspread.
Dryden.

11. Having a great degree of stillness, or
swooning, or sadness.
And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall
upon Adam.
Genesis, ii. 21.

12. Depressed; sunk; metaphorically low.
Their deep poverty assuaged into the riches of
their liberality.
2 Corinthians, viii. 2.

The sounds made by buckets in a well, are de-
epher and fuller than if the like percussion
were made in the open air.
Bacon.

DEEP. n.s. [from the adjective.]
1. The sea; the main; the abyss of waters;
the ocean.
Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God
above, who showed them wonders in the
deep. Bac.

2. The deep of night, or night.
The deep of night is crept upon our talk.
Shak.

DEEP-THROATED. adj. [deep mouthed and
mouthed.]
Attracts the hapless youth through storms
and thistles, alone in deep of night.
Philips.

To DEEPEN v. a. [from deep.]
1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface.
The city of Rome would receive a great advan-
tage from the undertaking, as it would raise the
banks and deepen the bed of the Tiber.
Addison.

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.
You must keep your hands colours so, that the epici-
ment may be the brightest.
Peacham.

3. To make sad or gloomy. See Deep. adj.
Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,
Shaded with tears, and darkens every green.
Deepens the murrates of the falling floods,
And breathing a browner horror on the woods.
Pope.

DEEP-MOUTHED. adj. [deep mouthed and
mouthed.]
Having a hoarse and loud voice.
Huntsman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowdor with the deep-mouth'd Droch.
Shakes.

Behold the English bench
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps outvoice that deep-mouth'd
sea.
Shakes.

Then tools for beasts, and line for birds were
found,
And deep-mouth'd dogs did forest walks surround.
Shakes.

Hills, dales, and forests far behind remaining,
While the warm scent draws on the deep-mouth'd
train.
Gay.

DEEP-MUSING. adj. [deep and muse.]
Contemplative; lost in thought.
But he deep-musing o'er the mountains stray'd,
Through many thickets of the woodland shade.
Pope.

DEEPLY. adv. [from deep.]
1. To great depth; far below the surface.
Fear is a passion that is most deeply rooted
in our nature, and flows immediately from the prin
ciple of self-preservation.
Tillotson.

Those impressions were made when the brain
was more susceptible of them; they have been
deeply engraven at the proper season, and therefore
they remain.
Taints.

2. With great study or sagacity; not super
ficially; not carelessly; profoundly.
Sorrowfully; solemnly; with a great degree of seriousness or sadness.
He sighed deeply in his spirit.
Mark, viii. 12.

Knock deep, deep down; he's in a house, not
in boudoir-house, that he dares not go home.
Don.

Upon the deck our careful gondolier stood,
And deeply mus'd on the succeeding day.
Dryd.

4. With a tendency to darkness of colour.
Having taken of the deeply red juice of back
thorn berries, let it drop upon white paper.
Boyle.

5. In a high degree.
To keep his promise with him, he had deeply
offended both his nobles and people.
Bacon's Henry VII.

DEEPNESS. n.s. [from deep.]
Enterance far below the surface, profundity;
depth.

Cautiously set forward with great skill, by reason of the
depthness of the way, and heaviness of the great ordain
Knolles.

Some fell upon stony places, and they withered,
because they had no depth of earth. Mat. 13.

DEER. n.s. [decap. Sixx. thier, Teutonick; 
Gr.]
That class of animals which is hunted for venison, containing many
subordinate species; as the stag or red deer,
the buck or fallow deer, the roebuck and others.

You have beaten my men, killed my deer,
and broken the deere.
Shak.

The pales that held my lovely deer.
Waller.

To DEFACE. v. a. [deface, Fr.]
To destroy; to raze; to ruin; to disfigure.
Give me leave to speak as earnestly in truly commending it, as you have done in unjustly and
unkindly designing and slandering it.
Whiggit.

Fated this marriage.
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,
Undoing all.
Shakes.

Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond.
Shak.

Where statues, feces, columns broken lie.
Deface.

And, though defac'd, the wonder of the eye.
Dryd.

One nobler wretch can only rise,
To be whose fury shall deface.
Steet's.

The stock's image in this piece.
Prior.

DEFACEMENT. n.s. [from deface.]
Violation; injury; misuse; abolition; destruction.
But what is this image, and how is it defaced?
The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity, and the defacements.
Bacon.

DEFACER. n.s. [from deface.] De
stroyer; abuser; violator.
That foul defacer of God's holy work
Oh wond moyi looser, to chnce to us our greats.
Shakes.

DEFALCATION. n.s. [defalcation, Fr.]
Failure; miscarriage; a word not in use.
The authors were the offenders of that unhappy
defalcase.
Glosst.

To DEFALCATE. v. a. [from falx, 
falcis a sickle; defalquer, Fr.]
To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a pension or salary. It is generally used of
money.

DEFALCATION, n.s. [defalcation.]
Disquisition; abatement; exclusion of any part of a customary allowance.
The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any defalcation.
Addison.

To DEFALK. v. a. [See DEFALCATE.]
To cut off; to lop away.
What defalck we from some insipid sin, is but
to make some other more gawle.
Decoy of Petty.

DEFAMATION. n.s. [from defame.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; censure; defraction.

Defamation is the uttering of contumelious language and injurious and false assertions to the reputation of the party; and this extends to writing, as by defamatory libels; and to deeds, as reproachful
postures, signs, and gestures.
Ayliffe.

DEFAMATION. n.s. [from defame.] Calumniatory; tending to destroy; unjustly censorious; libellous, falsely satirical.
The most scurrilous sin is the spreading of defama
tory reports.
Augustus, conscious to himself of many crimes,
made an edict against lampoons and satires, and
Dryden.

To DEFAME. v. a. [de and fauna, Lat.]
To make infamous; to censure falsely in public; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports; to libel; to caluminate; to destroy reputation by either acts or words.
I heard the defaming of many.
Jer. xx. 10.

They live as if they professed Christianity neer
ly in spite, to defame it.
Dryd.

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame.
Shak.

My blackness blotted thy unblemish'd D'amour.
Dryd.

DEFAME. n.s. [from the verb.] Dis
grace; dishonour: not in use.
Many doughty knights he in his days
Held done to death.
Shak.

And hung their conquer'd arms for more defame.
On gallow trees.
Spicer.

DEFAMER. n.s. [from defame.] One that injures the reputation of another; a defractor; a calumniator.
It may be a useful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the defamer has not the less crime.
Government of the Tongue.

To DEFATIGATE. v. a. [defatigue, 
Lat.]
To weary; to tire.
The power of these men's industries, never de
fatigated, hath been great.
Dr. Maine.

DEFATIGATIV. n.s. [defatigato, Lat.]
Wearyness, fatigue.

DEFAULT. n.s. [default, Fr.]
1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.
2. Forensic; failure; fault.
Sedition tumbled into England more by the
default of governors than the people's. Hargard.

We, that know what 'tis to fast and pray,
Are peculiar for your defaulc today.
Shakes.

Let me not rashly call in doubt
Divine prediction: what if all foretold
Had been fulfilled, but the more raise own default.
Shak.

Whoam I to complain of but myself? Milt.
Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other men's defaults.
Swift.

3. Defect; want.
In default of the King's pay, the forces were laid
upon the subject.
Desta.

Cookes could make artificial birds and fishes, in
default of the real ones.
Arabian on Coins.

4. In law. Non-appearance in court at a
day assigned.
Cottell.

To DEFault. v. a. [from the noun.]
To fail in performing any contract or stipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

DEFaulTER. n.s. [from the verb.] One that makes default.

DEFASANCE. n.s. [defasance, Fr.]
1. The act of amnulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.
2. A condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognition, or statute, which performed by

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the oblige, or the cognize, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. Council.

3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.

4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered.

Obloque.
The oblige, or the cognize, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. Council.

4. A defeat; conquest; the act of conquering; the state of being conquered.

Obloque.
The oblige, or the cognize, the act is disabled and made void, as if it had never been done. Council.

2. Act of destruction; deprivation.

A king, upon whose life

A dumb animal was done.

Defeat.

To DEFEAT. A. [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow; to undo.

Defeat thy favour with unwrapt heard. Shak.

To DEFEAT. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow; to undo.

Defeat thy favour with unwrapt heard. Shak.

Defeat his power, many days, Giff. Who were not out of her grace. Dryden.

Defeat her beauty, and all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes. Tillotson.

2. To frustrate.

To his accusers

He pleaded still not guilty, and alleged

Many sharp reasons to defeat the law. Shak.

Defeat his power, many days, Giff. Who were not out of her grace. Dryden.

Defeat her beauty, and all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes. Tillotson.

3. To abolish; to undo; to change.

Defeat. n. s. [from de and fixture.]

Change of feature; alteration of countenance.

Defeat. n. s. [from de and fixture.]

Change of feature; alteration of countenance.

I practised a way to defeat the dark and mody oil of amber. Boyle.

Defeat. n. s. [from de and fixture.]

Change of feature; alteration of countenance.

I practised a way to defeat the dark and mody oil of amber. Boyle.

I practised a way to defeat the dark and mody oil of amber. Boyle.

Provide a brazen tube

Indext: self-taught and voluntary tiles

The defecator liquor, through the vent

Ascenting; then, by downward tract convey'd

Sprouts into subject vessels very clear. Philip.

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

We defeat the notion from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it. Glimmire.

Defecator. adj. [from the verb.]

Purged from lees or fowlness.

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no insurmountable to defeat faculties. Glimmire.

This liquor was very defective, and of a pleasing golden colour. Boyle.

Defecation. n. s. [defecatio, Lat.]

Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of defecation, whence viscous and digresstish blood. Harvey.

Defec. n. s. [defecus, Lat.]

1. Want; absence of something necessary; insufficiency; the fault opposed to superfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and defects supplied. Dryden.

Had this strange energy been less. Defect had been as fatal as excess. Blackmore.

2. Failing; imperfection.

Of such been seen.

Our mean secures us, and our mere defects Prove our commodities. Shakew.

You praise yourself.

By laying defect in yourself, I mean, Shakew. Trust not yourself; but, your defects to know, Make use of every friend and every foe. Pope.

8. A natural imperfection; a blemish; a failure, without direct implication of anything too little.

Men, through some defect in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs. Locke.

To DEFECT. v. n. [from the noun.]

To be defective; to fail short of; to fail.

Thereat instructed tyants do defect.

They invaded Ireland, and were defeated by the lord Montjoy. Bacon.

Defectibility. n. s. [from defectible.]

The state of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The perfection and sufficiency of Scripture has been shown, as also the defectibility of that particular tradition. Lord Digby to Sir Ken. Digby. Herat.

The intrusion of secret defects upon the constitution of the union of the parts of things corporal. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Defecible. adj. [from defect.]

Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a defectible condition. Holf.

Defection. n. s. [defection, Lat.]

1. Want; failure.

This defect and failing away from God was first found in angels, and afterwards in men. Milton.

Upon the intrusions of secret defects upon the constitution of the union of the parts of things corporal. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. A falling away; apostasy.

This defect and failing away from God was first found in angels, and afterwards in men. Milton.

Death, by which we lose the privilege of eternal life, Holf.

If we fall away after tasting of the good word of God, how criminal must such a defection be? Atterbury.

There is more evil owing to our original defection from God, and the foolish and evil dispositions that are found in fallen man. Holf.

3. An abandoning of a king, or state; revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general defection of the whole realm. Darius.

Neither can this be meant of evil governors, or tyrants, or of some perverseness and defection in the very nation itself. Bacon.

Defective. adj. [from defectus, Lat.]

1. Wanting the just quantity.

Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporeal exhalation, be found a time defective upon the exact point scales. Brown's Vap. Dry.

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate to the purpose.

It subjects them to all the diseases depending upon a defective projectile motion of the blood. Archebath. Than Alamein. Lord Digby.

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the best of four or five hypotheses proposed, which are all defective and inexact. Lord Digby.

If it renders one accomplishment, it generally leaves us defective in another. Addison.

DEFECD. n. s. [defect, Lat.]

3. Faulty; vicious; blamable.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously defective in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. Addison.

Defective or deficient Nouns. [In grammar.]

Indecisive or defective Nouns, or such as appear to want a number, or some particular case.

Defective or defective Nouns. [In grammar.]

Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

The lowess often opens the building in breadth, or the defections of some members makes any single part appear in perfection. Addison.

Defence. n. s. [defension, Lat.]

1. Guard; protection; security.

Reboobam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for defence in Judah. 2 Chronicles, ii. 5.

The Lord is your protection and strong stay, a defence from heat, and a cover from the sun. Deuter. xxxii. 16.

Be thou my strong rock for an house of defence to save me. Psal. xxi. 2.

Against all this there seems to be no defence, but that of supporting one established form of doctrine and discipline. Say.

2. Vindication; justification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his defence into the people. Xen. v. 3.

The youthful prince with a deep reply, and made this bold defence.

Dracon.

3. Prohibition: this is a sense merely French.

Severe defences may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. Temple.

4. Resistance.

5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

6. In fortification. The part that flanks another work.

To DEFEENCE. v. a. [defensus, Lat.] To defend by fortification; not in use.

The city itself being strongly fortified, Three sides by six it well defend'd has. Fairfax.

Defenceless. adj. [from defence.]

2. Naked; unarmed; ungirded; not provided with defence; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms, whose chargers on these defences do no way obstruct, Guard them, and him within protect from harms. Milton.

My sister is not so defenceless left As you imagine: she has a hidden strength Which you remember not. Milton.

Ah me! that fear Comes thundering back with dreadful revelation On my defenceless head. Milton.

On a three disarmed, Defenceless, and submitted to my rage, A base revenge is vengeance on myself. Dryden.

Impotent; unable to make resistance. Milton.

Their strength against a weak defence less toy? Addi. sion.

To DEFEND. n. a. [defendo, Lat. defendre, Fr.]

1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support.

There arose, to defend Israel, Tola the son of Penuel. Judges.

Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: defend me from them that rise up against me. Psal. lxxi. 1.

Heaven defend your souls, that you think I will your serics and great business scant. Shak.

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain.
The queen on the throne, by God’s assistance, is able to defend herself against all her majesty’s enemies and allies put together. Swift.

3. To fortify; to secure. And here’s an access a gloomy grove defends, And here th’immovable lake extends. Dryden. A village near it was defended by the river. Clarendon.

4. To prohibit; to forbid. [defender, Fr.] Where can you say, in any manner, age, That ever God defended marriage? Chaucer. O son! like one of us is become, To keep his house good and evil, since his taste. The use of wine is little practised, and in some places defended by customs or laws. Temple.

5. To give defence, or cause, against those that attack it. Let me be foremost to defend the throne, And guard my father’s glory and my own. Pope. So have I seen two rival wars contend. One briskly charge, one gravely defend. Smith.

DEFENDANT. adj. [from defend.] That may be defended.

DEFENDANT. adj. [from defendo, Lat.] Defensive; fit for defence. Line and new repair our towns of war. With men of courage, and with means defendant. South.

DEFENDANT. n.s. [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends against assailants. Those high towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the assailants on the wall, those also were broken by engines of war. Wilson’s Math. Magic. The person accused or sued. This is the day appointed for the combat. And ready are th’ appellant and defendant. Shak. Plainfud dog, and bear defendant. “Hudibras.”

DEFENDR. n.s. [defensor, Lat.] One that defends; a champion. Banish your defenders, till at length Your ignorance deliver you. As much as there were to some nation That won you without blows. Shak. Do thou not mourn our powers employ’d in vain, And the defenders of our city slain! Dryden.

2. An assister; a vindicator. Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak defender. South.

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of justice.

DEFENSIVE. n.s. [from defens.] 1. Guard; defence. A very unsile defensibility it is against the fury of the lion, and surely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which Pinty plucks in earth-bred. Brown’s Life. Err. Brown’s Life of Err. If the bishop has no other defensibility but excommunication, no other power but that of the keys, he may surrender up his pastoral staff. South.

2. [In surgery.] A balsam, plaster, or the like, used to secure a wound from outward violence.

DEFENSIBLE. adj. [from defend.] 1. That may be defended. A field, Which nothing but the sound of Hotspur’s name Did seem to make defensible. Shak. They must make themselves defensible both against the natives and against strangers. Bacon. Having often heard Venus represented as one of the most defensible cities in the world, I infer from what I have just mentioned of its strength constests. Addit.

2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication. I conceive it very defensible to dismiss an adversary, and disable him from doing mischief. Coler.

DEFENSIVE. adj. [defensif, Fr. from defendans, Lat.] 1. That serves to defend; proper for defence; not offensive. He would not be persuaded by danger to offer any offence, or to stand upon the best defensive guard he could. Sidney. My unpreparedness for war testifies for me that I am set at defiance. King Charles. Defensive arms lay by, as useless here. Where many balls the neighbouring rocks do shatter. Waller.

2. In a state or posture of defence. What stood, recol’d, Defensive sense, or with pale fear surpris’d. Milton. Fled ignis pericu, or cause, against those that attack it. To DÉFEND. n.s. [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard. Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true defences, as well as on actual invasions. Bacon.

2. State of defence. His majesty, not at all dismayed, resolved to stand upon the defensive only. Clarendon.

DEFENSIVELY. adv. [from defensive.] In a defensive manner.

DEFEN. part. pass. from. [defensive.]

Defended. Obsolete. Stout men of England, not with their grace of war, but with their grace of peace, like Troy’s old town defended with Ilion’s tower. Fairfax.

1. To put off; to delay to act. He will not defer. To vindicate the glory of his name Against all competition, nor will long Endure it. Milton. None of yourself betimes to the love and practice of good deeds; for the longer thou dost to be acquainted with them, the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them. Attrib.

2. To pay deference or regard to another’s opinion. To DÉFER, n.s. [from differo, Lat.]

1. To withhold; to delay. Defy the pres’re’d bourn the goddess cries. Pope. Neither is this a matter to be deferred till a more convenient time of peace and leisure. Swift.

2. To refer to; to leave to another’s judgment and determination. The commissioners deferred the matter unto the earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in those parts. Bacon.

DEFERENCE. n.s. [deference, Fr.] 1. Regard; respect. Virgil could have excelled Varus in tragedy, and Horace in poetical poetry, but out of deference to his friends he attempted neither. Dryden. He may be commanded that he is in an error, by observing those persons, for whose wisdom and goodness he has the greatest deference, to be of a contrary sentiment. Swift.

2. Complaisance; condescension. A natural roughness makes a man uncompliant to others; so that he has no deference for their inclinations, temper, or conditions. Locke.

3. Submission. Most of our fellow subjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or by a deference to the judgment of those who, perhaps, in their own levets, dispute the opinions which they industriously spread among the multitude. Addit.

DÉFÉRENCE. adj. [from deferens, of deferro, Lat.] That carries up and down. The figures of pipes or concaves, through which sounds pass, are particularly bodies of sound in conformance to the variety and alteration of the sound. Bacon.

DÉFÉRENCE. n.s. [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys. It is certain, however, it crosses the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air, though air be the most favourable vessel of sound. Bosc. DÉFÉRENCE. n.s. [in surgery.] Certain vessels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. Chambers.

DEFIANCE. n.s. [from defie, Fr.] 1. A challenge; an invitation to fight. The fiery Tybalt, with his sword prepar’d, Which, as he breath’d defiance to my ears, He swang about his head. Shak. A war without a just defiance made. Dryden.

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good reason. Defy a man, if you can.

3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt. The Naxian heresy was very apt to attract well meaning souls, who, seeing it base such express defiance to apostacy, could not suspect that it was itself any defention from the faith. Decay of Piety. Nobody will so openly bid defiance to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradications. Locke.

DEFICIENCY, n.s. [from deficio, Lat.] 1. Want; something less than is necessary. What is to be considered in this case, is chiefly, whether there be a sufficient fulness or deficiency of blood, for different methods are to be taken. Arithmet on Diet.

There is no burden laid upon our posterior, nor any deficiency to he hereafter made up by ourselves, which has been our case in so many other subjects. Adamson.

2. Defect; failing; imperfection. Scaliger, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduced one of no less deficiency himself. Bacon’s Life. Err. Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee Is no deficiency found. Milton. We are, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual deficiences, and deplorable confessions of human ignorance. Glanville. What great deficiency is it, if we come short of others? Watton. The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with some specks of frailty and deficiences, such as they have been described to us in history. Dryden.

DEFICIENT. adj. [deficient, from defici, Lat.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect. O woman! best of all things as the will Of God ordain’d them: his creating hand Nothing imperfect or deficient left. Milton. Figures are either simple or mixed: the simple are either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or deficient, as ovals. Wotton. Neither Virgil nor Homer were deficient in any of the former beauties. Dryden. Several thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very deficient names, are diligently to be studied. Locke.

DEFICIENT Numbers, [in arithmetick] are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer whose parts they are. Dryer. n.s. [from defic, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies. Is it not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and insolent defiers of Heaven? Tillotson.

1. To make foul or impure; to make nasty or filthy; to dirty.
DEF

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch; this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth defile. So speaks he, partly reckoning among the greatest polluters of this age, though his character may be defiled by mean and dirty hands.

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

The pitch dieh of itself shall not eat, to defile himself therewith. Lee. xxxi. 8.

Neither shall he defile himself for his father.

Lev. xi. 11.

3. To corrupt chastity; to violate.

Every object of offence reviled; the husband murdered, and the wife defiled.

4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forfeitiveness of good turns, defining of souls, adultery, and shameless uncleanness.

And if they defile themselves with impurities. Stillingfleet.

Let not any instance of sin defile your requests. Wake.

To DEFILE. n. v. [defiler, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.

DEFILE. n. s. [defiler, Fr. from file a line of soldiers, which is derived from flum a thread.] A narrow passage; a long narrow pass; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow defile, to use the military term, where the puritans used to encounter.

Addison.

DEFILEMENT. n. s. [from defile.] The state of being defiled; the act of defiling; nastiness; pollution; corruption; defacement.

Lost, by unchaste looks, loose gestures, and foul talk.

Let's in defilement to the inward parts. Milton.

The unchaste see provoked to see their vice exposed, and the clause cannot take rise into such fifth without danger of defilement. Spectator.

DEFILER. n. s. [from defile.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violater.

At the last tremendous day, I shall hold forth in my arms my much wounded child, and call aloud for vengeance on her defiler. Addison.

DEFINABLE. adj. [from define.] 1. That which may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise define, than by saying it is infinite; as if infinite were definable, or ininity a subject for our narrow understanding.

Dryden.

2. That which may be ascertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be definable or no. Bunyan's Theor. Of the Definition. v. a. [definatio, Lat. definere, Fr.] 1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumstances.

Whose loss can't then mean, that dost so well their miseries define? Sidney.

Though defining be thought the proper way to make known the proper signification, yet there are some words that will not be defined. Locke.

To DEFINE. v. n. To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he define units of lands and properties. Bacon.

DEFINER. n. s. [from define.] One that explains; one that describes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, therefore, is found incomprehensible and infinite.

But is he there to be searched out? no: Let your imperfect definition show,

That nothing you, the weak definer, know, Prior.

DEFINITE. adj. [from definitus, Lat.] 1. Certain; limitedly.

Neither to your harbor divers times he required, and here, by your means, bad the sight of the goddess, who in a definite compass can set forth infinite beauty.

Sidney.

2. Exact; precise.

Idiots, in this case of favour, would be wisely definite.

Shakspere.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel, or inquisition, which succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and definite time.

Adolphus's Parergon.

DEFINITION. n. s. [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

Special bastardy is nothing else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but the special.

Idiots.

DEFINITENESS. n. s. [from definite.] Certainty; limitedness. Dict.

DEFINITION. n. s. [from definitio, Lat. definition, Fr.] 1. A short description of a thing by its properties.

I drew my definition of poetical wit from my particular conceit; for propriety of thoughts and words is only to be found in him.

Dryden.

2. Decision; determination.

3. Distinction. In logic. The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reasonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and distinguishing definition.

Beauclerk.

DEFINITIVE. adj. [definitus, Lat.] Determinate; positive; express.

Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definite truth.

I make haste to the casting and compounding of the whole work, to being indeed the very definite sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen topic. Wetten.

DEFINITELY. adv. [from definite.] Positively; decisively; expressly.

Definitely thus I answer you:

Your love deserves my thanks; but my desert:

Unmeritable, shuns your high request. Shakspere.

Believing, as it were, that the body of Christ may be in many places at once, locally and visibly; therefore we say, and hold, that the same body may be incasually and definitively in many places at once.

Hall.

That Methusalem was the longest lived of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it definitively set down by Moses. Brown's Fag. Err.

DEFINITIVENESS. n. s. [from definite.] Decisiveness.

DEFLAGRABILIT Y. n. s. [from deflagro, Lat.] Combustibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have spent more time than the opinion of the ready deflagrability, of fire, so speak; of sulphur, as it did permit us to imagine.

Boyle.

DEFLAGRABLE. adj. [from deflagro, Lat.] Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chemical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the best spirit is, but the more inflammable and deflagrable.

Boyle.

DEFLAGRATION. n. s. [deflagratio, Lat.] A term frequently made use of in chemistry, for setting fire to several things in their preparation; as in making Alkalis with fire, with saltpetre, and many others.

Quinney.

The true reason why paper is not burned by the flames that plays upon it, seems to be that the a quo spirit of the spirit of wine, being imbied by the paper, keeps itself so moist, that the flame of the inflammable parts of the same spirit cannot fasten on it; and therefore, when the deflagration is over, you shall always find the paper moist.

Boyle.

To DEFLECT. v. n. [deflecto, Lat.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course or right line.

At some parts of the Arses the needle deflecteth not, but both in the true meridians; on the other side of the Arses, and this side of the equator, the north point of the needle wheeleth to the west.

Brown's * flag. Err.

For, did not some from a straight course deflect, they could not meet, they could no world meet.

Blarbour.

DEFLECTION. n. s. [from deflecto, Lat.] 1. Deviation; the act of turning aside.

Noodles incline to the south on the other side of the equator: and at the very line, or middle circle, stand without deviation. Brown's * flag. Err.

A turning aside, or out of the way.

DICT.

DEFLORATION. n. s. [defloration, Fr. from defloratus, Lat.] The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLOUXUR. n. s. [from deflavo, Lat.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way.

DICT.

DEFLOUR. n. s. [from deflour, Fr.] 1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the last of an anchor to draw a virgin, so he that executeth judgment with his penile.

Errius, xvi. 8.

Now will I hence to seek my lovely maun, And let my spunkless slaves this trudle definer. Shak.

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a sudden last.

Defac'd, defiler'd, and now to death devote! Lift.

If he died young, he died innocently, and before the sweetness of his soul was deflowered and ravished from him by the flames and furies of a wrong age.

Taylor.

DEFLOURER. n. s. [from deflour, Fr.] A ravisher; one that takes away virginity.

I have often wondered, that those defilers of innocence, though dead to all the sentiments of virtue and honour, are not restrained by humanity.

Addison.

DEFLS. adj. [deflau, Lat.] 1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

DEFLU'X. n. s. [defluos, Lat.] Downward flow.

Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the defler of humours, without penning them in too much.

Bacon.

DEFLUXION. n. s. [defluosio, Lat.] The flow of humours downwards.

We see that taking cold moveth loosness, by contraction of the skin and outward parts; and
DE

both cold likewise cause rhums and defluxions from the head. Bacon.

DEFLY.  a.  [from deffy.]  Dextcrously ; skillfully.  Obsolete.  Properly deftly.

Lo, how finely the grace can it foot

Rightly the enchantment;

They damn'd defly, and singen sole,

In their meritment.  Spenser.

DEFERATION.  n.  [from deferus, Lat.]  Until four hundred and ninety, act of making filthy; pollution.  This is no English word; at least, to make it English, it should be written defraation.

What native unquashable beauty must be impressed and instilled through the whole, the defraction of so many parts by a host present, and a worse editor, could not hinder from shining forth.

Beatty.

DEFORECMENT.  n.  [from force.]  A withholding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

To DEFORM.  v.  a.  [deformo, Lat.]  To disgrace, to make ugly; to spoil the form of any thing.

1. To disagrue: to make ugly; to spoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of all fair proportion, Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,

Def'm'd, unfish'd, in servile fear, before my fate,

Into this breathing world, scarce half m'de up.

Shakespeare.

Wintry blasts

Def'rm the dear delights.

Thomson.

2. To dishonour: to make ungraceful.

Old men with dust deform'd their hoary hair.

Dryden.

DEFORM.  adj.  [deformis, Lat.]  Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,

That whom cool'd that most monster deform,

Should have mine only daughter to his dame.

Spenser.

So spake the grieved terror; and in shape,

So speaking and so threat'ning, grew tenfold

More dreadful and deform'd.

Milton.

Right so deform what heart of rock could bring

Dry-eyed beheld?

Milton.

DEFORMATION.  n.  [deformatio, Lat.]  A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFORMED.  participial adj.  Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

DEFORMEDLY.  adv.  [from deform'd.]  In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS.  n.  [from deform'd.]  Ugliness; a disagreeable form.

DEFORMITY.  n.  [deformitas, Lat.]  Ugliness; ill-favouredness.

1. Ugliness; ill-favouredness.

In this week piping time of peace,

Have no delight to pass away the time,

Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,

And disdain on mine own deformity.  Shakespeare.

Professional deformity seems not in the film.

So hord as in woman.  Shakespeare.

Where's deformity to mock my body,

To shape my legs of an unequal size,

To disproportion me in every part.  Shakespeare.

Why should not man,

Retention still divide similitude.

In part, from such deformities be free,

And for his Maker's image sake, exempt?  Milton.

2. Ridiculousness; the quality of something worthy to be laughed at, or centured.

In comedy there is somewhat more of the worse likeness to be taken, because it is often to produce laughter, which is occasioned by the sight of some deformity.  Dryden.

3 Irregularity; inordinateness.

No glory is more to be envied than that of deforming either church or state, when deformities are such, that the persellation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of deforming.  K. Charles.

DE

DEFOR'SOR.  n.  [from forcer, Fr.]  One that overcomes and casteth out by force.

A law term.

Blunted

To DEFRAUD.  v.  a.  [defraud, Lat.]  To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to enune; to deceive; to beguile: with of before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother in any matter, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such, as we also have forewarned you and testified.  1 Thes. vi. 6.

My son, defraud not the poor of his living and make not the needy even to lie waste.  Eccl. xiv. 1.

Churches seem injur'd and defrauded of their rights, when places, not sanctified as they are, are preserved in uncandidly in that presence and honour.

Hooker.

There they, who brothers better claim disown,

Exel their parents, and spencer's nation of Ireland;

Defraud their clients, and, to sure end,

Sit brooding on unprofitable cold,

But no he send'd devil's heavy charms,

And of my valour's prize defraud my men.  Pope.

There is a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve for his own particular use, without defrauding his country.

Dryden.

DEFRAUDATION.  n.  [defraudato, Lat.]  Privation by fraud.

Their impostures are worse than any other, de- luding not only into positives, but also into the irreplicable deceit of death.  Work's Fug. Err.

DEFRAUDER.  n.  [from defraud.]  A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow severe,

Boisterous, and every youth Blackmore.

To DEFRAVY.  v.  a.  [defraver, Fr.]  To bear the charges of; to discharge expenses.

He would, out of his own revenue, defray the charges belonging to the sacrifices.  2 Mac. ix. 16.

It is easy to lay a charge upon any prominence or honour.

How to foresee how the same may be anwered and defrauded, is the chief part of good advice.

It is long since any stranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the state will defray you all the time you stay; neither shall you stay one day the less for that.

DEFRAVER.  n.  [from defray.]  One that discharges expenses.

DEFRAVMENT.  n.  [from defray.]  The payment of expenses.

DEFT.  adj.  [morse, Sax.]  Obsolete.

1. Next; handsome; spruce.

2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you must call the watch that are their accusers.

Yea, merry, that's the deffest way.  Shakespeare.

3. Ready; dexterous.

Load lots of laughter with'd the guests, to see

The lording god so deft at his new ministry.  Dryden.

The wanton call may skip with many a bound.

And my car, Tray, play deft feats around.  Gay.

DEF'TLY.  adv.  [from def't.]  Obsolete.

1. Neatly; dexterously.

Come, high or low,

Thyself and office def'tly show.  Shak. Macbeth.

2. In a skillful manner.

Young Celast ERT, child of peculiar merit.

Well could dance, and def'tly time the reed.  Gay.

DEFU'NC'T.  adj.  [defunctus, Lat.]  Dead; deceased.

I therefore beg it not

To please the itch of my appetite;

Nor to comply with heat, the young affects;

In me defunct, and proper satisfaction.  Shakespeare.

Here cut up,

The souls of defunct bodies, fly.  Hudibras.

DEFU'NC'T.  n.  s.  [from the adjective.]  One that is deceased; a dead man or woman.

DE

NATURE doth afford to make his couch

With the defunct, or sleep upon the dead.  Shak.

In many cases, the sufferers are able to report the opinion of the physician who was with the patient, as they receive them from the friends of the defunct.

Gratun.

DEIFICATION.  n.  s.  [from defeunt.]  Death.

Nor did the French possess the Salique land until four hundred and twenty years after defuination of king Pharamond.  Shak.

To DEFY v. a.  [deffer, Fr. from de fide decedere, or some like phrase, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or insult.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again

Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight.  Milton.

Where seek retreat, now innocence is safe

In that guard, I durst even hell defy;

Without it, terrible now when heaven's high.  Dryden.

Agis, the Lycian, stepping forth with pride,

To right fight the boldest foe defined.  Dryden.

2. To treat with contempt; to slight.

As many fools that stand in better place,

Garnish'd like him, that for a tricksey word

Might make the matter.  Shak.

DEFY.  n.  s.  [from the verb.]  A challenge; an invitation to fight: this is now hardly used.

At this the challenger, with fierce defy,

His trumpet sounds; the challenge'd makes reply:

With eling Runner rings the 9d.id, resounds the valiant sky.  Dryden.

DEFY'ER.  n.  s.  [from defy.]  A challenger; one that invites to fight: more properly defier.

God may revenge the affronts put upon them by such impudent defiers of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man.  Swift.

DEGENERACY.  n.  s.  [from degeneratio, Lat.]  1. A departure from the virtue of our ancestors.

2. A desertion of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakness and impotency by one wilful degeneracy from goodness; but that grace, which the gospel offers to us for our assistance, is sufficient for us.  Tillotson.

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by a universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion, which is entirely our case at present.  Swift.

3. Meaness.  There is a kind of sluggish resignation, as well as poorness and degeneracy of spirit, in a state of slavery.  Addison.

To DEGENERATE v.  n.  [degenerare, Lat. degenerer, Fr. degenerer, Span.]  1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors.

2. To fall from more noble to a base state.

When wit transgresseth decency, it degenerates into insolence and impolicy.  Tillotson.

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base.

Most of those fruits that use to be grafted, if they be set of kernels or stones, degenerate. Bacon.

DEGENERATE.  adj.  [from the verb.]  1. Unlike his ancestors: fallen from the virtue and merit of his ancestors.

They are like enough to fight against me under Piercy's pay;

To dog his heels, and curt'sy at his frowns,

To show how much they at degerate.  Shakespeare.

Yet the hast greater came to be

Ashamed of them, than they of thee.

406
DEG
Degenerate from their ancient breed, Since first the click of sword allow’d then food. Swift.

1. Unworthy; base; departing from its kind or nature. So all shall turn degenerate, all deprav’d; justice and temperance, truth and faith, are to us but words, there is no commonly done person or other. Locke.

DEGENERATE. n.s. [from degenerate.] Degeneracy, a being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERATION. n.s. [from degenerate.] 1. A deviation from the virtue of one’s ancestors. 2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth. 3. The thing changed from its primitive state. In plants, these transplantations are obvious; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell; and those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, arsane, and other degenerate species. Brown’s Talgar Errors.

DEGENEROUS. adj. [from degener, Lat.] 1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of ancestors. 2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy. Let not the tamatious violence of some men’s inordinate demands ever betray me to that degeneracy and unanny slavery, which should make me strengthen them by my consent. K. Charles. Shame, instead of pity, restrains them from many base and degenerate practices. South. Degenerate passion, and for man too base, it seats its empire in the female race; there rages; and, to make its blow secure, puts fa’it’y on, until the aim be sure. Dryden.

DEGENEROUSLY. adv. [from degenerous.] In a degenerate manner; base; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see heroes, like Herculee at the distil, thus degenerously employed! 2. Decoy of Piety.

DEGULITUATION. n.s. [deglutition, Fr. from deglutio, Lat.] The act or power of swallowing. When the deglutition is totally abolished, the patient may be nourished by elysiers. [Arthritus on Diet.

DEGURATI0N. n.s. [degradation, Fr.] 1. A deprivation of dignity; submission from office. The word degradation is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree. Asfylle.

2. Degeneracy; baseness. So deplorable is the degradation of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of sin. South.

3. Diminution, with respect to strength, efficacy, or value. 4. In painting.] A term made use of to express the lessening and rendering confused the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, so as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that distance from them. Dict.

To DEGRADE. v.t. [degrader, Fr.] 1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

DEJ
He should
Be quite degraded, like a hogshead swain
That dunn presseth to boast of gentle blood. Shak.

2. To lessen; to diminish the value of.

No shall thus, by descending to assume
Man’s nature, less in his own. Milton. All higher knowledge in her presence fails. Degraded. Milton.

3. To reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities as, gold is degraded into silver.

DEGRADATION. n.s. [from degradatus, of degrade, Lat.] The act of making Dict.

DEGREE. n.s. [degre, Fr. from gradus, Lat.] 1. Quality; rank; station; place of dignity. It was my fortune, common to that age, To love a lady fair, of great degree. The which was born of noble parentage, And set in highest seat of dignity. Spenser. 2. A measure will be derived, the endowment of that degree, which teacheth inferior degrees and orders in the church of God. Shakespeare. Sundry men of low degree are vanity, and men of high degree are a yoke: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity. Psalm xxxi. 9. Well then, Covelline is your name, a knight is your degree, and your place the dale. Shakespeare. Degree being vizarded, Th’ unworthingest shews as fairly in the mask Shak. This noble youth to matchness Idol a diane Of high degrees, Honoria was her name. Dryden. Farmers in degree; He a good husband, a good housewife she. Dryden. But is no rank, no station, no degree, From this contagious taint of sorrow free! Prior. The comparative state and condition in which a thing is.

3. The book of Wisdom noteth degrees of idolatry, making that of worshipping petty and vile idols more gross than simply the worshipping of the creature. Bacon. There were degrees in infinite, And Heav’n itself had rather want perfection Than punish to excess. Dryden. Admits of no degrees; but must be still Sublimely good, or despicably ill. Pope.

4. A step or preparation to anything. Her first degree of her vanity, by setting forth her vanities, truly in nature to be not mislaid, but so much advanced to the eye, as to be abased to the judgment, for art. Which sight the knowledge of myself might bring. Which to true wisdom is the first degree. Prior.


6. Orders or classes. The several degrees of angels may probably have larger views, and be endowed with capacities able to set before them, to one picture, all their past knowledge at once. Locke.

7. Measure; proportion. If all the parts are truly heard as loud as one another, they will still you to that degree, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces. Dryden.

8. In arithmetic.] A degree consists of three figures, viz. of three places, containing tens, units, and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a degree. Cocker’s Arithmetic.

9. The division of the lines upon several sorts of mathematical instruments. The second, third, and fourth degrees of heat are more easily distinguished than the first; every one is both a preparative and a step to the next. South.

By DEGREES. adv. Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and suffering, and their natures appointed by degrees with danger. South. Doth not this external medium, in passing out of water, glass, crystal, and other compact and dense bodies, into empty spaces, grow denser and denser by degrees? Newton. Exceeding in triumph now swell the bold images, In broken air, trembling, the wild music floats; Till by degrees tense and small, The strains decay, And melt away.

A dying dying fall.

A person who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at first, by degrees contracts a strong inclination towards it. Pope, No. 47.

DEGUSTATION. n.s. [degustatio, Lat.] A tasting.

To DEHORT, v.t. [dehorter, Lat.] To dissuade; to advise to the contrary. One severally dehorted all his followers from prostituting mathematical principles unto common amusement or practice. The apostles vehemently dehort us from unbelief. Ward.

DEHORATION. n.s. [from dehorter, Lat.] Dissuasion; a counselling to the contrary; advice against something. The author of this essay, like the rest of the apostles, do every where vehemently and earnestly dehort from unbelief: did they never read the word of God? Prior.

DEHORATORY. adj. [from dehorter, Lat.] Belonging to dissuasion.

DEHORTER. n.s. [from dehorter.] A dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DEICIDE. n.s. [from deus and eado, Lat.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only used in speaking of the death of our blessed Saviour. Explaining how Perfect a suffer’d pain, Almighty’ed innocence, and Eternal died: How by her patient victor Death was slain, And earth profaned, yet bless’d with divine. Prior.

To DEJECT. v.a. [dejdicere, Lat.] 1. To cast down; to afflic; to grieve; to depress; to sink; to discourage; to crush.

Well, I am your theme: you have the start of me. I deject, or dejected; ignorance itself is a plummet ever me; use me as you will. Shak. The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune, Stood still in expectation: live not in fear! Shak. Nor think to deject my heavy mind! All that I read is leaving you behind! Pope.

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look sad.

Dress her beheld, in form divine, A ginkle youth in glittering armure shine, With great Marcellus keeping equal pace.

But gloomy were his eyes, dejected was his face. Dryden.
DEI

DEJECT. adj. [dejectus, Lat.] Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited.

DEJECTIBILITY. n.s. [from deject. & -ibility.] The state of being cast down; a lowliness of spirit. 

DEJECUTNESS. n.s. [from deject.] 

1. Lowliness of spirits; melancholy; depression of mind.

2. Weakness; inability. The effects of an alkalectotic state, in any great degree, are thirst and a dejection of appetite, which painful things occasion more than any other.

3. In medicine. Going to stool. The liver should separately separate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the intestines; and you should not force it, but provoke dejection, but also to alternately the clyster.

DEJECUR. n.s. [from deject.] The excrement.

A disease opposite to splentude is too great fluidity, the symptoms of which are excess of animal secretion; as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid dejectures, leanness, weakness, and thirst.

DEJERATION. n.s. [from dejer, Lat.] A taking of a solemn oath. 

DEIFICATION. n.s. [deification, Fr.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEIFORM. adj. [from deus & forma, Lat.] Of a godlike form.

To DEIFY. v.a. [deifier, Fr. from deus & fons, Lat.] 1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

2. To praise excessively; to extol one as if he were a god.

3. To descend now lower, and relate.

DEJECTION. n.s. [from deject, Lat.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy.

DEJEST. v.a. To grant; to permit; to allow.

DELAIRE. v.a. To carry; to convey.

DELACTION. n.s. [from delacro, Lat.] A tearing in pieces.

DELACRIFICATION. n.s. [delacrification, Lat.] A falling down of the humours; the waterishness of the eyes, or a weeping much.

DELACRATION. n.s. [delactatio, Lat.] A weaning from the breast.

DELAIS. adj. [from delapsus, Lat.] With physiological. Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb, and the like.

DETALE. v.a. [from delatus, Lat.] 

1. To carry; to convey.

DELFEN. n.s. [deft, Fr. from dtiene, Lat.] 

Try exactly the time wherein sound is delayed.

DELFY. v.a. [from delay, Fr.] 

1. To defer; to put off.

2. To hinder; to frustrate; to keep suspended.

3. To detain, stop, or retard the course of. 

DELCAY. v.a. [from delo, Lat.] 

To DELAY. v.a. [from delay, Fr.] 

1. To detain; to stop; to put off.

2. To hinder; to frustrate; to keep suspended.

3. To detain, stop, or retard the course of. 

DELEcriable. adj. [delectabilis, Lat.] Pleasing; delightful.

Ev'ning now approach'd: For we have also our ev'ning, and our morn; Our ours for change delectable, not need. 

He brought thee into this delicious grove, This garden, planted with the trees of God; Delectable both to behold and taste. 

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are satisfactory and easily conceivable by us, because apparent in his works; as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom, and power.

Hair.
D E L

The apple's outward form,

Deckable, the witless swain beguiles;

Till that with written mouth, and spattering

He tastes the bitter morsel.

Philips.

DELECTABLENESS. n.s. [from deckable] Delightfulness; pleasantness.

DELECTABLY. adv. Delightfully; pleasantly.

DELECTATION. n.s. [delectatio, Lat.] Pleasure; delight.

Out beat the tears for joy and delectation.

Sir T. More.

To DELEGATE. v.a. [delege, Lat.]

1. To send away.

2. To send upon an embassy.

3. To entrust; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction.

As God hath imparted his authority in several parts upon several estates of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also delegated and committed part of his care and providence unto them.

Taylor.

As God is the universal monarch, so we have all the relation of fellow-subjects to him; and can pretend to further jurisdiction over each other, than what he has delegated to us. Deency of Piety.

Why does he make the correspondent moon, And fill her willing lamp with liquid light? Commenting love, with delegated pow'rs,

To beautify the world, and bless the night? Prior.

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

DELEGATE. n.s. [delegatus, Lat.] A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for, or represent another.

If after her

Any shall live, which dare true good prefer, Every such person is her delegate, To accomplish that which should have been done.

Done.

They must be severe exactors of accounts from their deputies and ministers of justice. Taylor.

Let the young Austrian then her terrors bear, Great as he is, her delegate in war.

Prior.

Elect by Jove, his delegate of sway.

With joyous proph'ry the summons I obey. Pope.

DELEGATE. adj. [delegatus, Lat.] Deputed; sent to act for, or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, must judge the causes of all persons impartially.

Del anglers [Court of.] A court where in all causes of appeal, by way of devo
erion from either of the archbishops, are decided.

Ayliffe's Parergon.

DELEGATION. n.s. [delegatio, Lat.]

1. A sending away.

2. A putting in commission.

3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENTIFICAL. adj. [delenificus, Lat.] Having virtue to assuage or ease pain.

Dict.

To DELETE. v.a. [deleto, Lat.] To blot out.

Dict.

DELETEROUS. adj. [deleterus, Lat.] Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality.

Many things, neither deleterious by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity.

Brown.

DELETERY. adj. [deletery, Lat.] Destructive; deadly; poisonous.

Not doctor epidemick,

Though sto'd with deletery medicines,

Vol. I.

DE L

Which whenever took is dead since,

Ever sent so vast a colony

To both the under worlds as he.

Hudibras.

DELETION. n.s. [deleto, Lat.]

1. Act of razing or blotting out.

2. A destruction.

Indeed, if there be a total deletion of every person of the opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in quittance.

Delit. n.s. [from delaps, Sax. to del. dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug.

Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought; the dead would be so thrown with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.

Ring in the Creation.

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at Delit.

Thus better honour for a piece of delit.

No, not for China's wide domain.

Smart.

DELIBRATION. n.s. [delibratio, Lat.] An essay; a taste.

To DELIBERATE. v.n. [delibero, Lat.]

To think, in order to choose; to hesitate.

A cautious wine, reflecting cause,

Which freely moves and acts by reason's laws;

That can deliberate means, elect, and find

Their due connection with the end desired.

Blackmore.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,

In spite of all their virility we can bear,

The woman that deliberates is lost.

Adon.]n.

DELIBERATIVE. adj. [deliberative, Lat.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.

Most Grave-belly was deliberate,

Not rash like his successors.

Shak. Coriolanus.

2. Slow; tedious; not sudden; gradual.

Commonly it is for virtues considerations, that wisdom so far prevails with men as to make them desire to take deliberately death, against the stream of the universal inclination. Hobber.

Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more deliberate, that is, give more space between the voice and the echo, which is caused by the local nearness or distance.

Deliberately. adj. [from deliberate.]

1. Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little induences; knows better than any man what is not to be wanted, and never hazards himself so far as to fall, but plods on deliberately: and, as a grave man ought, is sure to put his staff before him.

Dryden.

2. Slowly; gradually.

DELIBERATION. n.s. [deliberatio, Lat.]

The act of deliberating: thought in order to choose.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or choose good by free deliberation, it should never be guilty of anything that was done.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELIBERATIVE. adj. [deliberativus, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELIBERATIVE. n.s. [from the adjective.]

The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

In deliberations, the point is, what is evil; and, of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less.

Bacon.

DELICACY. n.s. [delicassae, Fr. of delicate, Lat.]}

1. Daintiness; pleasantness to the taste.

On voluptuous thoughts intent,

What choice to choose for delicacy best.

Milton.

2. Nicety in the choice of food.

These delicacies

1 mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers,

Walks, and the melody of birds.

Milton.

3. Softness; elegant or feminine beauty.

A man of poorly present, in whom smiling made not away delicacy, nor beauty fierceness.

Selden.

4. Nicety; minute accuracy.

To Dyck has even excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces.

Dyck.

5. You may see into the spirits of them all, and form your own from these general notions and delicacy of thought and happy words.

Felon.

6. Neatness; elegance of dress.

7. Politeness of manners; contrary to grossness.

8. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Persons born of familiar and rich, derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the delicacy of their own education.

Temple.

9. Tenderness; scrupulosity.

Persons promoting for the interest of his country, must conquer all that tenderness and delicacy, which may make him afraid of being handled.

Addison.

10. Weakness of constitution.

11. Smallness; tenuity.

DELCIATE. adj. [delicat, Fr.]

1. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour.

The choosing of a delicate before a more ordinary dish, is to be done as other human actions and which there are no degrees and precise natural limits described.

Taylor.

2. Dainty; desires of curious meats.

3. Choice; select; excellent.

4. Pleading to the senses.

5. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely delicate.

Arbitrator am Anim.

6. Of polite manners; not gross, or coarse.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Witnesse this army, of such mass and charge. Led by a delicate and tender prince.

Shak.

Tender and delicate persons must needs be of angry, they have so many things to trouble them, which more robust nature have little sense of.

Bacon.

8. Pure; clear.

Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed the air is delicate.

Shak.

DELCIATELY, adv. [from delicate.]

1. Beautifully; with soft elegance.

That which will distinguish his style from all other poets, is the elegance of his words, and the numerousness of his verse: there is nothing so delicately turned in all the Roman language.

Dyck.

2. Finely; not coarsely.

3. Dainty; not delicately, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy sauces.

Taylor.
4. Chosely.
5. Politely.

**Delicateness.** n. s. [from **delicate**.]
The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; inefficacy.
The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for fear of dirt. Deut. xxvi. 30.

**Delicates.** n. s. [from **delicate.**] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.
The shepherd's honeyed cards, his cold thin drink out of his leather bottle, all which secure and sweetly, he enjoys. Are far beyond a prince's delicacies. Sheksp.

**Delicacy.** n. s. [from **delicate.**] Sweetness; pleasantness; delightfulness; a thing delightful; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind. It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobedience Almighty God chased him out of Paradise, and left him in the fairest and most delicious part of the earth, into some other the more barren and unpleasant. Watts. In his last hours his easy wit displayed. Like the rich fruit he sings, delightful in decay. Smith. Still on that breast cramp'd let me lie. Still drink delightful poison from thy eye. Pope.

**Deliciously.** adv. [from **delicious.**] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.
How much she hath chastized herself, and lived deliciously, so much torment and sorrow give her. Cowper. Delicacy.

**Deliciousness.** n. s. [from **delicious.**] Delight; plea-ure; joy. The sweetest honey Is hadsome in its own deliciousness. And the most delicious cake, and apple. Shak. Let no man judge of himself, or of the blessing, and efficacy of the sacrament itself, by any sensible relish, by the gust and deliciousness, which sometimes perceives, and at other times doth not perceive. Taylor.

**Deligation.** n. s. [**deligetio**, Lat.] A binding up in chirurgery.
The third intention is deligation, or retaining the parts so joined together. Sir W. com. Surgery.

**Delight.** n. s. [**delicio**, fr. **delicor**] To content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.
The prisoner delighting their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the seaspieldiscipline differed from the land service, had pleasing entertainment. Sidney.

**Delightfully.** adv. Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight. Delightfully, increase and multiply; Now death to hear! Milton.

**Delightfulness.** n. s. [from **delight.**] Pleasure; comfort; satisfaction. But our desires toxical extension.

**Delightsome.** adj. [from **delight.**] Pleasant; delightful.
The words themselves being so ancient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech so delightful for the roundness, and so grave for the strangeness. Spenser.

**Delightsomely.** adv. [from **delightsome.**] Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

**Delightsomeness.** n. s. [from **delightsome.**] Pleasomeness; delightfulness.

**To Delinate.** v. a. [**delinatio**, Lat.] To make the first draught of a thing; to design; to sketch.

**To Deliver.** v. a. [**deliver**, Fr.] To

- please; to content; to satisfy; to afford pleasure.
- The prisoner delighting their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the seaspieldiscipline differed from the land service, had pleasing entertainment. Sidney.
- Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. Ps. xxxvii. 4.
- For insects, whereof both bees, delighted with flowers, and their sweetnees; other bees becom'd delighted with other kinds of viands. Lech.
- He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat, Delighted, soul'd the large luxurious draught. Pope.

**To Delit.** v. n. To have delight or pleasure in. It is followed by in. Dolt my lord, the king, delight in this thing? 2 Sam. xxi.

**Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that delighteth greatly in his commandments.** Ps. cxlv. 1.

**Delight'd.** Delighted, incense, and multiply; Now death to hear! Milton.

**Delight'st.** Delighteth, and multiply; Now death to hear! Milton.

**Delighteth.**

- The words themselves being so ancient, the knitting of them so short and intricate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech so delightful for the roundness, and so grave for the strangeness. Spenser.
- God hath furnished every one with the same means of exciting hunger and thirst for a light, and on the same means. Grew. Delightsomely.
- The licentia pictoria is very large: with the same reason they may delineate old Nester like Adonis II calbs with Helen's face, and Timon with Absalom's head. Brown.
- To delineate the region in which God first planted his delightful garden. Raleigh.
- I have not here time to delineate to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom: nor, indeed, could I, lik as I had, what the happiness of that place and portion is. Wake.

**Delineation.** n. s. [**delinacito**, Lat.] The first draught of a thing.

In the orthographical schemes, there should be a true delineation, and the just dimensions.

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**Deli'niment.** n. s. [**delinimentum**, Lat.] A mitigating, or assuaging. Diet.

**Deli'nquency.** n. s. [**delinquentiua**, Lat.] A fault; a failure in duty; a misdeed. They never punish the greatest and most intolerable delinquency of the tenants, and their ex- 

- Thy years determine like the age of man, That thou should'st my delinquencies enquire, And with variety of tortures to molest. Sonnets's Paraphrase of Job. A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed by him. Delinquents. **Deli'nquent.** n. s. [**delinquens**, Lat.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault. Such an egregious state, That sooner will accuse the magistrate Than the delinquent; and will rather give The treason is hot acted, than believe. Ben Jonson. All raised, not by war, or any other disaster, but by justice and sentence, as delinquents and criminals. town. He had, upon frivolous surmises, been sent for as a delinquent, and been brought upon his knees, Dryden.

**To Deli'nitate.** v. n. [**deliqueo**, Lat.] To melt; to be dissolved. It will be resolved and liquefied very analogous to that which the chemists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to delinate. Boyle.

**Sedan** as sedation as we see made by the mixture of some chemical liquids, as oil of vitriol and deliquated salt of tartar. Cudworth.

**Deli'nation.** n. s. [**delinatio**, Lat.] A melting; a dissolving. Deliquium. n.s. [Lat. A chemical term.] A distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lustrous humour. Diet.

**Deli'rmant.** n.s. [**delirancum**, Lat.] A doting or foolish fancy. Diet.

**To Deli'mate.** v. n. [**deliri**, Lat.] To 

- To date; to rave; to talk or act idly. Diet.

**Deli'ration.** n. s. [**deliratio**, Lat.] Do- 

- tage; folly; madness. Diet.

**Deli'rious.** adj. [**delirius**, Lat.] Light-

- headed; raving; doting.

- The people about him said he had been for some hours delirious; but when I saw him he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. Swift.

- On bed

- Delirious fugg, sleep from his pillow flies. Theos.

**Deli'rium.** n. s. [**delirium**, Lat.] Alienation of mind; dotage. Too great acuity and promptness in answering, especially in persons naturally of another temper, is a sign of an approaching delirium; and in a feverish delirium there is a small inflammation of the brain. Arbuthnot on Diet.

**Deli'tigation.** n. s. [**delitigio**, Lat.] A striving; a chiding; a contending.

**To Deliver.** v. a. [** deliver**, Fr.] To

- set free; to release;

- Thus she the captive did deliver;

- The captive thus gave up his quiver. Prior.

- To save; to rescue.

- Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. Psalm cvii. 2.

- I was like to be apprehended for the witch of BRANDFORD, but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, deluded not. Shak.
DEL.

3. To surrender; to put into one's hands; to resign; to give up; to yield.

To any one thou shalt deliver him the pledge again with the money gone down. 1 Sam. xxiv. 12.

And David said to him, must thou bring me down to this company? And he said, Swear unto me by God, that thou wilt not kill them that deliver me into the hands of my master, and I will bring thee down to this company. 1 Sam. xxiv. 13.

They that are not thy commandments, wherefore thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and unto captivity. 'Tob. iii. 4.

4. To give; to offer; to present.

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but deliver it for the breaches of the house. 2 Kings. viii. 8.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner, when thou wast his butler. Gen. xli. 11.

It was no wonder that, who at such a time could be corrupted to frame and deliver such a petition, would not be reformed by such an answer. 1 Pet. iv. 18.

5. To cast away; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All sense of what delvers to the wind. Pope.

6. To disburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,
She is something before her time deliver'd. Dryden.

Tolly was long ere he could be deliver'd of a few ver's, and those poor ones too. Peacham.

7. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A midnight-moving jest,
Which his fair tongue, counsellor's expositor,
Delivers in such apt and gracious words,
That aged eyes play truant at his tale. Shak.

Tell me your highness' pleasure,
What from your grace I shall deliver to him. Shak.

I knew a clergyman who appeared to deliver his sermon without looking into his notes. Swift.

8. To exert in motion. Not in use.

Proces seems so to overrun his age in strength,
That Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimly. Sidney.

To DELIVER over. v. a.

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the discretion of another.

Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies; for false witnesses rise up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty. Ps. cxxvii. 2.

The constables have delivered her over to me, and she shall have whipping enough, I warrant her. Shak.

2. To give from hand to hand; to transmit.

If the true account may be expected by future ages from the present, your lordship will be delivered over to posticity in a fairer character than I have given. Dryden.

To DELIVER up. v. a.

To surrender; to give up.

He that spared not his own son, but delivered him up for us all, how shall he not, with him also, freely give us all things? Rom. viii. 32.

Are the cities, that I got with wounds,
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? Shak.

Happy having such a son,
That would deliver up his greatness so
Into the hand of justice. Shak.

DELIVERANCE. n.s. [deliverance, Fr.]

1. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bound. Luke, iv. 18.

2. The act of delivering a thing to another; now commonly called delivery.

Religious deliverance more. Shak.

People have a superstitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy delivery. Bacon.

3. The act of bringing children.

Rejoice deliverance more. Shak.

People have a superstitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the easy delivery. Bacon.

4. The act of speaking; utterance; pronouncement; now commonly called delivery.

If seriously I may convey my thoughts
In this my light delivery, I have spoken.

With that in one her, her years profession,
Wisdom and constancy, hath amazed me more
Than I judge blame much upon her. Shak.

All's well that ends well. Dryden.

DELIVERER. n. s. [from deliver.]

1. A savior; a rescuer; a preserver; a releaser.

It doth not only set forth the consent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extinguishing and delivering of giants, monsters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and this, although the deliverer came from the one end of the world unto the other.

By that seed
Is meant thy great Deliverer, who shall bruise
The serpent's head. Milton.

Andrew Doris has a statue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth. Addison.

To DELIVER. v. a. [delu'd, Lat.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impose on.

O, give me leave, I have delivered you; I swear.

Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke. Shak.

Let not the Trojans, with a frigid presence
Of proper peace, deliver the Laius prince. Dryden.

2. To discompose; to frustrate.

DELIVERER. n. s. [from deliver.]

A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender.

Say, however, say, all fair deliver speak;
Answer me this, ere yet my heart does break.

Granville.

And thus the sweet deliverers tune their song. Dryden.

To DELIVER. v. a. [delu'p, Sax. delu'en, Dut. perhaps from del'ta, a hog.]

2. To fathom; to sift; to sound one's opinion. Figuratively.

What's his name and birth?
I cannot deliver him to the root: his father
Was call'd d'eluicius. Shak.

DELIVER. n. s. [from the verb.]

A ditch; a pit; a pibul; a den; a cave.

He by by by
By his feeble feet direct to the ery;
Which to that slavey deliver him brought at last,
Where Mannon erast did run his treasure.

Spenser.

Such a light and merry dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by leaden, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle-stones,
Which they dig out by the dozen.

For their bairns bread, wives, and selves.

Ben Jonson.

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DELM.

DELF of Coals. A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit. Dict.

DELIVER. n. s. [from deler.] A digger; one that opens the ground with a spade. DELUGE. n. s. [deluge, Fr. from delou-

1. A general inundation; laying entirely under water. The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a deluge, as this is subject to perish by conflagration. Barnet's Theor.

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. Bat if with bays and dams they strive to force His channel to a new or narrow course. No longer then within his banks he dwells, First to a torrent, then to a deluge, swells. Deham.

3. Any sudden and irresistible calamity. To DELUGE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water. The restless flood the land would overflow, By which the deb'g'd earth would useless grow. Blackmore.

Still the battering waves rush in Impalpable, till deb'g'd by the foam. The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss. Phillips.

2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink under the weight of any calamity. At length corruption, like a general flood, Shall deluge all. Pope.

DELUSION. n. s. [delusion, Lat.] 1. The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood.

2. The state of one deluded.

3. A false representation; illusion; error; a chimerical thought. Who therefore seeks in these True wisdom, finds her not, or by delusion. Milton.

I waking, view'd with grief the rising sun, And fondly mourn'd the dear delusion gone. Prior.

DELU'SIVE. adj. [from delusus, Lat.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; imposing on. When, for'd with passion, we attack the fair, Delusive sights and bittles vows we bear. Prior.

The happy whimsey you pursue, Threaten not length believe it true; Caugh't by your own delusive art, You fancy first, and then assert. Prior.

While the base and provoking multitude were listening to delusive election, those of a more erect aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from the rest. Tatler, No. 81.

Pheonomena so delusory that it is very hard to escape imposition and mistake. Westward.

DELU'SORY. adj. [from delusus, Lat.] Apt to deceive. This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a delusive principle. Gentle.

DEMAGOGUE. n. s. [demagogue, Gr.] A ringleader of the rabble; a popular and factional orator. Who were the chief demagogues and patrons of tumults, to spread for them, to fatter and embnder them. Kine.

A plausible, insidious word, in the mouth of an expert demagogue, is a dangerous and deceitful weapon. South.

Demagogus and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a demagogue, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. Swift.

DEMAIN. n. s. [domain, Fr.]

DEM'AN. n. s. [domain, Fr.]

DEM'AN. n. s. [domain, Fr.]

1. That land which a man holds originally of himself, called dominium by the civilians, and opposed to feodum or fee, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. Phillips.

2. Estate in land.

Having now provided A gentleman of noble parentage, Of fair demeanour, youthful, and nobly allied. Shek. That cardium indeed had a royal jurisdiction and seigniory, though of the lands of that county in deme'ne' and necessitated for the most part by the ancient inheritors. Blackmore.

3. Land adjoining to the mansion; kept in the lords own hand. Those acts for planting forest trees have hither-to been wholly ineffectual, except about the demesnes of a few gentlemen; and even there, in general, very uselessly made. Swift.

To DEMAND. v. a. [demand, Fr.]

1. To claim; to ask for with authority. The pound of rice which I demand of him, is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it. Shaks.

2. To question; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David demanded of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war prospered? 2 Sam. xi. 7.

If any friend of Caesar's demand why Brutus rose against Caesar, this is my answer: Not that I loved Caesar less, but that I loved Rome more. Shaks.

Young one, Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it seems, To crave the crave for demanded. Shaks.

The oracle of Apollo being demanded, when the war and misery of Greece should be an end, replied, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was a cubick form. Herod. of Grecy, Geography.

3. [In law.] To prosecute in a real action.

DEMAND. n. s. [demande, Fr.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the asking of any thing with authority. This matter is by the decree of the watchmen, and the demand by the word of the holy ones. Dan. iv. 17.

Giving vent, gives life and strength, to our appetites; and he, that has the confidence to turn his wishes into demands, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. Locke.

2. A question; an interrogation.

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it. My bookseller tells me, the demand for those papers increases daily. Addison.

4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the pursued is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of demands, the one of deed, the other in law; in deed, as in every procive, there is express demand; in law, as every entry in land distress for rent, taking or seizing of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are demands in law. Blount.

DEMANDABLE. adj. [from demand.] That may be demanded; requested; asked for. All sums demandable, for license of alienation to be made of lands helden in chief, have been stayed in the way to the hampar. Bacon.

DEMANDANT. n. s. [from demand.

1. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, because he demandeth lands. Coke.

2. A plaintiff; one that demands redress. One of the witnesses deposeth, that dining on a Sunday with the demandant, whose wife had sat behind the squire's lady at church, she the said woman dropped some expressions, as if she thought her husband ought to be knighted. Spectat.

DEMANDER. n. s. [demandeur, Fr.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.

2. One that asks a question.

3. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it.

They grow very fast and fat, which also better their taste, and delivereth to them the demands ready use at all seasons. Carew.

A demand; one that demands a debt. Coke.

DEMAN'TY. n. s. [from demanter, Fr.] A mien; presence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with sorrowful demands. And bloody line, an armed corse did lie. Spenser.

To DEMAN'TY. v. a. [from demander, Fr.]

1. To behave; to carry one's self. Those plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to demand ourselves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours justly, and to ourselves soberly and temperately. South.

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he demandeth himself towards him, he will make him happy or miserable for ever. Tillotson.

Stephan had long perplex'd his brains, How with such high a nymphet he might Deman'nt him the wedding-night. Swift.

2. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholus is mad; Else he would never so demand himself. Shaks.

DEMAN'ER, n. s. [demanter, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour; deportment.

Of so inappos'table a pride he was, that where his deeds might well stir envy, his demandor did rather breed disdain. Sidney.

Angels best know him when we are most like unto them in all parts of decent demeanours. Hooker.

His gestures fierce He mark'd, and mad demeanour, then alone. As he supp'red, all observ'd, unseen. Milton.

Thus Eve, with sad demeanour mew'd. Thus mew'd, with sad demeanour, will I mew'd. Milton.
DEM

what makes one worthy of blame or punishment.

They should not be able once to sit, or to murmur, but it should be known, and they shortened according to their demerits.

Shakespeare.

To DEMERIT, v. a. [demerit, fr. Latin.] To praise or to be against the custom of the family.

Temple.

2. Anciendly the same with merit; desert.

I fetch any life and being from men of royal sieve; and my demerits may speak, unbottoming, to as proud a fortune as this that I have reach’d.

Shakespeare.

To DEMERIT. v. a. [demerit, fr. Latin.] To deserve blame or punishment.

Demerced. adj. [from demerces, of demerces, Lat.] Plagued; drowned. Dict.

DEMERSION. n. s. [demersio, Lat.]

1. A drowning.

[In chemistry.] The putting any medicinal in a dissolving liquor. Dict.

DEMISE. See DEMAIN.

DEMI, inseparable particle. [demi, Fr. diminuum, Lat.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only used in composition, as demised; that is, half human, half divine.

DEMI-CANNON. n. s. [demi and cannon.]

DEMI-CANNON Lowest. A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and six inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is six inches two eighth parts.

Dict.

DEMI-CANNON Ordinary. A great gun six inches four eightths diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a shot six inches one sixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight.

Dict.

DEMI-CANNON of the Greatest Size. A gun six inches and six eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of six inches five eightths diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight.

Dict.

What! this a sleeve, 'tis like a demi-cannon.

Shakespeare.

Ten engines, that shall be of equal force either to a cannon, a demi-cannon, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the same price that one of these will amount to.

Wilkins.

DEMI-CULVERIN. n. s. [demi and culverin.]

DEMI-CULVERIN of the lowest Size. A gun four inches two eighths diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight.

Dict.

DEMI-CULVERIN Ordinary. A gun four inches four eighth diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eighth diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

DEMI-CULVERIN, elder Sort. A gun four inches and six eighteens diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eighth parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. Military Dict.

They contain a perpetual volley of demi-culverin.

Raleigh.

DEM

The army left two demi-culverins, and two other good guns. Clarenceus.

DEMI-DEVIL. [demi and devil.] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that demi-devil? Why he hath thus ensnared my soul and body? Shakespeare.

DEMI-GOD. n. s. [demi and god.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whose eyes had him forsworn with tears, making temples to him as to a demi-god.

Shakespeare.

DEMI-LANCE. n. s. [demi and lance.] A light lance; a short spear; a half-pike.

On their steel'd heads they'd their demi-lances wore.

Shakespeare.

Light demi-lances from after they throw.

Dymon.

DEMI-MAN. n. s. [demi and man.] Half a man: a term of reproach.

We must adventure this battle, lest we perish by the enterprise of this lurking demi-man.

Knolles.

DEMI-WOLF. n. s. [demi and wolf.] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf; lyciscus.

Spaniels, curs, shoueghs, water-rggs, and demi-nders, are 'cleped All by the name of dogs.

Shakespeare.

DINISE. n. s. [demestile, demise, demise, French.] Death; deceased. It is seldom used but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the demise of queen Anne, the author retired.

To DEMISE. v. a. [demis, demise, Fr.]

To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

Your executors shall not have power to demise my funds to be purchased.

Swift's Last Will.

DEMISSION. n. s. [demissio, Lat.] Degrada-

tion; diminution of dignity; depression.

Inexecrable vigour is worse than a base demis-

sion of sovereign authority.

L'Estrange.

To DEMITT. v. a. [demitto, Lat.] To de-

press; to hang down; to let fall. Dict.

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently demit and fall the same.

Brown's Fuller Ericsus.

DEOCRACY. n. s. [use in the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the servants, by industry and virtue, arise at riches and esteem, then the na-

ture of the government inclines to a democracy. Temple.

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws and executing their demi-devil's works by these laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect democracy. Locke.

DEOCRACIAI. adj. [from democracia.]

Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are still within the line of vulgarity, and are democratical enemies to truth. Brown'sFullscreen. Fr.

As the government of England has a mixture of
democratical in it, so the right is partly in the people. Arisotle.

To DEMOLISH. v. a. [demoltir, Fr. demoltir, Lat.] To throw down buildings; to rage; to destroy.

I expected the fabric of my book would long since have been demolished, and laid even with the ground.

Temple.

DEMOLISHER. n. s. [from demolish.] One that throws down buildings; a destroyer; a layer waste.

DEMOLITION. n. s. [from demolish.] The act of overthrowing or demolishing buildings; de-struction.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in the demolition of Dunster.

Milton.

DEMOM. n. s. [deamon, Lat.]

A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a devil.

I felt him strike, and now I see him fly.

'Curs'd deamon!' for ever broken lie.

These false shafts, by which I ward my head! Prior.

DEMONICAL. adj. [from demon.]

1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.

He, all unarm'd,

Shall close thee with the terror of his voice

To demolish his destruction from thee.

Milton.

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical possession.

Demoniac phreny, meeting indeclined.

Milton.

DEMONIACK. n. s. [from the adjective.] One possessed by the devil; one whose mind is disturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean spirits.

These larticles and demonical that were stored to their right mind, were such as sung after them, and believed in him.

Bunyan.

DEMONIAN. adj. [from demon.] Devilish; of the nature of devils.

Demons' spirits now, from the element Each of his reign allotted, richer call'd

Powers of fire, air, water.

DEMONOCRACY. n. s. [from democracy and democracy.]

The power of the devil.

Dict.

DEMONOLATHY. n. s. [from demon and lathe.]

The worship of the devil.

Dict.

DEMONOLOGY. n. s. [from demon and logia.]

Discourse of the nature of devils. This king James intitled his book concerning witches.

DEMONSTRABLE. adj. [from demonstrabili and demonstrali.]

That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be made not only probable but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as demonstrable as geometry.

Gianavo.

DEMONSTRABLY, adv. [from demonstrable.]

In such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

We should have compelled his ministers to execute the law, in cases that demonstrably concerned the public peace. Clarendon.

To DEMONSTRATE. v. a. [demonstro, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty; to prove in such a manner as reduces the contrary position to evident absurdity.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to show that the contrary often involves a contradiction.

Temple.

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DEMONSTRATION. n.s. [demonstratio, Lat.].
1. The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but shows the contrary position to be absurd and impossible.

DEMONSTRATIVE. adj. [demonstrativus, Lat.].
1. Having the power of demonstration; invariable, conclusive; certain.

DEMONSTRA'TIVELY. adv. [from demonstrativus].
1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

DEMONSTRATOR. n.s. [from demonstrativus].
1. One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates.

DEMONSTRATORY. adj. [from demonstrativus].
Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMUM. L. [from demonstra'tio].
1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. See DEMURRER.

DEMONSTRATIONS. n.s. [from demonstratio].
1. Modesty; sobriety; gravity of aspect.
2. Affected modesty; pretended gravity.
DEN

The deed of landling, and basty warning us away, troubled us much. 

Ded. 

To DENIGRATE. v. a. [denigro, Lat.] 

To belittle; to make black. 

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially denigratd in their natural complexion; thus are charcoal made black by an infection of their own sweat. Brown's Verg. 

DENIZ. n. s. [from d'izir.] The act of infranchising, or making free. 

That the mere Irish were reputed aliens, appears by the charter of Magna Charta, which in all ages were purchased by them. Davies. 

DENIZEN. n. s. [from dinavda, a man. 

DENISON. n. man of the city; or dinezud, a free citizen, of the Welsh. 

A freeman; one infranchised. 

Denzir is a British law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here and retained. Davies. 

Thus th' Almighty Sire began: ye gods, 

Natives, or denizens, of blast alohs, 

From whence these nations derive. 

Drogo. 

A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their seed out of their native soil; but of the dozen or so for all people grow to and seed as a free denizen of the world. 

He innocently straight his denizens of air; 

The lucid squadrons round the sails repair. Pope. 

To DENIZEN. r. a. [from the noun.] To infranchise; to make free. 

Dide, lust, covetize, being several 

To these things, if they be all; Mangled thus, their issue is inestimable. 

The sense is denizens of, virtue is barbarous. Donne. 

DENOMINABLE. adj. [denomino, Lat.] 

That may be named or denoted. 

An inflammation consists of a suppulsive swelling, or else is denominable from other humors, according to the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. Brown's Fufuer Errors. 

DEN

To DENOMINATE, v. a. [denomo, Lat.] 

To name; to give a name to. 

The contemplative purport of persevering not being of every one understood, they have been constrained as though they had superstitiously meant other than what they were denominated of angels and saints, should serve for the worship of those glorious creatures, or else those glorious creatures, devotion, protection, and prayer, of such places. Hooker. 

Predication is destructive to all that is established among men, to all that is most proper to human nature, to the two faculties that denominate us men, understanding and will; for what use can we have of our understandings, if we cannot do anything upon them? And, if we act not voluntarily, what exercise have we of our wills? 

The name given to a thing which commonly marks some principal quality of it. 

But is there any token, denomination, or monument of the Gals yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? Speaker's State of Ireland. 

The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the denomination of good or bad; but does not limit of construction is such. Drogo. 

Philosophers, though the idea of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many sects and denominations; as Jews, Persians, Peripatetics, Epicures, and the like. South. 

All men are sinners: the most righteous among us must confess ourselves to come under that denomination. 

DENOMINATIVE, adj. [from denominate.] 

The least denominate part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year. Coke's Drach. 

DENOMINATOR. r. s. [from denominate.] 

The giver of a name; the person or thing that causes an appellation. 

Both the seas of one name should have one common denominator. Brown's Verg. Err. 

DENOMINATOR of a Fraction, is the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts, which any integer is supposed to be divided into; thus in 9, the denominator shews you, that the integer is supposed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 shews, that you take 6 of such parts, i.e. three quarters of the whole. 

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its denominator a number consisting of an unit, in the first place towards the left hand, and nothing but exponents from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. Coke's Arithmeticks. 

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent; thus 6 is the denominator of the proportion that 60 hath to 6, because 60:6, which is also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. Harris. 

To DENOTE. r. a. [deno, Lat.] Tomark; to be a sign of; to betoken; to shew by signs; as, a quick pulse denotes a fever. 

To DENOUNCE. v. a. [denuncio, Lat. denoncer, Fr.] 

To threaten by proclamation. 

I denounced unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish. 

DENT.

To DENOUNCEN. n. s. [from denounce.] 

The act of denouncing. 

To DENOUNCENgry. 

To threaten by some outward sign or expression. 

To threaten with a loud voice, and his look denouned (is) 

Desertive and dangerous. To less than gods. 

Tories. 

To denounce while the rolling waves from fat like herds, first denounce the witty war Dept. 

Denunciation. n. s. [from denounce.] 

The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation. 

False is the reply of Cain upon the denunciation of his curse, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. 

Brown. 

To DENOUNCR. r. s. [from denoun.] One that declares some menace. 

Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate. 

To tell the mournful knoll of separation. Dryd. 

DENSE. adj. [densus, Lat.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles. 

The cause of cold is the density of the body; for all dense bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass, and they are longer in warming than softer bodies. Bacon. 

In the air the higher you go, the less it is compressed, and consequently the less dense it is; and the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. Locke. 

To DENSIRE. r. a. A barbarous term of husbandry. 

Burning of land, or burning, is commonly called denising, that is, Denomining or Demishing, because most used or first invented there. Martine. 

DENSIY. n. s. [densitas, Lat.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach, of parts. 

When the denser of metals, gold, if foliated, is transparent, and all metals become transparent if dissolved in men-tramous, or vitrified, the opacity of a white metals ariseth not from their density alone. Araco. 

The air within the vessels being of a less density, the outward air would press their sides together; and, being of a greater density, would expand them, so as to endanger the life of the animal. Arbacl. on Aliments. 

DENTAL. adj. [dentalis, Lat.] 

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth. 

2. [in grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. 

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which gutural. Bacon. 

Dental consonants are easy, therefore let them be hard; first the labial, second the lingual. 

Dental. n. s. A small shell-fish. 

Small black and shining pieces 8 em. by the shaper, to have been formed in the shell of a dental. 

Dental. n. s. [Ital.] Modilions. 

The mountings, or denilias, make a noble show by graceful proportions. Iamb. on Numbers. 

Denticulation, n. s. [denticulatus, Lat.] 

The state of being set with small teeth, or prominences resembling teeth, like those of a saw.
To DENUNCIATE. n. s. [denunciatio, Lat.] 1. The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a public menace. 2. In a denunciation or indictment of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left in the air. Christ tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins; did they never read these denunciations? — Dryden.

To DEOBRUCT. v. a. [deobstructo, Lat.] To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage. They are singularly good words, useful for deobstructing the pores of the body. — Bacon.

DEODAND. n. s. [Deo dandum, Lat.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes into any reasonable creature: as, if a horse should strike his keeper, and so kill him; or a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify a fault made in it, should fall so as the cart-wheel under him, should press him to death; if one should be killing a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree was near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree; in these cases the horse, the cart wheel, and cart and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, sold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet it is forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor. — Dryden.

DEOPLIATE. v. a. [de et oppido, Lat.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

DEOPPLOPIATION. n. s. [deoppellation.] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obstructs the vital passages. Though the grosser parts be excluded away, yet are the invisible parts extracted, whereby it comes effectual in... — Dryden.


DEOSULATION. n. s. [desolatio, Lat.] The act of kissing. We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed in images, viz., processions, genuflections, and devotions. — Dryden.

DEPAINT. v. a. [depeint, Fr.] To picture; to describe by colours; to paint; to show by a painted resemblance. He did unwilling worship to the saint that on his shield depeinted he did see. — Dryden.

2. To describe. Such a singulis good wound! I depeint in roundelays, or sonnet quatrains. — Gay.

To DEPAINT. v. n. [depaint, Fr.] 1. To go away from a place : from before the thing left.

DEPART. v. a. [departir, Fr. partir, Lat.] To depart; to quit; to leave; to retire from. You've had dispatch in private by the consul; You are will'd by him this evening. — Dryden.

DEPART. v. s. [departir, Fr. partir, Lat.] To divide; to separate: a chemical term.

DEPARTEMENT. n. s. [departir, Fr.] 1. The act of going away: now departure. I had in charge, at my depart from France, to marry princess Margaret. — Shaftesbury.

2. DEPARTEMENT. n. s. [departir, Fr. partir, Lat.] One that refines metals by separation.

DEPARTEMENT. n. s. [departir, Fr.] Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person; a French term.

The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and departments: the most considerable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the second was the African. — Dryden.

DEPART. v. s. [departir, Fr.] 1. A going away. For thee, fellow, Who needs must know her departure, and Dost seem so ignorant, we'll force it from thee. — Dryden.

2. DEPART. v. a. [departir, Fr.] What besides Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair, Our futility can stain, thy deings bring; — Milton. Departure from this happy place.

DEPART. v. s. [departir, Fr.] The people departed away, Susannah went into her garden. — Susann, viii.
They were seen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but also after his departure out of this world. 

2. Death; decease; the act of leaving the present state of existence. He resolved no more to depend upon the one, or to provoke the other. 

3. A forsaking; an abandoning; with from. To depend upon his advice or upon the aid of his knowledge of his son's miscarriage. Sidney. 

DEP. n. s. [from depend.] 

1. The state of hanging down from a supporter. 

2. Something hanging upon another. 

3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another. 

4. State of being at the disposal or under the sovereignty of another: with upon. 

5. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion or disposal. 

6. Accident; that of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else. 

7. STATE OF DEPENDENCY. 

2. State of being subordinate, or subject in some degree to the discretion of another; the contrary to sovereignty. 

Let me report to him Your sweet dependency, and you shall find some good reason that it will not be for the kind of kindness. Where he for grace is knelt to. Shakes. 

At their setting out they must have their commission, or letters patent, from the king, that so they may acknowledge their dependency upon the crown of England. Bacon. 

3. That which is not principal; that which is subordinate. 

We speak of the sublunary world, this earth, and its dependencies, which rose out of a chaos about six thousand years ago. Burnet's Theory. 

4. Concatenation; connexion; rise of consequents from premises. 

Her madness hath the oddest frame of sense; Such a dependency of thing on thing. As i' heard in madness. Shakes. 

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause. 

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the dependence of one thing upon another in the visible creation. Burnet's Theory. 

6. Trust; reliance; confidence. 

The expectation of the performance of our desire, is the call dependency upon him for help and assistance. Stillingfleet. 

DEPENDENT. adj. [dependens, Lat. This, 

as many other words of like termination are written with end or ent, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French] 

Hanging down. In the time of Charles the Great, and long time, the whole furs in the tails were dependent; but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails. 

DEPENDENT, n. s. [from dependens, Lat.] 

One subordinate, one at the discretion or disposal of another. 

We are indifferent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the dependents of his providence. Rogers. 

DEPENDER. n. s. [from depend.] 

A dependent; one that reposes on the kindness or power of another. 

What shall thou expect. To be depend on a thing that leans? Shakes. 

DEPEDITION. n. s. [from deperditus, Lat. Loss; destruction. It may be up to the deficiency of gold in the nominalisation of weight, or determination of any ponderous particle. Brown. 

DEPHLEGURATION. n. s. [from dephlegm.] 

An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by expectated distillation, till it is at length left all behind. 

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by dephlegmation; for some liquors contain also an unsuspected quality of salt or cucullate, of somewhat an earthy nature, which, being associated with the saline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. 

To DEPHLEG. v. a. [dephlegmo, To DEPHLEGMEATE. v. a. lat. ] 

To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter. 

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully dephlegmed it. Dryg. 

DEPHLEGME. n. s. [from dephlegm.] 

The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter. 

The proportion betwixt the coldine solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the dephlegmed.
DEP

1. To depose, v. a. [depono, deplatum, Lat.] To lay down as a pledge or security.
2. To risk upon the success of an adventure. On this I would depone As much, as any cause I’ve known. Hudibras.

DEPONENT. n. s. [from depono, Lat.] One that deposeth his testimony in a court of justice; an evidence; a witness.

2. [In grammar] Such verbs as have no active voice are called deponents, and generally signify action only; as, factor I confess. Clarke’s Latin Grammar.

DEPOPULATION. v. a. [depopular, Lat.] To depopute a city to lay waste; to destroy inhabited houses. Where is this viper? That would depopulate the city, and Be non man him self? Shak. He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprotected people, to spoil only and depopulate, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. Bacon’s Henry VII. A land extinguished to the last remains, Depopulated towns and driven plains. Dryden. In vain death, in different shapes, Depopulates the nations, thousands fall His victims. Philips.

DEPOPULATOR. n. s. [from depopulate.] A depopulation, a destroyer of mankind; a waster of inhabited countries. To DEPOT, n. a. [depositor, Fr.] To carry; to demean; to behave; it is used only with the reciprocal pronoun. Let an ambassador deposit himself in the most grateful manner before a prince. Pope.

DEPORT. n. s. [from the verb.] Deemac- nour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment. She Delta’s self In gait surpass’d, and goddess-like deport. Milton. Of middle age one rising, eminent In wise deport, speak much of right and wrong. Milton.

DEPORTATION. n. s. [deportatio, Lat.] 1. Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of residence. 2. Exile in general. An abjuration, which is a deportation for ever into a foreign land, was anciently used as a civil death. Addison.

DEPARTMENT. n. s. [from deportment, Fr.] 1. Conduct; management; manner of acting. I will but sweep the way with a few notes touching the duke’s own department in that island. Shakes.
2. Deemacnour; behaviour. The coldness of his temper, and the gravity of his deportment, carried him safe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great station. Swift.

To DEPOSE. v. a. [depono, Lat.] 1. To lay down; to lodge; to fall. Its shores are neither advanced one jot farther into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional mud deposited upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile.
2. To degrade from a throne or high station. First, of the king; what shall of him become? The duke yet lives; that Henry shall depone. Shak. May your sick fame still languish till it die? Then, as the greatest curse that I can give, Unplow’d be his land, and after live. Dryden. Depopulate, and captive princes, might have preceded him. Trolle.
3. To take away; to divest; to strip of: not in use. You may my glory and my state depone, But not my griefs; still am I king of those. Shak.
4. To give testimony; to attest. ‘Twas he that made you to depone; Your oath, my Lord, is vain and frivolous. Shak. It was need for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tithi-street, to depone the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the north, or other remote part of the realm. Bacon.
5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in use. According to our law, Depose him in the justice of his case. Shak.

To DEPOSE. n. a. To hear witness. Love straight stood up and depose, a lyre could not come from the mouth of Zelman. Sidney.

DEPOSITORY. n. s. [depositorius, L.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

I gave you all.—Made you my guardian, my depositaries; But kept a reservation, to be follow’d With such a number. Shak.

To DEPOSIT. v. a. [depositum, L.] 1. To lay up; to lodge in any place. The eagle got leave here to deposit her eggs. L’Estrange.
2. To lay up as a pledge, or security. Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to shew where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are deposited. Dryden.
3. To place at interest. When vessels were open, and the insects had free access to the aliment within them, Redi diligently observed, that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and deposit their eggs there, which they would readily do in all other subjects. Bentley.
4. To lay aside. The difficulty will be to persuade the depositing of those hands, which have, by what fascination, so endeared themselves, Decay of Petr.

DEPOSITARY. n. s. [depositorius, L.] 1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another. God commands us to return, as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to deposit them with him, in hopes of merit ing by them. Spratt.
2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.
3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged. They had since Marseilles, and fairly left it; they had the other day the Valtolone, and now they put it in deposit. Bacon.

DEPOSITION. n. s. [from depositio, L.] 1. The act of giving publick testimony. If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in depositions, you will find them strong on their side. Sir W. Digby.
2. A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his deposition is not valid. Addison’s Periogon.
D E P R A V I T Y.

The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption. The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several deprivations; however, few states are ruined by defect in their institutions, but generally by corruption of manners. Hence.

DEPRAVATION. n. s. [depratio, Lat.] 1. The act of making anything bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

DEPRECIATION. n. s. [depreciare, Lat.] 1. To deprecate; to suppress; to discourage.

DEPREHEND. v. a. [deprehendo, Lat.] 1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.

DEPREHENSION. n. s. [depræhensio, Lat.] 1. A catching or taking unawares.

DEPRESSION. n. s. [depreçio, Lat.] 1. The act of pressing down.

DEPRESS. v. a. [deprimo, Lat.] 1. To press or thrust down.

DEPRESSOR. n. s. [depressor, Lat.] 1. He that keeps down, or presses down; or, presses down by the force of his body.

DEPRIVATION. n. s. [depratio, Lat.] 1. The taking away of something; the deprivation of anything; the loss of any thing.

DEPRIVE. v. a. [deprivi, a. deprir, Lat.] 1. To take away; to deprive; to rob; to pillage; to spoil; to devour.

DEPRIVATION. n. s. [depratio, Lat.] 1. Deprivation of any thing; the state of being deprived of any thing.

DEPRIVATION. n. s. [depreçio, Lat.] 1. The act of pressing down.
DEP

DEPRIMENT. adj. [from deprimens, of deprimo, Lat.] An epithet applied to one of the straight muscles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its use being to pull it downwards.

The exquisite equilibration of all opposite and antagonistic muscles is effected partly by the relative postures of the body and the eye, which is the case of the attendant and depriment muscles. Derham.

DEPRIVATION. n. s. [from de and privatio, Lat.]
1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.
2. The state of losing.

Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal depriving of being. Beattie.

DEPRIVATION [in law] is when a clergyman, as a bishop, a parson, vicar or prebend, is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. Phillips.

To DEPRIVE. v. a. [from de and privatio, Lat.]
1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him; with of.
   God hath deprived her of wisdom, neither hath he imparted to her understanding. Job, xxxix., 17.
   He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been deprived of him. Clarendon.
   Now wretched Octavius, deprived of sight,Led a long death in everlasting night. Penc.
2. To hinder; to debar from: Milton uses it without of.
   From his face I shall be hid, deprived of his blessed countenance. Milton.
   Those who have sat at the ungodly table of the imperfect shall be 'unhappy crew. Deprived of sepulchres and funereal due. Dryden.
3. To release; to free from.
   Most happy he, Whose least delight sufficeth to deprive Remembrance of all pains which his oppress. Spens.
4. To put out of an office.
   A minister, deprived for inconstancy, said, that if they deprived him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. Bacon.

DEPTH. n. s. [from deep, of deep, Dut.]
1. Depthness; the measure of any thing from the surface downwards.
   As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the depth of the water. Isaiah, viii., 17.
   We have large and deep coves of several depths; the deepest are sunk six hundred fathoms. Bacon.
   The posterity of the earth, which to the depth of futurity descends. Dryd.
   For the in nature, depth and height are equally held infinite. In poetry the height we know, 'Tis only infinite below. Swift.
2. Deep place; not a shoal.
   The false odour skin or the cover'd land. And scene with disembled depths betray. Dryd.
3. The abyss; a gulph of infinite profundity.
   When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he set a compass upon the face of the depth. Prov. viii., 23.
4. The middle or height of a season.
   And in the depth of winter, in the night, You plough the rigging seas to coasts unknown. Debraun.
   The earl of Newcastle, in the depth of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels. Clarendon.
5. Obscurity.
   There are greater depths and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. Addison's Whig Examiner.

DEPTH of a Squadron or Battalion, is the number of men in the file. Military Dict.
DER E

DERELICTION. n. s. [dereliction, Lat.]
1. The act of forsaking or leaving; abandonment.
2. The state of being forsaken.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of the most disgraceful destruction of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion. Hooker.

DERELICTS. n. s. pl. [In law.] Goods willfully thrown away, or relinquished, by
one to the other. Dict.

To DERIDE. v. a. [derideo, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to scorn.

Before such presence to offend with any of the least unseemliness, we would be sure as might be as much as what we do do.

What shall be the portion of those who have derided God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? [Prov. 20:6.] These sons, ye gods, who with 'fliggious pride insult my darkness, and my ground deride. Pope.

Some say, that making Newton for his faculties, deride him for his religion. Berkeley.

DERIDER. n. s. [from the verb]
1. A mocker; a scoffler.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemy, and insults offered by deriders of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. Hooker.

2. A droll; a buffoon.

DERISION. n. s. [derision, Lat.]
1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

Are we grieved with the scorn and derision of the profane? Thus was the blessed Jesus despised and rejected of men. Rogers.

Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which exposes him to the secret scorn and derision of those he converses with. Addison.

2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing-stock.

I am in derision; even every one mocketh me. Jer. xx. 7.

Then makest thou a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a derision to them that are round about us.

Thy foes derision, captive, poor, and blind. Is. xxxiv. 10.

Into a derision. Milton.

DERISIVE. adj. [from deride.] Mocking; scoffing.

O'er all the dome they gruff, they feast;

Deride taunts were spread from guest to guest,

And every one addressed his mate address'd. Pope.

DERISORY. adj. [derisory, Lat.] Mocking; ridiculing.

DERIVABLE. adj. [from derive.] Attainable by right of descent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour derivable upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. South.

DERIVATION. n. s. [derivatio, Lat.]
1. A draining of water; a turning of its course.

When the waters began to swell, it would every day discharge itself by any descents or declivities of the ground; and these issues and derivations being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing on, they would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. Burnet.

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice that the derivatio of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordship tells me, that if a little weight is to be given to it, it is a bare grammatical etymology. Locke.

3. The transmission of any thing from its source.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call consensual and engraved, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that derivation. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

4. [In medic.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revolution only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some very remote; or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revolution; if only to some neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation. Il. seen.

5. The thing deduced or derived: not used.

Most of them are the genuine derivations; these hypothesis they claim to. Guizot.

DERIVATIVE. adj. [derivatives, Lat.]
Derived or taken from another.

As it is a derivative perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. Hale.

DERIVATIVE. n. s. [from the adjective]
The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour, 'Tis a derivative from thee to mine,

And only that I stand for. Shaksp. The word Homestos originally and strictly signifies no more than creditable, and is but a derivative from Honor, which signifies credit or honour. South.

DERIVATIVELY. adv. [from derivatic]
In a derivative manner.

To DERIVE. v. a. [deriver, Fr. from derive, Lat.]
1. To turn the course of water from its channel.

Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abuts the torrent of a common odium by deriving it into many channels. South.

2. To deduce; as from a root, from a cause, from a principal.

They endeavour to derive the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct or oblique rays, or from the circular motion or motion about their own centre. Boyle.

Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. Locke.

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.

Christ having Adam's nature as we have, but corrupt, imputed not nature, but corruption, and that immediately from his own person, unto all that belong unto him. Hooker.

4. To receive by transmission.

This property seems rather to have been derived from the projecting soldiers. Dryden of Piety.

'Tis the ease of these wretches, who, I am sure, could derive no sanctity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been consecrated by the offering incense in them, by God's special command, sequestered from all common use. South.

5. To communicate to by descent of blood.

Besides the rightfulness of parts, no excellence in the position of mind is derived to your loutship from the parents of the two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. Felton.

To derive a new name or title gradually from one place to another.

The streams of the publick justice were derived into every part of the kingdom. Daver.
DE S

The wisest princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel. Bacon.

I was much given to derogation to Virgili, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise. Dryden.

None of those patriots will think it a derogation from their merit to have it said, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers. Addison.

DEROGATIVE. adj. [derogatius, Lat.]

Derogating; lessening the honour of: not in use.

That spirit is corporeal, seems to me a conceit derogatory to himself; and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he establisheth the doctrine of instants, amulets, and charms. Brown's Fug. Errors.

DEROGATORILY, adv. [from derogatory.] In a daring manner. Diet.

DEROGATORINESS. n.s. [from derogatory.]

The act of derogating. Diet.

DEROGATORY. adj. [derogatarius, Lat.]

Detructions; that lessens the honour of: dishonourable. Brown.

They live and die in their absurdities, passing their days in perverted apprehensions and conclusions of the world, derogatory unto God, and wise and good dominion of the creation. Brown.

These deputed beings are derogatory from the wisdom and power of the Author of Nature, who doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divinities. Chalmers.

DERIVS. n.s. [de-reis, Fr.] A Turkish priest, or monk.

Esch, the name of one who Christ vouchsafed to teach, whose deires dure an impostor preaching. Suidas. The deires at first made some scruple of violating his promise to the dying bishops; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing from so excellent a prince. Spectator.

DESCANT. n.s. [discento, Ital.]

1. A song or tune composed in parts.

Nay, now you are too fat.

And mar the concord with too harsh a descant. Shakesp.

The wakeful nightingale.

All night long her amorous descant sung. Milton.

2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition brachiated out into several divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure or contempt.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand.

And take this to derogation to the churchman, good my lord; For on that ground I'll build a holy descant. Shakesp.

Kindness would supplant our usual repinings, and severe descants upon our brethren.

Goverment of Tongue.

To DESCANT. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To sing in parts.

2. To discourse at large; to make speeches: in a sense of censure or contempt.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,

Have no delight to pass away the time,

Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,

And descant on mine own deformity. Shakesp. Richard III.

Com'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me.

To descant on my strength, and give thy verdict? Milton.

A virtuous man should be pleased to please people despising upon his actions, because when they are despised they are examined, and examined, they turn to his honour.

To DESCEND. v. n. [descendo, Lat.]

1. To go downwards; to come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to sink.

The rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock. Matthew, vii. 25.

The brook that descended out of the mount. Deuteronomy, vi. 21.

He cleat his head with one descending blow. Dryden.

Foul with stains.

Of gushing torrent and descending rains. Addison.

O goddess! who, descending from the skies, Vouchsafed thy presence to my worshiping eyes. Pope.

2. To come down, in a popular sense, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He shall descend into battle, and perish. 1 Samuel, xxv. 10.

3. To come suddenly or violently; to fall upon as from an eminence.

He shall descend into the sea.

His wish'd return with happy powers befriend;

And on the suitors let thy wrath descend.

Pope.

4. To go down: in a figurative sense.

He, with honest meditations fed,

Into himself descended. Milton.

5. To make an invasion.

The goddess gives th' alarm; and soon is known.

The Grecian fleet descending on the town.

Dryden.

A foreign son upon the shore descends,

Whose martial fame from pole to pole extends. Dryden.

6. To proceed as from an original; to be derived from.

Dispair descends from a mean original; the offspring of fear, impiety, and injustice.

Collar against Despair.

Collier against Despair.

Will you younger brother to my sonnet, and descend from the ancient family of the Wilmottes? Addison.

7. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the estate of the father ought to descend to the eldest son; yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot descend unto him by inheritor.

Leckie.

The inheritance of both rule over men, and property in things, sprung from the same original, and were to descend by the same rules. Leckie.

Our author provides for the descending and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power to posterity, by the inheritance of his heir, succeeding to his father's authority. Leckie.

8. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations.

Congregations discerned the small record that was among themselves, when they descended to particulars. Decay of Poetry, To DESCEND. v. a. To walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both descended the hill.

Descended Adam to the bow'r, where Eve lay sleeping. Milton.

In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we climbed at as when we descended them, we had still a river running along with the road. Addison.

In the midst of this plain stands a high hill, so very steep, that there would be no mounting or descending it, were not made use of a horse commanded earth. Addison.

DESCENDING. n.s. [descendent, Lat.].

The offspring of an ancestor; he that is in the line of generation, at whatever distance.

The descendants of Neptune were planted there. Bacon.

O, true descendant of a patriot line,

Vouchsafe this picture of thy soul to see. Dryden.

He revealed his own will, and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my descendants before them. Atterbury.

DESCENDENT. adj. [descendens, Lat.]

It seems to be established, that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.

1. Falling; sinking; coming down; descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from a leaf to downwards; and this descending juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant.

Hay on the Creation.

2. Proceeding from another, as an original or ancestor.

More than mortal grace.

Speaks thee descendant of eternal race. Pope.

DESCENDIBLE. adj. [from descend.] 1. Such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downwards.

2. Transmissible by inheritance.

According to the customs of other countries, whose honorary fees were descendible to the eldest, and not to all the males. Hale's Common Law of England.

DESCENSION. n.s. [descensio, Lat.]

1. The act of going downwards, falling, or sinking; descent.

2. A declension; a degradation.

From a god to a bull! a heavy descension.

It was Lover's case. From a Prince to a prentice! a low transformation: that shall be mine. Shakesp.

3. [In astronomy.] Right descension is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere.

Oblique descension is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere. Ozanam.

DESCENSIONAL. adj. [from descension.]

Relating to descends.

DESCENT. n.s. [descentus, Lat. descenzte, Fr.]

1. The act of passing from a higher to a lower place.

Or descending from a mountain rent.

Tend to the earth with such a swift descent? Blackmore.

2. Progress downwards.

Observing such gradual and gentle descents downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make it probable, that it is so also in things above. Locke.

3. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a descent, or an inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all. Woodward's Nat. Hist.

4. Lowest place.

From th' extremest upward of thy head To the descent and dust below thy feet. Shakesp.

5. Fall from a higher state; degradation.

O true descant, that I, who erst contended With gods to sit at the highest, and now constrain'd Into a beast, and mix with beastly slime.

This essence to incantate and imbibe. Milton.

6. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom, or in subversion to the height of ships.

At the first descant on shore, he was not immersed with a wooden vessel, but he did content himself with a long-boat. Wotton.

The duke was cleared himself, and made that unfortunate descent upon the Isle of Rhee, which was attended with a miserable retreat, in which the flower of the army was lost. Clarendon.
2. The sentence or passage in which anything is described.
A poet must refer all tedious and unnecessary descriptions: a thing so written is too heavy, and an ornament than a burthen.

3. A lex definition.
The sort of definition, which is made up of a collection of the most remarkable parts of things, is called an imperfect definition, or a description; whereas the definition is called perfect, when it gives the essential difference, added to general nature or genus. Watts.

4. The qualities expressed in a description.
I'll pay six thousand, and defend the bond, Before a friend of this description Shall lose a hair. Shakes. Merchant of Venice.

To DESCRIVE. v. a. [describer, Fr.]
1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered: as, the scout descried the enemy, or gave notice of their approach. This sense is now obsolete, but gave occasion to those which are now in use.
2. To spy out; to examine at a distance.
And the house of Joseph sent to desery Bethel. Judges, i. 53.

Edmund, I think, is gone to descrie the strength of th'enemy. Shakes.
Our ambassadors, to their great charges, set forth to descrie the seas. Abbot.

3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed.
Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery, and the queen was descried, as she passed by the tapestry. Roll. Ely. and now their way to earth they had descried, To Paradise first tending. Milton.

Although the motion of light be not descried, no argument can be drawn from thence to prove that light is not a body. Digby.

Th' spirit of deep prophecy she hath; What's past and what's to come she can descrie. Shak.

That planet would, unto our eyes, descriing only that part wherein the light falls, appear to be horned, as the moon seems. Rol.

And now their way to earth they had descried, To Paradise first tending. Shakes.

4. To discover; to perceive by the eye, to see any thing distant or obscure.
Thus dight, into the court he took his way; Both through the guard, which never him descried, And through the watchmen, who never spied. Shak. Falstaff.

Describing: a word which in its most beautiful and vivid significations of the thing he describes. Watts.

Watts.

3. To describe into proper heads or divisions.
Men passed through the land, and described it by cities into seven parts in a book. Jos. xviii. 9.

4. To define in a lax manner by the promiscuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See Description.

DESCRIPTION. n. s. [from describe.] He that describes, or describes.

From a plantation and colony, an island near Spain was by the Greek describ'd named Extrosa. Brown.

Describ'd. n. s. [from the verb.] A describer; a detector.

By the glimpses describ'd shall not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss. Shakes.

DESCRIPTION. n. s. [descrip'tio, Lat.] 1. The act of delineating or expressing any person or thing by perceptible properties.
DES

Tho, false guardian of a change too good. The blood of thy brother's blood. Pope.

DESiRT., n. s. [from desert.]
1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post. Every compliance that we are persuaded by one, it is contradiction to the commands of the other. This is a sin, and necessarily involves us in a description of the other. Rogers
2. [In theology.] Spiritual disdiness; a sense of the dejection of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn. Christ bears and sympathizes with the spiritual agony of the soul under desertion, or the pleasures of some stingifying affliction. South.

DESiRTLESS. adj. [from desert.] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.
She said she lov'd,
Loud me deserters, who with shame confess
Another flame had seiz'd upon my breast. Dryd.

To DESERVE. v. a. [deserue, Fr.] To be worthy of either good or ill. Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men desired of them. Hooper.
Some of us love you well; and even those some Eury your great desertings, and good name.
Skiep.
All friends shall taste The wages of their virtue, and all foes The wages of their desertings. Shakesp.
What he deserves of you and I know. Shaks.
Yet well, if here would end The misery: I desir'd it, and would bear My own desertings. Milton.
A mother cannot give him death: though he Deserves it, he deserts it from me. Dryden.
Since my Orazia's death I have not seen A beauty so deserving to be queen. Dryden.

To DESERVE. v. n. To be worthy of reward. According to the rule of natural justice, one man may merit and deserve another. South. Courts are the places where best manners flourish, Where the deserving ought to rise. Otho.
He had been a person of great desertings from the republic, was an admirable speaker, and very popular. Swift.

DESERVEDLY. adv. [from deserve.] Worthily; according to desert, whether of good or ill. For him I was not sent, nor yet to free That people victor once, now vile and base, Deservedly waste vassals. Milton.
A square desert sets himself off from the affectations of that community which he endeavours to subvert. Addison.

DESERVER. n. s. [from deserve.] A man who merits rewards. It is used, I think, only in a good sense. Their love is never link'd to the deserver, Till his deserts are past'd. Shakesp.
Heavy, with some high minds, is an over-weight of obligation; or otherwise great deserters do, perchance, grow intolerable presurers. Wotton.
Emulation will never be wanting amongst poets, when particular rewards and prizes are proposed to the best deserters. Dryden.

DESERTICANTS. n. s. [from desiccate.] Applications that dry up the flow of soroës; driers. This beginning, may be prevented by deserticants, and wasted. Worsam.

To DESICCATE. v. a. [desico, Lat.] 1. To dry up; to exhaust of moisture. In bodies desiccated by heat or rage, when the native spirit of life goes forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time geteth into the pores. Bacon.
Seminal fermentes were elevated from the sea, or some desiccated places thereof, by the heat of the sun. Holc.
2. To exhale moisture.

DES. Where there is moisture enough, or superfluous, the vine helpest to digest and dehydrate the nutrient. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

DESICCATET. n. s. [from desiccate.]
The act of making dry; the state of being dried.
If the spiritus cut off the body, there followeth desiccation, induration, and consumptio. Bacon.

DESICCATIVE. adj. [from desiccate.] That which has the power of drying.
To DESICERATE. v. a. [desidero, Lat.] To want; to miss; to desire in absence. A word scarcely used.

DESIDERATE. adj. [desidero, Lat.] Desicient; idle; lazy; hasty. Dic.

To DESIGN. v. a. [designo, Lat. desinere,] Fr.
1. To purpose; to intend any thing.
2. To form or order with a particular purpose; with for. The acts of religious worship were purposely designed for the acknowledgment of a Being, whom the most excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we. You are not for obscurity design'd, But, like the sun, most cheer all human kind. Dryden.
3. To devote intentionally; with to. One of those places was design'd for the old man to his son. Clarendon.
He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he was design'd to the study of the law. Dryden.

To plan; to project; to form in idea. We are to observe whether the picture or outlines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artists turn it, well design'd; then, whether it be well coloured; and the two general heads. Wotton.
Thus while they speed their pace, the prince designs The new elect seat, and draws the lines. Dryden.
5. To mark out by particular tokens: little used. 'Tis not enough to make a man a subject, to convince him that there is regal power in the world; but there must be ways of designing and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs. Locke.

DESIGN. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. An intention; a purpose.
2. A scheme; a plan of action. Is he a prudent man, or his temporal estate, that lays designs only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life? Tillotson.
3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another. A sedate settled design upon another man's life, put him in a state of war with him against whom he has declared such an intention. Locke.
4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express. I doubt not but in the designs of several Greek medals one may often see the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes. Addison.

DESIGNABLE. adj. [designo, Lat.] Distinguishable; capable of being particularly marked out.

DES. The power of all natural agents is limited: the more we must be cautious to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over these infinite designable degrees in an instant. Digby.

DESIGNATION. n. s. [designatio, Lat.]
1. The act of pointing or marking out by some particular token.
This is a plan of the Duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fasten bands is called narce, and every body knows that narce is a name for a town. Sury.
2. Appointment; direction. William the Conqueror for the use that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a titular pretence, granted upon the will and designation of Edward the Confessor. Bacon.

DESIGNEDLY. adv. [from design.] Purposely; intentionally; by design or purpose; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitously.
Uses made things; that is to say, some things were made designably, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve to. May on the Creation. The next thing sometimes designably to put children in pain; but care must be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour. Locke.

DESIGNER. n. s. [from design.]
1. One that designs, intends, or purposes; a purposer.
2. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays schemes.
It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such designers to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private. Decay of Party.

3. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.
There is a great affinity between designing and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the designers of the Roman medals, lived near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. Addison.

DESIGNING. participial adj. [from design.] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful. They would show me poor, indelicate, and compell'd, Designing mercy, and I know not. You would not wish to think I could be bought. Southern.

DESIGNLESS. adj. [from designless.] Without intention; without design; unknown; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY. adv. [from designless.] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.
In this great concert of his whole creation, the designlessly contriving voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers. Boyle.

DESIGNMENT. n. s. [from design.]
1. A purpose and intent.
The sanctity of the Christian religion excludes fraud and falsehood from the designments and aims of its first promulgators. Decay of Pitye.
'Tis a greater credit to know the ways of captivating power must be thought, and her subservie our purposes and designments, than to have learned all theintrigues of policy. Glinsite.

2. A scheme of hostility.
News, lords: our wars are done.
The desperate temper hath so bend the Turks', That their designments halt. Shakesp.
Shakesp. She received advice both of the king's desperate estate, and of the duke's designments against her. Hayw.
DES

The good Ankara, whose paternal care
Felix's absence could no longer bear,
Deseret Ainherit in the ship's haste,
To give a glad relation of the past.
Dryden.

1. To send out of the world; to put to
death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to despise
His knitted life.
Shakesp.

And the company shall stone them with stones,
And despise with their swords.
Ezek. xxiii. 47.

In combatt, but two of you will fall;
And we resolve we will despair you all.
Dryden.

Shake
me quickly, I may death for so;
I shall grow tender che, and wish it live.
Dryden.

3. To perform a business quickly; as, I
despised my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to
drive without ceasing, and to despise the journey;
the judgment of God now following him.
No sooner is one action despatch'd, which, by
such a determination as the will, we are set upon,
but another uneasiness is ready to set us on work.
Locke.

4. To conclude an affair with another.
What are the brothers parted?
They have despatch'd him with Pumpee; he is gone.
Shakesp.

DESPATCH. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Hasty execution; speedily performance.
Affected despatch is one of the most dangerous
things to business that can be.
Bacon.

It's well you could, and your inward motions watch,
Fellows; despatch them in the right; the wiles for despatch;
Then to a woman's meaning would you look,
And read her backward. 

Grinnell.
The despatch of a good office is very often as
beneficial to the solicitor as the good office itself.

2. Conduct; management. Obsolete.
You shall put
This night great business into my despatch,
Which shall, to all our nights and days to come,
Give solely sovereign sway and masterdion.

3. Express; hasty messenger or message:
as despatches were sent away.

DESPATCHFUL. adj. [from despatch.]
Bent on haste; intent on speedy execution
of business.

So saying, with despatchful looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent.
Milton.

All the rest was despatch'd their sweet smile to lead
A well bell fooled from the grassy mead.
 Pope.

DESPERATE. adj. [despærátus, Lat.]

1. Without hope.
Since his exile she hath despar'd me most;
Forsaken my company, and fail'd me at
That I am desparate of obtaining her.
Shakesp.

2. Without care of safety; rash; precipi-
tious; fearless of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
That any Englishman dare give me counsel,
Or a known friend 'gainst his height's pleasure.'
Shakesp.

Though he be grown so desperate to be honest,
And live a subject?
Shakesp.

He who goes on without any care or
thought of reforming, such an one we vulgarly call a
desperate person, and that sure is a most damning
sin.
 Hammond.

3. Irretrievable; unsurmountable; irre-
coverable.
These debts may well be called desperate ones;
for a mad man owes them.
Shakesp.

In a part of Asia, the sick, when their case
comes to desperate, are carried out and
laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there.
Locke.

I am a man of desperate fortunes, that is, a
man whose friends are dead; for I never alined at
any other fortune than in friends.
Pope to Swift.

Desp. CONSCIENCE. '666.

4. Mad; hot-brained; furious.
Were it not the part of a desperate physician to
wish his friend dead, rather than to apply
the best endeavours of his skill for his recovery?
Spenser's Shepherd of Ireland.

5. It is sometimes used in a sense nearly
ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality
predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all more desperate sorts and fools,
That durst dealt with their lives.
Pope.

DESPERATELY. adv. [from despare.]

1. Furiously; madly; without attention
to safety or danger.
Your eldest daughters have foredoom'd themselves
And desparchedly are dead.
Shakesp.

There might be somewhat in it, that he would
not have done, or desired undone, when he broke
forth as desparately as he had before done
un Civily.
Brown's Fag. Err.

2. In a great degree; violently; this
sense is ludicrous.
She felt desparately in love with him, and took
a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him.
Addison.

DESPERATION. n. s. [from despare.]

Hopelessness; despair;

Desperation
Is all the policy, strength, and defence,
That Rome can make against them.
Shakesp.

As long as we are guilty of any past sin,
and have no promise of remission, whatever our future
are, this desparation of success all our
industry, and we sin on because we have
sinned.
Hammond.

DESPICABLE. adj. [despîcâ bilis, Lat.]

Contemptible; vile; mean; sordid;
worthless. It is applied equally to persons
or things.

Our case were miserable, if that wherewith we
most endear to please God were in his sight so
vile and despicable as men's disdainful speech
would make it.
Hooker.

Bow'd down in battle, sunk before the spears
Of despicable forces.
Milton.

All the earth I gave thee to possess and
rule,
No despicable gift.
Milton.

Not less even in this despicable here.
Than when we brick with a fright,
And freeze your hearts beneath your toil zone.
Dryden.

All the quiet that could be expected from such
a reign;
must be the result of absolute power
on the one hand, and a despicable slavery on
the other.
Addison.

When men of rank and figure pass away their
lives in criminal pursuits and practices, they ren-
der themselves more vile and despicable than
any ignomious man can be, whatever low station
his fortune and birth have placed him in.
Addison.

We consider the great disproportion between
the infinity of the reward and the despicable
of our service.

Despair of any.

DESPICABLY. adv. [from despicable.]

Meanness; vilence; worthless-
ness.

Despitely.

Despair.

DESPITE. n. s. [spîl.t. Dut. dépîr, Fr.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; malicious-
ness; spleen; hatred.

Then wretch! despite o'erwhelm thee!
Shakesp.

With men these considerations are usually
the causes of despite, disdain, or averion from others;
but with God they pass for reasons of our greater
tendencys towards others.
Spratt.

2. Defiance; unbridled opposition.
The life thou gavest first, was lost for done;
Till with thy warlike sword despite of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'st new date.
Milton.

My life thou shalt command, but not my shame:
The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Despite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark dominion's use thou shalt not have.
Shak.

Know I will serve the fair in thy despite.
Dryd.

I have not quitted yet a victors right;
I'll make you happy in your own despite.
Dryden.

Say, would the tender creature, in despite
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Her life maintain.
Blackmore.

Then, with rebel insolence, didst dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;
And, in despite of thy father's justice,
To stir the factious rabble up to arms.
Rone.

3. Act of malice; act of opposition.

His punishment, eternal misery,
It would be all his solace and revenge.
As a despit done against the Most High,
There once to gain companion of his woe.
Milton.

To DESPISE. v. a. [from the noun.]
To vex; to offend; to disappoint; to give
unaeasiness.

Saturn, with his wife Rea, fled by night; set-
ing the town on fire, to despite Bacchus.
Raleigh.

DESPITFUL. adj. [despite and ful.] Malicious; full of spleen; full of hate; malignant; mischievous: used both of persons and things.

I, his despitful lord, sent him forth
From courtly friends with vaporous foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth.
Shakesp.

Preserve us from the hands of our despitful and
deadly enemies.

Mean while the heinous and despitful act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, was known
in heav'n.
Milton.

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DESPITEFULNESS. n. s. [from despiteful.] Malice; hatred; malignity.
Let us examine him with despitefulness and ture,
We know his meekness, and prove his patience.
Wint. ii. 19.
DESPITEOUS, adj. [from despite.] Malicious; furious. A word now out of use.
The knight of the red-cross, when he spied
Sparking so hot with rage despitious,
Can fairly touch his spear.
Fairy Queen.

DESPITEously, adv. [from despitezous.]
In a furious manner: not in use.
The mortal steel despitiously entail'd
Deep in their flesh, quite thro' the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their ghastly falls.

To DESPOIL, r. a. [despolio, Lat.]
1. To rob; to deprive: with of, Despoiled of warlike arms, and known shield.
To DESPOISE, v. a. [despoio, Lat.]
You are nobly born,
Despised of your honour in your life.
Shaksp. He waited not, nor was he patient,
To intercept thy way, or send thee back.
Despoil'd of honour, of faith, of bliss.
Milton. He, pale as death, and pale as the sun,
Into the sun's apartment takes his way.
Dryd. Even thy own aid,
Engage, with regimen moral prest,
Awake: this day was honour's gain'd
Despoil'd him, if thy succour opportune
Defends not the sad hour.
Philips.

2. To divest by any accident. These former stores, despoil'd of their shells,
And exposed upon the surface of the ground,
In time moulder.
Woodard.

3. Simply to strip: not in use.
A ground cap despoil'd
Of pleasant arms, and laid in easy bed.
Spens. DESPOLIATION. n. s. [From despolio, Lat.] The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPOND, r. a. [despondare, Lat.]
1. To despair: to lose hope; to become hopeless or desperate.
For the end of any labour in his calling,
And not to despond for any miscarriages or disappointments that were not in his own power to prevent.
There is no surer remedy for superstitions and desponding weakness, than first to govern ourselves by the best improvement of that reason which providence has given us for a guide; and then, when we have done our own parts, to commit all cheerfully for the rest, to the good pleasure of heaven, with trust and resignation.
L'Estrange.
Physick is their bane:
The learned beesces in despair depart.
And shake their heads, despounding of their store.
Dryden.
Others despise their own minds, despond at the first difficulties, conclude, that making any progress in knowledge, farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities.
Leete.

2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy.
He considers what is the natural tendency of such a virtue, or such a vice: he is well apprised that the representations of sense of these things may convince the understanding, some may terrify the conscience, some may allure the sinful, and some may hold the depraved mind.

DESPONDENCY. n. s. [From despondent.] Despair; hopelessness; desperation.

DESPONDENT. adj. [desponsens, Lat.] Despairing; hopeless; without hope.

There is a great variety of apprehensions and fancies of men, in the destination and application of various matters.
Hab. 2.

To DESTINE, r. a. [destino, Lat.]
1. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably to any state or condition. Wherefore cease we then? Say they who counsel war: we are destitute, scattered, and destitute, whatever doing, what can we suffer more? Milton.
All after flame; before each altar lies,
Dread'd in his pious, the destin'd sacrifice.
Dryden.

2. To appoint to any use or purpose.
To fast blood strays into the immediately subordinate vessels, which are destin'd to carry humors secreted from the blood.

To devolve, to doom to punishment or misery: used absolutely.
May heaven around this destin'd head
The choicest of its curses sheet.
Prior.

4. To fix unalterably.
The internal judge's dreadful pow'r
From the dark urn shall throw thy destin'd hour.
Prior.

DESTINY. n. s. [destiné, Fr.]
1. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate, of living beings.
Then art neither by thy sire or dam:
But, like a foul unhap'ned gnatick,
Mark'd it by the destinies to be avoided.
Shaksp.

2. That which is invisible to the senses.
He said, dear daughter, right may I see
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the stream of destiny,
Or break the chain of strong necessity.
Which fast is tied to Jove's eternal seat?
Fairy Queen.

How can hearts, not be, be tried who er serve
Willing or no, who will but what they must,
By destiny, and can no other choice.
Milton.
Hast thy great destiny but given thee skill
To know, as well as pow'r to act, her will.
Denham.

Chance, or forcible destiny.
Which forms in causes first whatever shall be.
Dryden.

3. Doom; condition in future time.
At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning; either he will
Come to know his destiny.
Shaksp.

DESTINATE, t. a. [destinatus, Lat.]
1. Forseen; abomined; with of.
To forsake, the true God of heaven, is to fall into all such evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either destinat of, grace divine, may commit, descried from above, may endure.
Hooker.

2. Abjunct; friendless.
He will regard the prayer of the destinat, and not despise their prayer.
Psal. cxvi. 17.

In want of.
Take the destinat way
To find the regions destinat of thee.
Dryden.
Nothing can be a greater instance of the love that God has for liberty, than such a savage mountain covered with pell and the Campania and the Tanyns, which lies in the same country, destinate of inhabitants.
Addison.

DESTINAT, n. s. [From destinat.]
Want; the state in which something is wanted: applied to persons.
That destination in food and clothing is such an impediment, an, till it be removed, nothing can be of man to redeem.
Hooker.
They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left in so great destination, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of their life taken from them.
Hooker.

The order of paying the debts of contract or restitution is set forth by the civil laws of a king,
In destination or want of such rules, we are to observe the necessity of the creditor, the time of
To DESTROY. v. a. [destruo, Lat. destructive, Fr.] 1. To overthrow a city; to raze a building; to ruin. The Liable consumer. To that Lord will destroy this city. Gen. xvi. 14. 2. To lay waste; to make desolate. Solomon sent his army, which burnt and de- stroyed the country villages. 3. To kill. A people great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord destroyed them before them, and they succeeded them, and dwelt in their stead. Deut. xii. 21. 'Tis safer to be that which we destroy, Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. Shak. The wise Providence hath placed a certain anti- pathy between some animals and many insects, whereby they delight in their destruction, though they use them not as food; as the peacock destroys snakes and adders; the weasel, mice and rats; spiders, flies; and some sorts of flies destroy spiders. Halie. 4. To put an end to; to bring to nought. Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons destroy their bodies with dis- eases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want? There be as many sovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which destroy the sovereignty of one supreme monarch. Locke. Destroyer. n. s. [from destroy.] The person that destroys or lays waste; a murderer. It is said, that Asor both founded it and ruined it: it may be understood, that Assor the founder was the son of Shecan, and Assor the destroyer was an ancient man. Ryth. Triumph, to be stild' great conquerors. Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods! Destroyers righther call'd, and slayers of men. Sill. Yet, godlike too, this bright destroyer lives; At random wounds, nor knows the wound she gives. Dryden. DESTRUCTIBLE. adj. [from destruo, Lat.] Liable to destruction. DESTRUCTIBILITY. n. s. [from destructible.] Liability to destruction. DESTRUCTION. n. s. [from destructive, Lat.] The act of destroying; subversion; demolition. 2. Murder; massacre. 'Tis safer to be that which we destroy, Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. Shak. 3. The state of being destroyed; ruin; murder suffered. If that your muddy discontented souls Do through the clouds behold this present hour, Even for revenge no murder. Shak. When that we immolate thought We saw no more destruction brought, We felt what you did then endure, And tremble yet, as not secure. Waller. 4. The cause of destruction; a destroyer; depopulator; as a consuming plague. The destruction that wasteth at noon-day. Psal. cxi. 6. 5. [In theology.] Eternal death. Broad is the way that leadeth to destruction. Mathew. DESTRUCTIVE. adj. [destructivus, low Lat.] 1. That which destroys; wasteful; caus- ing ruin and devastation; that which brings to destruction. In ports and roads remote, Destructive fires among whole fleets we send. Dryden. One may think that the continuation of existence, with a kind of resistance to any destructive force, is the continuation of solidarity. Locke. 2. Of those. He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions destruct- tive of the public peace. Addison. Both are defects equally destructive of true reli- gion. Rogers. 3. With to. To a building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbish, which is of a pernicious kind, destructive to the strength. Dryden. Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; be- cause it is equally destructive to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life. Locke. DESTRUCTIVELY. adv. [from destructive.] Ruinously; maliciously; with power to destroy. What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so destructively foolish! Decoy of Piety. DESTRUCTIVENESS. n. s. [from destructive.] The quality of destroying or ruining. The vice of professors exceeds the destructive- ness of the most hostile assassins, as intestine treach- ery is more ruinous than foreign violence. Halie. DESTRUCTUR. n. s. [from destroy.] Destroyer; consumer. Helmet wittily calls the fire the destructor and the artificial death of things. Boyle. DESUATION. n. s. [desuatio, Lat.] A profuse and inordinate sweating, from what cause soever. DESECT. v. a. [desecto, Lat.] Cessation to be accustomed; discontinuation of practice or habit. By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people, those countries were quickly fallen off, with barbarism and desecration, from their former civility and knowledge. We see in all things how desecration does con- tract and narrow our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things wherein we are com- versant. Government of the Tongue. DE'SULTORY. adj. [desolitrus, Lat.] Moving from thing to thing; unsettled; immetho- dal; unconstant. Desolitrus is not in use. 'This not for a desolitory thought to stow for a lowl' course of life; nor for any thing but the su- perincumbency of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. L'Etat. Let the least trifle cross his way, and his desolatory fancy presently takes the scent, leaves the unfinished and half-mangled notion, and skips away in pursuit of the new game. Noris. Take my desolatory thoughts in their native or- der, as they rise in my mind, without being re- duced to rules, and marshalled according to art. Felton on the Classics. To DE'SUME. v. a. [desume, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow. This while doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is desume, the heat and influence of the sun, and the due preparation of the matter. They have left us relations suitable to things of Alien and Pliny, whereby they descend to their own- ers. Brown. Laws, if convenient and useful, are never the worse though they be desume and taken from the laws of other countries. Hold. DE'TACH. v. a. [detacher, Fr.] 1. To separate; to disengage; to part from something. The heat takes along with it a sort of vegetative and terrestrial matter, which it detaches from the uppermost stratum. Woodward. 2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition. If ten men are in war forty, and the latter detach only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their sup- periority? Add. DE'TACHMENT. n. s. [from detach.] A body of troops sent out from the main army. The earl dispatched instructions to send out detachments of cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining the army. Tatler, No. 88. Besides materials, which are brute and blind, Did not this work require a knowing mind, Who for the task should fit detachments chose From all the atoms? Blackmore. To DETAIL. v. a. [detailer, Fr.] To relate particularly; to particularise; to display minutely and distinctly. They will perceive the mistakes of these philoso- phers, and be able to answer higher arguments, without my being obliged to detail them. Chomos. DETAIL. n. s. [detail, Fr.] A minute and particular account. I chose, rather than trouble the reader with a detail here, to defer them to their proper place. Woodward. I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in detail, without becoming dry and tedious. Pope. 1. To keep that which belongs to another. Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is in- justice and unchristianness. Taylor. 2. To withhold; to keep back. These things sting him So venomously, that hearing these detains him. From his Cordelia, Shak. He has described the passion of Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to detain him from his country. Brooms. 3. To restrain from departure. Let us detain thee until we shall have made ready a bed. Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere, So much the hymn had pleased the tyrant's ear. The wife had been detain'd to keep her husband there. Dryden. 4. To hold in custody. DETAINER. n. s. [detinere, Lat.] The name of a writ for holding one in custody. DETAINER. n. s. [from detain.] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains any thing. Judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons; the sacrilegious, the detainers of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. Taylor. To DETECT. v. a. [detectus, Lat.] 1. To discover; to find out any crime or artifice. There's no true lover in the forest; else sighing every minute, and groaning every hour, would detect the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. Shak. Though should I hold my peace, yet thou Wouldst easily detect what I conceale. Milton. 2. To discover in general. The utmost infinite ramifications and insin- clusions of all the several sorts of vessels may easily be detected by glasses. Rob. DETECTOR. n. s. [from detect.] A dis- coveryer, one that finds out what another desires to hide. 508
Oh, heavens! that this treason were not; or not the detector.

But public is a secret instinct of its detectors, which will bring it to a test which it cannot pass.

**DETECTION. n. s. [from detect.]**

1. Discovery of guilt or fraud; or any other hidden thing. Should I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her then from the want of her purity.

2. Discovery of any thing hidden. Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the detection of amber, and other fossils, by washing away the earth and dirt that concealed them.

**DETENTION. n. s. [from detain.]**

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another. How goes the world, that I am thus encounter'd with claims of debt, of broken bonds, and the detection of long since debts, against my honour? Shakespeare.

2. Confinement; restraint. This is the operation of the spirits, and construction of the tangible parts. Bacon.

**To DETE R. v. a. [deterre], Lat.** To discourage by terror; to fright from any thing.

I never yet the tragick strain assayed, to deter'd by thy insensible guilt. Waller.

Many potent enemies tempest and detest us from our duty; yet our case is not hard, so long as we have a greater strength on our side. Tilottam. Beauty and unbecomeliness are more force to draw or deter imitation, than any discourses which can be made to them. Locke.

The ladies may not be deter'd from correspondning with me by this method. Addison.

My own face deter me from my glass; and Kneller only shews what Celia was. Prior.

To DETERGE. v. a. [detergo], Lat. To cleanse a sore; to purge any part from fecculence or obstructions. Consider the part and habit of body, and add or diminish your simples as you design to deter or incite.

Sea salt preserves bodies, through which it passeth, from corruption; and it detergeth the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction. Arbuthnot.

**DERTFEN. adj. [from deterg.] That which cleanses.** The food ought to be nourishing and detergent. Arbuthnot.

**DERTERATION. n. s. [from deterior, Lat.]** The act of making any thing worse; the state of growing worse.

**DERTMENT. n. s. [from deter.]** Cause of discouragement; that by which one is deterred. A good word, but not now used.

This will not be thought a discouragement unto spirits, which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient determent unto others. Brown's Use, Err. These are not all the determents that oppose my obeying you. Boyce.

**DETERMINABLE. adj. [from determine.]** That which may be certainly decided. Whether all plants have seeds, were more easily determinable to conclude concerning harts-tongue, fern, and some others.

Brown's Use, Err. About this matter, which seems so easily determinable by sense, accurate and sober men widely disagree. Boyle.

**DETERMINATE. v. a. [determiner, Fr.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate; not in use.** The fly-slow hours shall not determinate. Shakspeare.

DETERMINATUS, adj. [determinatus, Lat.]

1. Settled; definite; determined.

Demonstrations in numbers, if they are not more evident and exact than in extension, yet they are more general in their use, and determinate in their application. Locke. We could conclude, that all the planets move about the sun in circular orbs, there must be given to each, by a determinate impulse, those present particular decrees of velocity which the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. Shakspeare.

2. Established; settled by rule; by decree.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine service, and without either choice or stint appointed by any determinate order. Hooker.

3. Decisive.

I 'll bring this of my business, ere a determinate resolution, he, I mean the bishop, did require a respite. Shakspeare.

4. Fixed; resolute.

Like men disputing in a long peace, more determinate to do, than skilful how to do. Sidney.

5. Resolved.

My determinate voyage is more extravagancy. Dertcrimination, n. s. [from determinate.]

1. Absolutely with fixed resolve. The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging against us, and determinately bent that she would seek all loving means to win Luzana. Sidney.

In those errors they are so determinately settled, that the party unto which the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth.

2. Certainly; unchangeably.

Think thus with yourselves, that you have not the making of things true or false but that the truth and existence of things is already fixed and settled, and that the principles of religion are already either absolute or false, before you think of them. Tillotson.

**DETERMINATION. n. s. [from determinate.]**

1. Absolute direction to a certain end. When we voluntarily waste much of our lives, that restlessness can by no means consist with constant determinate of will or desire to the greatest apparent good. Locke.

2. The result of deliberation; combination formed; resolution taken.

They had deliberated with their determinations, which is to go home, and trouble you no more. Shakspeare. Merch. of Venice.

3. The proper acts of the intellect are deliberation, determination, and determination or decision. Hume's Origin of Mankind.

It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the state of innocence; and upon very nice and dangerous precipices stand their determinations on either side.

Consult thy judgment, affections, and inclinations, and make thy determination upon every particular; and be always as suspicious of thy self as possible. Calamy.

4. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to justice and equity, and to the speedy determinations of civil and criminal causes. Gulliver's Travels.

**DETERMINATIVE. adj. [from determinate.]**

1. That which uncontrollably directs to a certain end.

That individual action, which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and determinative power of a great cause. Brummell against Hobbes.

2. That which makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex subject be not necessarily bound to it, then it is a determinate, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension; as, the sun must be hot. Watts.

**DETERMINATOR. n. s. [from determinate.] One who determines.** They have recourse unto the great determinator of vice, infelicities, and the insensible determinations of the whole body. Brown.

To DETERMINE. v. a. [determiner, Fr. determiner], Lat.

1. To fix; to settle.

Is it concluded he shall be protector? — It is determin'd, not concluded yet; but so it must be, if the king miscarry. Shakspeare.

More particularly to determine the proper season for grammar, I do not see how it can be made a study, but as an introduction to rhetoric. Locke.

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, supposes that a thing may of necessity be so, for any thing that you shall say, or is certainly determined, on the other side. South.

Milton's subject was still greater than Homer's. Virgil's subject is greater than either; it does not deter, nor limit the number of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. Addison.

3. To bind; to confine.

The knowledge of man betherto has been determinate by the view or example, so that whatever is incommunicable, either in respect of the fineness of the body itself, or the smallness of the parts, or the subtlety of the motion, is little enquired. Bacon.

The principle individualities is existence itself, which determines a being of any sort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the same kind. Locke.

4. To adjust; to limit; to define.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, which are fixed to his soul, will be able to discern their differences one from another, which is really distinguishing.

5. To influence the choice.

You have the captives who were the opposites of the day's strife; we do require them of you, so to use them as we shall find their merits and our safety may equally determine. Shakspeare.

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined it. Locke.

As soon as the studious man's hunger and thirst makes him uneasy, he, whose will was never determined to any pursuit of good cheer, is, by the constant renovations of hunger and thirst, presently determined to eating and drinking. Locke.

6. To resolve.

Jonathan knew that it was determined of his father to slay David. 1 Sam. xx. 33.

7. To decide.

I do not ask whether bodies so exist, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another; to determine this either way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. Locke.

8. To put an end to; to destroy.

Now where is he, that will not stay so long? Titus, betherto is he determined? Shakspeare.

**To DETERMINE, n. v.**

1. To conclude; to form a final conclusion.

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DET

Our love of God will inspire us with a detesta-
tion for sin, which is of all things most con-try to
his divine nature.

DETSTER, n. s. [from detest]. One that hates or abhors.

To DETHRONE, v. a. [detroner, Fr. de and thronus, Lat.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

DETNYE, n. s. [detenue, Fr.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again.

DETONATION, n. s. [detoné, Lat.] Some of those things that are more formidable than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is also used for that noise which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence, as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, resembling the explosion of gunpowder.

DETONIZE, v. a. [from detoné, Lat.] To calcine with detonation. A chemical term.

Nineteen parts in twenty of detoné nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. Anon, on Air.

To DETORT, v. a. [determinus, of determinan, Lat.] To wrest from the original import, meaning, or design.

They have supposed what amounts to an infel-
ibility in the private spirit, and have detorted texts of scripture to the sedition, disturbance, and destruc-
tion of the civil government. Dryden.

To DETRACT, v. a. [detractum, Lat. detractor, Fr.]

1. To derogate; to take away by envy, calumny, or censure, any thing from the reputation of another; with from.

Those were assistants in private, but not trusted.to manage the affairs in public; for that would detract from the honour of the principal ambassa-
dor. Bacon.

No envy can detract from this; it will shine in history, dead, like swans, grow whiter the longer it endures. Dryden.

2. To take away; to withdraw.

By the largeness of the corners they bind the fold within, and likewise detract much from the view of the front without. Cotton.

The multitude of partisans does nothing from each private share, nor does the publickness of it lessen propriety in it. Boyle.

DICT.

The act of wearing away.

To DETRUDE, v. a. [detrudus, Lat.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place.

Such are are distrudus down to hell, Either for shame they still themselves retire, Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell.
DE

Philosophers are of opinion, that the souls of
men may, for their misadventures, be detru
ded into the bodies of beasts. 

To bring them, for her eternal soul, wakes. 

To DETRUNCATE. v. a. [detruncarre, Lat.]

To let to cut; to shorten by depravation of parts.

DETRUANCE. n. s. [from detruncate.] The act of lopping or cutting.

DETRUSION. n. s. [from detrusio, Lat.] The act of thrusting or forcing down.

From this detrusion of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much in

DETERURAT. n. s. [deturbo, Lat.] The act of throwing down; degradation.

DEVASTATION. n. s. [devasto, Lat.] Waste; havoc; desolation; destruction.

By devastation the rough warrior gains, 

And farmers fatten when infamous rage. 

That flood which overflowed Attica, in the days of 

Ogues, and that which drowned Thebes in 

Dedalus's time, made cruel havoc and devastation 

among them. 

Woodward. 

DEUEL. n. s. [deut, Fr.] 

1. Two; a word used in games. 

You are a gentleman and a gusser; then; I am 

sure you know how much the gross sum of 

devey see amounts to. 

Shake. 

2. The devil. See Deuse. 

To DEvelop, v. a. [developer, Fr.] To 

disengage from something that enolds and 

conceals; to dissipate; to clear 

from its covering. 

Take him to develop, if you can, 

And hew the block off, and get out the man. 

Devour. 

DEVERGENCE. n. s. [deverygentia, Lat.] Declivity; declination. 

Dict. 

To DeVest, v. a. [devester, Fr. de and vestia, Lat.] 

1. To strip; to deprive of clothes. 

Friends all but now, 

In quarter and in terms like bride and groom 

Destruction threat for you! says Shake. 

Then of his arms Androgens he devest, 

His sword, his shield, he takes, and unplumed crests. 

Note. 

2. To annul; to take away any thing good. 

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do fatest and devest all right 

and title in a nation to government? 

Bacon. 

3. To free from any thing bad. 

Come on, then little humour of this beast, 

Which for thy sake from passions I devest. 

Prior. 

DEVEX. adj. [devex, Lat.] Bending down; devious; incurvated downward.

DEVEXITY. n. s. [from devex.] Incuration 

downwards; declivity. 

To DEViate, v. n. [de via devederi, Lat.] 

1. To wander from the right or common way. 

The rest to some faint meaning make pretence. 

But Shadwell never deviates into sense. 

Dryden. 

Thus Peggy, in such manner to way, 

May boldly deviate from the common track. 

Pope. 

What makes all physical and moral ill? 

There nature devest, and here-wanders will. 

Pepe. 

Besides places which may deviater from the sense of the author, it would be kind to observe any 

deficiencies in the direction. 

2. To go astray; to err; to sin; to offend.

DEVIATION. n. s. [from deviate.] 

1. The act of quitting the right way; error; wandering.

These bodies constantly move round in the same tracks, without making the least deviation. 

Uege. 

2. Variation from established rule.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the devi
tions from it, in all the dialects in use, whether by defect of some characters, of letters, or by con

fusion of them. 

Holden. 

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

The worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a devi

tion, will endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground, that they may not bring error into 

bitter. 

Chap. 

4. A contrivance; a stratagem.

This is our device; 

That Falsestaff at that oak shall meet with us. 

Shake. 

He intended it as a politick device to lessen their interest, and keep them low in the world. 

Attire. 

2. A design; a scheme formed; project; 

speculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with 

laws in device, which they say are better for the 

plate of the church, if they might take place; 

the farther we examine them, the greater cause we 

find to conclude, although we continue the same 

we speak the last, or this hooker.

His devise is against Babylon, to destroy it. 

Jer. li. 11. 

There are many devices in a man's heart; 

nevertheless the counsel of the Lord shall stand. 

Prov. xix. 21. 

3. The emblem on a shield; the ensign 

armorial of a nation or family. 

Then change we shields and their devices bear; 

Let every spirit supply the rest of force in war. 

Dryd. 

Hibernia's harp, device of her command, 

And parent of her mirth, shall thereby be seen. 

Prior. 

They intend to let the world see what party 

they are of by figures and designs upon these fans; 

as the knights-emrnt man to distinguish 

themselves by devices on their shields. 

Addison. 

4. Invention; genius.

He's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; 

full of noble devices, of all sorts enchantingly 

beloved. 

Shake. 

Devilish, adj. [from devilish.] In a manner 

suiting the devil; diabolically.

Those trumpeters threatened them with conful 

alarms of damnation, if they did not venture 

life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly, 

and visibly those impostors called the cause of 

God. 

South. 

DEVILKIN, n. s. [from devi]] A little 

devil. Clarissa. 

DEVIOUS. adj. [devi, Fr.] 

1. Out of the common track.

Greece kept behind her with the devil. 

Dryd. 

Through every dark and every devious way. 

In this minute devious subject, I have been 

necessitated to explain myself in more words 

than seem needful. 

Holden. 

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every muse, 

And every blooming pleasure, wait without 

To bless the wildly deviKinen morning walk. 

Thoms. 

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude. 

One deviKious step, at first setting out, frequently 

leads a person into a wilderness of doubt and error. 

Clarissa. 

Some lower muse, perhaps, who lightly trends 

The deviKious paths where wanton fancy leads. 

Rove.

4. I uses likewise of persons. 

Roving; idly vagrant; erring from the way.

To DEVISE, v. a. [deriser, Fr. as of de

visare to look about. 

Skinner. 

1. To contrive; to form by art; to in

vent; to exogitate; to strike out by thought. 

Whether they, at their first coming into the 

land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations 

which had led them, learned of them of things, or de

vored them among themselves, is very doubtful. 

Spener's State of Ireland. 

He could by his skill draw after him the weight of 

five thousand bushels of grain, and devise those 

rare engines which shot small stones at hand, but 

great ones afaroff. 

Pesth. 

Ye sons of art, one curious piece devise 

out of its constructor motion shall arise. 

Blackmore.

2. To plan; to scheme. 

Belief I form evil against you, and devise 

a device against you. 

Jcr. xiii. 11. 

To DEVISE, v. a. To consider; to 

contrive; to lay plans; to form schemes; 

anciently of with. 

Her mercy fit she freshly 'can to rear, 

And did of joy and joyful devise. 

Herself to cherish and her guest; to cheris举行的. 

But still her safe ye seïed have the shore, 

And well arrived we, let God be her protector. 

Let us devise of ease and everlasting rest. 

Fairy Q. 

Since we are so far entered, let us pray, 

A little while of these-consider, that the country 

is held in this wretched ease, that it cannot, as 

you say, be cured. 

Spener's Ireland. 

Devise how you'll use them of the pieces 

and let us two devise to bring them thither. 

Shak. 511
DEVISE. n. s. [devis, a will, old Fr.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our common language, to the last will or testament in writing; and the reason is, because those that now appoint only to the devisees, by this act are distributed into many parts.

The allocation is made by devise in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there specified.

2. Contrivance. See Device.

God hath omitted nothing needful to his purpose, nor left his intention to be accomplished by our devises.

To DEVISE. v. a. [from the noun.] To grant by will. A law term.

DEVISEE. n. s. He to whom something is bequeathed by will.

DEVISER. n. s. [from devise.] An inventor; an inventor.

Being divided from truth in themselves, they are yet further removed by avowed deception; for it is, if I say they are daily mocked into error by devisers. Brown.

The authors of useful inventions, the promoters of wholesome laws, as were the philosophers of ancient times, were honoured as the fathers and prospectors of their country.

Gree. Device.

DEVISER. n. s. He that gives by will.

See Device.

DEVITABLE. adj. [devitabilis, Lat.] Possible to be avoided; avoidable.

DEVIATION. n. s. [deviation, Lat.] The act of escaping or avoiding. Dict.

DEVOUR. v. [ruide, Fr.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke and found her place devoured, and sought but pressed grass where she had lain, I sorrow'd all so much as e'er I joy'd. Fairy Queen.

2. Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; in want of.

He flung it from him, and devoured of dread upon him lightly leaped without hind. Fairy Queen.

That the soul and angels are devoured of quantity and duration, and that they have no part in this world's locality, is generally assumed.

Glaucus.

The motion of this chariot will be still as exalting as it ascends taller, till at length it will become utterly devoured of gravity, when the least strength will be able to bestow upon it a swift motion. Whole's Math. Magic.

His warlike mind, his soul devoured of fear, His high designing thoughts were fix'd there. When, by magic's glosse, ghosts are made appear. Dryden.

We sit in such a sense of sense.

Dryden.

DEVOUR. n. s. [devour, Fr.]

1. Service. A sense now not used.

To restore again the kingdom of the Mammakles, he offered them their utmost devour and serv. and knows.

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness. Gentlemen, who do not design to marry, yet pay their devoure to one particular fair. Spectator.

And so, and so, such devour to pay, she hastens her good lady to ice a-day. Pope.

To DEVOLVE. v. a. [devolare, Lat.]

1. To roll down.

Thee splendid kings he devoured his mazes, Now wanderers wild through military tract... Of life-deserted sand. Thomson.

2. To move from one hand to another.

Upon the duke of Ormond the king had wholly devoured the care and disposition of all affairs in Ireland. Temple. Because they found too much confusion in such

a multitude of statesmen, they devoured their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. Addison.

The whole power, at home and abroad, was devoured upon that family. Swift.

The man with a warlike edge from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not considerably raise and augment them, Woodward.

To DEVOLVE. v. n.

1. To roll down.

To fall in succession into new hands.

Supplications, for want spiritual blessings, did lose all their right to temporal, yet that forswear must devoure only to the supreme Lord. Dryden's Kings.

DEVILOU. n. s. [devolution, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling down.

The raising of new mountains, deteriorations, or the devolution of earth up upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds, will fall under our consideration. Woodward.

2. Removal successive from hand to hand.

The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, until the last devolution is to the king by way of appeal. Hale.

DEVORATION. n. s. [devorato, Lat.] The act of devouring.

Dict.

To DEVOR. v. a. [devoro, devorus, Lat.]

1. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate by vow.

No devotus has a man that shall devot unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possession, shall be sold or redeemed. Lev. xxvii. 21.

What black magician conjures up the devil, To stop devorated charitable deeds? Shaksp.

They, impious, dard to prey On heeds devour'd to the giddiest day. Pope.

2. To add; to as a sect, or study.

While we do admire This virtue and this moral discipline, Let's be no straggler, no stags, I pray; Or so devore to Aristotle's checks, As Ovid be an outright abjur'd. Shaksp.

If persons of this muke should ever devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a solid and strong constitution of body. Watts.

3. To condemn; to resign to ill.

Aliens were devore to their rapine and despight. Dryden's Paris. Ah why, Pendlope, this woeless fear, To render sleep's soft blessings insincere!... All like devore to sorrow's dire extremes The day reflection and the midnight dream. Pope.

4. To addict; to give up to ill.

The Romans having once devor'd their senses with the pleasures of other nations, they devoured themselves unto all wickedness. Dryden.

5. To curse; to execrate; to doom to destruction.

The" Those wicked tents devoted; lest the wrath intense, raging into sudden flame, Distinguish not. To destruction sacred, and devote. He with his whole posterity must die. Milton. Goddess of mists, and conscious of our hearts, So keep us from the vengeance of thy darks Whose rapture's devoted issue felt, When, hissing through the skies, the feather'd devorus devours. Dryden. Let her, like me, of e'ry joy forlorn. Devore the hour when such a wretch was born; Like me to devour the darkness run. Rowe.

DEVOR. adj. For devoted.

How on a sudden lost, Devoc'd, devou'd, and now to death devote! Milton. DEVORENESS. n. s. [from devore.] The state of being devoted or dedicated; consecration; addictedness.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her disadvantage, relation to her but as she was, or may again be, an obstacle to your devotedness to spare this love. Boyle. The owning of one obligation unto virtue, may be styled natural religion; that is to say, a devotion unto God, so as to act according to his" one verse. Dryden.

DEVOTEE. n. s. [devot, Fr.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

DEVOTION. n. s. [devotion, Fr. devotio, Lat.]

1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion; devoutness.

Meaning her warlike brother on the seas His waving streamer to the winds displays And vows for his return with vain devotions. Dryden.

3. An act of external worship.

Religious minds are inflamed with the love of publick devotion. Hooker.

For as I passed by and beheld your devotion, I found an altar with this inscription, To the unknown God. Acts, xvii. 23.

In vain doth man the name of just expect, If his devotion he to God neglect. Denham.

4. Prayer; expiation of devotion.

An aged holy man, That day and night said his devotion, No other worldly business did apply. Dryden's Fairy Queen.

Your devotion has its opportunity; we must pray always, but chiefly at certain times. Sporrov.

5. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God; devoutness; piety.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good Descends, thither with heart, and voice, and eyes Directed in devotion, to adore. And worship God supreme, who made him chief Of all his works. Milton.

From the full choir when loud hosannas rise, And swell the pomp of dreadful sacrifice; Amid that scene, if some relenting eye Glance on the stone where our cold reliques lie, Devotion's self shall steal a thought from heav'n. One human tear shall drop, and be forgiv'n. Pope.

Devotion may be considered either as an exercise of publick or private prayers at set times and occasions, or as a temper of the mind, a state and disposition of the heart, which is rightly affected with such exercises. Law on Christ's Perfection.

6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony.

—Whither so swift and far?—Upon the like devotion as yourselves, To gratulate the gentle princes there. Shaksp.

7. Strong affection; ardent love; such as makes the lover the sole property of the person loved, Be opposite all planets of good luck To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love, Immediate devotion, holy thoughts, I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter. Milton.

He had a particular reverence for the person of the king, and the more extraordinary devotion for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be trusted with his education. Charleson.

8. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him; and leaves nothing undone that may fully discover him their opposition. Shaksp.

9. Disposal; power; state of dependence on any one.

Around castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's devotion. Charleson.

DEVOTIONAL. adj. [from devotion.] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worship; religious.

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DEV

Not are the soberest of them so apt for that de-

crotical compliance and jucutre of hearts, which

I desire to bear in holy offices, to be disem-

murmured with me.

The favourable opinion and good word of men

comes oftentimes at a very easy rate, by a few de-

mure looks, or some devoution postures and gri-

mures.

South.

Devotionalist. n. s. [from devotion.]

A man zealous without knowledge; super-

stitiously devout.

To DEVOUR. v. a. [devoro, Lat.]

1. To eat up ravenously, as a wild beast or

animal of prey.

We will say some evil beast hath devoured him.

Genesis.

2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and

violence.

A fire devoured before them, and behind them

a flame followed.

Job, i. 3.

How dire a tempest from Mycenas port'd,

Our plans, our temples, and our town devolv'd

It was the waste of war.

Dryden.

Notwithstanding that Socrates lived in the time of

this devouring pestilence at Athens, he never

cought the least idea of it.

Addison.

3. To swallow up; to annihilate.

He seed in swiftness to devour the way. Shak.

Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon en-

joyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is

never devoured.

South.

Death stalks behind thee, and every flying hour

does some bone remnant of thy life devour.

Dryd.

4. To enjoy with avidity.

Loudly they look, and gaping at the sight,

Devor her o'er and o'er with vast delight.

Dryd.

Devourer. n. s. [from devour.]

A consumer; he that devours; he that preys

upon.

Rome is but a wilderness of tyrants;

Tygers must prey, and Rome affords no prey

But me and mine: how happy art thou, then,

From these devourers to be banished! Shak.

Since those levitans are withdrawn, the lesser

devourers supply their place; fraud succeeds to

violence.

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish

being devourers of their spawn.

Martiner.

Devout. adj. [devoted, Lat.]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We must be constant and devout in the worship of

Our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to

our neighbour.

Rogers.

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with soul devout, he thank'd the god;

And, of success secure, return'd to his abode.

Dryd.

3. Expressive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark

The ancient sire descends with all his train;

Then with bended hands, and eyes devout,

Grateful to heav'n.

Milton.

Devoutly. adv. [from devout.]

Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously.

Her grace rose, and with modest pace

Came to the aia, where she knee'd; and saint

like

Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly.

One of the wise men having a white attently and
devoutly viewed and contemplated this pillar and
cross, fell down upon his face.

Bacon.

Her twilight were more clear than our mid-day,

She dreamt devoutlier than most use to pray.

DEW

Think, O my soul, devoutly think,

How, with allighted eyes,

Though her ravish'd heart, devoutly deep

In all its horrors rise!

To second causes we seem to trust, without ex-

pecting, so seriously as we ought to do, the de-

pendence on the first.

Addison.

Deuse n. s. [more properly than dews,

Jones, from Denisus, the name of a certain

class of evil spirits.] The devil; a ludicrous word.

'Twas the prettiest prologue, as he wrote it;

Well, the devil take me if I hadn't forgot it.

Deuterogamy. n. s. [deuterogamy and

gamous.] A second marriage.

Dict.

Deuteronomy. n. s. [Deuteron and

nomos.] The second book of the law; the fifth

book of Moses.

Deuteroscopic. n. s. [Deuteron and

skope.] The second intention; the meaning be-

yond the literal sense; not in use.

Not attaining the deuteroscopic, or second inten-

tion of the words, they are fain to omit their con-

sequences, corollaries, figures, or tropologues.

Brown's Foll. Ear.

Dew. n. s. [deep, Sax. daex, Dut.]

The moisture upon the ground.

Fogs which we frequently observe after sun-set-

ting, even in our hottest months, are nothing but

a vapour consisting of water; which vapour was

sent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day,

than now in the evening; but the sun then being

above the horizon, taking it at the surface of the

earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmo-

sphere, it was not discernible: the sun being now

gone, the vapour stagnates at and near the earth,

and saturates the air till it is so thick as to be

easily visible therein; and when at length the

heat there is somewhat further spent, which is

usually about the middle of the night, it falls down

again in a dew, alighting upon herbs and other

vegetables, which it saturates, cools, and refreshes.

Yet never yet one hour in bed

Did I enjoy the golden dew of sleep,

But with his tins rous dreams was still awak'd.

Shak.

That churchman bears a bounteous mind, in-

dividual,

A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;

He's dew as ev'y where.

Shak.

As morning roses newly wash'd with dew.

Shak.

Dew and rain are but the returns of in-

travagant condensation.

Parson.

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,

And feed their fibres with reviving dew.

Pope.

To Dew. v. a. [from the noun.] To wet

as with dew; to moisten; to bedew.

A trickling stream of balm at sovereign,

And dainty dear, which on the ground still fall,

And overflow all the fertile plain,

As it had dew'd been with timely rain.

F. Queen.

With him pour we in our country's purg

Each drop of dew.

Or so much as it needs

To dew the sovereign flower, and drown the weeds.

Shak.

Give me thy hand,

That I may dew't with my wondrous tears.

Shak.

He could discern Adam with such joy

Surcharg'd, as bad, like grief, been'd dew'd in tears,

Without the vent of words, which he breath'd.

Milton.

Palamon above the rest appears

In sable garments, dew'd with gushing tears.

Dryd.

In Gallick blood again

He dew'd his recking sword, and strowe's the ground

With headless ranks.

Phil.

Dewberry. n. s. [from dew and berry.]

Dewberries, as they stand here among the more
delicate fruits, must be understood to mean bas-

berries, which are also of the bramble kind.

Ham.

Feed him with apricocks and dewberries,

With purple grapes, green figs, and murrain.

Shak.

Dewbaspent. port. [dew and be-

spray.] Sprinkled with dew.

This evening late, by then the cheruing

flocks had taken their supper on the savoury herb

Of knot-grass dewbaspent, and were in fold,

I set me down to watch upon a bank

With ivy canopy'd, and meower

With flowing hyacinth-suckle.

Milton.

Dew-burning. adj. [from dew and

burning.] The meaning of this compound is
doubtful. It perhaps alludes to the sparkling of
dew.

He, n w to prove his late renewed night,

High blushings his bright dew-burning blade.

Upon his crossed scalps so sore did shine,

That to the cool a yawning wound it made.

Fairy Queen.

Dew-drop. n. s. [dew and drop.] A drop

of dew which sparkles at sun-rise.

I must go seek some dewdrops here,

And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.

Shak.

An host

Immunable as the stars of night.

Or drops of morning, dew drops, which the sun

Incurs on every leaf, and every flower.

Milton.

Rest, sweet as dewdrops on the flow'ry lawns,

When the sky opens, and the morning Dawns!

Tich.

Dewlap. n. s. [from lapping or lick-

the dew.] The flesh that hangs down from

the throat of oxen.

Large roars of fat about his shoulders slung,

And from his neck the double dewlap hung.

Addison.

2. It is used in Shakespeare for a lip flaccid

with age, in contempt.

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,

In very likeness of a roasted crab;

And when she drinks against her lips I bob,

And on the wither'd dewlap pour the ale.

Shak.

Dewlapt. adj. [from dewlap.] Furnish-

ed with dewlaps.

Who would believe that there were mountaineers

Dewlap like bulls, whose throats had hanging at

Wallets of flesh.

Shak.

The dewlap bull now chases along the plain,

While burning loret ferment in ev'y vein.

Guy.

Dew-worm. n. s. [from dew and worm.]

A worm found in dew.

For the tow, the dew worm, which some call

the lob worm, and the branding, are the chief.

Ful.

Dewy. adj. [from dew.]

1. Resembling dew; partaking of dew.

From the earth a dew dist

Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each

Plant of the field.

Milton.

Where two adverse winds,

Sublime'd from dew vapours in mid sky,

Engage with horrid shock, the rutted brine

Bows stormy.

Phil.

2. Mixed with dew; roseid.

The joyous day can early appear,

And fair Aurora from her dew bed

Of aged Tithone gan herself to rear,

With rosy checks, for shame as blushing red.

Spenser.

The bee with honied thigs,

That at her flow'r doth both sing,

And the waters murmuring,

With such consort as they keep

Entice the dew feather'd sleep.

Milton.
DIA

His deye looks distill'd

Ambrosia.

Besides the sucour which cold Ancien yields,
The rocks of Hernicus and dey fields. Dryden.

DÉCENT, [Lat.] The right; not the left. A term used in heraldry.

My mother's blood runs on the dexter check, and this sinister

DÉTERIORITY, Lat. 1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill; skill; expediency. 2. Readiness of contrivance; quickness of expedient; skill of management.

His wisdom, by often evading from peril, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from dangers, when they pressed him, than into a providence to prevent and remove them after off. Bacon.

They attempted to be knaves, but want dexterity and South.

The same Protestants may, by their dexterity, make themselves the national religion, and dispose the church-revenues among their pastors. Swift.

DÉTRESPUS. adj. [deterius, Lat.] 1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready; as, a dextrous workman.

For their dexterous hands the lance could wield.

2. Expert in management; subtle; full of expedients.

They confine themselves, and are dextrous managers enough of the wares and products of that corner with which they content themselves. Locke.

DÉTRESPUS, adv. [from dexterus.] Expertly; skillfully; artfully.

The magistrate sometimes cannot do his own office dextrously, but by acting the minister. South.

But then we must be to gog the dexter, and dextrously to throw the lucky size. Dryden.

DÉTRAL. adj. [dexter, Lat.] The right; not the left.

As for any tunick or skia, which should hinder the liver from enabling the dextral parts, we must not conceive it distusseth its virtue by mere irradication, but by its veins and proper vessels.

DÉTRALITY. n. s. [from dextral.] The state of being on the right, not the left, side.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we ought to expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also dextrally disposed of the dextrality.

Brown's Vulg. Err.

DIABÉTES. n. s. [αίμων.] A morbid copiousness of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary passages.

An increase of this affection may accompany the general colliquations; as in phlegm, hectic sweats and coughs, diabetes, and other consumptions.

Duchan's Physico-Theology.

DIABOLICAL. adj. [from diabolus, Lat.] Devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beasts observ'd, Doubt might beget of diabolick power. Active within, beyond the sense of brute. Milton.

D. does not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirst of blood, and affection of domination by violence and oppression, is the diabolical extreime, without the laws of God and Nature? L'Estrange.

The practice of lying is a diabolical exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. Ray.

D. must needs be ever skilful, despotic, and rage; and have so much of a diabolical nature in them, as to wish all men to share their exercise.

Attarbury.

DIACODIUM, n. s. [Διακοδήμος.] The syrop of poppies.

DIACOUSTICS. n. s. [Διακοστικά.] The doctrine of sounds.

DIADEM. n. s. [Διακομή.] A diametrical line of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematics; very specious in the diagram, but falling in the mechanical operation. Dryden.

Why do not these persons make a diagram of these cogitative lines and angles, and demonstrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties, of the line, triangle, and circle? Leibnitz.

DIAGRÁMÁTI. n. s. (from díagraúmati) D. Strong purgatives made with diadrymol.

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by diaphragmata, mixed with tamar, or some acid, or rhubarb powder.

DIAL. n. s. [dia, Skinner.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is short:

To spend that shortness basely too long, though life did work at an easy point.

Still ending at th' arrival of an hour. Shakes, Henry IV.

If the motion be very slow, we perceiue it not: we have no idea of the diaphragm in parts of plant or of animals; and the skly shadow steals away upon the dial, and the quickest eye can discover no more than that it is gone. Givernou, Diastol.

DIAL-PLATE. n. s. [dial and plate.] That on which hours or lines are marked.

Strabo tells us that the two friends, being each of them possessed of a magnetic needle, made a kind of dial plate, inscribing it with the latitude and twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial plate. Stadilius's Spectator.

DIALECT. n. s. [dialect.] 1. The subdivision of a language; as the Attic, Doric, Ionie, &c., dialects.

2. Style; manner of expression.

When themselves do practice that whereby they write, they change their dialect; and those words they shew, as if there were in them some secret sense. Hooker.

3. Language; speech.

In her youth There is a proue and speechlie dialect, Such as moves none. Shakes, Meas. for Meas.

If the confering of a kindness did not blind the person upon whom it was conferred to the return of gratitude, why, in the universal dialect of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations? South.

DIALECTICAL. adj. [from dialect.] Logical; argumentative.

These dialectical subtleties, that the schoolmen employ about physiological mysteries, more declare the wit of him that uses them, than increase the knowledge of solers of tractions of the planet. Bacon.

DIALECTICK. n. s. [Διαλεκτικ.] Logick; the art of reasoning.

DIALLING. n. s. [dia] The scierterick science; the knowledge of shadow; the art of constructing dials on which the shadow may show the hour.

DIALIST. n. s. [from dial.] A constructor of dials.

Scientiick diallats, by the geometrick consideration of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all places.
DIALOGIST. n. s. [from dialogue.] A
speaker in a dialogue or conference; a
writer of dialogues.

DIALOGUE. u. s. [dial'og.] A
conference; a conversation between two
or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the dialogue that the two learned
men have compiled in praise of the owl and eagle?
Oh, the impudence of this wicked soul! Lasci-
uous dialogues are innocent with you.

In easy dialogues is Fletcher's praise; he
now'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raise.

To DIALOGUE, n. o. [from the noun.]
To discourse with another; to confer.

Dial'ogy, n. s. [dial'og-i.] The figure
in rhetoric by which syllables or words
are divided.

DIA'meter, n. s. [dia'met'er.] The line
which, passing through the centre of a
circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it
into equal parts.

The sun, moon, and earth, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the di-
ameter of the earth, which makes, in a gross ac-
count, about one hundred and twenty thousand
miles.

The bay of Naples is the most delightful one
that I ever saw; it lies almost a round figure
of about thirty miles in the diameter.

Addition on Italy.

DIA'metrical adj. [from diameter.] De-
scribing the diameter; relating to the
diameter.

DIA'met'ri
c, ade. [from diametrical.] Ac-
cording to the direction of a diameter; in
direct opposition.

Christian piety is, beyond all other things, di-
ometrical to profanities and impurity of
actions.

Hammond.

DIA'metrical adj. [from diameter.] 1.
Describing a diameter. 2. Observing the direction of a diameter.

The sin of calumny is set in a most diametrical opposition to the opinions of our neighbours as ourselves. Cow of the Tongue.

DIA'metrical adj. [from diametrical.] In a diametrical direction.

He persuaded the king to consent to what was diametrical against his conscience and his honour,
and, in truth, his security. Clavendor.

Thus intercepted in its passage, the vapour,
which cannot penetrate the stratum diametrically,
glides along the lower surface of it, percuting the
horizontal interval, which is bestowed the said
dime stratum and that which lies underneath it.

Diana, n. s. [diamant, Fr. adamas, Lat.]
The diamond, the most valuable and hardest of
all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and
pellicial as the best water; and it is continually
distinguished from all other substances by its vi-
sid splendour, and the brightness of its reflec-
tions. It is extremely various in shape and size, being
found in the greatest quantity very small, and the
larger ones extremely seldom met with. The
largest ever known is that in the possession of
the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and
seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be
worth seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand
and forty-four pounds. The diamond bears the force
of the strongest fires, except the concentrated
red rays, without hurt; and even that
infinitely fiercest of all fires does it no injury
unless directed to its weaker parts. It bears a
glass house fire for many days, and if taken care-
fully out, and suffered to cool by degrees, is found
as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken
hastily out, it will sometimes crack, and even
split into two or three pieces. The places where we
have diamonds are the East Indies and the Bra-
zils; and though they are usually found clear and
colourless, yet they are sometimes slightly tinged
with the colours of the other gems, by the mix-
ture of some metallic particles.

Diamonds chiefly resemble the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its lying out
again to its natural state. Ray on the Creation.

2. To draw flowers upon clothes.

If you diaper upon folds, let your work be bro-
ken, and taken, as it were, by the half; for reason
cells will make you that your fold must cure sometime
unseen.
A sort of edifice, where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation. Harris.

Prior.

An interval in music, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semitone; its proportion being as four to three. It is called, in musical composition, a perfect fourth. Harris.

The ordinary sort of music which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending. It contains only the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater semi-tone. Harris.

Tone. [of dia and ζύγω.] In the ancient Greek music, disjoined two fourths, one on each side of it; and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our music, from A to B. They allowed to this diazōtik ton, which is our modern term of music, nine, to eight, being the unalterable difference of the fifth and fourth.

Harris.

Diph., n.s. [from diphel, Del. a sharp point, Skinner; from dapple, Junius.] A small spade; a pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

Dyke. [By line and by level trim garden is made.]

Dyestone. n.s. A little stone which children throw at another stone. I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains, to be expert at ditelates.

Harris.

Dictatory, n.s. [diectiturs, Lat.] Pertness; sauciness. Dict.

Diece. n.s. The plural of die. See Die.

It is above a hundred to one against any particular throw, that you do not cast any given set of faces with four critical dice, because there are so many combinations of the six faces of four dice; nor, after you have cast all the trials but one, is it still as much odds at the last remaining time, as it was at the first. "Lutley.

To Dicke. n.u. [from the noun.] To game with dice.

I was as virtuously given as a gentleman need to be, virtuous enough; a more little; diced not above seven times a week. Shakesp. Hen. IV.

Diece-box. n.s. [diece and box.] The box from which the dice are thrown.

What would you say, should you see the sparkler shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dice-box? Addis. Guard.

Diccer, n.s. [from dice.] A player at dice; a gamester.

They commonly make marriage vows as false as dice's oaths. Shakesp. Hamlet.

Dich. This word seems corrupted from dit for do it.


Dichotomy, n.s. [dichotomia.] Distribution of ideas by pairs.

Some persons have disturbed the order of nature, and abused their rulers by an affectation of dichotomies, trichotomies, sevens, twelves, &c. Let the nature of the subject, considered together with the design which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it.

Dickens. A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, it seems, much the same with the devil; but I know not whence derived.

Where had you this pretty weathercock?—I cannot tell the name of this old man: is my husband his ? St. Merry Wives of Windsor.

What a devil's does he mean by a trivial sum?—But isn't you found it, Sir? Congy. Old Bock.


To Dictate. v.a. [diecto, Lat.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

The speake of elphants the roofs inflas, And studded amber Dutch a golden ray; Such, and not nobler, in the realms above. My wonder dictates is the dome of Jove. Pope's Od.

Whatever is dictated to us by God himself, or by men who are divinely inspired, must be believed with full assurance. Watts.

Dictate. n.s. [dictatum, Lat.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; prescription; precept.

These right helps of art, which will scarce be heard by those who sincerely confine themselves to the dictates of others. Locke.

I credit what the Grecian dictates say, and Samian sounds over Scota's hills convey.

Then let this dictate of my love prevail. Prior.

Dictation. n.s. [from dictate.] The act or practice of dictating or prescribing. Dict.

Dicator, n.s. [Lat.]

1. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence and distress, and invested with absolute authority.

Kind dictators made, when they came home, Their vanquish'd foes free citizens of Rome. Weller.

Julius with honour tam'd Rome's foreign foes; But patriots fell, ere the dictator rose. Prior.

2. One invested with absolute authority.

Unanimous they all commit the care And management of this main enterprise To him, their great dictator. Milton.

3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Nor is it a small power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the dictator of principles, and teacher of unquestionable truths. Locke.

That riches, honours, and outward splendor, should set up persons for dictators to all the rest of mankind, is a most monstrous invasion of the right of our understanding. Watts.

Dictatorial, adj. [from dictator.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an observer that treats of trade and productions in a dictatorial style, and is lavish in the praise of the author. Watts.

Dictatorship. n.s. [from dictator.]

1. The office of dictator. This is that splendid title they confer under the prince, being indeed a kind of dictatorship. Watts.

2. Authority; insolent confidence.

This is that perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucræus, though often in the wrong. Dryden.

Dictature. n.s. [dictatura, Lat.] The office of a dictator; dictatorship. Dict.

Diction. n.s. [diction, Fr. dictio, Lat.] Style; language; expression.

There appears in every part of his diction, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity. Dryden.

Dictionary. n.s. [dictionarium, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account of charms in all their names and spells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes and dashes, which, set together, do act upon and seduce; and not only in the dictionary of man, but in the subter vocabulary of Satan. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Is it such a fault to translate amslers images? I see what a good thing it is to have a good cathedal dictionary. Stillingfleet.

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a dictionary, or nomenclature, is a collection of words. Watts.

Did, of do. [bib, Sax.]

1. The preterite of do.

Thou cannot say I did it. Shakesp.

What did that greatness in a woman's mind? Ill guard'd, and weak to act what it design'd. Dryden.

2. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense, or perfect.

When did his pen on learning fix a brand, Or fail at arts he did not understand? Dryden.

3. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I did really love him.

Didactic. adj. [didas'lick.] Preceptive; didactic; giving precepts in some art.

I found it necessary to form some story, and give a close view to the people that would be of that species it may be comprehended, whether didactick or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. Prior.

To Dider. v.a. [did'ær, Teut. zittern, Germ.] To quake with cold; to shiver.

A provincial word. Skinner.

Didst. The second person of the preter tense of do. See Did.

Oh last, and best of Scots who didst maintain Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign. Dryden.

Dieduction, n.s. [dideuction, Lat.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

He ought to shew what kind of strings they are, though strongly fastened to the inside of the receiver and spacers of the bladder, must draw as forcibly one as another, in comparison of those that within the bladder draw so as to hinder the distension of its sides. Boyle.

To Dief. v.a. [deëg, Sax, a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to stain.

So much of death her thoughts Had entertain'd, as did her cheeks with pale. Milton.

All white, a virgin sain she sought the skies; For marriage, though it suffers not, it dies. Dryden.

Die. n.s. [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired.
DIE

10. To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

11. To vanish.

12. [In the style of lovers.] To languish with affection.

13. To wither, as a vegetable.

14. To grow rapid, as liquor.

15. To perish by violence or disease.

16. To perish by an instrument of death.

17. To perish by a disease.

18. For commonly before a private, and of before a positive case; these prepositions are not always truly distinguished.

19. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing.

20. To sink; to faint.

21. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly.

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20. To sink; to faint.

21. [In theology.] To perish everlastingly.
If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a different sound from the same pipe dry.

Thy prejudices, Sphyxus, won't discern
What virtues grow from ignorance and choice.
Nor how the hero differs from the brute, Adda Cato
The several parts of the same animal differ in their qualities.
Bacon.

2. To contend; to be at variance.
A man of judgment shall sometimes hear ignorant men differ, and know well within himself that those which so differ mean one thing, and yet they themselves never agree.
Bacon.

We'll never differ with a crowed pit.
Rove.

3. To be of a contrary opinion. In things purely speculative, as these are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to differ from one another in our opinions and sentiments.
Burnet's Theory.

There are certain measures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate those who differ with you in their sentiments.
Addison's Freeholder.

Others differ with me about the truth and reality of these speculations.
Cheyne.

DIFFERENCE. n. s. [differentia, Lat.]

1. State of being distinct from something; contrariety to identity.
Where the faith of the holy church is one, a difference between customs of the church doth no harm.

2. The quality by which one differs from another.
This nobility, or difference from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the succession of blood, but to the succession of virtue.
Ralph.

Thus, born alike, from virtue first began;
The difference that distinguish'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from decent of blood;
But, that which made him noble, made him good.
Dryden.

Though it be useful to discern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to consider every difference that is in things, and divide them into distinct classes under every such difference.
Locke.

3. The disproportion between one thing and another, caused by the qualities of each.
You shall see great difference between our Babylon and your Sicilia.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.

Oh the strange difference of man and man!
To the same body they set the care due;
My soul usurps my body.
Shakespeare. K. Lear.

Here might be seen a great difference between men practised to fight, and men accustomed only to spoil.
Hawarden.

4. Dispute; debate; quarrel; controversy.
What was the difference?
Shakspeare. Cymbeline.

He was weary of his life, that hath a difference with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight.
Sandy.

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there should be such differences among them about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending differences.
Tilottam.

5. Distinction.
Our constitution does not only make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as the most or less criminal.
Addison's Freeholder.

6. Point in question; ground of controversy.
Are you acquainted with the difference?
That holds this present question in the court?
Shakespeare.

7. A logical distinction.
Some are never without a difference; and commonly, the most amusing men with a subtility, blubber the matter.
Bacon.

8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks.
Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and differences of sovereignty.
Bacon.

This is notoriously known in some differences of brake or fern.

To Difference. p. a. [from the noun.]
To cause a difference; to make one thing not the same as another.

Holder.

Grass differenteth a civil and well cultivated region from a barren and desolate wilderness. Bay.

We see nothing that differences the courage of Menestheus from that of Seriphus.
 Pope's Fancy on Homers.

DIFFERENT. adj. [from differ.]

1. Distinct; not the same.
There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five different churches.
Addison on Italy.

2. Of contrary qualities.
The Britons change
Sweet native home for unaccustom'd air.
And other climes, where different food and soil
Portend different air.
Philostr. Imag.

3. Unlike; dissimilar.
Neither the shape of faces, nor age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; because men are as different from each other, as the regions in which they are born are different.
Dryden's Fugitive.

Happiness consists in things which produce pleasure, and in the absence of those which cause any pain; now these, to different men, are very different things.
Locke.

DIFFERENTIAL. Method, is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetick of fluxions. It consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be; and from thence it takes the name of the differential calculus, or analysis of infinitesimal quantities.
Harris.

DIFFERENTIALLY. adv. [from different.]
In a different manner.

He may consider how different he is affected by the same thought, which presents itself in great variety, from the time he first finds it delivered by an ordinary genius.
Addison.

DIFFERENTIALLY. adv. [from different.]
In a different manner.
Such protestant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so differently, as to vary a colour.
Boyle.

DIFFICIL. adj. [difficilis, Lat.]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy; not obvious.
Little used.
That which should give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itself hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as difficult apprehension as any mystery in nature.

Latin was not more difficult.

To a blackbird's whistle. Hudsons.

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.
The cardinal finding the pope difficult in granting the dispensation to some particular person, took it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit, that he had touched none of those deniers which had been levied by the pope.

DIFFICILESS. n. s. [from difficult.]
Difficulty to be persuaded; incompleteness; impracticability. A word not in use, but proper.

DIF}

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others; the lighter sort of maliglity turns hands and differences, or fraudfulness, or spitefulness, or difficulties, or rudeness; but the deeper sort, to envy and mere mischief.
Bacon.

DIFFICULT. adj. [difficilis, Lat.]

1. Hard; not easy; not facili.
It is difficult in the event of this people.
Zachar.

2. Troublesome; vexations.

3. Hard to please; peevish; morose.
DIFFICULTY. adv. [from difficult.] Hardly; with difficulty.

A man, who has always indulged himself in the full enjoyment of his station, will difficulty be persuaded to think any methods unjust that offer to continue it.
Rogers's Sermon.

DIFFICULTY. n. s. [from difficult; difficulté, Fr.]

1. Hardiness; contrariety to easiness or facility.
The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and difficulty; a service that requires our greatest care and attention.

2. That which is hard to accomplish; that which is not easy.
They mistake difficulties for impossibilities: a pernicious mistake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that all men and mankind convinced of it.

All their convictions do them no good.

3. Distress; opposition.
Thus, by degrees, he rose to Jove's imperial seat.
Thus difliculties prove a soul legitimately great.
Dryden.

4. Perplexity in affairs; uneasiness of circumstances.
They lie under some difficulties by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufacture.
Addison on Italy.

5. Objection; cavil.

6. Doubt; want of confidence in ourselves.
If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true sense, be only on probable proofs, our assent can reach no higher than an assurance or difficulty arising from the more or less apparent probability of the proofs.

Be silent always when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming difficulties.

Pope.

Whatever atheists think on, or whatsoever they look on, all do administer some reasons for suspicion and difficulty, lest possibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God.

Bentley.

DIFFIDENT. adj. [from difficult.]

1. Distrustful; doubting others.
Be not diffident.

Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou
Dismissest her, when most thou need'st her right.

2. Doubtful of an event, used of things; uncertain.

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I was really so diffident of it, as to let it lie by me these two years, just as you now see it.

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3. Doubtful of himself; not confident.

I am not so confident of my own sufficiency, as not willingly to admit the counsel of others; but yet I am not so diffident of myself, as brutishly to submit to every man's dictates.

King Charles. Distress makes the humble heart diffident.

Clarissa.

To DIFFYND. v. a. [diffindo, Lat.] To cleave in two; to split. Dict.

DIFFUSION. n. s. [diffusio, Lat.] The act of spreading or splitting. Dict.

DIFFUSION. n. s. [diffusio, Lat.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind. Dict.

DIFFUSIBILITY. 1. n. s. [from diffuso, Lat.] The quality of falling away on all sides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to consistency.

Ice is water congealed by the rigidity of the air, whereby it acquired no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its diffusibility; and without it there is the same condition of the air as in a body of liquid.

DIFFUSIBILITY. 2. n. s. [from diffuso, Lat.] Flowing every way; not consistent; not fixed.

DIFFUSE. adj. [from forma, Lat.] Contrary to uniformity; having parts of different structure; dissimilar; unlike; irregular; as, a diffuse flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other. The unequal additions of diffuse rays proceed from any constant irregularities; such as are veins, an uneven polish, or fortuitous position of the pores of glass.

DIFFUSEMENT. n. s. [from diffuso, Lat.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFUSE. v. a. [diffusus, Lat.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way; to pour without particular direction.

When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would diffuse themselves everywhere.

Burnet’s Theory.

2. To spread; to scatter; to disperse.

Wisdom had ordained it Good out of evil to create; instead of its misgiving, a better race to bring into their own world, and worthily use his good to worlds, and ages, infinite. Milton. No sect wants its apostles to propagate and diffuse it.

Devyng of Pity. A chief renown’d in war, whose race shall bear aloft the Latin name, and through the conquer’d world diffuse our fame. Dryden.

His eyes diffus’d a venerable grace, and charity itself was in his face. Dryden’s Good Parson.

DIFFUSE’SE. adj. [diffusus, Lat.]

1. Scattered; widely spread.

2. Copious; not concise.

DIFFUSED. participial adj. [from diffuso, Lat.] This word seems to have signified, in Shakespeare’s time, the same as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a swift pur rush at once.

With some diffuse song, Shah, M. W. of Windsor.

To swarming and stern looks, diffuse’d attire.

And every thing that seems unnatural.

Shakespeare. Henry V.

DIFFUSELY. adv. [from diffuso, Lat.]

1. Widely; extensively.

DIFFUSION. n. s. [from diffuso.

1. The state of being diffuse; dispersion.

DIFFUSELY. adv. [from diffuso.

2. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFUSION. n. s. [from diffuso.

1. Dispersion; the state of being scattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by communication of their natures, or by the impressions and signatures of their motions, the diffusion of species visible seemeth to partake more of the former operation, and the species audible of the latter. Bacon’s Nat. Hist.

A sheet of very well stuck marble paper did not cast distinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with any equal diffusion; but throw its beams, sustained and bright, to this and that part of the wall.

Ray on Colours.

2. Copiousness; excess of style.

DIFFUSIVE. adj. [from diffuso.

1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way.

Diffusive of themselves, where’er they pass. They make that warmth in others they expect. Their valour works like savages, and does its image on their own projects. Dryden.

2. Scattered; dispersed; having the quality of suffering diffusion.

All liquid bodies are diffuse; for their parts, being in motion, have no connexion, but glide and fall off every way. Burnet’s Theory of the Earth.

No man is so general and diffuse a lust, as to prosecute his amours all over the world. South.

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight, Evert their heads from underneath the mass, And upward shoot, and kindle as they pass, And with diffuse fire adorn their heavenly spheres. Pope.

Cherish’d with hope, and fed with joy, it grows: Its cheerful buds their opening bloom disclose, And round the happy soil diffuse about their power. Prior.

3. Extended.

They are not agreed among themselves where illudility is seated, whether in the paper alone, or a council alone, or in both together; or in the diffuse body of Christians. Tilson.

DIFFUSIVELY. adv. [from diffuso.

1. Extension; dispersion; the power of diffusing; the state of being diffused.

2. Want of conciseness; large compass of expression.

The facts I find with a modern legend is its diffusion: you have sometimes the whole side of a medal over-run with it. Addis. on Med. Eye.

To DIG. v. a. preter, dug, or digged; part. pass. dug, or digged. [B. Sax. a ditch; digg, Dan. to dig.]

1. To pierce with a spade.

They said we were very me, two of man, dig now in the wall; and when I had digged in the wall, I beheld a door. Ezek.

2. To form by digging.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken down; and to fill up the minas that you have digged, by craft and subtilty, to overthrow the same. Illegit.

To DIG. v. n. To work with a spade; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not: and digg’d it over more than for his treasures in hell. Matt. 6.

The Italiens have often dug into lands, described in old authors as the places where statues or obelisks stood, and seldom failed of success. Addison’s Treat.

To DIG up. v. a. To throw up that which is covered with earth.

If I dig’d up the forefathers graves, And lading them on colins up in chains, It would not shake mine ire. Shakespeare.

DIGAMY. n. s. [dyasia.] Second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first: as bigamy, having two wives at once.

Dr. Champaigne only proves, that archbishop Cranmer was twice married, which is not denied; but brings nothing to prove that such bigamy, or digamy rather, deprives a bishop of the lawful use of his power of ordaining. Bishop’s Excess.

DIGERENT. adj. [digerens, Lat.] That which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion.

DIGEST. n. s. [digesta, Lat.] The sumpt of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpose to make a particular digest, or recompense to the laws of nine own nation. Bacon.

Laws in the digest show that the Romans applied themselves to trade. Archibald on Com.

To DIGEST. v. a. [digerro, digestum, Lat.]

1. To distribute into various classes or repositories; to range or dispose methodically.

2. To concoct in the stomach, so as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper use.

If little faults, proceeding on discontent, Shall not be wink’d at, how shall we stretch ear way? When capital crimes chew’d, swallow’d and digested.

Appear to the ear. Shakespeare. Henry V.

Each then has organs to digest his food; one to beget, and one receive, the brood. Prior.

3. To soften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghill: a chemical term.

Be first to friends, with sense refresh’d. Learning digested well. Thomson.
DIG

5. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method.

Our play
Leaps over the vaunt and firstlings of those broils, "Ginning 't' the middle: stirring thence away.
To what a great point a play does grow! Shaksp.
6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.

First, let us go to dinner.
— Nay, let me pray you while I have a stomach.
— No, pray thee, let it serve for table-talk.
Then, however thou speakest, in unkind things,
I shall digest it. Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.
The pulse of philosophers is, that rudeness
and barbarism might the better taste and digest
the lessons of civility. Peacham.
7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwall and Albany.
With my two daughters dawers, digest the third. Shaksp.
8. [In chirurgery] To dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.
To DIGEST, r. n. To generate matter, as a wound, and tend to a cure.
DIGESTER, n. s. [from digest.] 1. He that digests or disposes.
2. He that digests or concocts his food.
People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean,
are great eaters and ill digesters. Arbuthnot.
3. A strong vessel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein he boil'd, with very strong
and billious substances, so as to reduce
them into a fluid state. Quincy.
That which causes or strengthens the
concoctive power.
Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of
the stomach, a great restorer of health, and a
great digestor. Temple.
DIGESTIBLE, adj. [from digest.] That
which is capable of being digested or
concocted in the stomach.
Those medicines that purge by stool are, at
the first, not digestible by the stomach, and
therefore more immediately downwards to the
grate.
Bacon's Nat. History.
DIGESTION, n. s. [from digest.]
1. The act of digestion or concocting food
in the stomach.
Now good digestion wait on appetite.
And health on both. Shaksp. Macbeth.
Digestion is a fermentation begun, because there
are all the requisites of such a fermentation;
heat, air, moisture, and as it is not a complete
fermentation, because that requires a greater time
than the continuance of the aliment in the stomach;
vegetable putrefaction resembles very
much animal digestion. Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Quantity of food cannot be determined by
measures and weights, or any general
measure; but must vary with the vigour of
weeks, or of digestion of the stomach, and
the use or disuse of air or of exercise,
with the changes of appetite; and then,
by what every man may find or suspect of the
present strength or weakness of digestion. Temple.
Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a
new labour to a tired digestion. Shaksp.
2. The preparation of matter by a chemical
heat.
We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good
concoction, or digestion, or maturation of some
metals, will produce gold. Bacon's Nat. History.
Did chemick chance the fences prepare,
Raise all the labour-houses of the air,
And lay streights' cross-breeds? Blackmore.
3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodising;
the maturation of a design.
The digestion of the councils in Sweden is made
in senate, consisting of forty counsellors, who are
generally the principal barons.
4. The act of disposing a wound to generate
matter.
5. The disposition of a wound or sore to
generate matter.
The first stage of healing, or the discharge
of matter, is by surgeons called digestion.
DIGESTIVE. adj. [from digest.] 1. Having the power to cause digestion,
or to strengthen the stomach.
A chafactory menstruum, or a digestive
preparation, drawn from species or individuals,
whose stomachs peculiarly dissolve insipid bodies.
Brown's Vulg. Errors.
2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue.
The earth and sun were in that very state; the
one active, piercing, and digesting, by its heat;
the other passive, receptive, and stored with materials
for such a production. Hole.
3. Methodizing; adjusting.
To business, ripen'd by digestious thought,
This future rule is into method brought. Dryden.
DIGESTIVE, n. s. [from digest.] An
application which disposes a wound to
generate matter.
I dressed it with digestia. Wm. on Abscession,
DIGESTURE, n. s. Concoction; not used.
Neither tie yourself always to eat meats of easy
digestion; such as veal, sweetbreads. Harvey.
DIGEST, r. n. 1. To digest.
One that opens the ground with a spade.
When we visited mines, we have been told by
diggers, that even when the sky seemed clear, there
were still a kind of steam that would
put out the coal-candles.
Boyle.
To DIGEST, r. a. [sult to prepare, to
regulate, Sax.]
1. To dress; to deck; to bedeck; to embellish;
to adorn; it seems always to signify the past;
the particle passive is digest, as digested in
Hudibras is perhaps improper.
Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloisters pale;
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar, massy proof;
And stor'd windows richly digst,
Casting a dim religious light.
Milton. Just so the proud insulting has
Array'd and digstte Hudibras.
Hudibras.
2. To put on.
On his head his dreadful hat he digst,
DIGIT, n. s. [digitis, Lat.]
1. The measure of length containing three
fourths of an inch.
If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five
digits high, or somewhat more, the quick-
silver will not fall, but remain suspended in the
tube, because it cannot press the subjacent
mercury with so great a force as doth the incumbent
cylinder of the air, reaching to the top of the
atmosphere. Boyle's Spring of the Air.
2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the
sun or moon.
3. Any of the numbers expressed by single
figures; any number to ten; so called
from counting upon the fingers.
Not only the numbers seven and nine, from
considerations abstract, have been extolled by
most, but all or most of other digits have been as
mystically applied as the figures. Brown's Vulg. Errors.
DIGITATE, a. [from digitus, Lat.]
Branch'd out into divisions like fingers;
as a digitated leaf is a leaf composed of
many small leaves.
For animals multiform, or such as are digitated,
or have several divisions in their feet, there
are but two that are unipinnate; that is, men
DIGLATION, n. s. [digladiatio, Lat.]
A combat with swords; any quarrel or
content.
Aristotle seems purposely to intend the
valour of controversial digladiations, by his own
affiliation of an amorous quality. Glanvill's Serp.
DIGNIFIED, adj. [from dignify.] Invested
with some dignity: it is used chiefly of the
clergy.
Abbots are stiled dignified clerks, as having some
dignity in the church. Athlyf's Parergon.
DIGNIFICATION, n. s. [from dignify.]
Exaltation.
I grant that where a noble and ancient descent
and merit meet in any man, it is a double
dignification of that person. Walton's Angler.
To DIGNIFY, r. a. [from dignus and
facio, Lat.]
1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Used
chiefly of the clergy.
2. To honour; to adorn; to give lustre to;
to improve by some adventitious excellence,
or honorary distinction.
Such a day.
So fought, so follow'd, and so farly won,
Came not till now to dignify the times
Since Caesar's fortunate. Shaksp. Henry IV.
Not that we think as worthy such a guest,
But that your worth will dignify our feast.
No turds dignify my boards.
But prodigious, tremendous, what my Thames affords.
Dr. Pope.
DIGNITARY, n. s. [from dignus, Lat.]
A clergyman advanced to some dignity,
to some rank above that of a parochial
priest.
If there be any dignitaries, whose preferments
are perhaps not liable to the accusation of
superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit. Swift.
DIGNITY, n. s. [dignitas, Lat.]
1. Rank of elevation.
Angels are not any where spoken so highly of
as our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and are
not in dignity equal to him. Hooker.
2. Grandeur of men; elevation of aspect.
Some men have a native dignity, which
will procure them more regard by a look, than
others can obtain by the most imperious commands.
Cicero.
3. Advancement; preferment; high place.
Faster than spring-time snows comes thought
on thought.
And not a thought but thinks on dignity. Shaksp.
For those of old,
And these late dignities heap'd up to them. Shaksp.
4. [Among ecclesiastics.] By a dignity we
understand that promotion or preferment
to which any jurisdiction is annexed.
Athlyf's Parergon.
5. Maxim; general principles; seriatim.
The science, consisting from dignities, and
principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction
from probable reasons, much less from bare
6. [In astrology.] The planet is in dignity
when it is in any sign.
DIGNITATION, n. s. [from dignoscio, Lat.]
Distinction; distinguishing mark.
That temperamental dignitations, and conjecture
of prevalent humours, may be collected from
spots in our mails, we are not averse to concede.
Brown's Vulg. Errors.
To DIGRESS, r. n. [digressus, Lat.]
1. To turn aside out of the road.
2. To depart from the main design of a
discourse, or chief tenour of an argument.
D I L

In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to digress into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the significations of a

term. Locke.

3. To wander; to expatiate.

It seemed (to digress no farther) that the Tar-

tanther, spreading so far, cannot be the

Beverwoof.

4. To go out of the right way, or common track; to transgress; to deviate: not in use.

I am come to keep your word,

Though in some part you forced to digress,

Which at more leisure I will not excuse

As you shall well be satisfied. Shakspere.

The noble shape is but a form of wax,

Digressions, you the value of a man. Shakspere.

D I G R E S S I O N. n.s. [digression, Lat.]

1. A passage deviating from the main te-

mon or design of a discourse.

The good man thought so much of his late con-

ceived commonplace, that all other matters were

but digressions to him. He, she, knew, would intermeli

of grateful digression, and solve high dispute

With corporeal existence. Milton.

Here some digression I must make, t' accuse

Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful muse. Denham.

To content and fill the eye of the understanding,

the best authors sprinkle their works with

plentig digressions, with which they recreate the

minds of their readers. Dryden.

2. Deviation.

The digression of the sun is not equal; but, near the

equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater;

near the solstices, more oblique and lesser.

Brown’s Vulgar Errors.

D I J U D I C A T I O N. n.s. [dijudicatio, Lat.]

Judicial distinction.

D I K E. n.s. [oe, Sax. dyke, Erse.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The dykes are silted, and with a running sound

The rising rivers float the slender ground.

Dryden’s Trig.

The king of dykes! than whom no sluice of nudes

With deeper sabie blus the silver flood.

 Pope’s Dunciad.

2. A mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the flood-gates of so great a

deluge, and all the art and industry of man is

not sufficient to raise up dykes and ramparts

against it. Cowper.

To D I L I C E R A T E. v.a. [dilacero, Lat.]

To tear; to rend; to force in two.

The infant, at the accomplished period, strug-

gling to come forth, dilacerates and breaks those parts

which restrained him before.

Brown’s Vulgar Errors.

D I L A C E R A T I O N. n.s. [from dilaceratio, Lat.]

The act of rending in two

The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction

of the small vessels, and dilaceration of the

nervous fibres. Arbuthnot.

To D I L I N A T I E. v.a. [dilinatio, Lat.]

To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would dilinate the entablature of

their own mother, and expose her thereby to

being ravished, they met half way in a gallant kind.

Hawes’s Eng. Tears.

To D I L A P I D A T E. v.n. [dilapidato, Lat.]

To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

D I L A P I D A T I O N. n.s. [dilapidatio, Lat.]

The incumbent’s suffering the channel, or any other edifices of his ecclesiastical

living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the same; and it like-

wise extends to his committing, or suffering to be committed, any wilful

VOL. I.
DILIGENCE. n.s. [diligentia, Lat.] Industry; assiduity; constancy in business; continuance of endeavour; uninterrumtped application; the contrary to idleness.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.

Brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election sure. 2 Pet. i. 10.

DILIGENT. adj. [diligens, Lat.] 1. Constant in application; persevering in undertaking; assiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.

Sest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings. Prov. xxii. 29.

2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

And the judges shall make diligent inquisition. Deut. xix.

DILIGENTLY. adv. [from diligent.] With assiduity; with heed and perseverance; not carelessly; not idly; not negligently.

If you inquire not attentively and diligently, you can never be able to discern a number of mechanical motions. Bacon.

The ancients have diligently examined in what consists the beauty of good portraits. Dryden, Dufresne.

DILL. n.s. [Sile, Sax.] It hath a slender, fibrose, annual root; the leaves are like those of fennel; the seeds are oval, plain, streaked, and bordered.

Dill is raised of seed, which is ripe in August. See Hortiner.


2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILUCIDATE. v.a. [from dilucidate, Lat.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obscurity.

I shall not extenuate, but explain and dilucidate, according to the custom of the ancients. Brown's Vulg. Errors.

DILUCIDATION. n.s. [from dilucidatio, Lat.] The act of making clear; explanation; exposition.

DILUCENT. adj. [diluens, Lat.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

DILUCENT. n.s. [from the adjective.] That which thins or neutralizes the other matter.

There is no more diluent but water: every fluid is diluent, as it contains water in it. Arberth, ou Ali.

To DILUTE. v.a. [dilue, Lat.] 1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

Drinking a large dose of diluted tea, as she was ordered by a physician, she got to bed. Locke.

The alien ought to be thin to dilute, deminute to temper, or acid to subdue. Arberth, ou Ali.

2. To dilute.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be diluted and weakened by the mixture of any adventurous light. Newton.

DILUTE. adj. Thin; attenuated.

If the red and blue colours were more dilute and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch; and if they were more intense and full, that distance would be greater. Newton.

DILUTE. n.s. [from dilute.] That which makes any thing else thin.

Water is the only diluter, and the best dissolvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment. Arberth, ou Ali.

DILUTION. n.s. [dilutio, Lat.] The act of making any thing thin or weak.

DILUVIAN. adj. [from diluvian, Lat.] Relating to the deluge.

Support that this diluvian lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about. Burnet's Theory.

DIM. adj [bume, Sax. dy, Welsh; duv, Erse.]

1. Not having a quick sight; not seeing clearly.

For her true form how can my spark discern, Which, dim by nature, art did never clear: Davies.

2. Dull of apprehension.

The understanding is dim, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths. Rogers.

3. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly discovered.

We might be able to aim at some dim and seeming conception, how matter might begin to exist by the power of that eternal first Being. Locke.

something, as dim to our internal view. Is thus perhaps the cause of all we do. Pope.

4. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous; somewhat dark.

Her face round wondrous fair did seem to be, That her broad beauty's beam great brightness gave. Pope.

Through the dim shade, that all men might see. Spenser.

To DIM. f. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exercise of vision.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,
It dim the dazed eyes, and daunts the senses. Spenser's F. Quea.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much use of Venus doth dim the sight; and yet canals, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless dim sighted. Bacon.

Every one declares against blindness, and yet who almost is not fond of that which dims his sight? Locke.

For thee I dim these eyes, and stuff this head, With all such reading as was never read. Pope.

Pope's Dunciad.

2. To make less bright; to obscure.

A ship that through the ocean wide,
By conduct of some star, doth make her way.
When as a storm hath dimmed her trusty guide. Out of her course doth wander far away. Spenser.

All of us have cause
To view the dimming of our shining star. Shakespeare, Richard III.

Thus while he spake, each passion dimm'd his face, Thrice chang'd. Milton.

The principal figure in a picture is like a king among his courtiers, who dines all his attendants. Dryden.

To make less brilliant; to diminish.

Diction.

3. To make less; to be impaired.

That judgment I had, increases rather than diminishes; and thoughts, such as they are, come crowding in so fast upon me, that my only difficulty is to choose or to reject. Dryden.

Cretes's ample fields diminish to our eye; Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly. Pope's Odyssey.

DIMINISH. v.n. To grow less; to be diminished.

In a manner tending to viliify, or lessen.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak diminishment of any one that was absent. Locke.

DIMINUTION. n.s. [diminutio, Lat.] The act of making less; opposed to augmentation.

The one is not capable of any diminution or augmentation at all by men; the other apt to admit both. Hooke.

2. The state of growing less; opposed to increase.

The gravitating power of the sun is transmitted through the vast bodies of the planets without any diminution, so as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the same force, and according to the same laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not surrounded by the body of the planet. Newton.

Finites and infinites seems to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to those things which are capable of increase or diminution. Locke.

3. Discredit; loss of dignity; degradation.

Gladly to thee Herold laurel'd Eugene yields the prize; Nor thinks it diminution to be rank'd in his military honour, for the many marks of numbers.

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wise by thy truth, for my own soul's salvation, and Eschylus not regard the world's opinion or diminution of me. King Charles.

They might raise the reputation of another, though they are a diminution to his. Addison, Spect.

5. [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMINUTIVE. adj. [diminutus, Lat.] Small; little; narrow; contracted.

The poor wren,
The most diminutive of birds, will fight, Her young ones in her nest, against the owl. Shebbeare, Masseth.
DIM

It is the interest of mankind, in order to the ad

of knowledge, to be sensible they have yet

alised it but in poor and diminutive measure.

The light of man's understanding is but a short,

diminutive, contracted light, and looks not beyond

the present.

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a

diminutive race of lovers, we should, in a little

time, see mankind epiphitized, and the whole spe-
cies in mutiny.

They know how weak and awkward many of

these little diminutive discourses are.

DIMINUTIVE, n.s. [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to express littleness;
as lapillus, in Lat. a little stone; ma-

sonette, in Fr. a little house; maie-

teen, in Eng. a little man.

He afterwards proved a dainty and effeminate

youth, was commonly called, by the diminu-
tive of his name, Peterius or Perkin. Bacon's

Hen. VII. Sim., while but Sim, in good repute did live;

was then a knife, but in diminutive. Cotton.

2. A small thing: a sense not now in use.

Follow his chariot; monster-like, he shew

For poor st diminuitive, for doth ! Shadep.

DIMINUTIVELY, adv. [from diminutive.]

In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS, n.s. [from diminu-
tive.] Smaliness; littleness; pettyness; wan-

of bulk; want of dignity.

DIMISH. adj. [from dimin.] Somewhat

dim; somewhat obscure.

'Tis true, but let it not be known.

My eyes are somewhat dimish grown;

For nature, always in the right,

To your decays adapted may I.

DIMSOSORY. adj. [dimissorius, Lat.]

That by which a man is dismissed to

another jurisdiction.

A bishop of another diocese ought neither to

ordain or admit a clerk, without the consent of his

own proper bishop, and without the letters dimis-
sory.

DIMITY. n.s. A fine kind of fustian, or

cloth of cotton.

I directed a trove of fine dimity. Wiccan.

DIMLY. adv. [from dim.]

1. Not with a quick sight; not with a

clear perception.

Unspeakable! who sits on these heavy

, To us invisible, or dimly seen,

In these thy lowest works. Milton.

2. Not brightly; not luminously.

In the beginning of our pumping the air,

the match appeared well lighted, though it had

almost filled the receiver with fumes; but by de-
grees it burnt more and dimly more.

Boyle's Spring of the Air.

I saw th'angelick guards from earth ascend,

Grie'd they must now no longer man attend;

The beams about their temples dimly shine;

One would have thought the crime had been their

own. Dryden.

DIMNESS. n.s. [from dim.]

1. Dullness of sight.

2. Want of apprehension; stupidity.

Answerable to this diminu of their perception,

was the whole system and body of their religion.

Decay of Piety.

DIMPLE. n.s. [dint a hole; dintle a

little hole; by a careless pronunciation dinkle. Skinner.] A small cavity or de-

pression in the cheek, chin, or other part.

The dimple of the upper lip is the common mea-
sure of them all.

Dimm.
DIP

DICTIONARY. n.s. [dictarion, Lat.]. The act of numbering out singly.

DIOCESAN. n.s. [from dioeces]. A bishop, as he stands related to his own clergy or flocks.

As a diocese you are like to outdo yourself in all other capacities, and exemplify every word of this discourse.

South

I have heard it has been advised by a diocesan to his inferior clergy, that they should read one of the most celebrated sermons printed by others. Tatler.

DIOCES. n.s. [dioces: a Greek word, compounded of δικς and οικς.]. The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction; for this realm has two divisions, one into shires or counties, in respect of temporal policy; another into dioceses, in respect of jurisdiction ecclesiastical.

Cowell.

None ought to be admitted by any bishop, but such as have dwelt and remained in his diocesan a convenient time.

Whigall.

He should regard the bishop of Rome as the islands of Jersey and Guernsey do him of constancy in Normandy; that is, nothing at all, since by that French bishop's refusal to swear to our king, those isles were annexed to the dioceses of Winchester.

Rutledge's Essay.

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and invested with a large diocese, containing many particular cities, under the immediate government of their respective elders, and those deriving authority from his ordination.

South

DIOPTICAL. n.s. [διόπτεας].

Dioptrick. for forming a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

Boyle.

But especially well furnish'd with dioptrical glasses, he had not been able to see the sun spotted.

View the aspens of the moon through a dioptrick glass, and you will see the proportion of her bills by their shadows. More's Lattis. against Atheism.

DIOPTRICKS. n.s. A part of optics, treating of the different refractions of the light passing through different mediums; as the air, water, glasses, &c.

Harrn.

DIORTHOSIS. n.s. [διωρθος]. of which to make straight.]. A chirurgical operation, in which crooked or distorted members are restored to their primitive and regular shape.

Harrn.

To DIP. v.a. pret. dipped; particip. dipping, or dipt. [from dip, Sax. doopen, Dut.

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor.

The person to be baptized may be dipped in water; and such an immersion or dipping ought to be made thrice, according to the canon.

Ayliff's Parergon.

DIPPER. n.s. [from dip]. One that dips in the water.

DIPPING NEEDLE. n.s. A device which shows a particular property of the magnetick needle, so that, besides its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poised about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or elevation above the horizon, in this or that place respectively.

DIPSSAS. n.s. [Latin, from διπτω to thrust]. A serpent, whose bite produces the sensation of unquenchable thirst.

Scorpion, and asp, and amblyphoma dene, Cerastes hom'd, hydra, and cleops thar, and dipppas. Milton.

DIPSTOK. n.s. [διπτός]. A noun consisting of two cases only.

Clarke.

DIPYCH. n.s. [diplaychi; Lat. two leaves folded together]. A register of bishops and martyrs.

The commemoration of saints was made out of the dipyches of the church, as appears by many places in St. Austin's Stillingfleet.

DIRE. adj. [dirus, Lat.]. Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Women fight, To doff their dire distresses. Shaksp. Macbeth.

In meats and drinks, which on the earth shall bring.

Dryden's Alnasca.

Disease did of which a monstrous crew Before they should appear. Milton.

Hydra, and gorgons, and chimere dire. Milton.

Or what the cross dire-looking planet ssates, Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites. Milton.

Dire was the toasting, deep the groans, despair Tended the sick.

Discord! dire sister of the slaughter'd pow'r, Small at her birth, but rising ev'ry hour; While scarce the skies her horrid head can bound, She stalks on earth, and shakes the world around. Pope.

DIRECT. adj. [directus, Lat.].

1. Straight; not crooked.

2. Not oblique.

The ship would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter something they either advance towards another, in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of cross lines.

Bentley.

3. In astronomy. Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressivly through the zodiac; not retrograde.

Two geomantick figures were display'd

Above his head, a warrior and a mind.

One when direct, and one when retrograde.

Dryden's Fables.

4. Not collateral, as the grandson succeeds his grandsire in a direct line.

5. Apparently tending to some end, as in a straight line.

Such was as then the state of the king; as it was no longer to direct means to track her. And such was the state of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of seeking her.

Sidney.

He that does this, will be able to cast off all that is superfluous: he will see what is pertinent, what coherent; what is direct to, what slides by, the question.

Lecky.

6. Open; not ambiguous.

There be, that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and direct, not crafty and involved.

Bacon.

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To DIRECT. n. s. [dirigo, directum, Lat.] 1. One that directs; one that prescribes. 2. An instrument that serves to give any manual operation.

DIRECT. n. s. [directio, Lat.] 1. Aim at a certain point. These men's opinions are not the product of judgment, or the consequence of reason; but the effects of a habit, a mind guided at all adventures, without choice, and without direction.

DIRECT. n. s. [directio, Lat.] 1. Having the power of direction. A law therefore, generally taken, is a directive rule unto goodness of operation.

DIRECT. n. s. [directio, Lat.] 1. In a straight line; rectilinearly.

DIRECT. n. s. [dirigo, directum, Lat.] 1. To aim or drive in a straight line. Two eagles from a mountain's height, By Jove's command, direct their rapid flight. Pope.

DIRECT. n. s. [directio, Lat.] 1. To regulate; to adjust. It is not in man that walketh to direct his steps.

DIRECT. n. s. [dirigo, directum, Lat.] 1. To direct, to order: to direct is a softer term than to command. The voice of God himself speaks in the heart of men, whether they understand it or no; and by secret intimations governs the actions, and foretells of that direful cup, which he is like to drink now deeply of hereafter.

DIRECT. n. s. [directio, Lat.] 1. To order; to command: to direct is a softer term than to command.

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D I S

The sea rises as high as ever, though the great
dhaps of dirt it brings along with it are apt
to check up the shallows. Addison.

Mark by what stretched steps their glory grows;
From dirt and sea-weed as proud Venice rose;
In each how guilt and greatness equal ran,
And all that hero sunk the man. Pope.

Is yellow dirt the passion of thy life? Pope.

2. Meanness; sordidness.

To Dr. S. [from the n. J. To foul;
To blemire; to make filthy; to bedaub;
to soil; to pollute; to nasty.

I imply that company is a dog, who dirt those most
whom he loves best. Swift.

D I R T-

n. s. [dirt and pie.]

Forms
moulded
by
children
of
dirty,
in
imita-
tion
of
pastry.

Thou art the heart upon that which has
newly left off making of dirt-pies, and is but preparing
itself for a green-sickness. Suckling.

D I R T I L Y. adj. [from dirtly.]

1. Nastily; foully; filthily.

2. Meanly; sordidly; shamefully.

3. Such gold as that wherewith

Chimneys from each minimal

Are dirty and desperately guid'd. Donne.

D I R T I N E S S. n. s. [from dirtly.]

1. Nastiness; filthiness; foulness.

2. Meanness; base; sordidness.

D I R T Y. adj. [from dirt.

1. Foul; nasty; filthy.

2. Foully; in bad or evil

The Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is in base durance, and contigious prison,
How'd thither by mechanic, dirty hands. Shaks.

3. Sullied; cloudy; not elegant.

4. Possessed with what filth

And the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one, and the sweet taste
Into an only one. Locke.

5. Mean; base; despicable.

Such employments are the duties of labour,
And the rest of time, which it contracts not by
lying still, but by dirty employment.

Taylor's Holy Living.

Marriages would be made up upon more natu-
ral motives than mere dirty interests, and increase
of riches without measure or end.

They come at length to grow sots and epicurean,
mean in their discourses, and dirty in their prac-
tices. South.

To D I R T Y. v. a. [from the n. J.

1. To foul; to soil.

The lords Stuarts lived generally, and never
used to dirty their fingers with pen, ink, and counter-
fetters. Arbuthnott.

2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

DIRUPTION. n. s. [diruption. Lat.

1. The act of bursting, or breaking.

2. The state of bursting, or breaking.

D I S. An inseparable particle used in com-
position, implying commonly a priva-
tive or negative signification of the word
to which it is joined; as, to arm, to dis-
arm; to join, to disjoin. It is borrowed
from des, used by the French and Spaniards in this sense as: desouer
unto: detercor to banish: from the Latin de; as, struo to build; strueco
to destroy.

DI S A B I L I T Y. n. s. [from disabled.]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weak-
ness; impotence.

Our consideration of creatures, and attention
unto scriptures, are not in themselves things of
like disability to breed or beget faith. Hooker.

Many are, themselves out of pure meek-
ness, and disability to attend the conclusion.

Raleigh.

He that knows most of himself, knows least of
his knowledge, and the exercised understanding
is conscious of its disability: Gianville.

The inability of man's nature does not lie in his
poverty or disabilities of brutes. Locke.

2. Want of proper qualifications for any
purpose; legal impediment.

A suit is commenced in a temporal court for
an inheritance, the plaintiff and defendant, inabilita-
that the plaintiff is a bastard. Atiyuj's Parergon.

This disadvantage which the dissenters at
present lie under, of a disability to receive clerical
preference, will be easily rectified by the repeal of
the test. Swift.

To DISABLE. v. a. [dis and able.]

1. To deprive of force; to weaken; to
disqualify for any act.

The invasion and rebellion did not only disable
this king to a companion, but deprived him both
of his kingdom and life. Darley's Ireland.

Nor so is over came.

Satan, whose fall from heaven, a deathbrute
Disabled to give thee thine death wound. Milton.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a
wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure
disables him, by yielding to that enemy with whom
he must strive. Taylor's Holy Living.

To hinder from action: used of things.

- I have known a great fleet disabled for two
months, and thereby lose great occasions by an
invasion of the admiral. Temple.

3. To impair, to injure: used of things.

I have disabled mine estate.

By showing something a more swelling part
Than my faint means would grant continuance.

Shaks.

4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

Farewel, Monsieur Traveller; look you lip,
And wear strange suits; disable all the benefits
of your own counsellor. Benjon.

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,
And worse than age disable your delights. Dryden.

5. To exclude, as wanting proper qualifi-
cations.

I will not disable any for having seen a scholar,
not yet discernable that I have seen many happily
forced upon the course to which by nature they
seemed much indisposed. Hestor.

To DISABUSE. v. a. [dis and abuse.]

To set free from a mistake; to disentangle
from a fallacy; to set right; to undeceive.

The imposture and fallacy of our senses impose
not only on common minds, but even more refined
mercenaries, who have the advantages of an
improved reason to disabuse you. Gianville's Scipios.

Those texts, fair Lyce, must not show,
If she would be a faithful lover:
Though like birds they stop at seeming grapes,
Are dissu'd when first she gazes. Waller.

If by simplicity you meant a general defect in
those that profess angerly, I hope to disabuse you,
Wotton's Angler.

Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'd;
Still by himself abus'd or disabuse'd. Pope.

D I S A C C O M M O D A T I O N. n. s. [dis and accom-
modation.] The state of being unfit or
unprepared.

Devastations have happened in some places
more than in others; according to the accommo-
dation or disaccommodation of them to such calamities.

Hume's Origin of Mankind.

To DISACCUSTOM. v. a. [dis and ac-
custom.]

To destroy the force of habit by
disuse or contrary practice.

To DISACKNOWLEDGE. v. a. [dis and
acknowledge.] Not to acknowledge.

The manner of denying Christ is his duty here pro-
hibited, was, by von M. and other expressions
verbally to deny and disacknowledge it. South.

D I S A C Q U I N T A N C E. n. s. [dis and ac-
quaintance.] Disuse of familiarity.

Consequence, by a long neglect of, and disac-
quaintance with itself, contracts an invertebrate rust
or soil. South.

DISADVANTAGE. n. s. [dis and advance-
tage.]

1. Loss; injury to interest: as, he sold to
disadvantage.

2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as
credit, fame, honour.

Dissipation in many things resembled Ovid, and
that with a disadventableness on the side of the
eastern author. Dryden.

The most shining merit goes down to posterity
with disadvantage, when it is not preserved in
its proper light. Addison's Fitcheller.

Those parts already give reason to think
that the Follis will appear with no disadvantage
to that immortal poem. Addison's Fitcheller.

Their testimony will not be of much weight to its
disadvantage, since they are liable to the com-
mon objection of condemning what they did not
understand. Swift.

3. A state not prepared for defence.

So fort can be so strong,
Ne fleshly breast can be so sound,
But will at last be won by batter'ty long,
Or unawares at disadvantage found. Fairy Queen.

To DISADVANTAGE. v. a. [from the
n. J. To injure in interest of any kind.

All other vices are so far from advancing
Christianity, that they extremely weaken and dis-
advantage it. Decay of Piety.

DISADVANTAGEABLE. adj. [from dis-
advantage.] Contrary to profit; produc-
ing loss. A word not used.

In clearing of a man's estate, he may as well
hurt himself in being too sudden, as in letting it
run on too long; for lasty selling is commonly
disadvantageable as interest. Bacon.

DISADVANTAGEOUS. adj. [from dis-
advantage.] Contrary to interest; con-
trary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inspect every
part of an eminent man, consider him nicely in
every view, and not be a little pleased when they
have taken him in the worst and most disadvanta-
geous lights. Addison's Spectator.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY. adv. [from dis-
advantageous.] In a manner contrary
to interest or profit; in a manner not
favourable.

An approving nod or smile serves to drive
you on, and make you display yourselves more
disadvantageously. Government.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS. n. s. [from
disadvantageous.] Contrariety to profit;
incoveneince; mischief; loss.

DISADVENTURous. adj. [dis and adven-
turous.] Unhappy; unprosperous.

Now he hath left you here,
To be the record of his rueful case,
And of my doleful disadventurous death. Fairy Q.

To DISAFFECT. v. a. [dis and affect.]

To fill with discontent; to discontent;
to make less faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to affections and discontent
his majesty's late army. Clarendon.

DISAFFECTED. part. adj. [from disaffect.] Not
disposed to zeal or affection. Usually
applied to those who are enemies to the
government.

By denying civil worship to the emperor's sta-
tion, which the custom then was and still were
they were proceeded against as disaffected to the
emperor. Stillings.

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DIS

DISAFFECTEDLY. adv. [from disaffect-
ed.] After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTEDNESS. n. s. [from disaffect-
ed.] The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION. n. s. [from disaffect-
ed.] 1. Dislike; ill-will.

2. To make the sense of esteem or disesteem sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or disagreeable things should constantly accompany each other in these different states.

3. Disorder; bad constitution: in a phy-
sical sense.

The disease took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the peculiarity of the humours.

DISAFFIRMANCE. n. s. [dis and affirm.]

Contra- tion; negation.

The cause of disaffirmance which reduces the opposite conclusion to that which is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in disaffirmance of any.

Hale.

To DISAFForest. v. a. [dis and forest.]

To throw open to common purposes: to reduce from the privileges of a forest to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to disafforest some forests of his, explaining, that such forests as lay out of the way not near any of the king’s houses. Bacon.

How happy’s he, which hath due place assigned to his hearts; and disafforested his mind! Donne.

To DISAGREE. v. n. [dis and agree.]

1. To differ; not to be the same.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to disagree; that is, the one not to be the other.

2. To differ; not to be of the same opinion.

Why both the hands in worship disagree, And some adore the bow’r, and some the tree.

Dryden.

To DISAGREEABLE. adj. [from disagree.]

1. Contrary; unsuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct disagreeable to her sense.

Brome.

2. Unpleasing; offensive.

To make the sense of esteem or disesteem sink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or disagreeable things should constantly accompany each other in these different states.

Disagreeableness. n. s. [from disagreeable.]

1. Unsuitableness; contrariety.

2. Unsatisfaction; offensiveness.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved son, for all the dirt and fondness of his cloaths; the dearness of the person makes it agreeable to the disagreeableness of the habit.

South.

Disagree ment. n. s. [from disagree.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity; not likeness.

These carry such plain and evident notes and characters, either of disagreement or affinity with one another, that the several kinds of them are easily distinguished.

Woodward.

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of sentiments.

They seemed one to cross another, as touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacrificial, whereas in truth their disagreement is not great.

Hooke.

To DISALLOW. v. o. [dis and allow.]

1. To deny authority to any.

When, said she, Were those first councils disallowed by me? Or where did I state such tradition strikes.

Hooke.

Provided still it were apostolic?

Dryden’s Hind and Panther.

2. To consider as unlawful; not to permit.

Their usual kind of disputing sheweth, that they do not disallow only these Romanish ceremonies which are unprofitful, but count all unprofitable which are Romish.

Hooke.

3. To censure by some posterior act.

It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publicly disallowed his proceedings.

Swift.

4. To censure; not to justify.

There is a secret kind of judging fear, that some evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man’s own conscience disallows him in.

South.

To DISALLOWABLE adj. [from disallow.]

Not allowable; not to be suffered.

Prohibition.

That God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet disallow that the faithful, who are they, should enter into hands of wedlock.

South.

DISAPPOINT V. n. [dis and appoint.]

1. To defeat of expectation; to bulk; to hinder from something expected.

That the superior being can defeat all his designs, and disappoint all his hopes.

Talbot.

To disappoint the champion, with redoubled might, strikes home the javelin, his retiring foe.

Shak. Shrews.

There’s nothing like surprising the regents how will they be disappointed, when they hear that thou hast prevented their revenge!

Addison.

We are not only tortured by the reproaches which are offered us, but are disappointed by the silence of men when it is unexpected, and humiliated even by their praises.

Addison.

2. It has of before the thing lost by disap-
point.

The Janizaries, disappointed by the basses of the spoil, received of the bounty of Solymon a great largess.

DISAPPOINTMENT. n. s. [from disappoint.]

Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations.

It is impossible for us to know what are calamities, and what are blessings. How many accidents have passed for misfortunes, which have turned to the welfare and prosperity of the persons in whose lot they have fallen! How many disappointments have, in their consequences, saved as men in their lives?

Hume.

If we hope for things of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our disappointment will be greater than our content in the fruition of them.

If we hope for things of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our disappointment will be greater than our content in the fruition of them.

Hume.

DISAPPROBATION. n. s. [dis and appro-
bation.] Censure; condemnation; expression of dislike.

He was obliged to publish his letters, to show his disapprobation of the publishing of others.

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To DISAPPROVE. v. a. [disapprove. Fr.]

1. To dislike: to censure.

I reason’d much, alas! but more I love’d;

Sent and recall’d, ordain’d and disapprov’d.

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Without good breathing truth is disapproved.

Addison.

That only makes superior sense before.

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2. To reject as disliked; not to confirm by concurrence.

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was disapproved by our courts.

Swift.

DISARM. n. s. [disarm, Sax. a fool, Skinner; disarm, Fr. Junius.] A pratler; a boasting talker.

This word is
inserted both by Skinner and Junius; but I do not remember it.

To Disarm. v. a. [disarmer, Fr.]
1. To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of arms.

An order was made by both houses, for disarming all the papists in England. Clarendon.

I am still the same, By different ways still moving to one fame; And by disarming you I now do more.

To save the town, than arming you before. Dryden.

2. It has of before the arms taken away.

They would be immediately disarmed of their great magazine of artillery. Locke.

To Disarray. v. a. [dis and array.] To undress any one; to divest of clothes.

So, as she bad, the witch they disarray'd.

Now night is come, now soon her disarray, And in her bed she lay. Spencer's Epithalamium.

Disarray, and shameful rout ensue,
And force is added to the fainting crew. Dryden's Fables.

2. Undress.

Disadulsity. n. s. Absence of care or attention.

The Celts kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little absence or disadulsity, he should be subject to take cold at his back. Hutton.

Disaster. n. s. [desaster, Fr.]
1. The blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet.

Stars shone with trains of fire, dews of blood fell;
Disasters well'd the sun, and the moist star,
Upon whose influence Neptune's cupids stand, Was sick almost to dissolution with eclipse. Shak.

2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery; calamity.

This day black omens threaten the brightest fair;
That e'er desastral'd a watchful spirit's care.
Some dire disaster, or by force or slight;
But what, or where, the fate are wont in night.

Pope.

To Disaster. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star.

Ah, chaste bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore could accuse me of one decided thought, how canst thou now receive that disastral chancing? Sidney.

2. To afflict; to mischief.

These are the holes where eyes should be, which pitifully disaster the checks. Shakspere.

Turn his own fields, the swain Disaster's stands. Thomson.

Disastrous. adj. [from disaster.]
1. Unlucky; not fortunate.

That seventh a most disastrous day to the Scots, not only in regard of this overthrow, but for that upon the same day they were defeated by the English at Floddenfield. Haywood.

2. Gloomy; threatening misfortune.

The moon,
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds
On half the nations. Milton.

3. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable; struck with affliction.

Then June, pving her disastrous fate,
Sent Iris down, her pangs to mitigate. Denham.

Disastrously. adv. [disastrous.] In a dismal manner.

Disastrousness. n. s. [disastrous.] Unluckiness; unfortuntness. Dict.

To Disavow. v. a. [dis and avouch.] To retract profession; to disown.

Thereupon they faintly disavow
To yield him more obedience or support. Daniel.

To Disavow'd. v. a. [dis and avouch'd.] To disown; to deny knowledge of; to deny concurrence in anything, or with any person.

The heirs and posterity of them which yielded the same, are either ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny, or stedfastly disavow it. Spencer's State of Ireland.

The English did believe his name was therein abused; which he manifested to be true, by disavowing it openly afterwards. Haywood.

To deal in person is good, when a man's face breveld regard, and generally when a man will reserve to himself liberty either to disavow or to expound. Bacon.

A man that acts below his rank, doth but disavow fortune, and seemeth to be conscious of his own want in worth, and doth but teach others to envy him. He only does his conquest disavow.

And thinks too little what they found too much. Dryden.

We are reminded by the ceremony of taking an oath, that it is a part of that obedience which we learn from the gospel, expressly to disavow all evasions and mental reservations whatsoever. Addison's Freethinker.

Disavowal. n. s. [from disavow.] Denial.

An earnest disavow of fear often proceeds from fear. Charriss.

Disavowment. n. s. [from disavow.] Denial.

As touching the Tridevinyr righteousness, his holiness will not press you to any disavowment thereof. Wotton.

To Disavowize. v. a. [dis and autho- ris.] To deprive of credit or authority.

The obversion of such particular instances as these, are insufficient to disavowize a note grounded upon the true intention of nature. Wotton.

To Disband. v. a. [dis and bund.] 1. To dismiss from military service; to break up an army; to dismiss soldiers from their colours.

They disbanded themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. Rustics's Hist.

Pythagoras bids us in our station stand,
Till God, our general, shall us disbanded. Denham.

I am content to lead a private life;
Disband my army to secure the state,
Dryden's Aegolus.

Bid him disbanded his legions. Addison's Cato.

To Disband. v. n. 1. To retire from military service; to separate; to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of disbanded, and many of our men come ashore. Bac. War and Sp. to Disband. v. n.

The run'd pow'r
Disband, and wanding each his several way Pursue.

The common soldiery, and inferior officers, should be fully paid upon their disbanding.

Clarendon.

Were it not for some small remaneters of pitty and virtue, which are yet let scattered among nations, human society would in that short space disband and run into confusion, and the world would grow wild and become a forest. Titiasan.

2. To be dissolved.

While rocks stand, And rivers stir, thou canst not shrunk or quail; Yea, when both rocks and all things shall disband, Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. Herb.

To Disband'd. v. a. [debark'd, Fr.] To land from a ship; to put on shore.

Together sail'd they, fraught with all the things
To service done by land that might belong,
And, when occasion serv'd, they disbanded. Dryden.

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;
Disband the sheep, an offering to the gods. Pope's Odyssey.

Disbelieve. n. s. [from disbelieve.] Re- fusal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or disbelieve of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. Titiasan.

To Disbelieve. v. a. [dis and believe.] Not to credit; not to hold true.

The thinking it impossible his soul should be forgiven, though he should be truly penitent, is a sin, but rather of insolence than despair; it being the disbelieving of an eternal truth of God's. Hammond's Prac. Cathec.

Such who profess to disbelieve a future state, are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings. Afterbury.

From a fondness to some vices, which the doctrine of fustity rendered necessary; in which, they brought themselves to doubt of religion. But, out of a vain affectation of seeing farther than other men, preferred to disbelieve it. Rogers.

Disbeliever. n. s. [from disbelieve.] One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

An humble soul is frightened into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces hereby upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the disbelief out of the common way. Watts.

To Dispose. v. a. [dis and bench.] To drive from a seat;
Sir, I hope
My words disbelieved you not?
No, Sir, yet off.
When blows have made me stay, I fed from words. Shakspere.

To Dispose of. v. a. [dis and branch.] To separate, or break off, as a branch from a tree.

She that herself will silver and disbranch From her maternal arms, performs most wistfully, And come to deadly use. Shakspere, King Lear.

Such as are newly planted, need not be disbranched till the sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be healed without a scar. Evelyn's Kalendar.

To Disbrach'd. v. a. [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or spurs newly put forth, that are ill placed. Dict.

To Disburden. v. a. [dis and burden.] 1. To ease of a burden; to unload.

The river, with ten branches or streams, disburden himself within the ocean sea. Peacham's Drawing. Denham's leav'd rejoic'd.

2. To discernumber, discharge, or clear.

They removed either by casualty and tempest, or by intention and design, either out of lucje of
gold, or for the disburdening of the countries surcharged with innumerable inhabitants, 
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

We shall disburden the piece of those hard shadowings, which are always unprofitable.
Dryden's Essay.

3. To throw off a burden,
Better yet do I live, that through my thoughts
Into my life's bondage, I yet may disburden a passion.
Salvian.

Lucina, understand all thy cares on me, and let me share thy most rest'd distress.
Addison's Cato.

Disburden, n. v. [deburser, Fr.]
1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.
2. To dismiss or eject from service or employment.

These men being certainly jewels to a wise man, considering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were disburden'd by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding.

Selden.

Their captives, if they list, discard whom they please, and send away such as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard service.

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of substance, wouldn't it be hard to charge us with disburdening substance out of the world? Locke.

Justice discards party, friendship, kinship, and is always therefore represented as blind.
Addison's Guardian.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should be at end of her patience, and resolve to discard them. Swift.

I do not conceive why a sunk, discarded party, who neither expect nor desire more than a quiet life, should be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery.
Swift.

Discarded, adj. [dis, and care flesh; scarabate, Ital.] Stripped of flesh.
'Tis better to own a judgment, though but with a carta supplex of coherent notions; than a 

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memory, like a sepulcher, furnished with a head of broken and discerned bones. Glanville.

To DISCAR D, v. a. [d-case, and case.] To strip; to unmask.
Fret me the hat and rapiers in my cell; I shall discourse me, Shak. Temp.

To DISCERN, v. a. [d'cervin, Lat.]
1. To discern; to see; to discover.
And behold among the simple ones, I discerned amongst the youths a young man void of understanding.
Poe.

2. To judge; to have knowledge of by comparison.
What doth better become wisdom than to discern what is worthy the loving? 
Selden.

Do any beast know understand and make use of degrees by degrees the faculty of discerning between truth and falsehood.
Locke.

3. To distinguish.
To discern such words as are fit to produce busing, from such as will play themselves, but in leaves, is no difficult matter.
Bosley.

4. To make the difference between.
They follow virtue for reward to-day; Tomorrow, if she give better pay, we are so good, we use her piece.

For nothing else discern the virtue or vice, Ben Jonson.

To DISCERN, v. n.
1. To make distinction.
Great part of the country was abandoned to the spoils of the soldiers, who not troubling themselves to discern between a subject and a rebel, whilst their liberty lasted, made indifferently profit of both.

Bayard.

The custom of arging on any side, even against our persuasion, is very dangerous, because it is by degrees to make the faculty of discerning between truth and falsehood.

Locke.

2. To have judicial cognizance: not in use.
It discerns of forces, frauds, crimes various of stellonction, and the incursions towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated.
Bacon.

To DISCERN, v. n. [from discern.] Is discoverer; discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent.

It is indeed no sin of so small a sort, so formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of optics to render it discernible, and therefore I need not further explain it to you.

Browne's Vulg. Err.

Discernible, adj. [from discern.] Discoverable; discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent.

Justice discards party, friendship, kindred, and is always therefore represented as blind.

Addison's Guardian.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should be at end of her patience, and resolve to discard them. Swift.

I do not conceive why a sunk, discarded party, who neither expect nor desire more than a quiet life, should be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery.
Swift.

Discernibly, adv. [from discernible.]
Perceptibly; apparently.
Consider how doctrines are infused discernibly amongst Christians, most apt to obstruct or interrupt the true path of life.

Discernibly, adv. [from discernible.] Judicially; knowing.
This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more discerning heads.

Discernible, adj. [discernibly, adv.]

Judicious; discerning.

He had the present money to disburden the Jews; he would not take it. Shak., Merchant of Venice.

7. To clear a debtor.

3 Y
A grateful mind
By going ows now, but still pays; at once
Indebted and discharged.

8. To set free from obligation.
If one man's fault could discharge another man
of his own faults, there would be no place left for
the common offices of charity.

9. To clear from an accusation or crime;
to absolve, with or without
condemnation.

They wanted not reason to be discharged of all
blame, who are confessed to have no great fault,
even by their very word and testimony, in whose
eyes indulgence of such hath ever hitherto been
extended to be small.

10. To perform; to execute.
As to his hundred oaths, discharge.

11. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy.
It is done by little and little, and with many
exposure; but all this discharge not the
light. Bacon.

Trial would also be made in herbs poisonous and
purging, whose efficacy perhaps may be
discharged, or overmeasured, by setting stronger poisons
or purgatives by them. Bacon.

12. To divest of any office or employment;
to dismiss from service: as, he
discharged his steward; the soldier was
discharged.

13. To dismiss; to release; to send away
from any business or appointment.

Discharge your spoon unto their several coun-
trees. Shaksp.

When Cesar would have discharged the senate,
he was set on by Caius the tribune, who told
him, he hoped he would not dismiss the senate till
his wife had dreamed a better dream. Bacon.

14. To cut.
The matter being suppurated, I opened an
inflamed ulcer in the great angle of the left eye,
and discharged a well-concocted matter.

[From Brown's Surgery.

To DISCHARGE, n. n.
To dismiss itself; to break up.
The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not

DISCHARGE, n. a. [from the verb.]
1. Dismission; evacuation.

As the heat of all springs is owing to subterrane-
ous fire, so wherever there are any extraordinary
discharges of this fire, there also are the neighbour-
ing springs hotter than ordinary. O. Nordau.

2. Matter vented.
The haemorrhage being stopped, the next oc-
currence is a thin scious discharge. Sharp's Surgery.

3. Disruption: evacuatio.
Mark the discharge of the little cloud upon glass
or gem, or blades of swords, and you shall see it
over break up first in the skirts, and last in the
middle. Bacon's Nat. History.

4. Dismission from an office; as, the
goVERNOR offered his discharge.

5. Release from an obligation or penalty.
He warned
Us, haply too severe of our discharge
From slavery, because from death releas'd
Some day. Milton.

6. Absolution from a crime.
The text expresses the sound estate of the con-
scious, but there was not accusing, but by its
not condemning, which word imports properly
an acquittance or discharge of a man upon some
pre ce fault or occasion, and a full trial and cognos-
cence of his cause.

7. Ransom; price of ransom.
O, all my hopes defeated
To free him hence! But death who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full discharge. Matt.

8. Performance; execution.
The obligations of hospitality and protection are
sacred; nothing can absolve us from the discharge
of these duties.

9. An acquittance from a debt.
10. Exemption; privilege.
There is no discharge in that war, neither shall
wickedness deliver those that are given to it.
Eccle. viii. 8.

DISCHARGER, n. s. [from discharge.
1. He that discharges in any manner.
2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombardment of gunpowder, a way
is promised by Porta, by burax and butter, which
he says will make it so go off, as scarcely to be
dispatched by the discharge.
Brown.

DISCHARGE, adj. [discinatus, Lat.]
Un-girded; loosely dressed.
Dict.

To DISCHARGE, v. a. [disceso, Lat.]
To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found several concrections so soft, that
we could easily dissect them with our fingers. Boyle.

DISCIPLINE, n. s. [disciplina, Lat.]
A scholar; one that professes to receive
instruction by means of discipulorum.

He rebuked disciples who would call for fire
from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few.
King Charles.

The commemoration the death of Christ, is
the professing ourselves the disciples of the crucified
Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his cross
and follow him. Herodot.

A young disciple should behave himself so well,
as to gain the affection and the ear of his instruc-
tor. Watts.

To DISCIPlNE, v. a.
1. To train; to bring up.
He did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Shaksp.

2. To punish; to discipline. This word is
not in use.
She, bitter penance! with an iron whip
Was wont him to discipline every day. Spenser.

DISCIPLINESHIP, n. s. [from discipline.]
The state or function of a disciple, or follower
of a master.

That to which justification is promised, is the
preparing up of the whole soul entirely unto Christ,
undergoing discipleship upon Christ's terms.
Rogers.

DISCIPLINAL, adj. [disciplinabilis, Lat.]
Capable of instruction; capable
of improvement by discipline and learning.

DISCIPLINALNESS, n. s. [from disciplina-
plumb.] Capacity of instruction; qualification
for improvement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as
foxes, dogs, dogs, horses, and elephants, not only
perception, phantasy, and memory, common to
most if not all animals, but something of sagacity,
providence.

DISCIPLINARIAN, adj. [from discipline.]
Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in disciplinarian uncertainties,
when the love of God and our neighbour, evange-
lically, and at the same time; and...

DISCIPLINARIAN, n. s. [disciplina, Lat.]
1. One who rules or teaches with great
strictness; one who allows no deviation
from stated rules.

2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so
called from their perpetual clamour about
discipline.

They draw those that dissent into dislike with
the state, as puritans, or disciplinarians.
Souther. Par. Eccles.

DISCIPLINARY, adj. [disciplina, Lat.]
1. Pertaining to discipline.
2. Relating to government.

These are the states, wherein our noble and
gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a
disciplinary way.
Milton.

DISCIPLINE, n. s. [disciplina, Lat.]
1. Education; instruction; the act of
culturating the mind; the act of forming
the manners.

He had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors nourish to oversee. Spenser.

The cold of the northern parts is that which,
without aid of discipline, doth make the bodies
hardiest, and the courage warmest. Bacon.

They who want that sense of discipline, hear-
ing, are also by consequence deprived of speech.
Holker.

It is by the assistance of the eye and the ear es-
specially which are called the senses of discipline,
that our minds are furnished with various parts
of knowledge. Watts.

2. Rule of government; order; method
of government.

They hold, that from the very apostles time
to this present age, wherein yourselves imagine
you have found out a right pattern of sound disci-
pline, there never was any time safe to be follow'd.
Holker.

As we are to believe for ever the articles of evan-
gelical doctrine, so the precepts of discipline we
are, in like sort, bound for ever to observe. Holker.

While we do admire
This virtue and this moral discipline,
Let's be no stocks.
Shaksp.

This open all your victories in Scotland,
Your discipline in war, wisdom in peace. Shaksp.

While let crooked steel invade
The lawless troops which discipline disdain,
And their superuous growth with rigour tame.
Dryden.

The most perfect, who have their passions in the
best discipline, are yet obliged to be constantly on
their guard. Rogers.

5. Any thing taught; art; science.
Art may be said to overcoome and advance na-
ture in these mechanical disciplines, which, in this
respect, are much to be preferred. Newton.

6. Punishment; chastisement; corre-
cation.
A lively cobler kicked and spurred while his
wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day
without giving her the discipline of the strap.
Addison's Spectator.

7. External mortification.
The love of God makes a man chaste without
the labours of fasting and exterior discipline;
he reaches at glory without any other arms but
those of love. Taylor.

To DISCIPLINE, v. a.
1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up.
We are wise enough to begin when they are
very young, and disciplinary by times; those other
creatures we would make useful and good for
somewhat.

They were ware with care prepared and disciplined
for confirmation, which they could not arrive at
till they were found, upon examination, to have
made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of
Christianity. Addition on the Christian Religion.

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2. To regulate; to keep in order.

They look to us, as we should judge of an army of well-disciplined soldiers at a distance.

Dekker's Aos-Theology.

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.

To Disclaim. v. a. [dis and claim].

To disclaim; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature disclaims all share in thee: a taylor made thee. Shaksp. King Lear.

He calls the gods to witness their odium.

Disclaim the war, asserts his innocence.

Dryden's Encls.

We find our Lord, on all occasions, disclaiming all pretensions to a temporal kingdom.

Rogers.

Very few, among those who profess themselves Christians, disclaim all concern for their souls, disown the authority, or renounce the expectations of the gospel.

Rogers.

DISCLAIMER. n. s. [from disclaim].

1. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal.

Corell.

To DISCLOSE. v. a. [disclose, lat. dis and close].

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latitancy to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown, Those seeds of fire their fatal birth disclose;

And first a scintillating spark about was blown, Big with the flame that in the rose rose. Dryden.

Then earth and ocean various forms disclose.

Dryden.

The shells being broken, struck off, and gone, the stone included in them is thereby disclosed and set at liberty.

Woodward.

2. To hatch; to open.

It is repeated by the ancients, that the ostrich lays her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun discloses them.

Bacon.

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is secret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or disclaiming of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for from these things every friend will depart. Ecles.

If I disclaim my passion,
Our friendship's at an end; if I conceal it,
The world will call it self-righting. Addison's Cato.

DISCLOSED. n. s. [from disclose].

One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSEURE. n. s. [from disclose].

1. Discovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquisition, both for the use and disclosure of causes.

Bacon.

2. Act of revealing any thing secret.

After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, she was, upon a sudden mutability and disclosure of the king's mind, severely handled.

Disclosure. n. s. [disculus, Lat.]

Emission.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continuing the flames of that to our ruin should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions and disclosures of light to prevent the art of the lantern-maker. More.

DISCOLORATION. n. s. [from disclose.]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.

2. Change of colour; stain; die.

In a deprivation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cachexy, spots and discolorations of the skin are signs of weak fibres.

Arbuthnot.

To DISCOLOUR. v. a. [discolora, Lat.]

To change from the natural hue; to stain.

Many a widow's husband groveling lies,

Coldly embracing the discolor'd earth.


Drink water, either pure, or but discolor'd with

malt.

Suspicions, and fantastical surprise,

And jealousy, with jaunt in her eyes,

Discouraging all she view'd.

Dryden.

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, succeeds in his cunning, which is apt to discolor and pervert the object.

Adison's Spectator.

I have a care lest some beloved notion, or some daring science, to prevail over your mind as to discolor all your ideas.

Watts.

To DISCOMFIT. v. a. [disconfer, Fr. sconfigurer, Ital. as if from disconform, Lat.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Fight against that monstrous rebel, Cade,

Whom, since, I heard to be discomfited. Shaksp.

Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. Conutsa.

He, fugitive, declin'd superior strength;

Discomfited, pursu'd, in the sad chase

Te'd thousand hundred sinews falling. Philo-

pous.

While our gallant countrymen are employed in pursuing rebels half discomfited through the consciousness of their guilt, I shall introduce to your stories to the good of my fellow subjects. Addison.

Discomfit. n. s. [from the verb].

Defeat; rout; overthrow.

Fly you must: incurable discomfit.

Regus in the hearts of all our present party.

Shaksp.

Dagon must stop, and shall ere long receive

Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him

Of all these boasted trophies. Milton's Amadis.

Discomfiture. n. s. [from discomfit.]

Defeat; loss of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring 1 you out of France,

Of loss, of slaughter, and discomfiture. Shaksp.

Behold, every man's sword was against his fellow,

and there was a very great discomfiture. Sam.

What a defeat and discomfiture is it to a man, when he comes to use this wealth, to find his table discomfited? Government of the Tongue.

He sent his angels to fight for his people; and the discomfiture and destruction of great hosts is attributed to their assistance.

Atterbury.

Discomfiture. n. s. [dis and com fort].

Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom.

This himself did foresee, and therefore armed his church, to the end they might sustain it without discomfiture.

Brooke.

Discomfit guides my tongue,
And bids me speak of nothing but despair. Shak.

In solitude there is not only discomfiture, but weakness also. South.

To DISCOMFORT. v. a. [from the noun.]

To grieve; to sadden; to deject.

Her champion went away discomfited as much as disconsolate. Sidney.

His funeral shall not be in our camp,

Lest it discomfit us. Shaksp. Julius Caesar.

DISCOMFORTABLE. adj. [from discomfit.]

1. That is melancholy and refuses comfort.

Discomforable counsel, know'st thou not

That when the searching eye of Heav'n is hid

Behind the globe, it lights the lower world? Shaksp.

2. That causes sadness.

What did that help poor Dora, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but discomfortable? Sidney.
To DISCOURSE. v. a. [disc and concert.]  
1. To unsettle the mind; to discompose.  
You need not provoke their spirits by outrages; a careless jest, a word, or a look, is enough to discompose them. Collier.  
2. To break a scheme; to defeat a machination.

DISCONFORMITY. n. s. [dis and conformity.] Want of agreement; inconsistency.  
Lies arise from error and mistake, or malice and forgery; they consist in the disagreement and disconformity between the speech and the conception of the mind, or the conceptions of the mind and the things themselves, or the speech and the things. Hooker on Providence.

DISCONFORMITIE. n. s. [dis and congruity.]  
There is want of capacity in the thing, to sustain such a donation, from the intrinsic incongruity of the one to the other. Locke's Origin of Mankind.

DISCONSOLATE. adj. [dis and console.] Void of comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy.

See Cato. See illustrious, from illustrious.

With Pindarus his friend, on this hill. Shaksp. If you can weep, be not disconsolate.

Disconsolate them; do not disconsolate.

Disments them not disconsolate.

The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh, We ere the wised, disconsolate and wan, And through their thin array receiv'd the rain. Dryden.

The moon reflects the sunshine on us, and so, by illuminating the air, takes away in some measure the disconsolate darkness of our winter nights.

DISCONSOLATELY. adv. [from disconsolate.] In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS. n. s. [from disconsolate.] The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT. n. s. [dis and content.] Want of content; unassaying at the present state.

I see your brows full of discontent,  
Your heart of sorrow, and your eyes of tears. Shaksp.

Not that their pleasures caus'd her discontent,  
She sigh'd, not that they stay'd, but that she was Pope.

DISCONTENT. adj. [dis and content.] Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumspect and shew, disconsolament and discontent; and those the earl singled as fittest for his purpose. Heywood.

To DISCONTENT. v. a. [from the noun.] To dissatisfaction; to make uneasy at the present state.

I know a discontented gentleman,  
Whose humble meanes match not his haughty spirit. Shaksp.

The discontented now are only they  
Whose crimes before did your just cause betray. Dryden.

DISCONTENTED. participial adj. [from discontent.] Uneasy; cheerless; melancholy.

Let us know  
What will tie up your discontented sword. Shaksp.  
These are, beyond comparison, the two greatest evils in that way of life; wickedness; a disease, and a discontented mind.  
Titlioton.

The goddess, with a discontented air,  
Seems to reject him, the she grants his pray'r. Pope.

DISCONTENTEDNESS. n. s. [from discontent.] Uneasiness; want of case; dissatisfaction.

A beauty is the child of Alexander the Great: casts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or discontentedness, in his looks. Addison's Travels.

DISCONTENTMENT. n. s. [from discontent.] The state of being discontented; unassaying.

These are the vices that fill them with general discontentment, as though the bosom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more loaded with sorrow than a heavy house.

The politick and artificial nourishing and enterprising of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the pangs of discontentments. Bacon.

DISCONTINUANCE. n. s. [from discontinu-1.

Want of cohesion of parts; want of union of one part with another; disruption.

The stilllicious of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no reeding they will cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that savours most from discontinuance. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

2. Cessation; intermission.

Let us consider whether our approaches to him were sweet and refreshing, and if we were not under any long discontinuance of our conversation with him. Atterbury.

3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as discontinuance of possession, or discontinuance of process. The effect of discontinuance of possession is that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatsoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of discontinuance of plea is, that the instance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh. Cowell.

DISCONTINUATION. n. s. [from discontinu-1.

Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; disruption; separation.

Upon any discontinuance of parts, made either by liquids, or by shaking the glass, the mercury falls. Newton.

To DISCONTINUE. v. n. discontinuer, Fr.] 1. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer separation or disruption of substance.

All bodies, ductile and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread; have in them the appetite of not discontinuing strong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth them out, and yet so as not to discontinue or forsake their own body. Bacon.

To lose an established or prescriptive custom or right.  
Thus shall discontinuation from thine heritage that I give thee, and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. Jer.

To DISCONTINUE. v. a.  
1. To leave off; to cease any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lies I'll tell,  
That men shall swear I've discontented school  
Above a twelvemonth. Shaksp.

I examine all the annals of diet, sleep, exercise, apparel, and the like; and try, in any thou shalt judge harmful, to discontinue it by little and little; but so, if it be any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. Bacon.

2. To break off; to interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of aptness to be combined in syllables and words, through the voluntary motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discontinue the voice, with which they discontinues it. Holder's Elements of Speech.

DISCONTINUITY. n. s. [dis and conti-1. Disunity of parts; want of cohesion.

That discontinuity of parts is the principal cause of the opacity of bodies, will appear by considering that opaque substances become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal, or almost equal, density, or parts.

DISCONVENIENCE. n. s. [dis and conven-
ience.] Incongruity; disagreement; opposition of nature.

Faear ariseth many times out of natural antipathies of nature; but, in these discontinuities of nature, deliberation hath no place at all. Bramhall's Answer to Hobbes.

DISCORD. n. s. [discord, Lat.]  
1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy.

See what a sore base, that he's founds means to kill your joys with love.

And I, for sitting at your discords too,  
Have lost a brace of kinshom. Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.

He is a false witness, and maketh lies, and that sevenfold among brethren. Proverbs.

2. Difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of sounds.

Take but degree away, untune that string,  
And hard what discord follows; each thing sects  
In more oppugnancy. Shaksp. Troil and Cress.

Discord, like that of music's various parts,  
Discord that makes the harmony of hearts,  
Discord, that only this one discord it is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting. Bacon.

Who best shall love the doke and serve the king. Dryden.

All nature is but art unknown to thee;  
All chuse, direction which thou canst not see;  
All discord, harmony not understood;  
All partial evil, universal good. Pope.

3. [In music.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

It is sound alone that doth inherently and corporally affect most; this is most manifest in music, and concords and discords found in music: for all sounds, whether they be sharp or flat, if they be sweet, have a roundness and equality; and if they be harsh, are unequal, and it is but a harshness of divers sounds meeting. Bacon.

It is the lark that sings out of tune,  
Shewing harsh discordant and pleasing sharps. Shaksp. How doth music amaze us, when of discord she maketh the sweetest harmony! Poecham.

To DISCORD. v. n. [discordo, Lat.] To disagree; not to suit with.  
Souls do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the one jarring and discording with the other, and making a confusion. Bacon.

DISCORDANCE. n. s. [from discord.]  
DISCORDANCE. adj. opposition; inconsistency.

DISCORDANT. adj. [discordans, Lat.]  
1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself.

Myrtha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,  
But, clagg'd with guilt, the joy was unsecure;  
So various, so discordant, she shew'd;  
That in our will a different will we find. Dryden.

2. Opposite; contrarious.

The discordant attraction of some wandering comets would perhaps produce the revolutions of the planets, if they approached too near them. Cheyne.

3. Incongruous; not conformable.

Other concords is to be referre'd; if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a
Wisdom, in discourse with her, 

Loves discountenance'd, and, like folly shows, Milton.        

He came, and with him Eve, more keth, the first 

To offend; discountenance'd both and discountenanced, Milton.        

How would one look from his majestic brow, 

Seated on the top of tenants hill, 

Discountenance her desire, and Milton.        

Discountenance. n. s. [dis and counteracen.] Cold treatment; unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard.

He thought a little discountenance upon those persons would supplant the effect. Clarendon.

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable soever, were still attended with very apparent discountenance. Clarendon.

In expectation of the hour of judgment, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the discountenance he meets with from a wicked and profligate world. Bacon.

Discountenance n. s. [from discountenance.] One that discourages by cold treatment; one that depresses by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of scandal and murmurs against the king, and his government, taxed him with great taunt of his people, and discountenance of his abilities.

Bacon.

To DISCOURAGE. v. a. [décourager, Fr. dis et coeur.

1. To depress; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to dastardize.

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt: with from before the thing.

Wherefore discourage ye the heart of the children of Israel from going over into the land of Israel.

Numbers.

3. It is irregularly used by Temple with to before the following word.

You may keep your beauty and your health, unless you destroy them yourself; you discourage them to stay with you, by using them ill. Temple.

DISCOURAGE. n. s. [from discourage.] One that impresses difficulty and terror.

Most men to years, as they are generally discouraged by youth, are made to despair of their strength, which, by past hearing themselves, will suffer not young plants to flourish beneath them. Pag."
DIS

Sure he that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rest in us thus. Shakesp.
The act of the mind—which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call discourse; and we shall not unseal it, if we use the term. Clav. We.

2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk.
He waketh wiser than himself, more by an hour's discourse, than by a day's meditation. Bacon.

In thy discourse, if thou desire to please,
All such is courteous, useful, new, or witty; if use them.
Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease. Courtesy grows in court, news in the city.
The vainish'd party with the victors joint.
Nor wanted sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind.
Dryden.

3. Effusion of language; speech.
Topical and superficial arguments, of which there is store to be found on both sides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious discourse, serve only to confuse the understanding and entertain company. Locke.

The discourse here is about ideas, which, he says, are real things, and seen in God. Plutarch.
In his discourse upon garrulity, commands the fidelity of the companions of Ulysses. Pope's Iliad.

To Discourse. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To converse; to talk; to relate.
How well thou handled, being prisoner?
Discourse, I pr'ythee, on this turrett's top. Shakesp.
Of every thing discoursing as he past. Anckles ith the heart. Dryden.

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner.
The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known to children, fools, and a great part of mankind. Locke.

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.
Any yet the power of her disconceyning thoughts, From the collection is a diverse thing. Davies.
Brutes do want that quick discoursing power. Davies.

To Discourse. v. a. [from the noun.]
To treat of; to talk over; to discuss.
Geth us into the alhe here, And let us there at large discourse all our fortunes. Shakesp.

DISCOURSER. n. s. [from discourse.]
1. A speaker; an arranger.
The treat of every thing
Would by a good discounter lose some life, Which action's self was tongue to. Shakesp.

2. A writer on any subject; a disserter.
Philosophers and critical discoursers, who look beyond the obvious extenuations of things, will be angry at our narrower explorations. Brown.
But it must be noted, that such discoursers do reason upon short views, and a very moderate compass of thought. Swift.

DISCOURSE. adj. [from discourse.]
1. By passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences. The soul reason receives, and reason is her being. Discourse, or intuitive; discourse is from year to year, the latter is most ours. Milton.

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.
The epic is everywhere interlaced with dialogue, or discoursive scenes. Dryden on Dramatic Poem.

DISCOURTEOUS. adj. [dis and courteously.]
Uncivil; uncompilasient; defective in good manners.

He resolved to unhorse the first discreet knight he should meet. Moxon's Don Quixote.

DISCOURTESY. n. s. [dis and courteously.]
Uncivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.
As if cheerfulness had been too muchness, and good entertainment had been turned to discrediting, he would ever get himself alone. Sidney.

Be calm in arguing; for here your's makes.
Error a fault, and work of your's. Herbert.
He made me visits, musing Ton as if I had done him a discourteous. Fierman.

DISCOURTEOUSLY. adv. [from discoursely.]
Uncivilly; rudely.

DISCOURSES. adj. [disc of discourses.]
Broad; flat; wide. Used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the flos solis, etc. Quincy.

DISCREDIT. n. s. [discréditer, Fr.]
Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace; imputation of a fault.
Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have relished among my other discredit. Shakesp.

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their conclusions to the discredit of a plantation. Bacon.
That they may quit their wounds without any discredit to their intellectuals, they fly to several states, pilate objections and cavils. Smith.
To the duty of every christian to be concerned for the reputation or discredit his life may bring on his profession. Rogers.
Also, the small discredit of a brick
Searcely hurts the lawyer, but enables the scribe. Pope.

To DISCREDIT. v. a. [discréditer, Fr.]
1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.
He had framed to himself many deceiving premises of life, which I have discredited to him, and now is resolved to die. Shakesp.

2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame; to make less reputable or honourable.
You had left unseen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been lobsit withal, would have discredited you. Shakesp.

He is a commodious that makes a saving voyage, and least discredits his travels, who returns the same by steam. Pope.
He, like a priviledg'd spy, whom nothing can discredit, rebels now against each great man. Donne.
Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in connivance with all and by example of piety revive the declining spirit of religion. Rogers.
Without care our best actions will lose much of their influence, and our virtues will be discredited with the appearance of evil. Rogers.

3. To distrust; not to credit; not to hold certain.
DISCREDIT. adj. [discret, Fr.]
1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober; not rash; not precipitant; not careless; not hardily adventurous.
Honest, discreet, quiect, moderately learned men, will not be withdrawn by you. Whigett.

Less fearful than discreet,
You love the fundamental part of the constitution,
More than you doubt the charge of 't. Shakesp.
To elder years to be discreet and grave,
Then to old age maturly she gave. Denham.

Is the discreet man, not the witty, nor the studious, learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. Johnson's Spectator.

2. Modest; not forward; not well autho.
rised. Dear youth, by fortune fav'rd, but by love, Alas! not fav'rd less, be still as now. Discret. Thomas.

DISCREETLY. adv. [from discreet.]
Prudently; cautiously; circumspectly.
Let's lose half the praise they should have got. Could it be known what they discreetly blot.

Wallace.
The labour of obedience, loyalty, and subjection, is no more but for a man honestly and discreetly to sit still. South.

Pitifully, from beasts discreetly; 'twas. Phillips.
The dullest brain, if gently stir'd,
Perhaps may waken to a shining bird.
The most recusant, discreetly open'd by Tavernier.
Congenial object in the list is the Pope. Dun's Pope.

DISCRETENESS. n. s. [from discreet.]
The quality of being discreet; discretion.

DISCREEANCE. n. s. [disrepeanat, Lat.] Differrence; contrariety; disagreement.

Diversity of education, and discrepancy of those principles wherewith men are at first imbued, and wherein all our after reasonings are founded. Lord Digby to K. Digby.

DISCREPANT. adj. [discrepanat, Lat.]
Different; disagreeing; contrary.
To DISCRETE. v. a. [discretes, Lat.]
To separate; to distinguish.
As the diapason divides the sounder that most eminently as; having its earthly and sullent parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and by every deduction by analogical terminations. Brown.

DISCRETE. adj. [discres, Lat.]
1. Distinct; disjoined; not continuous.
Discrete quantity, or distinct individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking continuity; that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and number. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. Disjunctive; as, I resign my life, but not my honour, is a discrete proposition.

3. Discrete Proportion is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four; thus, 6:8::3:4. Harris.

DISCRETION. n. s. [from discretio, Lat.]
1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wise management.
Nothing thus was further thought upon than the number of governers, who were to be united into their wisdom and discretion which were to rule. Hooker.

A knife may be taken away from a child, with out depriving them of the benefits thereof which have years and discretion to use it. Hooker.

It is not good that children should know any wickedness: old folks have discretion, and know the world. Shakespeare.

All this was order'd by the good discretion Of the right reverend cardinal of York. Shakespeare, Henry VIII.

The pleasure of commanding, our passions is to be preferred before any sexual pleasure; because it is the pleasure of wisdom and discretion. Tilletian.

But care in poetry must still be had, It asks discretion even in running mad. Pope.

There is no talent so useful towards rising in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than discretion, a species of low prudence. Swift.

2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power; as, he surrenders at discretion; that is, without stipulation.

DISCRETIONARY. adj. [from discretion.]
Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

A deacon may have a dispensation for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years
DIS

of age; and it is discretionary in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit.

Aulphc's Paragon

The major being a person of consummate experience, was invested with a discretionary power.

DISCREETIVE, adj. [discretus, Lat.]

1. [In logick.] Discreet propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite, judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles but, though, yet, &c., us, travellers may change their climate, but not their temper; Job was patient, though his grief was great. Watts.

2. [In grammar.] Discrete distinctions are such as imply opposition; as, not a man, but a beast. To Holder.

DISCRIMINABLE, adj. [from discriminate.]

Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens. Dict.

To DISCRIMINATE. v. a. [discrimino, Lat.]

1. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens from another. Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no discriminate sex. Bacon's Nat. Hist. There are three sorts of it differing in figure from each other, and discriminated by the natives by three peculiar names. Hold. The right hand is discriminated from the left by a natural, necessary, and never to be confounded distinction. South. Although the features of his countenance be no reason of obedience, yet they may serve to discriminate him from any other person, whom she is not to obey. South. There may be ways of discriminating the voice; as by acuteness and gravity, the several degrees of raising and falling from one tone or note to another.

2. To select or separate from others. You owe little less for what you are not, than for what you are, to that discriminating mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from severities. Boyle.

DISCRIMINATENESS. n. s. [from discriminate.] Distinction; marked difference. Dict.

DISCRIMINATION, n. s. [from discriminate.] The state of being distinguished from other particulars or things. There is a reverence to be showed them on the account of their discrimination from other places, and separation for sacred uses. Stillingfleet. In the act of distinguishing one from another; distinction; difference put. A phrase should express nothing but what is corrigible; and make a due discrimination between those that are, and those who are not, the proper objects of it. By that prudent discrimination made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges those whom he has distinguished as objects of mercy. Addison's Freethinker.

3. The marks of distinction.

Take heed of setting any faction, or applying any publick discriminations in matters of religion. King Charles.

Letters arise from the first original discriminations of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and observe the differences of vocal sounds. Holder.

DISCRIMINATIVE, adj. [from discriminate.]

1. That which makes the mark of distinction characteristic. The only standing test, and discrimination characteristic of any metal or mineral, must be sought for in the constituent matter of it. Wood.

2. That which observes distinction. Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things. More's Antidote against Atheism.

DISCRIMINOUS, adj. [from discriminu, Lat.] Dangerous; hazardous. Not usual.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very discriminative state, unless it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a plectre. Harvey on Consumptiuns.

DISCUSITORY. adj. [discusitorius, Lat.]

Fitted to the posture of leaning. After battling they retired to bed, and refreshed themselves with a rest; and so that custom, by degrees, changed their cubicles into beds discriminator. Brown's Lady's Tuto.

DISCRIMINANCY. n. s. [discusancus, Lat.]

The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner. The Greeks and Romans used the custom of discriminator at meals, which was upon their left side: for so their right hand was free and ready for all service. Brown's Vulg.Essays.

To DISCOURS. v. a. [discourir, Fr.] To discover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to Spenser. I'll, if please you, it discourse, assay. In a story of that kind. Fairy Queen.

DISCURSIVELY. adj. [discursif, from discursa, Lat.]

1. Moving here and there; roving; devious. Some noses help sleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water. They move with a gentle attention; and whatsoever moveth attention, without too much labour, stilleth the natural and discriminative motion of the spirits. Benon.

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premises to consequences; argumentative. This is sometimes, perhaps not improperly, written discursively. There is a sanctity of soul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greatest pretences to accurate demonstration. More's Divine Dialogues. There hath been much dispute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have some kind of discriminative faculty, which some call reason. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

DISCURSIVELY. adv. [from discursive.]

By due gradation of argument. We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think: whereby we do discern, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. Hook.

DISCOURSORY. adj. [discursor, Lat.] Argumentative; rational.

DISCUPS, n. s. [Lat.] A quotient; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports.

From Eleatus' strong arm the discus flies, And slings with unmatched force along the skies. Pope's Odyssey.

To DISCOURSE. v. a. [discuto, discussion, Lat.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by disquisition. We are to discourse only those general exceptions which will hinder. Holmes.

His usage was to commit the disquisition of causes privately to certain persons learned in the laws. Agellis's Paragon.

This knotty point should you and I discuss, Or tell a tale or two.

2. To disperse; commonly applied to a humour or swelling.

Many arts were used to discuss the beginnings of new affection. Shakesp.

3. To break to pieces.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's triple, to burn, discuss, and teruncate. Brown's Vulg. Essays.

DISCOURSING, n. s. [from discourse.]

He that discusses; an examiner.

DISCOURAGEMENT. n. s. [from discourse.]

1. An acquisition; examination; ventilation of a question. Truth cannot be found without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discussion of each particular. South. Various discourses near our heated brain: Opinions often turn; still doubts remain; And what indulges thought, increases pain. Pope.

2. In surgery. Discussion or resolution is nothing else but breasting out the humours by insensible transpiration. Wiseman.

DISCURSIY. adj. [from discourse.]

Having the power to discuss or disperse any noxious matter.

DISCANT. n. s. [discantus, Lat.] A melody that has power to repel or drive back the matter of tumours in the blood. It sometimes means the same as carminative. Quincy.

The swellings arising from these require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repelents and discanters. Wiseman.

To DISDAIN, v. a. [dédaignar, Fr.] To scorn; to consider as unworthy of one's character.

There is nothing so great, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing so small, which I will abase to do for you. Sidney.

Disdain us as much beyond our thoughts, Which makes me sweet with wrath. Shakesp.

What safe and surely I might well delay By rule of knighthood, I disdain and spurn. Shak.

Tell him, Cato.

Disdains a life which he has power to offer. Adda.

DISDAIN, n. s. [degno, L.] Contempt; scorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Consider the being haughty, though disdain not want of nurture, do stain the nobility of their kindred. Dryden.

But against you, ye Greeks, ye coward tramps, God's how my soul is mord' with just disdain! Pope's Odyssey.

DISDAINFUL. adj. [disdainful and ful] Contemptuous; haughtily scornful, indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekness, shall receive a far more blessed reward, than three thousand volumes, written with disdainful sharpness of wit. Hooker.

The queen is obdurate, Stubbins to justice, apt 't accuse it, Disdainful to be tried by t'. Shakesp.

Seek through this grove;

A sweet Athenian lady is in love

With a disdainful youth: a mount his eyes:

But do when this thing he expels,

Shall be the lady. Shakesp.

But those I can accuse, I can forgive.

By my disdainful silence let them live. Dryden.

The disdainful soul came rushing through the wound. Dryden.

DISDAINFULLY. adv. [from disdainful]

Contemptuously; with haughty scorn; with indignation.
DIS

Either greet him not,
Or else disdainfully, which shall shake him more.

It is not to insult and dominion, to look disdainfully,
and revile imperiously, that procures esteem
from any one.

Dishableness, n.s. [from disdainful.] Ignominious; contemptuousness; haughtiness scorned.

She called the evil.
Shakespeare. 
And as, in the thirty and ninth year of his reign,
was disabled in his feet, and his disease
was exceedingly great; and in his disease
he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians.

It is idle to propose remedies before we are
assured of the disease, or to be in pain till we are

Convinced of the danger.

Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.

In meats and drinks, which in the earth shall bring
Diseases die.

Diseased, adj. [dis and edge.] Blunted; obtunded; dulled.

I grieve myself
To think, when ten shall be diseased by her
Whom now thou hast; and, how thy memory
Will then be pangs by me. 

Disembark'd, adj. [dis and embark.] To carry to land.

I must, as to do disembark
Some necessary. Shakespeare. To You Gent. of Verona.

To Disembark. v. n. To land; to go

land. 

There disembarking on the green sea-side,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide.

Pope's Odyssey.

To Disembitter. v. a. [dis and embitter.] To sweeten; to free from bitterness; to clear from acrimony; an unusual word.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may

Discourage the minds of men, and make them

mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions.

Addison's Freeholder.

To Disembogue. v. a. [dis and embogue.] Divested of the body.

To Disembogue, v. a. [disemboucher, old Fr. Skinner.] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent.

River
In ample oceans destitute, or lost. Dryden. 

Rolling down, the steep Timavo's waves,
And through nine channels disembogues his waves.

Addison. 

To Disembogue. v. n. To gain a vent; to flow.

By eminences placed up and down the globe,
The rivers make hummerring turnings and windings;
and at last disembogue in several mouths into

Chesnay.

Disembowelled, participial adj. [dis and embowel.] Taken from out the bowels.

So her disemboweled's web
Arabine in a ball or kitchen spreads,

Obvious to vagrant tides.

Philip.

To Disembroid. v. a. [debossiler, Fr.] To disentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confusion.

Then earth from air, and seas from earth were
disembroid.

And grosser air sunk from either hear'n;
Thus disembroid, they take their proper place.

Dryden.

The system of his polities is disembroidled, and
clear of all those inscrutables and independent
matters that are woven into this medley piece.

Addison's Whig Examiner.

To DisenSIDE. v. a. [dis and enable.] To deprive of power; to disable; to sink into weakness; to weaken.

Now age lives overtaken me; and want, a more
inscrutable evil, through the change of the times,
has wholly disenchanted me.

Dryden.

To Disenchant. v. o. [dis and enchant.] To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power
of charms or spells.

Als! let your own brain disenchant you, Sidney.
Muse, stoop thy disenchanted wing to truth.

Swift.

To Disencumber. v. a. [dis and encumber.] To make free from impediments; to disencumber oneself of impediments;

or to disencumber the ground.

Dryden.

To Disencumber. v. a. [dis and encumber.] To make free from encumbrances; to free from clogs and obstructions;

to disburthen; to exonerate.

It will use the actual intention, the particular
stress and application of the whole soul, to
disencumber and set it free, to scorn off its
rest, and remove those hindrances which would otherwise clog
and check the freedom of its operations. Spratt.

The disencumber'd soul.

Dreams look like the amusements of the soul,
when she is disencumber'd of her machine; her
sports and recreations, when she has laid her
charge ascept.

Spectator.

To free from obstruction of any kind.

Disembark'd, adj. [disembark'd, heathe.] Shakespeare.

The church of St. Justine, designed by Palladio,
is the most handsome, luminous, disencumbered
building in the inside, that I have ever seen.

Addison on Italy.

Disencumbrance, n.s. [from the verb.] Freedom from encumbrance and obstruction.

There are many who make a figure below what
their fortune bend entitles them to, out of mere
elegancy, and an elegant desire of ease and
disencumbrance.

Spectator.

To Disengage. v. a. [dis and engage.] To separate from any thing with which it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float up
and down a good while, before they could wholly
disengage themselves and descend. Barnet's Theory.

To disengage; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

From civil broils let us disengage;

Fonrou nobler objects for our martial rage. Waller.

In the next paragraph, I found my author pretty
dissipated with quotations.

Addison.

To disengage, applied to the affection; to withdraw, to abstract the mind.

It is requisite that we should acquaint ourselves
with God, that we should frequently disengage
our hearts from earthly and worldly pursuits.

The consideration that should disengage our
consolations from worldly things, is, that they are
uncertain in their foundation; fading, transient,
and corruptible in their nature.

Rogers.

To free from any powerful temptation.

When our mind's eyes are distant'd and free,
They clearer, farther, and distinctly see.

Denham.

To release from an obligation.

To Disengage, v. n. To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Provided gives us notice, by sensible declensions,
that we may disengage from the world by degrees.

Addison in the Spectator.

Disengaged, participial adj. [from disengage]

1. Disjoined; disengaged.

2. Vacant; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

3. Released from obligation.

Disengagedness, n.s. [from disengage.] The quality of being disengaged; of being detached from any occupying business; disjunction.

Disengagement, n.s. [from disengage.]

1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.

2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To Disengage. v. a. [dis and en-
tangle.] To unbind or lose the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.

Though in conjunctions particles to entangle one another, that they cannot in a short time clear themselves, yet do they incessantly strive to disengage themselves, and get away.

Boyle.

To set free from impediments; to disencumber; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.

Till they could find some expedient to explicate and disengage themselves out of this labyrinth,
they made no advance towards supplying their
armies.

Chadwick.

The welfare of their souls requires a better judgment
than their own, either to guide them in their
duty, or to disentangle them from a temptation.

South.

To disengage; to separate.

Neither can God himself be otherwise under-
stood by us than as a mind free and disengaged
from all corporeal mixtures.

Cotter on Thought.

To Disentangle, v. a. [dis and entangle.] To unbraid; to take out of the grave.

Though the blindness of some fanatics have
savage on the bodies of the dead, and have been
so injurious unto worms as to disentangle the bodies
of the deceased, yet had they therein no design
upon the soul.

Brown's Vulg. Enum.

To Disenthrall. v. a. [dis and enthrall.] To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.

536
Of Tomors, for Lavinia disown'd.

Milton.

Dise<st'em>, n. s. [from dis and estem.]

Slight regard; a disregard more moderate than contempt.

When any one, by miscarriage, falls into diestem, he will fall under neglect and contempt.

Locke.

To Dis<st'em>, v. a. [from the noun.]

To regard slightly; to consider with a slight degree of contempt.

Such was the rage of

South.

To Disenthrone, n. a. [dis and en-

To deposit from sovereignty; to dethrone.

Either to dethrone the King of heaven Our Way, or make be lost; or to regain

Our own right lost.

Milton.

To Disentrance, v. a. [dis and en-

To awaken from a trance, or
doek sleep.

Rashly, by this time disentranced,

Upon his born advance' d

Himberus.

To Disespouse, v. a. [dis and es-

To separate after faith pledged.

Vol. I.

The rape.

Abute is their punishment,

Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own,

Or, if his likeness, by themselves deface'd. Milton

Uriel, on the Assyrian mount,

Saw him digurd more than could beft

Spirit of happy sort. Milton

A nose flatter, or a mouth wider, could have consisted, as well as the rest of his figure, with such a soul and such parts as made him, disfigured as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church.

Locke.

Nor would his slaughter'd arm now have lain

On Africa's sands, disfigur'd with their wounds,

To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidit. Addison's Cato.

His long absence, and travels which had disfigur'd him, made him altogether unknown.

-Beaum on Epic Poetry.

Disfigurment. n. s. [from disfigure.]

Deformity of beauty; change of a better
form to a worse.

The disfigurment that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the island.

And they, so perfect is their misery,

Once not perceive their foul disfigurment.

Milton's Comus.

To Disforest, v. a. [dis and forest.]

To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To Disfranchise. v. a. [dis and fran-

To deprive of privileges or immunities.

Disfranchisement. n. s. [from dis

Disfranchise.] The act of depriving of privileges.

Dict.

To Disfurnish, v. a. [dis and furnish.]

To deprive: to unburthen; to strip.

My riches are these poor habitations,

Of which if you should disfurnish me,

You take the sun and substance that I have. Shak.

He durst not disfurnish that country either of so great a commander, or of the wanted garrisons.

Klesower's History.

To Disgarnish, v. a. [dis and garnish.]

1. To strip of draperies. Dict.

2. To take guns from a fortress.

To Disgloify, v. a. [dis and glorify.]

To deprive of glory; to treat with in-
dignity.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,

Besides I am no god, compare'd with idols,

Disfigur'd, blasphemed' and had in scorn. Milton.

To Disgorge, v. a. [degorgor, Fr. from
gorge the throat.]

1. To discharge by the mouth; to spew
out; to vomit.

So, so, thou common dog, distil thou disgorge

Thy putrid breath of the royal Richard's

Now and then wouldst eat thy dead vomit up.

Shakesp.

From the distant shore they loudly taught,

To see his heaving breast disgorge the briny

draught.

Dryden.

2. To pour out with violence.

All his embazon'd moons and heady evils,

That thou with licence of foot last caught,

Wouldst thou disgorge into the general world? Shakesp.

The deep-drawing bars do there disgorge

Their warlike fragmang.

Shakesp.

Along the banks

Of four infernal rivers, that disgorge

Into the burning lake their baleful streams. Milton.

Countries much consumed with earthquakes and volcanoes; and these are constantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they disgorge that fire which was the cause of the disaster.

Disgrace, n. s. [disgrace, Fr.]

1. State of being out of favour.

2. State of ignominy; dishonour; state of shame.


To such bondage he was for so many courses tied by her, whose disgrace to him was greater by her excellence.

Sidney.

4. Cause of shame.

And it is not a foul disgrace.

To lose the boltsprit of thy face? Baynard.

And he whose infamy distain'd a place,

Thou'dt be the latest, makes it a disgrace. Brown.

To Disgrace, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to disho-

nour, as an agent.

We may not so in any one special kind admire her, that we were disgrace her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adorned.

Men's passions will carry them far in misrepres-enting an opinion which they have a mind to disgrace.

Burnet.

2. To bring to shame, as a cause; as, his ignorance disgraced him.

3. To put out of favour; as, the minister was disgraced.

Disgraceful. adj. [disgrace and full.]

Shameful; ignominious; reproachful; procuring shame.

Masters must correct their servants with gentleness; however, and more, not with upbraiding and disgraceful language, but with such only as may express and remove the fault, and unveil the person.

Taylor's Rule of Living.

Hester.

To retire behind their characters, was a little dis-

graceful then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle.

Hep.

Disgracefully. adv. [from disgrace-

ful. In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

The senate have cast you forth

Disgraci'd, to be the common tale

Of the whole city. Ben Jonson's Catesb.

Disgracefulness. n. s. [from disgrace-

ful.] Ignominity.

Disgraze. n. s. [from disgrace.]

One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy.

I have given good advice to those infamous disgraceers of the sex and calling. Swift.

Disgrazious. adj. [dis and gracious.]

Unpleasing.

I do suspect I have done some offence,

That seems disgraceful in the city's eye. Shakesp.

To Disguise, v. a. [disguiser, Fr. dis

and guiser.]

1. To conceal by an unusual dress.

How might we disguise him?

Alas! I know not; there is no woman's gown
dark enough for him. Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Disguise'd he came; but those his children clear

Their parent soon discern'd through his disguise.

Milton.

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance;

to cloak by a false show: as, he disguised

his anger.

3. To disguise: to change the form.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew.

Though they disgree'd in death, and ungu'd all

Over with filth obscure, and dropping patrid gore.

Dryden, Absurd.
DIS

More duteous at her call,
Than at the hour the herd disgae'd. Milton.
Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place he was;
but because Minerva made all things appear in a
disguise, Deidamia. Pope.
4. To deform by liquor; a low term.
I have just left the right worshipful, and
my Prymnyonds, about a sneaker of five gallons; the
whole magazynery was pretty well disguised before
I gave them his specer. Spectator.

DISGUISE. n.s. [from the verb.]
1. A dress contrived to conceal the person
that wears it.
They generally act in a disguise themselves,
and make all outward show and appearances
for hypocrisy in others. Addison.
Since I am in Artic cannot Artic find,
The world may search in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this disguise.
Dryden's Fables.
2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.
Hence guilty joys, distastes, sorrimes,
False oaths, false tears, deceites, disguises. Pope.
3. Disorder by drink.
We see we've burnt our candles; and mine own
Young tongue.
She knows the disguise to the last word.
Splits what it speaks: the wild disguise hath almost

DISGUISEMENT. n.s. [from disguise.]
Dress of concealment.
Under that disguisement I should find opportunity
to reveal myself to the owner of my heart.
Sidney.
The marquis thought best to disguise his beard,
and told him, that he was going covertly to take
a secret view of the forwarsness of his majesty's
fleet: this did somewhat harselyly hurt the dis
guisement. Walton.

DISGUISEs. n.s. [from disguise.]
1. One that puts on a disguise.
I hope he is grown more disingaged from his im
tention on his own affairs, which is quite the re
verse to you, unless you are a very desetuous dis
guiseur. Swift.
2. One that conceals another by a disguise;
that disfigures.
Death's a great disguiser. Shakesp.

DISGUST. n.s. [dégout, Fr.]
1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill humour; malevolence; offence con
ceived.
The manner of doing is of more consequence
than the thing done, and upon that depends the satis
faction or disgust where with it is received.
Thence dark disgust and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruthless violence. Thomson.
To DISGUST. v.a. [dégouter, Fr. degrès-
lu, Lat.]
1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to
distaste.
2. To strike with dislikes; to offend. It
is variously common all with out with.
He is not discret, the word is.
If he was never disguiseed at marriage, he would
never recommend it to his friend. Atterbury.
Those unenlightened souls are disguished with the
wonders which the microscope has discovered.
3. To produce aversion: with from.
What disgusts me having to do with an
swer-jobbers, is, that they have no conceit.
Swift.

DISGUSTFUL. adj. [disgust and fall.
Nausous; that which causes aversion.
I have finished the most disgustful task that ever
I undertook. Swift.

DISH. n.s. [Sax. Dys, Dysc, Erse; dis
s, Lat.]
1. A broad wide vessel, in which food is
served up at the table.
2. A dish of the second course; a small
bowl.
3. A cloth to serve in; a napkin.
4. A dish of the first course; a large
bowl.
5. A broad wide dish.

DISHABILLE. n.s. [from the verb.
Dishabillage.
6. A state of nakedness.
7. A state of nakedness.

DISH-CLOTH. n.s. [dish and cloth.]
The cloth with which the maids rub their
dishes.
A dish-cloth of Jaquemette's wears next his
heart for a favour. Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.
Send them up to their masters with a dish-cloth
plated at their tails. Swift's Directions to the Cook.

DISH-WASHER. n.s. [dish and washer.]
The name of a bird: mergus.

DISHABILABLE. adj. [deshabillable, Fr.
Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed.
Those are not to be too negligingly dressed or
dishabille. Dryden's Defoeus.

DISHABILABLE. n.s. Undress; loose dress.
A woman, who would preserve a lover's ress, etc
to her person, will be careful of her appearance
before him when in dishabillé. Chatter.

To DISHABILATE. v.a. [This word I have
found only in Shakespeare.] To throw
out of place; to drive from their habi
tation.
But for our approach those sleeping stones
By the companion of this night's repose;
By this time from their fresh beds of lime
Had been dishabill'd, and wide havoc made.
Shakesp. King Lear.

DISHARMONY. n.s. [dis and harmony.
Contrariety to harmony.
To DISHAETEN. v.a. [dis and hearten.]
To discourage; to despect; to terrify; to
depress.
To dishàten with fearful sentences, as though
salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not so con
sonant with Christian charity. Hooker.
Be not dishàten'd then, nor cloud those books
That won't be more cheerful and serene. Milton.
Yet neither thus dishàten'd nor dismay'd it.
The time prepar'd I wait'd. Milton.
1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly; wickedly.
   I protest he had the chain of me, Tho' more, or less, and all to thine.
   Shakep.

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.
   A wise daughter shall bring an inheritance to her husband but she that liveth dishonesty is her husband's unfaithfulness.
   Ecclus. xvi. 1.

DISHONESTY, n. s. [from dishonest.]

1. Want of probity; faithlessness; violation of trust.
   Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a stain of open public dishonesty must be to their disadvantage.
   S. 

2. Unchastity; incontinence; lewdness.
   Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous food to her husband! I suspect without cause, mistress, do I?—Heaven be my witness do you, if you suspect me in any dishonesty.
   Shakep.

DISHONOUR, n. s. [dis and honour.]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.
   Let not my jealousies be your dishonours.

He was pleased to warn Lazarus even in the dishonours of the grave, and vouchsafed him, in that despicable condition, the glorious title of his friend.
   Bacon's Ser. Plen. Disp. 10.

Take him for your husband and your lord;
'Tis no dishonour to confer your grace.
On one descended from a royal race.
Dryd. Fables.

2. Reproach uttered; censure; report of infamy.
   So good, that no tongue could ever pronounce dishonour of her; by my life She never knew harm doing.
   Shakep. Hen. VIII.

To DISHONOUR, v. a. [dis and honour.]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy.
   It is no vicious blot, mother, or baseness, No unchaste action, or dishonour'd step, That hath deprived me of your grace and favour.
   Shakep.

This no more dishonours you at all, Than to take in a town with gentle words, Which else would put you to your fortune.
Shakep. Coriol.

A woman that honoureth her husband, shall be judged wise of all; but she that dishonoureth him in her pride, shall be counted ungodly of all.
Ecc. xxvi. 26.

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make those virtues appear in us which really we have not, as to avoid those impositions which may dishonour us.
Dryden's Illiad.

2. To violate chastity.

One glorious of glory to my issue give, Grace'd for the little time he has to live; Dishonour'd by the king of men he stands; His rightful prize is ravish'd from his hands.
Shakep.

DISHONOURABLE, adj. [from dishonour.]

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.
   He did dishonourable find.

Those articles which did our state disgrace. Dan.

2. Being in a state of neglect or dessteem.
   He that is homorous to poverty: how much more in riches? he that is dishonourable in riches, how much more in poverty? Ecclus. v. 21.

DISHONOURER, n. s. [from dishonour.]

1. One that treats another with indignity.
   Preaching how meritorious with the gods
   It would be to enounce an unceremonious
   Dishonour of Dagon.
   Milton.

2. A violater of chastity.

To DISHORN, v. a. [dis and horn.]

1. To strip of horns.
   One will dishorn the spirit,
   And mock him home to Windsor.
   Shakep.

2. The state of being cut off from any hereditary right.

In respect of the effects and evil consequences, this is the most of the woman's cause, as bringing bastardy into a family, and dishonours or great injuries to the lawful children.
Taylor.

To DISINHERIT, v. a. [dis and inherit.]

To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

It is then just with us to disinherit
The upright negro for the father's fault! Dan.

Unmolested, ye fairest stars; and thou, fair moon, Stamp thy pale visage through the amber cloud,
And disherit that reigns here.

In double night of darkness, and of slander. Mill.

Postern stands cuck'd! fair patronize
That I must leave ye, sons! O were I able
To waste it all myself, and leave ye none;
So disinterested, how would ye bless
Me, now ye curse!

Milton.

Of how far a portion Adam disinherit his whole posterity by one single prerogative? South.

To DISINTER, r. o. [from dis and inter.]

To unbury; to take out of the grave.

The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the sage, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a pietist, which a proper education might have disinterred.
Addison.

DISINTERESTED, adj. [dis and interest, Fr.]

It is written disinterested by those who derive it immediately from interest, and I think more properly.

Without regard to private advantage; not biased by particular views; impartial.

That selfish part of a man, so often here,
When general, old, disinterred, and clear.
Dryd.

DISINTERESTMENT, n. s. [dis and interestment, Fr.]

Disregard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness.

This word, like charges in the same sentence, is merely Gallic.

He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire disinterestment.
Prior's Pastiche.

DISINTEREST, n. s. [dis and interest.]

1. What is contrary to one's wish or prosperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great disinterest to Rome.

Glantick.

2. Indifference to profit; superiority to regards of private advantage.

DISINTERESTED, adj. [from disinterest.]

1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

As disinterested you appear to the world, no man is more in the power of that prevailing false vanity, which then to confest.
Sept.

2. Without any concern in an affair; with out fear or hope

DISINTERESTEDLY, adv. [from disinterested.]

In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS, n. s. [from disinterested.]

Contempt of private interest; neglect of personal profit.

These expressions of selfishness and disinterestedness have been used in a very loose and indeterminant manner.

To DISINTERTRIGUE, v. a. [dis and intrigue.]

To disintertrigue.

Diet.

To DISJOINT, v. a. [dis and join.]

To separate; to part from each other; to disunite; to sunder.

Diet.
DISJUNCTION

3. [In logic.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed to one another by disjunctive particles: as, It is either dark or light. The weather is either shining or rainy. Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth. The truth of disjunctives depends on the necessary and immediate opposition of the parts, therefore only the last of these examples is true: but the two first are not strictly true; because twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between shining and raining. Watts's Logic.

A disjunctive syllogism is when the major proposition is disjunctive as, the earth moves in a circle, or an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse.

DISJUNCTIVE. adv. [from disjunctive].

Distinctly; separately.

What he observes of the numbers disjunctively and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united.

Causes of the Decay of Piety.

from

DISK. n. s. [discus, Lat.]

1. The face of the sun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye.

The disk of Phobus, when he climbs on high, appears at first as but a bloodshot eye. Dr. Druce.

It is to be considered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle answering to the sun's disk.

Newton.

Mercury's disk can scarcely be caught by the philosophic eye.

Lost in the far vallies of the moon.

Thomson.

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient sports; a quoit.

The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a disk or bowl; being hereby fitted for the cleaner sight of the object.

Gree.

In areas varied with mossy turf.

Some whil the disk, and some the javelin dart.

PoPE.

DISKINDNESS. n. s. [dis and kindness.]

1. Want of kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

This discourse is so far from doing any diskindness to the cause, that it does it a real service.

Postward.

from

DISLIKE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Disinclination; absence of affection; the contrary to fondness.

He then took them, and tempering goodly well Their contrary dishes with a lovely meal,

Did place them all in order, and compell To keep themselves within their sordid reigns,

Together link'd with adamantine chains

Spencer.

Your dishes, to whom I would be pleasing,

Do cloud my joys with danger and with sorrow.

ShAKEp.

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual dislike to sin.

Hammond's Proct Catechism.

Our likings or dislikes are founded rather upon honour and fancy, than upon reason.

L'EtRANGE.

Sorrow would have been as silent as thought, as severe as philosophy. It would have rested in inward senses, taint dislikes.

South.

The jealous man is not angry if you dislike another, but if you find those faults which are in his own character, you discover not only your dislike of another, but of himself.

Addison.

1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whose atoms are of that disjunctive nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass.

Gree.

2. That which marks separation or opposition as, I love him, or fear him.

This sense is not now in use.
To DISMISS. v. a. [dimissus, Latt.]
1. To send away.
To DISMIS. See DISMISS.
2. To dismiss from any office or place.
Not only thou depravest of them, or revivest to life obscure, which were a fair dishonour; but throwst them lower than thou didst exist them high.
Milton's Dunciad.
3. To discard; to divest of office.
To DISMIS'sion. n.s. [from dimissio, Lat.]
1. Dispatch; a set of sending away.
So proud, so greatly she descends from high.
It seems a soft dishonour from the sky.
Dryden.
2. An honourable discharge from any office or place.
To DISMIS'sion. v. a. [dis and mortgage.]
To Dismortgage.
To Dismount.
To DISMOUNT. v. a. [from dismount.]
1. To throw off an horse.
This flying steed unbrid'ed, as once Bellerophon, though from a lower elme,
Dismounted, on the Achean field I fall.
Milton.
2. To throw from any elevation or place of honour.
To DISMOUNT. v. n. [from dismount.]
To throw from any elevation or place.
To DISMOUNT. n. u. [from dismount.]
1. To throw a cannon from its carriage.
The Turks artillery, planted against that tower, was by the Christian cannoners dismounted with shot from the tower, and many of the gunsman.
Knolles.
2. To descend from an elevation.
To DISMOUNT. v. n. [from dismount.]
To dismount.
To Dismount.
To DISMOUNT. v. a. [from dismount.]
1. To throw off an horse.
When he came within sight of that prodigious army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to dismount, and implore upon their knees a blessing.
Addison's Frenehid.
2. To descend from an elevation.
To DISMOUNT. v. a. [dis and naturalize.] To ablend to make alien; and deprive of the privileges of birth.
DISMOURN. adj. [dis and nature.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness; devoid of natural affection. Unusual.
3. To throw a cannon from its carriage.
This flying steed unbrid'ed, as once Bellerophon, though from a lower elme, Dismounted, on the Achean field I fall.
Milton.
2. To throw from any elevation or place of

To DISORDER. n.s. [dis and obedience.]
1. Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiors. To obedience of body that she hath committed; and this deceit loses the name of craft.
Shakespeare.
2. Murder, adultery, or disobedience to parents, has a general notion antecedently to law. Noltingent.
Of that forbidden tree, sing heavily muse. Milt.
Of disobedience, or undutiful title. Shakespeare.
3. Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit.
Of that forbidden tree, sing heavily muse. Milt.
Of that forbidden tree, sing heavily muse. Milt.
Of that forbidden tree, sing heavily muse. Milt.
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DISOBEDIENT. \textit{adj.} [dis and obedient.] Not observant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands, or prohibitions. The man of God was disobedient unto the word of the Lord. 1 Kings, viii. 26.

To DISOBEDY. v. a. [dis and obey.] To break commands, or transgress prohibitions. She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to disobey. Sidney.

DISOBSTRUCTION. n. s. [dis and obligation.] Offence; cause of disgust. If he be accused from what he had promised, it would be such a disobstruction to the prince that he would never forget it. Charenton.

There can be no malice, and consequently no crime or disobstruction.

To DISOBIDGE. v. a. [dis and oblige.] To offend; to disgust; to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expressed.

Ashley had been removed from that charge, and was thereby so much disoblige, that he quitted the party. 3. Her. Dict. These, though in highest place, who slight and disoblige their friends, shall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none when they shall most need them. Bacon.

It is in the power of more particular persons in this kingdom, than in any other, to distress the government, when they are disoblige, Addison's Freeloader.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to disoblige. Addison's Guardian.

We love and esteem our clergy, and are apt to lay some weight upon their opinion, and would not willingly disoblige them. Swift.

Soji concerning the Sacramental Test. If a woman suffers her lover to see she is both to disoblige him, let her beware of an encænest, Clarion.

DISOBLIGING, participialadj. [from disoblige.] Disgusting; unpleasing; offensive.

Peremptoriness can beft no form of understanding: it renders wise men disobligeable and troublesome, and foils ridiculous and contemptible persons.

DISOBLIGINGLY. adv. [from disobligeing.] In a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please. DISOBLIGINGNESS. n. s. [from disobligeing.] Offensiveness; readiness to disgust.

DISORDERED. adj. [dis and orb.] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like clidien Mercury from Jove, Or like a star disordered. Shak. Troilus and Cressida.

DISORDER. n. s. [dis and order; disorder, Fr.] 1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion; immethodical distribution.

When I read an account of genius without method, I fancy myself in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, rising among another in the greatest confusion and disorder. Spectator.

2. Tumult; disturbance; bustle.

A greater favour this disorder brought Upon her servants, than their awful thought Durst entertain, when thus compass’d they press The yielding marble of her snowy breast. W. Walker.

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

DISORDERLY. adv. [from disorder.] 1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.

DISORDER. n. s. [vulgar bounds with disordered part; and swarm a grace beyond the reach of art. Pope. 4. Breach of laws; violation of standing institutions. There reigned in all men blood, manslaughter, discovering of good men, forgetfulness of good turns, and disorder in marriages. Hud. xiv. 5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; sickness; distemper. It is used commonly for a slight disease.

Pleasure and pain are only different constitutions of the mind, sometimes occasioned by disorder in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. Locke.


To DISORDER. v. a. [dis and order.]

1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to put out of method; to disturb; to ruffle; to confuse.

Eve, Not so repuls’d, with tears that eased not flowing, And terrors all disorder’d, at his feet fell humble. Milton.

You disorder’d heap of ruin lies. Stones root from stones, where clouds of dust arise. Dryden.

The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, disordered the affairs of the Roman empire. Addison.

2. To make sick; to disturb the body; as, my dinner disorders me.

3. To decompose; to disturb the mind.

4. To turn out of holy orders; to depose; to strip of ecclesiastical vestments.

Let him be strict, and disordered; I would fain see him walk in quero, that the world may behold the inside of a friar. Dryden's Span. Friar.

DISORDERED. adj. [from disorder.] Disorderly; irregular; vicious; base; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and sires Men disorder’d, so debauch’d and bold, That this our court, infected with their manners, Shews like a riotous inn. Shakes. King Lear.

DISORDEREDNESS. n. s. [from disorder’d.] Irregularity; want of order; confusion.

By that disorder’dness of the soldiers, a great advantage was lost. Addison.

DISORDERLY. adj. [from disorder.]

1. Confused; immethodical; without proper distribution.

Those obsolete laws of Henry I. were but disorder’d, came and general things; rather cases and shells of administration than institutions. Hale.

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and disorder’d people. Bacon.

His thoughts, which are the pictures and results of passions, are generally such as naturally arise from those disorder’d motions of our spirits. Dryden.

A disorder’d multitude contending with the body of the legislature, is like a man in a fit under the conduct of one in the fullness of his health and strength. Addison.

3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious.

He reproved them for their disorder’d assemblies against the peaceable people of the realms. Hayward.

DISORDERLY. adv. [from disorder.]

Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.

DISORDINATE. adj. [dis and ordinate.] Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

These not disordinate, yet causeless suffer.

The punishment of dissolute days. Swift. Agamemnon.

DISORDINATELY. adv. [from disordinate.] Inordinately; viciously.

DISORDERENTED. adj. [dis and orient.] Turned from the east; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place.

Harris.

To DISOWN. v. a. [dis and own.] 1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who brother’s better claim dunned, Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.

Dryden's Aelia.

2. To abrogate; to renounce.

When an author has publickly disowned a spurious piece, they have disputed his name with him. Swift.

DISPAND. v. a. [dispand, Lat.] To display; to spread abroad. Diet.

DISPANN. n. s. [from dispavse, Lat.] The act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPARAGE. v. a. [from dispar, Lat.]

1. To marry any one to another of inferior condition.

2. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferior in excellence.

3. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.

1. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Abaz, his sottish conqueror, he drew God's altar to disparage and displace, For one of Syrian mode. Milton's Par. Lost. Thou dost not thus disparage glorious arms, Which greatest heroes have in battle won, Their ornament and safety. Milton's Agamemnon. They will resolve That which they love most tenderly; Quarter with mine'ed pies, and disparage Their best and dearest friend, plum-pudding. Hudson.

5. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace.

How shall frail pen, with fear dispa'ried, Conceive such sovereign glory and great bountifl'd? Spenser.

His religion sat easily, naturally, and gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes dispa'ried the actions of men sincerely pious. Atterbury.

DISPAREGMEN T. n. s. [from disparge.] 1. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.

They take it for a disparagement to set themselfes with any other than the enemies of the publick peace. E. Strange.

2. [in law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. Cowell.

You wrongfully do require Mopsa to so great a disparagement, as to wed her father's servant. Sidney.

She was much affected to her own kinsman, which did not greatly enrage in the lords of the king's side, who counted her blood a disparagement to be mingled with the king's. Bacon.

3. Reproach; disgrace; indignity.
D I S

Gentle knight,
That doth against the dead his hand uprear,
His honour stains with rancour and deslight,
And great disparagement makes to his name.

Spenser.

In a commonwealth, much disparagement is occasioned, when able spirits, attracted by a familiarity, are involved with faction. Watton.

'Tis no disparagement to philosophy, that it cannot delire us.

Rogers.

Reason is a weak, diminutive light, compared to revelation; but it ought to be no disparagement to a star that it is not a sun.

Spenser.

Rely upon your heart, and dare a disparagement of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms.

Southern's Innocent Adultery.

4. It has to be before the person or thing dispersed.

To Them, nor when, that were dispersed.

Tate's Juntled.

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elia and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest disparity was but in years. Hooker.

Among unequals, what society can sort, what harmony or true delight which must be mutual, in proportion due when received, but in disparity, the one intense, the other still reless.

Tate's Juntled.

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Tate's Juntled.

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeness.

To DISPARK. v. a. [dis and park.]

To draw by scattering; to dissipate.

If the sight
Have gathered'd out of evil, or conceiv'd
Disperse it, as now light disperses the dark. Milton.

When the spirits bring light unto our minds, it disperses darkness; but as we do that of the sun at noon, and need not the twilight of reason to shew it.

Lecter.

To DISPEL. v. a. [dispello, Lat.]

To drive by scattering; to dissipate.

Thus the low'd dispers'dly resigns. Earth.

DISPENSATION. n. s. [from dispence.]

The place where medicines are dispensed.

To the low'd dispers'dly resigns. Earth.

DISPENSATION. n. s. [from dispence, Lat.]

1. Distribution; the act of dealing out anything.

This perpetual circulation is constantly promoted by a dispensation of water abundantly and diffusely to all parts of the earth. Woodward's Nat. Hist.

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; distribution of good and evil.

God delights in the trinities of his own choice, and the methods of grace, in the economy of heaven, and the dispensations of eternal happiness.

Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

Neither is God's methods or intentions different in his dispensions to each private man. Rogers.

Do thou, my soul, the destin'd period wait.

When God shall solve the dark decrees of fate;

His will may be fulfilled, and make all wise and beautiful appear. Tickell.

3. An exemption from some law; a permission to do something forbidden; an allowance to omit something commanded.

A dispensation was obtained to enable Dr. Parrow to marry. Ward.

DISPENSATOR. n. s. [Lat.]

One employed in dealing out anything; a distributer.

As her majesty hath made them dispensators of her favour towards her people, so it behoved them to shew themselves equal dispensers of the same.

Bacon.

DISPENSATORY. n. s. [from dispence.]

A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed; in the Greek, a Pharmacopoeia.

The description of the ointment is found in the chemical dispensatory. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

A whole dispensatory was little enough to meet with, and suffice to all their wants.

Hammond.

Our materia medica is large enough; and, to look into immortalities, one would think no disease incurable.

Rogers.

To DISPENSE. v. a. [dispellor, Fr.]

1. To deal out; to distribute.

There now, that were dispersed.

Bunyan.

The burner of many hearts, on one light,

And you, my lyre, my government, my fortune,

Among equal, above each, below his own,

The great, the mean, the stars, the goats.

Milton.

To them as his wisdom and fashion,

Lines of Poets.

At length the nurse's stand restored again.

When you dispense the laws, and guide the state.

Dronden.

5. To dispense with: before persons. To set free from an obligation. This construction seems ungrammatical.

I could not dispense with myself from making a voyage to Capetown. Addison on Italy.

To DISPENSE. v. a. [dispendes, parsounds, basts.]

The spirit of winds.

Dispense.

DISPENSE. n. s. [from the verb] Dispen-sation; exemption; not in use.

Upon a voyage.

Then reliefs, breads, indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bull's, the spirit of winds.

Milton.

DISPENSE. n. s. [from dispence.] One that dispenses; one that deals out any thing; a distributer.

The dispensers of that faith.

Sprat.

Those who stand before earthly princes, who are the dispensers of their favours; and conveyers of their will to others, challenge high honours.

Atterbury.

To DISPEOPLE. v. a. [dis and prop.]

To depeopulate; to empty of people.

The Irish, banished into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, seeing their lands so depeopled and weakened, came down into their inheritance.

Sprat.

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely depeople, but destoy the land. Bacon.

His heart exalts him in the harm.

Already done, to have depeopled heav'n.

Milton.

Kings, furious and severe.

Who claim'd the skies, depeopled air and floods.

The lowly lords of empty winds, and woods. Pope.

DISPEOPLE. n. s. [dispeople.] A depeopulator; a waster.

Nor dran' i fonds the golden carpe to take;

Nor towele for pikes, dispellers of the lake. Gay.

To DISPERSE. v. a. [disperso, Lat.]

To sprinkle; to scatter.

Shakespeare.
To DISPERSE. v. a. [dispersus, Lat.] 1. To scatter; to drive to different parts.
   And I scattered them among the heathen, and they were dispersed through the earth.
   Exch. xxxvi. 19.

2. To dissipate. Soldiers, disperse yourselves. Shakespeare.
   Have gathered aught of evil, or conceald
   Disperse it, as now light disperses the dark. Milton.

3. To deal about; to distribute.
   Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to
   continue in the gate wherein disperses that blood.

DISPERSELY, adv. [from dispersed.] In a dispersed manner; separately.
   The exquisitely wits of some few, peculiarly
   are able, dispersedly here and there, to find now a word, and then a sentence, which may be more
   probably suspected, than easily cleared, of error.
   Hooker.

Those minerals are either found in grains, dispersedly intermixed with the corporcles of earth or sand, or else amassed into balls or nodules.

Woodward.

DISPERSION. n. s. [from dispersed.]
   The state of being dispersed; dispersion.

DISPERSION. n. s. [from dispersed.]
   Thinness; scatteredness.
   The torrid parts of Africk are by Pisa resembled
   to a fistard's skin, the distance of whose spots
   represent the dispersions of habitations or towns in Africk.
   Brevi ware on Languages.

DISPERSER. n. s. [from dispersed.]
   A scatterer; a disturber.
   Those who are pleased with defamatory libels,
   so far as to approve the authors and dispersers of them,
   are as guilty as if they had composed them.
   Spectator.

DISPERSION. n. s. [from dispersed, Lat.]
   1. The act of scattering or spreading.
   2. The state of being scattered.
   Noah began to diuscern his dispersion. Raleigh.

After so many dispersions, and so many divisions,
two or three of us may yet be gathered together.

Pope.

To DISIPRIT. v. a. [dis and spirit.]
   1. To discourage; to deject; to depress; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to fright; to strike with fear.
   Certain it is, that the poor man appeared so
   dispirited, that he spoke but few words after
   he came upon the scaffold.
   Clarendon.

The providence of God strikes not in with them,
but dashes; and even dispers, all their endeavours,
and makes their designs heartless and ineffectual.

Steady to my principles, and not dispirited with my afflictions, I have overcome all difficulties.

Dryden.

And all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothing in himself but a poor, weak, dispirited mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption.
   Rogers.

2. To exhaust the spirits; to oppress the constitution of the body.
   He has dispirited himself by a debauch, and drunk away his good humour.

Dispiritedness. n. s. [from dispirit.]
   Want of vigour; want of vivacity.

Dict.

To DISPLACE. v. a. [dis and place.]
   1. To put out of place; to place in another situation as, the chemmen are displaced.

2. To put out of any state, condition, office, trust, or dignity.

To displace any who are in, upon displeasure, is
by all means to be avoided, unless there be a man
nifest cause for it.

Abdel, who commands
The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore
Must be displace'd, and thou shalt stand succeed
him.

Dryden.

A religion, established by God himself, should not be disarranged by this; and the dispensation
of that divine power that first introduced it.

South.

One man may be displace'd, and one may reign;
And want of merit render birthright vain.

Dryden.

3. To disorder. You have displace'd the ninth, broke the good
   meeting.
   With most admir'd disorder.

Shakespeare.

DISPLACENCY. n. s. [displecic, Lat.]
   1. Incivility; disobedience.
   2. Discord; anything unpleasing.
   The discrepancies that he receives, by the conse
   quences of his excess, far outweigh all that is
   grateful in it.

Decay of Piety.

To DISPLAINT. v. a. [dis and plant.]
   1. To remove a plant.
   The northern wind his wings did broadly
   At his command, and reared him up light.
   Fairy Queen.

There he him found all carelessly
   In secret shadow from the sunny ray.
   The bright of dreams, and the milky way.

Fairy Queen.

2. To exhibit to the sight or mind.
   You speak not like yourself, who ever yet
   Have stood to chalybe and displace'd the
terrible
   Of disposition gentle.
   Shakespeare.

Then heaven's alternate beauty can't display
   The blush of morning, and the milky way.

Dryden.

The works of nature, and the words of revelation,
display truth to mankind in characters so visible,
that those, who are not quite blind, may read.

Loki.

The storm the dark Lycean groves displayed
   And first to light expos'd the sacred shade.
   Pope's Statues.

Say how this instrument of love began.
   In immortal strains display the flat.
   Gay.

3. To carve; to cut up.
   He carves, displaies, and cuts up to a wonder.
   Spectator.

4. To talk without restraint.
   The very fellow which of late
   Display'd so wilyly against our highness.
   Shakespeare.

5. To set ostentatiously to view.
   They are all couched in a pit, with obscured
   lights; which, at the very instant of our meeting,
   they will at once display to the light.
   Shakespeare.

DISPLAITY. n. s. [from the verb.]
   An exhibition of any thing to view.
   Our enabled, by which, the wings of the morning
to visit the world above us,
and have a glorious display of the highest form of
created excellencies.

Glamis.


D I S

When the way of pleasing or displeasing is not by the favourite, it is impossible any other is to be over great. 

To DISPOLE, n. a. [displode, Lat.] To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence. 

Stood rank’d of seraphin another row, 

To disperse their second time. 

Of Thunder. 

Milton. 

DISPLOSION, n. s. [from displodes, Lat.] The act of dispersing; a sudden burst or dispersion with noise and violence.

DISPLORT, n. s. [dis and sport.] Play; sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.

She list not hear, but her indisposed 

And ever came he stay, till time the tide renew’d. 

His indisposed were ingenuous and manlike, where he always learned something. 

Hayward on Ed. VI. 

She busied, heard the sound. 

Of rustling leaves; but minded not, as us’d 

To such disport before her through the field. 

Milton. 

To DISPORT. v. a. [from the noun.] To divert.

He often, but attended with weak guard, 

Comes biding this way to disport himself. 

Shak. 

To DISPORT. v. a. To play; to toy; to wanton.

Fresh gales and gentle airs. 

Whisper’d it to the woods, and from their wings 

Distant leaves. 

Disporting! 

Milton. 

Loose to the winds their airy garments swell; 

The glitt’ring textures of the finly dew 

Dipt in the richest fleck of the skies, 

Where light disports in ever mingling dyes. 

Pope. 

DISPOSLAL, n. s. [from dispose.] 

1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation; dispensation; distribution. 

Tax not divine disposal; wisest men 

Have err’d, and by bad women been deluded. 

2. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing. 

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his disposal? 

Atterbury. 

3. Government; management; conduct.

We shall get more true and clear knowledge by one rule, than by taking up principles, and there by putting our minds into the disposal of others. 

Locke. 

4. Establishment in a new state; dismission into new hands.

I am called off from public dissertations by a domestic affair of great importance, which is no less than the disposal of my sister Jenny for life. 

Totten, No. 75. 

To DISPOSE. v. a. [disposer, Fr. disposer, Lat.]

1. To employ to various purposes; to diffuse. 

Thus, whilst she did her various powr dispose, 

The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes. 

Prior. 

2. To give; to place; to bestow. 

Yet see, when noble benefits shall prove 

Not well disposed, the mind grown once corrupt, 

They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly 

Than ever they were fair. 

Shaksp. 

Of what you gathered, as most your own, you have disposed such in works of public piety. 

3. To turn to any particular end or consequence. 

Endure, and conquer; Jove will soon dispose 

To future good our past and present woes. 

Dryg. 


dispose

4. To adapt; to form for any purpose. 

These when the knights betl’d, they gave dispose 

Themselfe to court, and each a daunsel chose. 

Spenser. 

But if the list unto the court to throng, 

And there to haunt after the hoped preys, 

Then must thor’ thee dispose another way. 

Hudibras’s Tale. 

5. To frame the mind; to give a propension; to incline: with ro. 

Suspicions dispose kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irresolution and melancholy. 

Bacon. 

The memory of what they had suffered, by being without it, easily dispose them to this. 

Clarendon. 

He knew the seat of Paradise; 

And, as he was dispose’d, could prove it 

Below the moon, or else above it. 

Hadibras. 

This dispose men to believe what it teaches, 

To follow what it advises. 

Temp. 

A man might do this now if he were maliciously disposed, 

And had a mind to bring matters to extremity. 

Dryden. 

Although the frequency of prayer and fasting may be of no efficacy to dispose God to be more gracious, yet it is of great use to dispose us to be more objects of his grace. 

Swift. 

If were moralists find themselves disposed to pride, lust, incontinence, or avarice, they do not think their morality concerned to check them. 

Swift. 

6. To make fit: with far.

This may dispose me, perhaps, for the reception of truth; but helps me not to it. 

Locke. 

7. To regulate; to adjust. 

Wak’d by the cries, th’ Athenian chief arose 

The knightly forms of combat to dispose. 

Dryden’s Falstaff. 

8. To dispose of. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use.

All men are naturally in a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and persons, as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature. 

Locke. 

Dispose of the meat with the butter, or any other condiments. 

Swift. 

9. To dispose of. To put into the hands of another.

As she is mine, I may dispose of her: 

Which shall be either to this gentleman, 

Or her death. 

Shak. 

I have dispose’d of her to a man of business, 

Who will let me see, that to be well dressed, in good humour, and cheerful in her family, are the arts and sciences of female life. 

Tatler. 

10. To dispose of. To give away by authority.

A rural judge dispose’d of beauty’s prize. 

Waller. 

11. To dispose of. To direct.

The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposal thereof is of the Lord. 

Prov. 

12. To dispose of. To conduct; to behave. 

They must receive instructions how to dispose of themselves when they come, which must be in the nature of laws unto them. 

Bacon to Villiers. 

13. To dispose of. To place in any condition.

For the remaining doubts, 

What to resolve, and how dispose of me, 

Be war’d to cast that useless care aside. 

Dryg. 

14. To dispose of. To put away by any means.

They require more water than can be found, and more than can be dispose of, if it was found. 

Burnet. 

To DISPOLE, v. a. To bargain; to make terms. 

Obsoleto.

When she saw you did suspect 

She had dispose’d with Caesar, and that your rage 

Would not be parg’d, she sent word she was dead. 

Shaksp.
I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous inconstancy of man's dispositions is able to bear.

Shakes.

Lesser had been
The thwartings of your disposition, if
You had not shew'd them how you were disposed,
Ere they have given me time to cross you.
Shak. Cymbel.

5. Affection of kindness or ill-will.

I take myself to be as well informed as most men in the dispositions of each people towards the other.

Swift.

6. Predominant inclination.

As they pitch one another by the disposition, he cries out, no more. Shakes. Asth. and Cleopatra.

The one suffer, to us our friends is generally caused by our finding the same disposition in them which we feel in ourselves.

Pope.

7. Assortment; adjustment of external circumstances: not used.

I crave fit disposition for my wife, Due reference of place and exhibition, As levels with her breeding. Shak. Othello.

DISPOSITIVE. adj. [from dispose. That which implies disposals of any property; decretive.
The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unless it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting terms are used of.

Aylliff's Poregon.

DISPOSITIVELY. adv. [from dispose.]

1. In a disposition manner.

2. Respecting individuals; distributively.

That axiom in philosophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true, concerning the form and matter, is also dispositively verified in the efficient or producer.

Dispositor. n. s. [from dispose.] The lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is overruled.

To Dispose's. v. a. [dis and possess.]

1. To put out of possession; to deprive; to disseize.

The blow from saddle forced him to fly; Hee might it needs down to his manly breast
Have cleft his head in twain, and life thence dispoe'd: Fairy Queen.

Shak. Thou shalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will lose thy adoration; and fear to kill a woodcock, lest thou dispos'se the soul of thy gruendame.

Shak. Twelfth Night.

Let us sit upon the ground, and tell How some have been depos'd, some slain in war, Some haunted by the gloists they dispese'd:

Shak. Richard II.

I will chase
Mine heir from forth the beggars of the world, And disposser him all.

Shak. Timon. In thee I hope; thy succours I invoke; To win the crown whence I am dispos'd: Fairf. To like renown awaiteth on the stroke.

To cast the haughty down, or raise th' oppress'd.

Fairf.

The children went to Gilead, and took it, and dispossered the Amorite which was in it;

Numb. xxxii. 29.

This inaccessible high strength, the seat Of Deity supreme, us dispos'd, He trussed to have seiz'd. Restless Amata lay

Fird with disdain for Turmus disposser,

And the new nuptials of the Trojan guest. Dryden's Ancket.

2. It is generally used with of before the thing taken away.

Charles resolved, with a puissant army, to pass over, and to dispessor the pirate of Tunis.

Knolles's History.
DIS

Disproportionable. adj. [from disproportionate.] Unsuitable in form or quantity; not duly regulated in regard to something else.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions: through these false optics all that you see is like the evening shadows, disproportionate to the truth, and strangely longer than the true substance. Suckling.

Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had not been able to endure the disproportionable differences of season. Brown.

We are apt to set too great a value on temporal blessings, and to have too low and disproportionate esteem of spiritual. There is no wine of so strong a body as to bear such a disproportionate quantity of water as sixty water. Browne.

Disproportionable. n. s. [from disproportionate.] Unsuitableness to something else.

Disproportionally. adv. [from disproportionate.] Unsuitably; not symmetrically.

We have no reason to think much to sacrifice to God our greatest interests in this world, if we consider how disproportionately great the retribution of our sufferings shall be in another. Tillotson.

Disproportion. adj. [from disproportionate.] Disproportionable; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in quantity or form to something else.

Disproportionably. adv. [from disproportionate.] Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

Disproportionate. adj. [from disproportionate.] Unsuitably; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, or value.

None of our members are crooked or distorted, or disproportionate to the rest, either in excess or defect. Ray.

It is plain that men have agreed to a disproportionate and unequal possession of the earth. Locke.

Disproportionately. adv. [from disproportionate.] Unsuitably; unsymmetrically.

Disproportionateness. n. s. [from disproportionate.] Unsuitableness in bulk, form, or value.

To Disprove. v. a. [dis and prove.] 1. To confute an assertion; to convict of error or falsehood.

This exposition they plainly disprove, and shew by manifest reason, that of David the words of David could not possibly be meant. Hooker.

This Westmoreland maintains, and Warwick shall disprove. Shak.

The traitor's odious name I first return; and then disprove the claim. Dryden's Fables.

It is easier to affirm than to disprove. Hooker. That false supposition I advanced in order to disprove it, and by that means to prove the truth of my opinion. Atterbury.

We see the same assertions produced again, without notice of what hath been said to disprove them. Swift.

2. To convict a practice of error.

They beheld those things disproved, disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural. Hooker.

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in some such as is not hitherto as yet disproved, although such practices were unto us as heathenish unto Israel. Hooker.

3. To disprove; to disallow.

Some things are good, yet in so mean a degree of goodness, that men are only not disproved, nor disallowed of God for them. Hooker.

Disprover. n. s. [from disprove.] 1. One that disproves or confutes. 2. One that blames; a censor: if the following passage be not ill printed for disapprover.

The single example that our annals have yielded of two extremities, within so short a time, by most of the same commanders and disprovers, would require no slight memorial. Watton.

Dispunishment. adj. [dis and punishable.] Without penal restraint. Without merit.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not, or impossibly of waste. Swift's Last Will.

To Dispurse. v. a. [dis and pursue.] To pay; to disburse. It is not certain that the following passage should not be written disburse.

Many a pound of my own proper store, of which I would not tax the needy commoner, Have I dispered to the garrisons, and never asked for restitution. Shak. Hen. VI.

Dispute's. adj. [from dispute.] To dispute. To dispute; to debate.

1. Liable to contest; controverted; that for which something may be alleged on opposite sides.

If they are not in themselves disputable, why are they so much disputed? South.

2. Lawful to be contested.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains disputable by every subject. Swift.

Disputant. n. s. [from dispute; disputants. Lat.] A contester; an arguer; a reasoner.

Notwithstanding these learned disputants, it was to the unscholarish statement that the world owed their peace, defence, and liberties. Locke.

Our disputants put me in mind of the skittish ass, that, when he is unable to extricate himself, blackens all the water about him till he comes invisible. Spectator.

Disputant. adj. Disputing; engaged in controversy. Not in use.

There have been many among the gravest rabblets, disputant.

On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. Milton.

Disputation. n. s. [from disputatio; disputatio, Lat.] 1. The skill of controversy; argumentation. Consider well the learning of the disputators, and how they are employed for the advantage of themselves or others, whose business is only the vain ostentation of sound.

2. Controversy; argumental contest.

Well do I find, by the wise knitting together of your answer, that any disputatio I can use is as much too weak as I unworthy. Sidney.

Till some adorable or singular accident happens, as it hath in some, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, disputatio about the knowledge of God commonly prevails little; and the contrary devil prevails with most. Locke.

Disputatious. adj. [from dispute.] Inclined to dispute: cavilling.

A man must be of a very disputatious temper, that enters into state controversies with any of the fair sex. Addison.

Disputative. adj. [from dispute.] Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be persevered, as to a cavilling, disputative, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth. Watt's Improvement of the Mind.

To Dispute. v. n. [dispute. Lat.] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfruitful, those of the sword are more so, and fighting is a worse expedient than disputing. Decrepit. Pytchley.

Our disputation can pretend no obligation of conscience, why he should dispute against religion. Tillotson.

Did not Paul and Barnabas dispute with vehemence about a very little point of convenience? Atterbury.

To Dispute. r. a. 1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were disputed before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to dispute any longer, nor obstinate. Hooker.

As if you sought before Cytherea's eyes, Dryden's Indian Emperor.

One says the kingdom is his own; a Saxon drinks the quart, and swears he'll dispute with him. Tatler.

2. To question; to reason about.

Now I am sent, and am not to dispute my prince's orders, but to execute. Dryd. Ind. Emp.

3. To discuss; to think on: a sense not in use.

Dispute it like a man.

But I must also feel it as a man. Shakespeare.

To Dispute. n. s. [from the verb.] Contest; controversy; argumental contention.

The question being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in dispute. Locke.

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all dispute. Bentley.

Disputless. adj. [from dispute.] Un-disputed; uncontroversible.

Disputter. n. s. [from dispute.] A contester; one given to argument and opposition.

Both were vehement disputers against the heathen idolatry. Stillingfleet.

These conclusions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by disputers themselves, till with labour they had stilled their convictions. Rogers.

Disqualification. n. s. [from disqualify.] That which disqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient disqualification of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, Spectator.

To Disqualify. v. a. [dis and qualify.] 1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall confer benefices on unworthy and disqualified persons, after a notice or correction given, shall for that time be deprived of the power of presenting unto such benefices. Actul's Parergon.

2. It has commonly to be before the objective noun.

I know no employment for which pitiful disqualify.

My common illness utterly disqualifies me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. Swift.

3. To deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to except from any grant. Swift has from.

The church of England is the only body of Christians which disqualifies those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators. Spectator on Disqualification Test.

To Disquaintity. r. a. [dis and quantity.] To lessen; to diminish. Not used.

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DISREGARD. n. s. [dis and regard.] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

To DISREGARD, v. a. [from the noun.] To slight; to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to strangers, to enemies, those whom nature is so apt to make us despise, regard, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. 

Spratt.

Those facts which God hath disregarded hither-to, he may regard for the time to come. Smollett.

Studious of good, man disregarded fame.

And useful knowledge was his eldest aim. Blacken.

DISREGARDFUL. adj. [disregard and full.] Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREGARDFULY. adv. [from disregardful.] Negligently; contemptuously.

DISRELISH. n. s. [dis and relish.]

1. Bad taste; unpleasantness.

Fruits of taste to please True appetite, and not desire thirst

Of nectarous draughts between, from milky stream.

Pope.

The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the pursuit, diversified the fruition itself. Rogers.

2. To make nauseous; to infect with an unpleasant taste.

Dissatisfaction. n. s. [dis and satisfaction.] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; want of something to complete the wish.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and dissatisfaction, when he has tried a new one, wishes for his old again. d'Estrange.

The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and dissatisfaction. Addison's Spectator.

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquisition, by varying the object; the same dissatisfaction pursues us through the circle of created goods. Rogers.

DISSATISFACTORY. adj. [from dissatisfactory.] Inability to give content.

That which is unable to give content.

To DISSATISFY, v. a. [dis and satisfy.]

1. To content; to please.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire; and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to satisfy. Collet.

2. To fail to please; to offend by the want of something requisite.

I still retain some of my notions, after your lordship's having appeared dissatisfied with them. Locke.

Te DISSECT, v. a. [dissect, Lat.]

1. To cut in pieces. It is used chiefly of anatomical enquiries, made for the separation of the parts of animal bodies.

No mask, no trick, no favour, no reserve; Dissect your mind, examine every nerve. Rowan.

Following life in creatures we dissect, We lose it in the moment we detect. Pope.

2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one ingenious word throughout, I have dissected for a sample. Atterbury.

Dissection. n. s. [dissection, Lat.]

1. The act of separating the parts of animal bodies: anatomy.

She cut her eye; but, upon the dissection, found her just like other women. d'Estrange.

I shall enter upon the dissection of a coquet's
heart, and communicate that curious piece of anatomy.

Addison.

2. Nice examination.

Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a discretion of human kind, is the work of an extraordinary intellectual faculty.

Dissemble, v. a. [dissemel, Fr.] To disguise; to deprive. It is commonly used of a legal act. He so dissembled his greater grief, The knight his shining spear again assayed, In his breasts of such bodies to confound. Every Queen. If a prince should give a man, besides his ancient patrimony which his family had been dissembled of, an additional estate, never before in the possession of his ancestors, he could not be said to re-establish a kind of succession. Locke.

Dissemble, n. s. [from dissemel, Fr.] An unlawful dispossessing a man of his land, tenement, or other immovable or incorporeal right. Cowell.

Dissembler, n. s. [from dissemel.] He that dissembles another.

Dissemble, v. a. [dissemel, Lat. semel, dissimulare, dissimulation, and probably dissimulare, old Fr.].

1. To hide under false appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be what really is. She answered, that her soul was God's; and touching her faith, as she could not change, so she would not dissemble it. Heywood.

2. To pretend that to be which is not. This is not the true signification.

Your son Laccino
Both love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both dissemble deeply their affections. Shakes. In vain on the dissembled mother's tongue
Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain, and native love,
In the true parent's parting breath lived. Prior.

To dissemble, v. n.

1. To play the hypocris; to use false professions; to wheedle.

Ye dissembled in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. Jeremiah xlii. 20.

I would dissemble with my nature, where My fortunes, and my friends, at stake, require it. Should I dissemble, Shakes. Cymbeline.

That you too shall dissemble, and sanctify dissembling, Rowe's Amb. Stem. Rowe's Amb. Stem.

2. Shakespeare uses it for fraudulent; unperforming;

That was an eurnst'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Defor'm'd, unfounded. Shakes. Richard III.

Dissembler, n. s. [from dissemel.] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true disposition.

Though dost wrong me, thou dissembler, thou.

Shakes. The French king, in the business of peace, was the greater dissembler of the two. Rac. Henry VII. Such as one, whose virtue forbidde d him to be base and a dissembler, shall evermore hang under the wheel. Raleigh.

The queen, with rage inflamed, thus grieves them; that dissembler, wouldst thou by Out of my arms by stealth? Deucham.

Men will not so farther than they judge a person for sincerity fit to be trusted: a discovered dissembler can achieve nothing great and conside rable. South.

Dissemblingly, adv. [from dissemel.]

With dissimulation; hypocritically.

They might all have been either dissemblingly spoken, or falsely reported of the equity of the baronage king. Knolles.

To disseminate, v. a. [disseminato, Lat.]

To scatter as seed; to sow; to spread every way.

Ill uses are made of it many times in stirring up seditions, rebellions, in disseminating of heresies, and instilling of prejudices. Hammond's Fundamentals. There is a nearly uniform and constant fire or heat disseminated throughout the body of the earth. Woodward.

The Jews are indeed disseminated through all the trading parts of the world, Addison's Spectator. By finnness of mind, and freedom of speech, the gospel was disseminated at first, and must still be maintained. Atterbury.

Dissemination, n. s. [disseminatio, Lat.]

The act of scattering like seed; the act of sowing or spreading.

Though now at the greatest distance from the beginning of error, yet we are almost lost in its dissemination, whose ways are boundless, and countless. Dods. This is the act of scattering, a sower; a spreader. Locke.

Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the disseminators of novel doctrines. Decay of Piety.

Disension, n. s. [disscnatio, Lat.]

Disagreement; strife; discord; contention; difference; quarrel; breach of union.

Friend now, fast sworn,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal, whose exercise,
Are still together; who twin's, as 'twere, in love
Insensibly, shall within this hour.
On a discernment of a bolt, break out
To bitterest enmity. Shakes. Coriolanus.

Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts
That no discernment hinder government. Shakes. He appeas'd the disension then arising about religion. Knowles.

Grown
In wealth and multitude, factions they grow
But first among the priests; discension spring.
Mnt. Debates, discensions, uprose are thy joy;
Pricket's without offence, and practis'd to destroy.
Drayton.

Disensions, adj. [from discension.]

Disposed to discord; quarrelsome; factions; contentious.

Either in religion they have a divisions head,
or in the commonwealth a factions head.

Auchan's Schoolmaster.

Who are they that complain upon the king,
That I am stern? They love his grace but lightly,
That fill his ears with such discensions rumours.
Shakes.

You discensions rage,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,

To disent, v. n. [disentio, Lat.]

1. To disagree in opinion; to think in a contrary manner.

Let me not be any occasion to defraud the publick of what is best, by any morose or perverse disquisitions. King Charles.

What enmity of heathens has not been matched by the inhumanity of disseminating Christians? Decay of Piety.

There are many opinions in which multitudes of men dissent from us, who are as good and wise as ourselves. Addison.

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

We see a general agreement in the secret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which he is bred up to, provided it be a true, whatever discord it brings from it, but that most which doth farthest dissent. Hooker.

3. To differ from the established church.

How will desisting brethren relief? Hundred.

What will malignants say? Hundred.

1. Disagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.

In propositions, where though the proofs in view are of most moment, yet there are grounds to suspect that there is proof as considerable to be produced on the contrary side, there suspense or dissent are voluntary actions. Locke.

What could be the reason of this general dissent from the restoration of the resurrection, seeing that almost all of them did believe the immortality of the soul? Bentley's Sermon.

2. Contrariness of nature; opposite quality.

Not in use.

The divers of the mensural or strong waters may hinder the incorporation, as well as the dis cement of the metals. Therefore where the mensural are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the discretion is in the metals. Bacon.

Disentaneous. adj. [from dissent.]

Disagreeable; inconsistent; contrary.

Disenser, n. s. [from dissent.]

1. One that disagrees, or declares his disagreement, from an opinion.

They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with dissenters in that; but differ only in assigning the cause. Locke.

2. One who, for whatever reasons, refuses the communion of the English church.

Dissertation. n. s. [dissertatio, Lat.]

A discourse; a disquisition; a treatise.

Pilatroch, in his dissertation upon the Peets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgment in chusing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction.

Brown on the Odyssey.

To disserve, v. a. [dis and serve.]

To do injury to; to mischievous to; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

Having never done the king the least service, he took the first opportunity to disserve him, and engaged against him from the beginning of the rebellion. Clarendon.

Desires of things of this world, by their tendency to promote or disserve our interests in another.

Roger.

Diservice, n. s. [dis and service.]

Injury; mischievous to; ill turn.

We shall rather perform good offices unto truth, than disservice unto rulers who have well deserved. Brown.

Great sicknesses make a sensible alteration, but smaller indispositions do a proportionable disservice. Collier.

Diserviceable, adj. [from disservice.]

Injurious; mischievous to; hurtful.

Diserviceableness, n. s. [from disserviceable.]

Injury; harm; mischief; damage.

All action being for some end, and not the end itself, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end. Newton.

To dissettle, v. a. [dis and settle.]

To unsettle; to disserve.

To disserve, v. a. [dis and serve.]

In this word the particle dis makes no change in the signification, and therefore the word, though supported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language. 'To part in two; to break; to divide; to sunder; to separate; to disunite.

Shortly had the storm so dissered the company, which the day before had tarried together, that most of them never met again, but were swallowed. Simeon.
The disarming of fleets hath been the overthrow of states and actions. 
Boile.

All downright airs dissuade the violence of outrageous winds, and level the mountainous hillys. 
Boile.

Dissuade your united strengths, 
And part your mingled colours once again. Shak.

The meeting points the sacred fire. 
Boile.

From parts, and for ever. 
Pope.

Dissidence. n.s. [dissidea, Lat.] 
Discord; disagreement. 
Dict.

Dissidence. n.s. [dissilio, Lat.] 
The act of starting asunder. 
Savage's Dissimilitude.

Dissilient. adj. [dissilions, Lat.] Starting asunder; bursting in two.

Dissolution. n.s. [dissilio, Lat.] 
The act of bursting in two; the act of starting different ways.

The air having much room to receive motion, the dissipation of that air was great. 
Boile's Spring of the Air.

Dissimilar. adj. [dissimilarity, Lat.] 
Unlike; heterogeneous.

Simple oil is reduced into dissimilar parts, and yields a sweet oil, very differing from sillage oil.

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogenial, and similar; and that, whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, homogenerial, and dissimilar. 
Newton.

If the fluid be supposed to consist of heterogeneous particles, we cannot conceive how those dissimilar parts can have a like situation. 
Bentley.

Dissimilarity. n.s. [from dissimilar.] 
Unlikeness; dissimilitude.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life, whenever the attractions of sense cease, the acquired principles of dissimilitude must repel those beings from their centre: so that the principle of reunion, being set free by death, must drive these beings towards God their centre; and the principle of dissimilitude, forcing them to repel them with infinite violence from him, must make them infinitely miserable. 
Chenye.

Dissimilitude. n.s. [dissimilitudo, Lat.] 
Unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Thereupon grew marvellous dissemblitides, and by reason thereof jealousies, heartburnings, jars, and discords.

We doubt whether the Lord, in different circumstances, did frame his people unto any utter dissemblitude, either with Egyptians, or any other nation.

The dissimilitude between the Divinity and images, shows that images are not a suitable means whereby to worship God. 
Stillingfleet.

As human society is founded in the similitude of some things, so it is promoted by some certain dissimilitudes. 
Gree.

Women are curious observers of the likeness of children to parents, that they may, upon finding dissimilitude, have the pleasure of uniting unnatural. 
Fuce's Odissey, Notes.

The act of dissimbling; hypocrisy; falsacious appearance; false pretensions.

Dissimulation is but a kind of policy; for it asketh a strong wit, and a strong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it. 
Boile.

He added not; and Satan, bowing low. 
His prey dissimulation, disappear'd 
Into that divinity. 
Milton.

Dissimulation may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind; in which sense we commonly say, that it is prudence to dissimulate injuries. 
South.

Dissipable. adj. [from dissipate.] 
Easily scattered; liable to dispersion. 

The heat of those plants is very dissipable, which under the earth is continued and held in; but when it cometh to the air it exhaleth. 
Boile's Natural History.
The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

In sum, proud Boreas never ruled fleet,
Who may there's web on danger's distaff spins,
With greater pow'r than she did make them send
each way, as she that age's praise did bend.

Weave thou to end this web which I begin;
I will the distaff hold, come thou and spin.
Fairly.
Banish our dog, and Talbot, with the hand,
And Malikin, with her distaff in her hand. Dryden.

2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. So the French say, The crown of
France never falls to the distaff.

In my civil government some say the crosser,
Some say the distaff, was the badge of
Heset's England's Tears.

See my royal master murder'd,
His crown usurp'd, a distaff in the theme. Dryden.

DISTAFF-THISTLE. n.s. A species of thistle.

To DISTAIN, v. a. [dis and stain].
1. To stain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.
Nay, e'er his arrows, still the shaly plain
Sev'n mighty bodies with their blood distain.
Dryden, Virgil.

Place on their heads that crown distain'd with gore,
Which those dire hands from my slain father tore.
Pop.

2. To blot; to sully with infamy.
He understood,
That lady, whom I had to me assign'd,
Had borne distain'd her honourable blood.
And sullied the faith which she to me did bind.
Fairy Queen.
The worthiness of praise distain'd his worth,
If he'th's praise'd himself bring the praise forth.
Shakespeare.

Some theologians delie plac'd erect for reli-

gion, by defending oppressions, distain'd their professions by publishing obdious untruths upon report of others.
Sir J. Hayward.

DISTANCE. n.s. [distance, Fr. distan-
ta, Lat.]
1. Distance is space considered barely in
length between any two beings, without
considering any thing else between
them.

Locke.

It is very cheap, notwithstanding the great
distance between the vineyards and the towns
which sell the wine.

Addison, on Italy.

As he lived but a few miles distance from her
father's house, he had frequent opportunities
of Addicion.

2. Remoteness in places.

Cesar is still disposed to give us terms,
And waits at distance till he hears from Caesar.
Addison.

These dwell at such convenient distance,
That each may give his friend assistance. Prior.

3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing.

We come to see fight; to see thy pass, thy stock,
yr, thy reverse, thy distance.

Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

4. Contrariety; opposition.

Banquo was your enemy,
So is he mine: and in such bloody distance,
That every minute of his being thrusts
Against my nearest life. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

5. A space marked on the course where horses run.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of
distance, and won the race.
L'Estrange.

6. Space of time.

You must do it by distance of time: 2 Esdr. v. 47.
I help my preface by a prescription, to tell that
there is ten years distance between one and the other.
Prior.
7. Remoteness in time either past or future.
We have as much assurance of these things as things future and at a distance are capable of.
Tillotson.
To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet at a distance, we must be able to know things future.
Smollett.
8. Ideal disjunction; mental separation.
The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, as united and blended, that there is no separation, no distance between them.
Locke.
9. Respect; distant behaviour.
I hope your modesty
Will know what distance to the crown is due.
Dryden.
'Tis by respect and distance that authority is upheld.
If a man makes me keep my distance, the contempt, he keeps his at the same time.
Swift.
10. Retraction of kindness; reserve; alienation.
On the part of love,
Now alienated, distance and distance,
Anger, and just rebuke, and judgment given.
Shakespeare.
To DISTANCE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.
That which gives a relish to a bowl, is the quick light, or white, which appears to be on the side, and scarce to us, and the black by chance distances the object.
Dryden's Dunciad.
2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance; to conquer in a race with great superiority.
Each daring lover, with adventour's pace
Pursuit his wish, in the dangerous race.
Like the swift hind the bounding damsel flies,
Strains to the goal; the distance lover dies.
Gay.
DISTANT, adj. [distant, Lat.]
1. Remote in place; not near.
This heav'n which we behold
Distant so high.
Milton.
Though distant from the worlds between.
Milton.
The wind's rook the Parian marble stone,
And seem'd half of solid bronze. Pope.
Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories of past ages, and of nations and countries distant from our own.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.
The scenes will discover things near us with sufficient exactness, and things distant also, so far as they relate to our necessary use.
Watts's Logick.
2. Remote in time either past or future.
3. Remote to a certain degree: as, ten years, ten miles, distant.
4. Reserved; shy.
5. Remote in nature; not allied.
What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men, that own Christianity, to a practice so widely distant from it?
Gis. of the Tongue.
6. Not obvious; not plain.
It was one of the first distinctions of a well-bred man to express every thing obscene in modest terms and distant phrases; while the clown clothed those ideas in plain homely terms that are the most obvious and natural.
Adams's Spectator.
DISTASTE. n. s. [distaste and taste.]
1. Aversion of the palate; displeasure; disgust.
He gives the reason of the distaste of salacity, and the pleasure in novelty in meats and drinks.
Bacon's Nat. History.
2. Dislike; unfitness. Prosperity is not without many fears and distaste, and adversity is not without comforts and hopes.
Bacon's Essays.
3. Anger; alienation of affection.
Julius-Cæsar was by acclamation termed king to try how the people would take it: the people showed great murmurs and distaste at it.
Bacon's Apothegms.
The king having tasted of the cup of the people, for his imprisonment of Edward Plantagent, was doubtful to heap up any more distastes of that kind by the imprisonment of this noble prince.
Bacon's Henry VII.
On the part of heaven,
Now alienated, distance and distance,
Anger, and just rebuke.
Milton's Par. Lost.
With stern distaste avow'd,
To their own distant districts drive the sower crowd.
Pope's Odyssey.
To DISTASTE, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness, or distasteful.
Dagon's concords are in their nature poisons, which at the first are scarce found to distaste,
But, with a little act upon the blood,
Born like the names of sulphur. Shakspe. Othello.
2. To dislike; to loath.
I'd have it come to question;
If he distaste it, let him to my sister.
Shakspe. King Lear.
I am unwilling to believe that he dastit with a design to play tricks, and fly-blow my words to make others distaste them.
Sillingviet.
3. To offend; to disgust.
He thought it no policy to distaste the English or Irish, or a course of reform, but sought to please them.
Davies.
4. To vex; to expatriate; to sour.
The whistling of the winds is better music to contented minds, than the opera to the spleenful, ambitious, diseased, distasteful, and distracted souls.
Pope.
DISTASTEFUL adj. [distaste and full.]
1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting.
What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is odious and distasteful.
Glan. Sparr.
2. Offensive; displeasing.
The visitation, though somewhat distasteful to the English lords, was sweet and welcome to the common people.
Davies.
None but a fool distasteful truth will tell;
So be now and peace, 'tis fall as well.
Dray. Distasteful humours, and whatever else may rouse the conversation of men grievous and uneasy to another, are forbidden in the New Testament.
Tillotson.
3. Malignant; malevolent.
After distant looks,
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence.
Shakspe. Timon.
The ground might be the distasteful averseness of the Christian from the Jew.
Brown.
DISTEMPER. n. s. [distemper and temper.]
1. A disproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.
2. A disease; a malady; the peccant predominance of some humour; properly a slight illness; indisposition.
They heighten distemper to diseases.
Suckling.
It argues sickness and distemper in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and tossing.
South.
3. Want of due temperature.
It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropic, were of a distemper inhabitable.
Ralegh's History.
4. Bad constitution of the mind; premonition of any passion or appetite.
If little faults, proceeding on distemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
At capital crimes?
Shakspe. Henry V.
5. Want of due balance between contraries.
The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and distemper consist of contraries.
Bacon.
6. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.
I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's distemper formerly studied to kindle in parliament.
King Charles.
7. Tumultuous disorder.
Still as you rise, the state, exalted too,
Finds no distemper while 'tis chang'd by you.
Waller.
8. Disorder; unfitness.
There is a sickness,
Which puts some of us in distemper but I cannot name the disease, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well.
Shakspe. Winter's Tale.
To DISTEMPER. v. a. [dis and temper.]
1. To disease.
Young son, it argues a distemper'd head,
So soon to bid good-morrow to thy bed.
Shakspe. Romeo and Juliet.
2. To disorder
In madness,
Being full of suppers and distempering draughts,
Upon malicious revear'y, dost thou come
To start my guilt?
Shakspe. Othello.
He distempered himself one night with long and hard study.
Bogey's History of Fools.
3. To disturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.
Then see'st thou me much distemper'd in my mind?
Pul'd back, and then push'd forward to be kind.
Dryden.
4. To deprive of temper or moderation
Distemper'd zeal, sedition, canker'd hate.
No more shall vex the church and tear the state.
Dryden.
They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be distempered by interest, passion, or partiality.
Addison's Freeholder.
5. To make disaffected, or malignant.
Once more to-day weel met, distemper'd lords;
The king by me requests your presence straight.
Shakspe.
DISTEMPERATE. adj. [dis and temperate.] Immoderate.
Aquinus objecteth the distemperate heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun.
Ralegh's History.
DISTEMPERATURE. n. s. [from distemper.]
1. Intemperance; excess of heat or cold, or other qualities.
Through this distemper we see
The seasons alter; hoary-headed frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose.
Shakspe.
They were consumed by the disorders of the country, and the distemper of the air.
Abbot.
2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageousness.
3. Perturbation of the mind.
Thy earliness doth me assure
Thou art upon's d by some distemper.
Shak.
4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity.
O'er your birth
Our grandame earth, with this distemper
In passion shook.
Shakspe. Henry IV.
Tell how the world fell into this distemper,
And how so great distemper did grow.
Daniel.
To DISTEND. v. a. [distend, Lat.] To stretch out in breadth.
Avoid enormous heights of seven stories, as well as irregular forms; and the contrary fault, of low distended fronts, is as uncommon.
Wotton.
DIS

Thus all day long the full distended clouds
Indulge their golden stores.

DISTINCT. part. pass. [distant, Lat.] Spread. Not divided.

Some others were new driven and distant
Into great ingots and to wedges square,
Some in round plates without a manner.

DISTINCT. n. s. [from distant.] The space through which any thing is spread; breadth. Not much in use.

Those urges are the gracefulest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be distended one fourteenth of the space, which addition of distant will confer much to their beauty, and decorat but little from their strength. Wotton.

DISTENTION. n. s. [distant, Lat.] 1. The act of stretching; state of things stretched.

Wind and distention of the bowels are signs of a bad digestion in the intestines; for in dead animals, when there is no digestion at all, the distention is in the greatest extremity. Arbuthnot.

2. Breadth; space occupied by the thing distended.

3. The act of separating one part from another; divarication.

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in Distention.

To DISTRENZIE, v. a. [dis and throne] To dethrone; to depose from sovereignty.

Use.

By his death he it recovered;
But Periure and Virgin he distrewned.

DISTICH. n. s. [distichon, Lat.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses.

The French compare anagrams, by themselves, to gems; but when they are cast into a distich, or epigram, to gems enclosed in enamelled gold. Camden's Remains.

The bard, whose distich all commend,
In power, a servant; out of power, a friend. Pope.

To DISTIL, v. n. [distillo, Lat.] 1. To drop; to fall by drops.

In vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain;
Soft show's distill'd, and suns grew warm, in vain.

Pope.

2. To flow gently and silently.

The Euphrates distilled out of the mountains of Armenis, and fellath into the gulf of Persia. Raleigh's History.

3. To use a still; to practise the act of distillation.

Have I not been
Thy pupil long: Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes, distil, preserve?
Shaksp. Cymbeline.

To DISTIL, v. a. 1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.

They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and distil upon man abundantly.

The dew, which on the tender grass
The evening had distill'd,
To pure rose-water turned was,
The shades with sweets that fill'd.
Drogon's Cynthia.

From his fair head
Perfumes distil their sweets.
Price.

The roof is vaulted, and distill fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first drizzlers of a shower. Addision on Italy.

2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation; to extract, separate, or purify by fire; as, distill'd spirits.

There hangs a vap'rous drop; profound;
I'll catch it ere it comes to ground;

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And that, distill'd by magic slights,
Shall raise up artificial spirits. Shaksp. Macbeth.

9. To draw by distillation; to extract by the force of fire.

The liquid distill'd from benzoïon is subject to frequent viscissitudes of fluidity and firmness. Boyle.

4. To dissolve or melt.

Words by the lightning's subtle force distil'd;
And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd. Addison.

DISTILLATION. n. s. [distillation, Lat.] 1. The act of dropping; or falling in drops.

2. The act of pouring out in drops.

3. That which falls in drops.

4. The act of distilling by fire.

Water by frequent distillations changes into fixed earth. Newton.

The serum of the blood, by a strong distillation, affords a spirit, or volatile alkaline salt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

5. The substance drawn away by the still.

I suffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be stopp'd in, like a strong distillation, with cliaths.

Shaksp.

DISTILLATORY. adj. [from distil] Belonging to distillation; used in distillation.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, ingredients of a more subtle nature, extremely little, and not visible, may escape at the junctures of the distillatory vessels.

Shaksp.

DISTILLER. n. s. [from distil] 1. One who practises the art or trade of distilling.

I sent for spirit of salt to a very eminent distiller of it. Boyle.

2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTILMENT. n. s. [from distill] That which is drawn by distillation; that which drops. A word formerly used, but now obsolete.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
And in the porches of nine ears did pour
The leperous distill'd moisture. Shaksp. Hamlet.

DISTINCT. adj. [from distinct] 1. Different; not the same in number or kind.

Believe me, it is idolatry to give the same worship to an image which is due to God: Vasquez saith, it is idolatry to give distinct worship; therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he must give none at all.

Shilling Fleet.

Fatherhood and property are distinct titles, and began presently, upon Adam's death, to be in distinct persons. Locke.

2. Different; separate; being apart, not conjunct.

The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, should afterwards be distinct. Clarendon.

Men have immortal spirits, capable of a pleasure and happiness distinct from that of our bodies. Tilletson.

3. Clear; unconfused.

Heaven's high,
High and remote, to see from thence distinct
Each thing on earth. Milton.

4. Spotted; variegated.

Tempests now fell
His arrows from the fourfold-wing'd four,
Distinct with eagle's bale; and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes. Milton.

5. Marked out; specified.

Dominion hold
Over all living things that move on th' earth,
Wherever thus created; for no place
Is yet distinct by name. Milton.

DISTINTION. n. s. [distinctio, Lat.] 1. The act of discerning one as preferable to the other.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's brow,
Distinction, with a bold and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. Shaksp.

2. Note of difference.

3. Honourable note of superiority.

4. That by which one differs from another.

This faculty of perception puts the distinction between the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of creation; a distinction which Locke.

3. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in comparison with something else.

Maids, women, wives, without distinction fall;
The sweeping deluge, love, comes on, and covers all. Dryden.


This force abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in. Shaksp. Cymbeline.

7. Division into different parts.

The distinction of tragedy into parts was not known; or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out. Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.

8. Notation of difference between things seemingly the same.

The mixture of those things by speech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all error: to take away therefrom that error, which confusion breeds, distinction is requisite. Hooker.

Lawfulness cannot be handled without distinctions.

Bacon's Holy War.

This will puzzle all your logick and distinctions to answer it.

From this distinction of real and apparent good,
Some distinguish happiness into two sorts, real and imaginary. Newt.

9. Discrimen; judgment.

DISTINCTIVE. adj. [from distinct.

1. That which marks distinction or difference.

For from the natall hour, distinctive names,
One common right the great and lowly claims. Pope's Ode on the Death of the Duke of Buckingham.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and distincter heads do not reject it. Brown.

DISTINCTIVELY. adv. [from distinct.

Particularly; not confusedly.

I did all my pilgrimage dilate,
Were he by parts he had something heard,
But not distinctively.

DISTINCTLY. adv. [from distinct.

1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

To make an echo that will report three, or four, or five words distinctly, it is requisite that the body perfusing be a good distance off. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

On its sides it was bounded pretty distinctly, but on its ends very confusedly and indistinctly. Newton's Opticks.

2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could at first distinctly view
Was tall straight trees, which on the waters flew.
Dryden.

After the light of the sun was a little worn off my eyes, I could see all the parts of it distinctly by a simmering reflection that played upon them from the surface of the water. Addison.

DISTINCTNESS. n. s. [from distinct.

1. Nice observation of the difference between different things.

The membranes and humour's of the eye are

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perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the
clarity, and the distinctness, of vision.
Bay on Creation.

2. Such separation of things as makes them
easy to be separately observed.

To DISTINGUISH, v. a. [distinguish, Lat.]
1. To note the diversity of things.
Rightly to distinguish is, by concord of the
mind, to seev things different in nature, and to
discern, where they differ. Hooker.
2. To separate from others by some mark
of difference, and to know them by
their
They distinguish my poems from those of other
men, and have made use of their peculiar care. Dryd.
Let us revolve that roll with strictest eye,
Where, safe from time, distinguish'd actions lie. Pr. Siph.
3. To divide by proper notes of diversity.
Moses distinguishes the causes of the flood into
those that belong to the heavens, and those that
belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyss.

4. To know one from another by any mark
or note of difference.
So long
As he could make me, with his best ear,
Distinguish him from others, he did keep
We have not yet seen in any house,
Nor can be distinguish'd, by our laws,
For man or master. Shakesp. Tam. of the Shrew.
By our reason we are enabled to distinguish good
from evil, as well as truth from falsehood.
Hume's Logic.

5. To discern critically; to judge.
Sweet prince, the talented virtue of your years
Hath not yet divers'd into the world's deceit;
Nor more can you distinguish of a man,
Than of his outward show! Shakesp. Rich. III.
6. To constitute difference; to specify;
and to make different from another.
St. Paul's Epistles contain nothing but points of
Christian instruction, amongst which he sel-
dom fails to enlarge on the great and distinguishing
doctrines of our holy religion.
Locke.
7. To make known or eminent.
To DISTINGUISH, v. n. To make dis-
tinction; to find or shew the difference.
He assigns the way distinguish'd between the
profit of the mercant and the gain of the
Children's Discourse on Trade.
The readers must learn by all means to distin-
guish between proverbs, and those polite speeches
which beauty conversation.
Swift.

DISTINGUISHABLE, adj. [from distinguish-]
1. Capable of being distinguished; capa-
bile of being known, or made known, by
notes of diversity.
A MENDANT, they left a race behind
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles, but by circumcision vain. Milton.
These, we see, in the mind, as it relates to percep-
tion and decision, to choice and pursuit, or aven-
sion, is distinguishable to us. Hume's Orig. of Mankind.
I shall distribute duty into its principal and
eminent branches, as they relate to God,
our neighbour, and ourselves. Con. of the Tongue.
Being dissolved in aqueous juices, it is by the
eye distinguishable from the solid body. Pope.
A simple idea, being in itself uncompounded,
contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or
conceivable, in the mind, and is not distinguish-
bly different ideas.

2. Worthly of note; worthy of regard.
I would endeavour that my betters should seek me
by the merit of something distinguishable, in-
stead of my seeking them. Swift.

DISTINGUISHED, participial adj. [from distinguish-]
Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

For sins committed, with many aggravations of
guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times
better, and burn with a distinguished fury. Rogers.
Now ver can hold him in greater passion.
With rays so strong, distinguish'd, and divine.
Pope's Odyssey.

DISTINGUISHER, n. s. [from distinguish-]
1. A judicious observer; one that accurate-
ly discerns one thing from another.
If writers be just to the memory of Charles II.
they cannot deny him to have been an exact
knowner of mankind, and a perfect distinguisher of
the state of nations. Dryd.
2. He that separates one thing from
another by proper marks of diversity.
Let us admire the wisdom of God in this dis-
tinguisher of times, and visible deity, the sun.
Brown's Fugit. Err.

DISTINGUISHINGLY, adv. [from distinguish-]
With distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.
Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that
party have been distinguishedly favourable to me.
Pope.

DISTINGUISHMENT, n. s. [from distinguish-]
Distinction; observation of dif-
terence.
To make corrections upon the searchers reports,
I considered whether any credit at all were to be
given to their distinguishments.
Granton's Bills of Mortality.

To DISTORT, v. a. [dortort, Lat.]
1. To write; to twist; to deform by irregular
motions.
I see her taste each nauseous draught,
And so obligingly an caught;
I bless the hand from whence they came,
Nay, or dare distort my face for shame.
Swift. Now mortal pangs distort his lovely form.
Smith.
2. To put out of the true direction or pos-
ture.
With fear and pain
Distorted, all my nature shape thus grew
Transform'd.
Milton. Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do dark-
en and distort the understandings of men.
Tilton.
3. To wrest from the true meaning.
Sometimes, in mock, a purpose, besides the intent
of the divine infilter.
Poeham on Poetry.
DISTORTION, n. s. [dortortio, Lat.] Ir-
regular motion by which the face is
with'd, or the parts disordered.
By his distortions he reveals his pains;
He by his tears and by his sighs complains. Prior.
In England we see people lulled asleep with
solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would
be warred and transported out of themselves by
the ill-bowing and distortions of enthusiasm.
Addison's Spectator.

To DISTRACT, v. a. part. pass. distract-
ed; anciently distraught; and some-
times distract. [distrac't, Lat.]
1. To pull different ways at once.
The needle enrevolved to conform unto the me-
ridian; but being distracted, driveth that way
where the greater and powerfuller part of the
2. To separate; to divide.
By sea, by sea.
Most worthy Sir, you therein throw away
The absolute soldiership you have by hand;
Divia your array, which doth much consist
Of war-mas'd dominion. Shakesp. Ant. and Cleop.
By sea, by sea, by land, and by air.
3. To turn from a single direction towards
various points.
If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the ob-
server, he hopes to distract it by a multiplicity of
the object.
South.
5. Disturbance; discord; difference of sentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confusion and disturbance which the king's forces were too much inclined to cause among the rebels.

Distractive. adj. [from distract.] Causing perplexity.

Of growth unimpaired through distress and care, I've stretch'd my arms, and touch'd him unkind.

To DISTRAIN. v. a. [from disturb.] 1. To seize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

Here's Beaufort; that regards not God nor king. Both here distress'd the Tower in his use. Shak.

2. To tend; to tear; not in use. 

To DISTRAIN. v. n. To make seizure. The sum answered, I will not lend money to my superior, upon whom I cannot distrain for the debt. Camden's Remains.

Blood, his rent to have regained.

Upon the British diadem distrain'd. Mar. 

DISTRAINER. n. s. [from distrain.] He that seizes.

DISTRAINT. n. s. [from distrain.] Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT. part. adj. [from distract.] Distracted.

He had been a good military man in his days, but was then distraught of his wits. Camden. Rem.

DISTRESS. n. s. [distress, Fr.] 1. The act of making a legal seizure.

He would first demand his debt; and if he were not paid, he would straight go and take a distress of goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value of the same. Snell. Quotis she, some say the soul's secure.

Against distress and forfeiture. Hudibras.

2. A compulsion in real actions, by which a man is assured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refused.

Cowell.

3. The thing seized by law.

4. Calamity; misery; misfortune.

There can I sit alone, unseen of any.

And to the nightingale's complaining notes

Time my distresses, and record my woes. Shakespeare.

There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon earth distress of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring. People in affliction or distress cannot be hated by generous minds. Clarion.

To DISTRESS. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To prosecute by law to a seizure.

To barbar; to make miserable; to crush with calamity.

DISTRESS-t. n. s. [distress-t, Fr.] 1. Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery.

I often did beguile her of her tears.

When I did ask of some distress'd stroke


The eyes still folded, with distended thighs,

Unmilk'd, lay bleating in distress'd cries. Pope's Odyssey.

Distractive and desolating events, which have attended the mistakes of politicians, should be present in distress'ed bread.

To DISTRIBUTE. v. a. [distribute, Lat.] To divide amongst more than two; to deal out; to dispense.

The king gave over a great store of gentlemen and warlike people, amongst whom he distributed the land. Speiner. 

The spoilt go on the Antilates.

Was not distributed. Shak., Coriolanus.

She did distribute her goods to all them that were near of kin. 1. Kings, xi. 21.

DISTRIBUTER. n. s. [from distribute.] One who deals out any thing; a dispenser.

There were judges and distributors of justice appointed for the several parts of his dominions. Addison.

Of that peculiar matter out of which the bodies of vegetables and of animals are formed, water is the common vehicle and distributive to the parts of those bodies. Woodward.

DISTRI-BUTION. n. s. [distribution, Lat.] 1. The act of distributing or dealing out to others; dispensation.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution. Pope's Essay.

Providences has made an equal distribution of natural gifts, whereof each creature severally has a share. L'Estrange.

Every man in a great station would imitate the queen in the distribution of offices in his disposal. Swift.

2. Act of giving in charity.

Let us govern our charitable distributions by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns. Atterbury.

3. [In logic.] As an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts by division; so the word distribution is most properly used, when we distinguish an integral whole into its several kinds of species. Watts.

DISTRIBUTIVE. adj. [from distributive.] 1. That which is employed in assigning to others their portions; as, distributive justice, that which allot to each his sentence or claim.

If justice will take all, and nothing give, Justice methinks is not distributive. Dryden.

Observe the distributive justice of the state, which is constantly applied to the punishment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly opposite to the rules of their best critics. Selden.

2. That which assigns the various species of a general term.

DISTRIBUTIVELY. adv. [from distributive.] 1. By distribution.

2. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all sin collectively, in such sort that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us; yet, distributively at the least, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. Butler.

3. In a manner that expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together; and sometimes distributively, meaning each of them single and alone. Watts's Logic.

DISTRICT. n. s. [district, Lat.] 1. The circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to appear. Cowell.

2. Circuit of authority; province.

His governors, who formed themselves upon the example of their grand monarque, practised all the acts of despotic government in their respective districts. Addison.

With stern distress he avow'd,

To their own districts drive the wretched crew. Pope's Odyssey.

3. Region; country; territory.

Those districts which between the tropics lie.

Those regions which by their burning heat.

The searching beams, directly darted, fry. Black.

DISTRICTION. n. s. [districtus, Lat.] Sudden display, A word little used.

A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest distriction, and sits like a glory upon the countenance. Collier on the Aspet.

To DISTRI.BUT. v. a. [dis and trust.] To regard with difference; to divide in; not to trust.

He shewed himself unto such as do not distrust him. Wisdom.

DISTRI.BUST. n. s. [from the verb.] 1. Disdiered; loss of credit; loss of confidence.

To me reproach

Rather belongs, distrust, and all dispraise. Milton.

2. Suspicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I spent my blood,

To have my faith no better understood;

My weakness of distrust,

Nothing but love could make you so unjust. Dryd.

DISTRI.BUSTFUL. adj. [distrust and full.] 1. Apt to distrust; suspicious.

Generals often harbour distrustful thoughts in their breasts. Pope's Rape of the Lock.

2. Not content; difficult.

The great corruptors of discourse have not been so distrustful of themselves. Gower, of the Tongue.

3. Difherent of himself; modest; timorous.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks; But rattling nonsense in malicious breaks. Pope.

DISTRI.BUSTFULLY. adv. [from distrustful.] In a distrustful manner.

DISTRI.BUSTFULNESS. n. s. [from distrustful.] The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

To DIS. TURB. v. a. [disturb., low Lat.] 1. To perplex; to disquiet; to deprive of tranquility.

He that has his own troubles, and the happiness of his neighbours, to disturb him, was work enough. Collier on Every.

His youthful wants and hardships must engage; plots and rebellions must disturb his age. Prior.

2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.

3. To interrupt; to hinder: as, care disturbs study.

4. To turn off from any direction; with from. This is not usual.

It oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps shall grieve him, if I fail not; and disturb his last moments with the dread of it. Milton.

DISTURB. n. s. [from the verb.] Confusion; tumultuous commotion.

Instant without disturb they took alarm, And onward more embattled. Milton.

DISTURBANCE. n. s. [from disturb.] 1. Perplexity; interruption of a settled state.

The denomination of money concerns trade, and the disturbance of that necessarily brings disturbance to it. Locke.

2. Confusion; disorder of thoughts.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or disturbance. Weiss on the Mind.

3. Tumult; violation of peace.

This mischief had not then befell them,

And more that shall befal: innumerable Disturbances on earth through female snares. Milton.

DISTURBER. n. s. [from disturb.]
DIS

1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumults and public disorders.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blameable, as a needless disturber of the peace of God's church, and an author of division. 

Shakesp.,

Men that make an insult upon society, ought to be humbled, as disturbers of the public tranquillity, let them who they are. 

Addison.

Ye great disturbers, who in endless noise, 

In blood and horror, seek unnatural joys; 

For what is all this bustle, but to shun 

Those thoughts with which you dare not be alone? 

Grass. 

2. He that injures tranquillity; he that causes perturbation of mind.

Two deep ennemies, 

Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's disturbers. 

Shakesp. 

To Disturb. v. a. [dis and turn.] To turn off; to turn aside. Not in use. 

He glad was to disturb that fruitful stream 

Of war on us, that else had swallowed them. 

Don. 

Disvaluation. n. s. [dis and valuation.] Dish Usage; diminution of reputation. 

What can be more to the dishonour of the power of Spain, than that eleven thousand 

English should have marched into the heart of his country? 

Bacon. 

To Disvalue. v. a. [dis and value.] To undervalue; to set a low price upon. 

Her reputation was disvalued 

In levity. 

Shakesp. Measure for Measure. 

The very same pride which prompts a man to 

vast and overvalue what he is, does as forcibly 

incline him to contempt and disvalue what he has. 

Government of the Tongue. 

To Disvelop. v. a. [developer, Fr.] To uncover. 

Disunion. n. s. [dis and union.] 

1. Separation; disjunction.

Rest is most opposite to motion, the immediate cause of disunion. 

Glanville's Scopius. 

Disunion of the corporal principles, and the 

vital, causeth to die. 

Pope's Essay. 

Let not peace be made before the disunion of 

France and Spain. 

Addison's State of the War. 

The strength of it will join itself to France, and 

grow the closer to it by its disunion from the rest. 

Addison on the War. 

2. Breach of concord. 

To Disunite. v. a. [dis and unite.] 

1. To separate; to divide. 

The beast they then divide, and disunite 

The ribs and limbs. 

Pope's Odyssey. 

2. To part friends or allies. 

To Disunite. v. n. [dis and unite.] To fall asunder; to become separate. 

While every particular member of the publick 

provides solely for itself, the several joints of the 

body politic do separate and disunite, and so 

become unable to support the whole. 

South. 

Disunity. n. s. [dis and unity.] A state of actual separation. 

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which 

is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads. 

More. 

Disuse. n. s. [dis and usage.] The gradual cessation of use or custom. 

They eat off present such things as might be 

extinguished with more danger, leaving the rest 

to be abolished by disuse through tract of time. 

Hooker. 

Disuse. v. s. [dis and use.] 

1. Cessation of use; desuetude; want of practice. 

The disuse of the tongue is the only effectual remedy 

against the pride of the ancients. 

Addison's Guardian. 

2. Cessation of custom. 

That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe, 

or come into disuse, but by fifty consecutive years. 

Arbuthn. 

To Disuse. v. a. [dis and use.] 

1. To cease to make use of. 

To stop, though custom now divert the course; 

As nature's institute is yet in force, 

Uncancell'd though disused. 

Dryden's Fables. 

Phaen in arms disua'd invests his limbs decay'd. 

Dryden. 

To disaccustom: with from or to; more properly from. 

Disuse me from the quasy pain 

Of being help'd and loving. 

Donne. 

He shall his soldiers for fighting fields prepare, 

Disua'd to toils and triumphs of the war. 

Dryden's Ened. 

To Disvo'uch. v. a. [dis and vouch.] 

To destroy the credit of; to contradict. 

Every letter he writ hath disvo'uch'd another. 

Shakesp. 

Diswitted. adj. [dis and wilt.] De 


twed of the winds; 

matted; distracted. 

A word not in use. 

When which they heard, there was not one 

But hasted after to be gone, 

As she had been divit. 

Drayton's Nymphid. 

Dit. n. s. [dich, Dut.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. 

Obsolete. 

No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sing; 

No song but did contain a lovely dit. 

Fairy Queen. 

Ditation. n. s. [ditatus, Lat.] The act 

of enriching. 

These eastern worshippers intended rather 

hymage than ditation; the blessed virgin comes in 

the form of poverty. 

Hall's Contemplations. 

Ditch. n. s. [bic, Sax. diik, Erse.] 

1. A trench cut in the ground, usually 

between fields. 

Sometimes asked for manors, others for acres 

that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down 

his fences, and level his ditches. 

Arbuthn's History of John Bull. 

Sudden the ditches swell, the meadows swim. 

Thomson. 

2. Any long narrow receptacle of water; 

used sometimes of a small river in con 

tempt. 

In the great plagues there were seen, in divers 

ditches and low grounds about London, many 

toads that had tails three inches long. 

Bacon. 

3. The most with which a fortress is sur 

rounded. 

The ditches, such as they were, were altogether dry, 

and easy to be passed over. 

Knolks. 

4. Ditch is used, in composition, of any 

thing worthless, or thrown away into 

ditches. 

Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats 

dung for sallets, swallows the old rat, and 

the dog-dog. 

Shakesp. 

To Ditch. v. a. [from the noun.] To 

make a ditch. 

I have employed my time, besides dicking, in 

finishing my travels. 

Swift. 

Ditcher. n. s. [from ditch.] One who 

digs ditches. 

You merit new employments daily. 

Our toner, ditches, water; 

Swift. 

Dithyram'bick. adj. Wild; enthusiasm.

Pindar does new words and figures roll 

Down his imputes dithyrambick tide. 

Cowley. 

Dittander. n. s. The same with pep 

perwort. 

Dittany. n. s. [dictamnus, Lat.] 

Dittany hath been renowned, for many ages, 

upon the account of its sovereign qualities in 

mucilages. It is generally brought over dry from 

the Levant. 

Miller. 

Virgil reports of dittany, that the wild goats eat 

it when they are shot with darts. 

Dittied. adj. [from ditty.] Sung; adapted 

to music. 

He, with his soft pipe, and smooth dittied song, 

Well knows to still the wild winds when they 

sorrow. 

Milton. 

Ditty. n. s. [dicht, Dut.] A poem to 

be sung; a song. 

Although we lay altogether aside the consideration 

of ditty or matter, the very harmony of sounds 

being framed in due sort, and carried from the ear 

to the spiritual faculties of our souls, is, by a na 

tive puissance and efficacy, greatly available to 

bring to a perfect temper whatsoever is there 

troubled. 

Hooker. 

Being young, I framed to the harp 

Many an English ditty, lovely well, 

And gave the tongue a helpful ornament. 

Shak. 

Strike the melodious harp, shrill timbres ring, 

And to the warbling lute soft ditties sing. 

Sundays. 

His annual wound in Lebanon, allured 

The Syrian damsels to lament his fate, 

In amorous ditties, all a summer's day. 

Milton. 

Mean while the rural ditties were mute, 

Temper'd to th' oaten flute; 

Round say's danc'd. 

They were singing and singing under thy inexorable windows lancetables ditties, and call thee cruel. 

Dryden. 

Divan. n. s. [an Arabick or Turkish word.] 

1. The council of the Oriental princes. 

2. Any council assembled: used commonly in a sense of dislike. 

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers, 

Raid's from the dark divan, and with like joy 

Congratulate approach'd. 

Swift. 

Said it to the queen the herald Melon ran, 

Who heard the consult of the dire divan. 

Pope's Odyssey. 

To Divaricate. v. n. [divaricatus, Lat.] To be parted into two; to become bifid. 

The partitions are straitened across: one of them 

divaricates into two, and another into several small ones. 

Long. 

To Divaricate. v. a. To divide into two. 

A slender pipe is produced forward towards the 

throat, whereunto it is at last inserted, and is there 

diverted, after the same manner as the spermatie 

vessels. 

Divarication. n. s. [divaricatio, Lat.] 

1. Partition into two. 

Dogs running before their masters, will stop at a divarication of the way, till they see which hand 

their masters will take. 

Roy. 

2. Division of opinions. 

To take away all doubt, or any probable divari 

cation, the curse is plainly specified. 

Greek Vulg. Erasures. 

To Dive. v. n. [sippan, Sax.] 

1. To sink voluntarily under water. 

I am not yet informed, whether when a diver 

dives, having his eyes open, and swims upon his 

back, he sees things in the air greater or less. 

Bacon's Nat. Hist. 

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**DIV**

Around our pole the spiny dragon glides, And, like a winding stream, the bears divides, The less and greater; who, by fate's decree, Abhor to dive beneath the southern sea.

Drayden's Virgil.

That the air in the blood-vessels of live bodies has a communication with the outward air, I think, seems plain, from the experiments of man, and how human creatures being able to bear air of much greater density in diving, and of much less upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made gradually. *Brutus*.

2. To go under water in search of any thing. Crocodiles defend those pearls which lie in the lakes, and, if poor Indians are eaten up by them, when they dive for the pearl. *Helbig's History.*

The knave deserves it, when he tempts the main, Where folly decks for kings, or dives for gain. *Pope.*

3. To go deep into any question, doctrine, or science. The wits that dive most deep, and soar'd most high, Seeking man's powers, have found his weakness such. *Davies.*

He performs all this out of his own fund, without diving into the arts and sciences for a supply. *Drayden.*

Whenever we would proceed beyond these simple ideas, and dive farther into the nature of things, we shall fall presently into darkness and obscurity. *Leake.*

You swim a-top, and on the surface strive; To the depths of nature never dive. *Blackmore.*

You should have did't into my utmost thoughts. *Phillips.*

4. To immerge in any business or condition.

Sweet prince, th' exulting tide of your years Hath not yet did't into the world's deceit. Nor can distinguish. *Shakespeare, Richard III.*

5. To depart from observation; to sink. Dine, thoughts, down to my soul. *Shakspeare.*

To DIVE. v. a. To play by diving. *To DIVE.*

Then Bratus, Rome's first martyr, I must name; The Curtul bravely did'st the gulf of fame. *Denham.*

To DIVE'll. v. a. [direlle, Lat.] To pull; to separate; to sever. *To DIVE.*

They begin to separate; and may be easily disentangled or parted asunder. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DIVER. n. s. [from dive.]


2. One that goes under water in search of treasure. It is evident, from the relation of divers and fishermen for pearls, that there are many kinds of shell-fish which lie perpetually concealed in the deep, skreened from our sight. *Wodward.*

3. He that enters deep into knowledge or study. He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no superficial and floating artificer; but a diver into causes, and into the mysteries of proportion. *Hutton's Architecture.*

To DIVERGE. v. n. [diverge, Lat.] To tend various ways from one point. *To DIVERGE.*

Homogeneous rays, which flow from several points of any object, and fall perpendicularly on any reflecting surface, shall afterwards diverge from so many points. *Newton.*

DIVERGENT. adj. [from diverge, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point. *DIVERS.*

DIVERS. adj. [diversus, Lat.] Several; sundry; more than one. It is now grown out of use. *We have divers examples in the church of such as, by fear, being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, moved, and kept still the office of confessing our faith.* *Whitting.*

**DIV**

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old: then they cast them, and new ones come about seven years; but divers have backward teeth come at twenty, some at thirty and forty. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Divers letters were shot into the city with arrows, wherein Seldman's council were revealed. *Koole.*

Divers friends thought it strange, that a white dry body should acquire a rich colour upon the expansion of spitted and dressed fish. *Boyle on Colours.*

**DIV**

DIVERSE. adj. [diversus, Lat.]

1. Different from another.

Four great beasts came up out of the sea, diverse one from another. *Daniel vii. 3.*

2. Different from itself; various; multiform; diversified.

Elfinness is a great and diverse thing, nor did she yet ever favour any man so much as to wholly his. *Ben Jonson.*

3. In different directions. It is little used but in the last sense.

The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with resentment it's
Fatty fumes, and with laisd tenuity.
Diverse, detecting contact.

To seize his papers, Carl, was next thy care;
His papers lightly diverse took in a
Pope's Dunciad.

DIVERSIFICATION. n. s. [from diverse.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities. If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, or manners of diversification, should generate differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Variation; variation.

3. Variety of forms; multiplicity.

4. Change; alteration.

This, which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a diversification of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To DIVERSIFY, v. a. [diversifier, Fr.]

1. To make different from another; to distinguish; to discriminate.

There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and different from one another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another. *Leake.*

Male souls are diversified with so many characters, that the world has not variety of materials sufficient to furnish out their different inclinations. *Addison's Spectator.*

It was easier for Holofer to find proper sentiments for Grecian samsungs, than for Milton to diversify his infernal council with proper characters. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. To make different from itself; to vary; to diversify.

The country being diversified between hills and dales, woods and plains, one place more clear, another more darksome, is a pleasant picture. *Bacon.*

There is, in the producing of some species, a composition of matter, which may be much diversified. *Bacon.*

DIVERSION, n. s. [from divert.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its course.

Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the sap for a time, and diversion of it to the sprouts that were not forward. *Bacon's Nat. Histor.*

I have ranked this diversio of Christian practice among the effects of our contentions. *The Decay of Piety.*

2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

**DIV**

Fortunes, honour, friends.

Are mere diversions from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diversions.*

It seems to be something lighter than amusement, and less forcible than pleasure.

You for those ends whole days in coinhill sit, And the diversions of your youth forget. *Waller.*

In the book of games and diversions, the reader's mind may be supposed to be relaxed. *Addison's Spectator.*

Such productions of wit and humour as expose vice and folly, furnish useful diversions to readers. *Addison's Frencbrother.*

4. [In war.] The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY, n. s. [diversitas, Fr. from diversus, Lat.]

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.

There is then in this diversity no contrariety. *Hooker.*

They cannot be divided, but they will prove opposite; and, not resting in a bare diversity, rise into a contrariety. *South.*

The most common diversity of human capacities arises from the solid parts, as to their different degrees of strength and tension. *Araboth on Aliment.*

2. Variety.

The diversity of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cause dissension in churches. *Hooker.*

Society cannot subsist without a diversity of station, if God should grant every one a middle station, he would defeat the very scheme of happy lives proposed in it. *Bergen.*

3. Distinct being; not identity.

Considering anything as such at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself existing at another time, and thence form the ideas of identity and diversity. *Leake.*

4. Variegation.

A waving glow his bloomy beds display, Blushing in bright diversities of day. *Pope.*

DIVERSLY, adv. [from diverse.]

1. In different ways; differently; variously.

The lack we all have, as well of ghostly as of earthly favours, is in each kind equally known; but the gifts of God are so diversely bestowed, that it seldom appears what all receive: what all stand. *Hooker.*

Both of them do diversly work, as they have their medium diversly disposed. *Baron's Nat. Hist.*

Whether the king did permit it to save his purse, or to communicate the envy of a business displeasing to his people, was diversely interpreted. *Bacon.*

Leicester bewrayed a desire to plant him in the queen's favour, which was diversely interpreted by such as thought that great artizans of courts do nothing by chance, nor much by affection. *Hutton.*

The universal matter, which Moses comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers diversely understood. *Raleigh's History.*

Could nought avail, however fan'd in war; Nor armies leagued, that diversly assay'd To curb his power. *Phillips.*

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vast ocean diversly we sail; Reason the card, but passion is the gale. *Pope.*

To DIVERT. v. a. [diercto, Lat.]

1. To turn off from any direction or course. I rather will subject me to the malice Of a diverted blood and bloody breast. *Shakspeare.*

Knots, by the confines of the meeting sap, Infect the sound pine, and divers his grain, Torture and errant, from his course of growth. *Shakspeare.*
DIV

He finds no reason to have his rest abated, because a greater part of it is diverted from his hand.

Locke.

They diverted raffled from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule. 

Addison's Freethinker.

Nothing more is requisite for producing all the variety of colours, and degrees of refraction, than that the rays of light be bodies of different sizes; the least of which may make violet, the weakest and darkest of the colours, and be more easily diverted by refracting surfaces from the right course; and the rest, as they are bigger and bigger, make the stronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more distinctly diverted. 

Newton.

2. To draw forces to a different part.

The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry opinions, which divided and diverted their power some other way.

Davies on Ireland.

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how simple, to these cates compard, was that crude apple that directed Eve.

Milton's Paradise Regained.

They avoid pleasure, lest they should have their affections tainted by any sensuality, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort.

Maro's muse, not wholly bent
On what is gainful, sometimes she directs
From sad considerations.

Phillips.

4. To please; to exhilarate. See DIVERSE.

An ingenious gentleman did divert or instruct the kingdom by his papers.

Swift.

5. To subvert; to destroy. In Shakespeare, unless it belong to the first sense.

Frights, changes, horrors, 
Divert and crack, rend and derruncate
The unity and married calm of states. 
Shakespeare.

DIVERTER. n. s. [from the verb.]

Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a divertor of sadness.

Walton.

DIVERTISSE. r. a. [diversiter, Fr. divertio, Lat.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. A word now little used.

Let erasors instruct, let them divert, and let them move us; this is what is properly meant by the word salt.

Dryden.

DIVERTISMENT. n. [divertissement, Fr.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. A word now not much in use.

How fond seaver men are of bad divertissement, it will prove nigh which ends in heaviness.

Government of the Tongue.

DIVERTIVE. adj. [from divert.] Recreative; amusing; exhilarating. A word not fully authorized.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleasant and divertive nature, so they are innocent, from conversation.

Rogers.

To DIVEST. r. a. [derecrir, Fr. The English word is therefore more properly written derecrir. See DEVEST.] To strip; to make naked; to demude.

Then of his arms Androgens he divest:
His swords, his shield, he takes, and plumes crests.

Dryden.

Let us direct the gay phantom of temporal happiness to false and mischievous directions, which the pride, the passions, and the folly of men have dressed it up.

Rogers.

DIVESTURE. n. s. [from direct.] The act of putting off. The acrost of divesture dispenses them from those laborious and avocating duties which are here requisite to be performed. 

Boyle's Scrutini. Love.
DIV

He took it with a bow, and soon divin'd
The seeming toy was not for nought designed.

Drayden.

In change of torment would be case
Could you divine what lovers bear.

Even you, Prometheus, would confess
There is no value like divine工程.

Graven.

DIVINELY. adv. [from divine.]
1. By the agency or influence of God.

2. Excellently; in the supreme degree.
The Grecians most divinely have given to the active perfection of men, a name expressing both beauty and goodness. Hooker.

3. In a manner notting a deity.

His golden horns appear'd, that on the forehead were divines bright.

And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light. Addis.

DIVINENESS. n. s. [from divine.]
1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.

Is it then impossible to distinguish the divineness of this book from that which is human? Grew.

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not, An earthly god; a being divineness.

No elder than a boy. Shakesp. Cambelline.

DIVINER. n. s. [from To divine.]
1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means.

This drudge of the devil, this diwere, laid claim to all my secrets; and swore I was assured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me. Shakesp. Comedy of Err.

Expelled his oracles, and common temples of divination, the devil runs in corners, exercising meaner trickeries, and acting his deceptions in witches, magicians, diviners, and such inferior seducers. Brown's Tid had. Err.

Conjecturer; guesser.

If he himself be conscious of nothing he then thought on, he must be a notable diwere of thoughts, that can assure him that he was thinking.

Locke.

DIVINERESS. n. s. [from diviner.]
A prophetess; a woman professing divination.

The mad divineress had plainly writ,
A true should come, but many ages yet,
In which sinister-entitenditborn,
A dame should drown with all her feather'd train.

Dryden.

DIVINITY. n. s. [diviné, Fr. from divinitus, Lat.]
1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead.

As with new wine intoxicated both,
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity when shequires wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth.

Milton.

When he attributes divinity to other things than God, it is only a divinity by way of participation.

Milton.

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; the cause of causes.

Tis the Divinity that sits within us,
Tis the Divinity that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.

Addison.

3. False god

Vain idols, deities that ne'er before
In Israel's hands had dí'd their dire abodes,
Beastly divinites, and droves of gods.

Prior.

4. Celestial being.

God doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient divinities. Chrome.

5. The science of divine things; theology.

Hear him but reason in divinity.
And, all admiring, with an inward wish You would desire the king were made a prelate.

Shakesp.


They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in naveness, chance, or death. Shakesp.

DIVISIBLE. adj. [divisibility, Lat.]
Capable of being divided into parts; divisible; separable.

When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing else but extension and bulk, which is impenetrable, or divisible and passive. Boyle's Sermo.

DIVISIBILITY. n. s. [divisibility, Fr.]
The quality of admitting division or separation of parts.

The most palpable absurdities will press the asserter of infinite divisibility. Glanville's Seripta. Locke.

This will easily appear to any one, who will lay his thoughts both in the vast expansion of space, or divisibility of matter. Locke.

DIVISIBILITY. n. s. [from divisible.]
Divisibility.

Naturalists disagree about the origin of motion, and the indefinite divisibility of matter. Boyle.

DIVISION. n. s. [divisio, Lat.]
1. The act of dividing anything into parts.

Thou madest the spirit of the firmament, and commandedst it to part问答, and to make a division between the waters. Exod. vi. 11.

2. The state of being divided.

There was a division among the people, because of this thing. vi. 43.

As to our divisions with the Romanists, were our differences the product of heat, they would, like small clefs in the ground, want but a cold season to cement them.

Dry of Firt.

3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing.

If we look into communities and divisions of men, we observe the discreet manner, not divinity, guides the conversation. Addison's Spect.

5. Disunion; discord; difference.

There was a division among the people, because of this thing. vi. 43.

As to our divisions with the Romanists, were our differences the product of heat, they would, like small clefs in the ground, want but a cold season to cement them.

Dry of Firt.

6. Parts into which a discourse is distributed.

In the divisions I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself by the divisibility of matter.

Div. Henry IV.

Our tongue will run divisions in a tune, not making a note of it, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere.

Glanville.

7. Space between the notes of music, or parts of a musical composition; just time.

Thy tongue
Makes Welsh as sweet as ditties highly pem'd
Sung by the queen in a summer's bower,
With ravishing division, to her lute.

Shakesp. Henry IV.

8. Distinction.

I will put a division between my people and thy people.

Crotchet.

[In arithmetic.] The separation or partition of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

Cocker.

9. [In arithmetic.] The separation or partition of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

Cocker.

10. Subdivision; distinction of the general into species.

Abound
In the division of each several crime,
Acting it many ways. Shakesp. Macbeth.

DIVISOR. n. s. [divisior, Lat.]
The number by which a given number is divided; the number which sheweth how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.

DIVORCE. n. s. [divorce, Fr. from di- vorticium, Lat.]
1. The legal separation of husband and wife.

Divorce is a lawful separation of husband and wife, made before a competent judge, on due cognizance of the cause, and sufficient proof made thereof. Aylye's Parergon.

To restore the king,
He counsels a divorce, a loss of him,
That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never lost his luster.

Shakesp. Henry VIII.

He had in his eye the divorce, that had passed betwixt the emperor and Serbonia. Drayden's Dedication to the Em.ild.

2. Separation; disunion.

Such marriages may occasion a farther alienation of mind, and divorce of affections, in her, from my religion.

These things, to be a bastard, and to be born one of a lawful wedlock, and of one blood with the other; and 'tis hard to make divorce between those things that are so near in nature to each other, as being convertible terms.

Aylye's Parergon.

3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

The cause of any penal separation.

Go with me, like good angels, to my end;
And, as the long divorce of a steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to beca'm. Shakesp. Henry VIII.

To DIVORCE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To separate a husband or wife from the other.

To divorce; to separate by violence.

Were it consonant unto reason to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth shew how the latter is restrained, and, not marking the former, to conclude by the latter only of them? Hooker.

The continent and the island were continued together within men's remembrance, by a drawbridge; but are now divorced by the downfallen cliff. C. S. of Cam. Div.

So seem'd her youthful soul not early forc'd,
Or from so fair, so sweet a seat divor'd.

Waller.

3. To separate from another.

If the u were not gloal,
I would divorce me from thy mother's tomb,
Sepulch'ring on asturdent.

Shakesp. K. Lear.

If so be it were possible, that all other ornamentals of mind might be in their full perfection, nevertheless the mind that should possess them, divorced from piety, could be but a spectacle subject to ridicule. Hooker.

DIVORCIMENT. n. s. [from divorce.]
Divorce; separation of marriage.

Write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in her hand, and send out of his house. Mark. xvii, 1.

DIVORCER. n. s. [from divorce.]
The person or cause which produces divorce or separation
DIV

Death is the vivid strangler of acquaintance, the eternal disposer of marriage.

DIURETICK. adj. [diuretico.] Having the power to provoke urine.

DIURNAL adj. [diurnus, Lat.]

1. Relating to the day.
We observe in a day, which is a short year, the greatest heat about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past the meridian, which is the diurnal solstice, and the same is evident from the thermometer.

Think, ere this diurnal star
Leaves cold the night, how we his gather’d beams
Reflect, many with matter sore incensed.

2. Constituting the day.
Why does he order the diurnal hours?
To leave earth’s other part, and rise in ours?

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.
The prime orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither row’d
Diurnal.

DIURNALLY adv. [from diurnal.] Daily; every day.
As we make the enquires, we shall diurnally communicate to the public. Tacket.

DIUTURNITY. n. s. [diuturnitas, Lat.]
Length of duration.
Such a coming, as it might be said that that generation should not pass till it was fulfilled, they needed not suppose of such diuturnity.

To DIVULGE. v. a. [divulgo, Lat.]
1. To publish; to make public; to reveal to the world.
Men are better contented to have their commendations suppressed, than the contrary much divulged. Hakluyt.

I will pluck the veil of modesty from the so seeming mistress Page, and divulge Page himself for a secure and wilful Artreux.

These answers, in the silent night receiv’d,
The king himself divulg’d, the last believed.

Drugran’s Excid.
You are deprived of the right over your own sentiments, of the privilege of every human creature, to divulge or conceal them. Page.

The cabinets of the sick, and the closets of the dead, have been ranakced to publish private letters, and afterwards the maimk the most secret sentiments of friendship. Page.

2. To proclaim; to declare by a public act.
This is true glory and renown, when God.
Looking on the earth, with approbation marks The last man, and divulges him through heav’n To all his angels, who with true applause
Recount his prais’d. Milton’s Par. Lost.

DIVULGER. n. s. [from divulge.] A publisher; one that exposes to public view.
I think not any thing in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the orisons divulging of them did to the infamy of the divulger. K. Charles.

DIVULSION. n. s. [divulsion, Lat.] The act of plunging away.
DOC

have done, you will have but a confused notion
of the place.
Spectator.

3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease
to care about; to desist from notice or practice: only in the
compound preterite.

No man would make use of disguised parties to
destroy one but he knew they were sure to master
them when they had done with them. Stillingfleet.

I have done with Chaucer, when I have
answered some objections.

We have not yet done with assenting to
propositions at first hearing, and understanding
their terms.

Having done with such usanances, we gave up
what we cannot disown.

4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness
or health.

Good woman, how dost thou?
—The better it that pleases your good worship
to ask.
Shaksp.

5. To succeed; to fulfill a purpose.

Come, 'tis no matter; we shall do without him.
Addison.

You would do well to prefer a bill against all
kings and parliaments since the conquest; and,
if that won't do, challenge the crown.
Collier on Dolling.

6. To deal with.

No man, who hath to do with the king, will
think himself safe, unless you be his good angel,
and guide him.

If any thing in the world deserve our serious
study and consideration, those principles of reli-
gion do.
Tillotson.

Take all things which relax the veins; for
what does so, prevents too vigorous action
through the arteries.
Arbutath.

8. Do is a word of vehement command, or
ceremonial request: as, help me, do; make haste, do.

If thou hast lost thy land, do not also lose thy
constancy; and if thou must die a little, Some

—Loose me—I will free thee.
—Do, and I'll be thy slave.
Dryden's King Art.

9. Do is to put before verbs sometimes
expletively, as, I do love; or I love; I did love; or I loved.

The Turks do acknowledge God the Father,
creator of heaven and earth, being the first Per-
son in the Trinity, though they deny the rest.
Bonfoy's Holy War.

This just reproach their virtue—do excite.

Dryden's Aenid.

10. Sometimes emphatically as; I do hate him, but will not wrong him.

Perdition catch my soul
But I do love thee; and when I love thee not,
Chaos is again.
Shaksp. Othello.

11. Sometimes by way of opposition as; I
did love him, but scorn him now.

To DOAT. v. n. See To Dote.

DOCIBLE. adj. [docils, Lat.] Tract-
able; docile; easy to be taught.

The assinate feat of tow-thistles and brambles is
commonly set before them, as all the food and entertainment
of their tenderest and most docile age.
Milton.

DOCIBLENESS. n. s. [from docible].

Teachability; docility; readiness to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble
bound, as also of the docility of dogs in ge-
neral.

Hawkins's Angler.

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DOCILE. adj. [docils, Lat.]

1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they
are taught, and being docile and tractable, are
very useful.
Elia's Voyages.

2. With before the thing taught.

Soon docile to the secret acts of ill
With smiles I could betray, with temper kill. Prior.

DOCILIETY, n. s. [docilitis, Fr. from doc-
ilitas, Lat.] Aptness to be taught; readiness
to learn.

All the perfection they allowed his understand-
ing, and the respectability and all that they ascrib-
ed to his will was a possibility to be virtuous.
South.

What is more admirable than the fitness of
every creature for our use? the docility of an
elephant, and the insipidity of a camel for travelling
in deserts?
Gree.

Doke. n. s. [bocca, Sax.]. A plant; a
flower.
The species are seventeen, ten of which grow
wild, several of them being used in medicine;
and the sort called the oriental burdock, is said
to be the true thistle.
Miller.

Nothing teems

But hateful docks, rough thistles, keckses, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. Shakspeare. Henry.

My love for gentle Dermot faster grows
Than you tall dock, that rises to thy nose:
Cut down the dock, 'twill sprout again; but know,
Love rooted out again will never grow.
Swift.

Dok. n. s.
The stump of the tail, which remains
after docking.

2. The solid part of the tail.
The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well de-
scribed by Bontius. The dock is about half an
inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apes
therapy's spatula.
Green's Museum.

Doric. n. s. [as some imagine of δόξα],
A place where water is let in or out at
pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.
The boatswain and mariner may bring religion
to what dock they please.
Hawel.

There are docks for their gallants and men of
war, as well as work-houses for all land and naval
preparations.
Addison.

To Dock. v. a. [from dock a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing short.

One or two stout can cer cut, which docke
all favours hand on hand; and spread a huge in-
visible net between the prince and subject, through
which nothing of value could pass.
Swift's Examiner.

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an
entail.

4. To lay the ship in a dock.

Döchet. n. s. A direction tied upon
goods; a summary of a larger writing.

Dec.

DOCTOR. n. s. [doctor, Lat.]

1. One that has taken the highest degree
in the faculties of divinity, law, or phys-
sick. In some universities they have doc-
tors of music.

It means a man so well versed in his fa-
culty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman had it, but a civil doctor,
Who did refuse three thousand ducats of me,
And hagg'd the ring. Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.

Then stood there up in our council, a Plas-
ris, named Gamaclis, a doctor of laws. Acts v. 34.

2. A man skilled in any profession.

Then subtle doctors scribblers made their pride.

Causses like cocks, stuck out each other's eyes.

Dryden.
about this or that ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them ajar, by which no more can get in at a time. Swift.

4. The word in all its senses is low and vulgar.

Do'kin. n. s. [doukten, Dut.] A doitin or little dot: a contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a doitin. Lily's Grammar construed.

Do'man. n. s. The name of a fish. Fish that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the craw-fish, the kindmbad or toman, and she tortoise.

Bacon.

Do'e. n. s. [from da, Sax. dana, Dan. danna, Lat.] A she deer; the female of a buck.

There but forbear your food a little while. While, like a doe, I go to find my fawn, And give it food. Shakspe. As you like it. Bucks have horns, does none. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The fearful doe
And flying stam amidst the greyhounds go.

Dryden's Virgil.

Do'e. n. s. [from To do.] A feat; what one has to do; what one can perform.

No sooner he does peep into The world, but he has done his dose. Hubberus.

Doe. n. s. [from To do.]

1. One that does anything good or bad.

So foul a thing, of them they are of justice set, That torture both the deer and distrest. Daniel.

It may be indeed a public crime, or a national mischief; yet is it but a private act, and the doing of it may chance to pay his head for his presumption. South.

2. Actor; agent.

Shib thus far we open the things that have been done, let not the principal does themselves be forgotten. Hooker.

3. Performer.

One judgeth the prize to the best deer, of which they are no less glad than great princes are of triumphs. Shakspe.

4. An active, or busy, or valiant person.

Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate; Talkers are no good does: be assur'd, We go to use our bands, and not our tongues. Shakspe.

5. One that habitually performs or practises.

De does of the word, and not hearers only. Common Prayer.

In this we shew oursewes slack, and unapt to doers of his will, in that we take upon us to be contrivers of his wisdom. Hooker.

Doe. n. s. [from doe.]

1. The third person from do, for doth.

Though leaning to foreigners, upon use, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between those countries, yet doth alter the exchange between those countries. Locke.

Do'e. n. s. [from off.]

1. To put off dress. You have deceiv'd our trust, And made us doff our easy robes of steel To crush our old limbs in ungenteel steel. Shakspe, Henry IV. Milan. Agonistes.

Nature, in awe to him,
Had doff'd her dress to her time.
With her great master so to sympathize. Milton. That judge is hot, and doff's his gown. Alcides doffs the lion's tawny hide. Rowe.

2. To strip; to divest of anything.

Why art thou troubled, Herod! What vain fear
The blood hunting breast doth move? Heaven's king, who doffs himself our flesh to wear, Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love. Cranham.

3. To put away to get rid of.

Your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, and make women fight.

Shakspe. Macbeth.

4. To shift off; to delay; to refer to another time; to put off.

Every day thou dost me with some device, Iago; and rather keep'st me from all conveniency, than suppliest me with the least advantage of hope. Shakspe. Othello.

Away, I will not have to do with you— Canst thou so doff me? Shakspe. Mac Ado.

5. This word is in all its senses obsolete, and scarcely used except by rusticks; yet it is a pure and commodious word.

Dogg. n. s. [dogge, Dut. canis, Lat.]

1. A domestic animal remarkably various in his species; comprising the mastiff, the spaniel, the bulldog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The larger sort are used as a guard; the less for sports.

Such smuggling rogues as these soothe every passion: Renegy, affirm, and turn your backs With every gale and vary of their masters, As knowing nought, like dogs, but following. Shakspe. King Lear.

Why should we not this dog and pistol as distinct species one from another, as a horse and a dog? Locke.

The clamorous roars of men, and boys, and dogs. Thomson.

2. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula, rising and setting with the sun during the calendrical days, or dog days.

Among the southern constellations, two there are, which bear the name of the dog: the one in sixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon, or Antinous. Benes's Alman. It parts the twins and crab, the dog divides, and Argo's keel that broke the frowdy tides. Crecch.

3. A reproachful name for a man.

I never heard a passion so confus'd,
So strange, outrageous, and so variable, As the dog Jew did utter in the streets. Shakspe. Beware of dogs, beware of ev'ry worker. Phil. iii. 2.

4. To give or send to the Dogs, to throw away. To go to the Dogs; to be ruin'd, destroyed, or devoured.

Had whole Colepeper's wealth been hops and malt Could he himself have sent it to the dogs? Pope.

5. It is used as the term for the male of several species: as, the dog fox, the dog otter.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two dog apes. Shakspe. The same ill-taste of sense will serve to join Dog foxes in the yoke, and sheer the swine. Dryd.

6. Dog is a particle added to anything, to mark meanness, or degeneracy, or worthlessness: as, dog rose.

To Dog. v. a. [from the noun.] To hunt as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably.

I have dogg'd him like his motherer. Shakspe. I, his despicable Juno, sent him forth. From Courtly friends, with camping foes to live, Where death and danger dog the heels of worth. Shakspe.
DOG

through several nations, and even now scarce think myself secure. Pope.

Hate dogs their rise, and insult mocks their fall. Dryden, The Vision of Human Wonders.

DOGFISHER. n. s. [dog and fish.] A kind of fish.
The dog-fisher is good against the falling sickness. Walken.

DOG-TEETH. n. s. [dog and teeth.] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.
The best instruments for dividing of herds are incisor-teeth; for cracking of hard substances, as bones and nuts, grinders or mill-teeth; for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or dog-teeth. Arbuthnot on Animals.

DOG-TRICK. n. s. [dog and trick.] An ill-turn; surly or brutal treatment.

Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a dog-trick; I'll make you know your rider. Dryden, Don Sebastian.

DOGbane. n. s. [dog and bone.] A plant. Miller.

Dogberry-tree. A kind of cherry.

Dogbolt. n. s. [dog and bolt.] Of this word I know not the meaning; unless it be, that when meal or flour is sifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarser part is called dogbolt, or flour for dogs.

His only solace was, that now his dogbolt fortune was so low, that either it must quickly end, or turn about again, and mend. Hudibras.

Dogbrain. n. s. [dog and brain.] The brier that bears the hip; the cynosbaton.

Dogcheap. adj. [dog and cheap.] Cheap as dogs meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.

Good store of harlots, say you, and dogcheap.

Dogdays. n. s. [dog and days.] The days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun, vulgarly reputed unwholesome.

Nor was it mere in his power to be without promotion and titles, than for a healthy man to sit in what was, in the longest dog-days, and remain without warmth. Clarendon.

Dogdraw. n. s. [dog and draw.] A manifest apprehension of an offender against venison in the forest, when he is found drawing after a deer by the scent of a hound which he leads in his hand. Cowell.

Dog. n. s. [dodge, Ital.] The title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa. Dover has a statue at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the title of deliverer of the commonwealth. Addison.

Dogfish. n. s. [from dog and fish.] Another name for a shark.

It is part of the jaw of a shark or dogfish. Woodward.

Dogfly. n. s. [dog and fly.] A voracious biting fly.

Thump-buckler Mars began, And at Minerva a lance of brass he head-long ran; These vile words ushering his blows, Thou dogfly what's the harm? Thou makest gods fight thus? Chapman's Blind.

Dogged. adj. [from dog.] Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy. Your uncle must not know but your are dead: I'll fill these dogged spies with false reports. Shakesp. King John.

Dogged York, that reaches at the moon, Whose over-weening arm I have pluck'd back, By false accuse doth level at my life. Few miles on horseback had they jogged, But fortune unto them turn'd dogged. Hudibras.

Doggedly. adv. [from dogged.] Sullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely.

Doggedness. n. s. [from dogged.] Gloom of mind; sullenness; moroseness.

Dogger. n. s. [from dog, for its meanness, Skinner.] A small ship with one mast.

Doggerel. adj. [from dog.] Loosed from the measures or rules of regular poetry; vile; despicable; mean: used of verses.

Then hasten Og and Dog to rehearse, Two foals that crash their feeble sense on verse; Who by his unseel to all succeeding times Shall live, in spite of their own doggrel rhymes. Dryden.

Your wit burlesque may one step higher climb, And in his sphere may judge all doggrel rhyme. Dryden.

It is a dispute among the critics, whether burlesque poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the Dispensary; or in doggerel, like that of Hudibras. Addison.

Doggerel. n. s. Mean, despiseful, worthless despicrmares, The hand and head were never lost of those Who dealt in doggrel, or who pined in prose. The vilest doggrel Grubstreet sends Will pass for yours with fees and friends. Swift.

Doggish. adj. [from dog.] Churlish; brutal.

Doghearted. adj. [dog and heart.] Cruel; pitiless; malicious.

This, that stript from his beneficence, turn'd her To foreign casualties, gave her dear rights To his doghearted daughters. Shakesp. K. Lear.

Doghole. n. s. [dog and hole.] A vile hole; a mean habitation.

France is a doghole, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot: to the wars. Shakesp. But, could you be content to bid adieu To the dear playhouse, and the conquerors too, Sweet country seats are patch'd and d'ery where, With land and gardens, at less price than here You hire a darksome doghole by the year. Dryden's Journal.

Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all On some patch'd doghole with ends of wall. Pope.

Dogkennel. n. s. [dog and kennel.] A little hut or house for dogs.

A certain nobleman, beginning with a dogkennel, never lived to finish the palace he had commenced. Dryden.

I am desired to recommend a dogkennel to any that shall want a pack. Tales.

Doghouse. n. s. [dog and house.] An insect that harbours on dogs.

DOGMA. n. s. [Lat.]

1. Established principle: doctrinal notion. Our poet was a stoick philosopher, and all his moral sentences are drawn from the dogmas of that school. Dryden.

2. In canon law. Dogma is that determination which contains in, and has a relation to, some casuistical point of doctrine, or some doctrinal part of the christian faith. Ayliffe's Pavergon.

Dogmatically. adj. [from dogma.] Authoritative.

Dogmatick. adj. thoritative; magisterial; positive; in the manner of a philosopher laying down the first principles of a sect.

The dim and boundless intellect of man seldom personality ventured to be dogmatic about things that approach to infinite, whether in spacious or minute.

I had by my natural disposition and situation for a while, to take up that dogmatic way, which is so much his character.

Learning gives us a discovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being preposterous and dogmatic in our determinations. Coler. on Pride.

Critics write in a positive dogmatic way, without either language, genius, or imagination. Spectator.

One of these authors is indeed so grave, sentimental, dogmatic, a rogue, that there is no mercy. Swift.

Dogmatically. adv. [from dogmatic.] Magisterially; positively;

I shall not presume to interpose dogmatically in a court, versus, which I look never to see decided. South.

Dogmatical. n. s. [from dogmatical.] The quality of being dogmatical; magisterial; mock authority.

Dogmatist. n. s. [dogmatiste, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a positive asseter; a bold advance of principles.

I could describe the vanity of bold opinion, which the dogmatists themselves demonstrate in all the controversies they are engaged in. Gianelli's Scipio.

A dogmatist in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor. Watts' Improvement of the Mind.

To Dogmatize. v. n. [from dogma] To assert positively; to advance without distrust; to teach magisterially.

These, with the pride of dogmaticizing schools, impose'd on nature arbitrary rules; Fored their vain inventions to obey, And move as learned fancy traced the way. Blackmore.

Dogmatizer. n. s. [from dogmatize.] An asseter; a magisterial teacher; a bold advance of opinions.

Such opinions, being not entered into the conversation of our church, are not properly chargeable either on Papists or Protestants, but on particular dogmatists of both parties. Hammond.

Dogrose. n. s. [dog and rose.] The flower of the hip. Of the rough or hairy excrecence, those on the brier, or dogrose, are a good instance. Derham's Physico-Theology.

Dogsleep. n. s. [dog and sleep.] Pretended sleep.

Jvenual indeed mentions a drowsy husband, who raised an estate by storing; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call dog-sleep.

Dogsmeat. n. s. [dog and meat.] Refuse; vile stuff; offal like the flesh sold to feed dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; these are but dogmats to them. Dryden.

Dogstar. n. s. [dog and star; canicula, Lat.] The star which gives the name to the dog days. All shun the raging dog-star's sultry heat, And from the half-impotent town retreat. Add.

Dogstooth. n. s. [from dog and tooth.] A plant.

Dogtrot. n. s. [dog and trot.] A gentle trot like that of a dog.

This with, them both and rode A dog trot through the crowding crowd. Hudibras.
DOL

Dole-Grey. adj. [dog and weary.]
Tired as a dog; excessively weary.
Oh, master, master, I have watch'd so long,
That I'm dog-grey. Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew.

Dogwood. n.s. A species of cornelian cherry.

DOLLY. n.s. A species of woolen stuff, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker.
We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine: a fool, and a dolly stuff, worn on the first day of grace, and be worn for variety. Congr. 's Way of the World.

DOINGS. n.s. [from To do. This word has hardly any singular.]
1. Things done; events; transactions.
I have but kill'd 1 fly.—
But how if that fly had a father and mother?
How should he hang his slender gilled wings,
And buzz lamented dinges in the air! Shakesp.

2. Feats; actions; good or bad.
The next degree was to mark all Zelman's doings, speculating on fashions, and to take them unto his own part, as a pattern of worthy proceedings. Sidney.

If I'm traduced by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor person, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing. let me say
Their face is out of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through Shakesp. Hen. VIII.
At length a reverend sire among them came,
And of their doings great dislike declard, and
Testified against their ways. Milton.

3. Behaviour; conduct.
Never the earth on his round shoulders bare,
A mask tir'd up from high or low degree,
That in her doings better could compare
Mirth with respect, few words with courtesy. Sidney.

4. Conduct; dispensation.
Dangerous it were for the free brains of man to
Wade far into the doings of the most High. Hooker.

5. Stir; bustle; tumult.
Shall there be then, in the mean while, no
doings? Hooker.

6. Festerity; meritment: as, jolly doings.

7. This word is only used in a ludicrous sense, or in low mean language.
After such miraculous doings, we are not yet in a condition of coming to France to our terms. Swift.

DOLT. n.s. [dolt; Dutt, dought, Erse.]
A small piece of money.
When they will not give a dote to relieve a lane beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. Shakesp. Tempest.

In Anna's wars a soldier, poor and old,
Had dearly earn'd a little purse of gold;
Tid'd with a tedious march, one晷 unhappy night
He slept, poor dog! and lost it to a dote. Pope.

DOLE. n.s. [from dole; belian, Sax.]
1. The act of distribution or dealing.
It was your presumption,
That in the dote of blows your son might drop. Shakesp.

2. Any thing dealt out or distributed.
Now my masters, happy man be this dote, say
1; every man to his business. Shakesp.
Let us, that are unburth and whole,
Fall one, and happy man be his dote. Hudibras.

3. Provoked by my deceptions in charity.
They had such firm dependence on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray;
So sure the dote, so ready at their call,
They stood prepar'd to see the manna fall. Dryd.

Clients of God were feeded; now a poor
Divided dote is dealt at th' outward door,
Which by the hungry rout is soon dispatch'd. Dryd.'s Journal.

What if his eyes-sight, for to Israel's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle restored,
He now doth knock on his foes' heads,
And over heaps of slaughter's walk his way. Milton.

5. [from dolor.] Grief; sorrow; misery; OBsolute.
Under they lie; the poor old man, their father,
Making vast dote over them, than all beholders
Take part with weeping. Shakesp. As you like it.
Our sometime sister, now our queen,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral. and with dire in marriage.
In equal scale weighing delight and dote,
Taked to life. Shakesp. Hamlet.
They might hope to change
Tornent with ease. and soonst recompose
Dote with delight. Milton's Par. Lost.

To Dole. v.s. [from the noun.] To deal.
To distribute. Dole.

DOLEFUL. adj. [dote and full.]
1. Sorrowful; doleful; dismally; gloomily; impressing sorrow.
We are taught, by our example, that the presence of dolorous and dreadful objects, even in maims most perfect, any, as clouds, overcast all seasonable joy. Hooker.

'On you make in too dolorous a sense:
I spake't you for your comfort.

2. Lamentation; complaint.
Never troubling him either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy; but rather fitting to his dolorous discourses of their own and other folk's misfortunes. Sidney.

3. Pain; sting.
A mind fixt and bent upon somewhat that is good, doth avert the doles of death. Bacon.

DOLPHIN. n.s. [dolphin, Lat. though the dolphin is supposed to be not the same fish.] The name of a fish.

The dolphi were like they; shew'd his back above
The element they liv'd in. Shakesp.

Draw boys riding upon goats, eagles and dolphin.

DOLT. n.s. [dol, Teutonick.]
A heavy stupid fellow; a blockhead; a thick-scall; a loggerhead.

Dolts in haste have some alter fair erect
To those high pow'rs, which idly sit above. Sidney.

Thou hast not half that power to do me harm,
As I have to hurt: oh gull, oh dolts,
As ignorant as dirt. Shakesp. Othello.
Like men condemn'd to thunder bolts,
Who, ere the blow, become more dolts;
They neither have the hearts to stay,
Nor wit enough to run away. Hudibras.

Wood's adultate corn, poor
Which, as he scatter'd, we, like dolts,
Missak to first for the dolts. Swift.

DOLTSISH. n.s. [from dolts.] Stupid; mean; dull; blockish.
Dolts, the most arast dolts that ever was without the privilege of a humble. Sidney.

DO'SABLE. adj. [doomabies, Lat.] -amine.

Doom. n.s. [from doom, Lat.]
1. Dominion; empire.
DOM

Domination, n. s. [dominatus, Lat.] Predominant; presiding ascendant.

Dominant, adj. [dominatus, Fr. dominius, Lat.] Predominant; presiding.

Dominator, n. s. [dominatus, Lat.] To predominate; to prevail over the rest.

To DOMINATE, v. a. To make domestic; to withdraw from the public. Clarissa.

DOME-STICK, n. s. One kept in the same house. A servant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purposes; he lives as a kind of foreigner under the same roof; a domestic, and yet a stranger too. South.

To DOMIFY, v. a. [domifico, Lat.] To tame. Dict.

DON

Thou and thine usurp

The domination, royalties, and rights

Of this oppressed boy.

Shakespeare, King John.

2. Tyranny; insolent authority.

Maximus traded with the Goths in the product of his own extensive dominions, the choice of his native vicitv; whither he retired, to withdraw from the unjust domination of Optianus Macrinus.

Arriuus on Coins.

3. One highly exalted in power; used of angelic beings.

He heav'n of heav'n, and all the powers therein, By thee created; and by thee thrown down The impious Titus. Thomson.

Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,

Thrones, dominations, princehoods, virtues, powers

Milton.

DOMINATIVE, adj. from dominatus, Imperious; insolent.

DOMINATOR, n. s. [Lat.] The presiding or predominant power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are dominators for this north-west part of the world, which maketh the people impatient of servitude, loves of liberty, martial, and contention.

Dominic, 1. A thing given to sacred uses.

To DOMINEER, v. n. [dominor, Lat.] To rule with insolence; to swell; to bluster; to act without control.

Go to the feast, revel, and domineer,

Curse full measure. Shakers, Tom. of the Shakes.

The voice of conscience now is low and weak, chasting the passions, as old Eli did his lustful domineering sons.

South.

Both would their little ends secure;

He sighs for freedom, she for pow'r;

His wishes tend abroad to roam,

And hers to domineer at home. Prior.

DOMINICUS, [dominicallis, Lat.] That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

The cycle of the moon serves to chear the epacts, and that of the sun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations.

Hokker on Time.

DOMINION, n. s. [dominium, Lat.]

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

They on the earth

Dominion exercise, and in the air,

Chastly on a wing. Milton.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,

Dominion absolute; that right we hold

By his donation; but man over man

He made to be kings.

His best use of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings!

And like his bounty whence dominion springs.

Tuckell.

2. Power; right of possession or use, without being accountable.

He could not have private dominion over that, which was under the private dominion of another.

Locke.

3. Territory; region; district; considered as subject.

The dominions of the bishoprics the kings of England did ever retain in all their dominions, when the pope's warred authority was at the highest.

Davies on Ireland.

4. Predominance; ascendant.

Objects placed foremost ought to be more finished than those cast behind; and to have dominion over things confused and transmuted.

Dryden's Frenzy.

5. An order of angels.

By him were all things created, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominations, or principalities or powers.

Col. i. 16.

DON, n. s. [dominus, Lat. The Spanish title for a gentleman, and Don Quixote.

It is used ludeously.

To the great don of wit,

Phæbus gives them full privilege alone

To damn all others, and cry up their own. Dryden.

DONSHIP. n. s. [from don.] Quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.

I'm none of those,

Your bosom friends, as you suppose; But Ralph himself, your trusty squire, Wh' has dragg'd your donship out o' th' mire. Hood.

To DON, v. a. [To do on.] To put on; to invest with; the contrary to daff.

Obsolet.

The purple morning left her crimson bed,

And donned her robes of pure vermilion hue.

Ferraris.

Fairest.

Her helm the virgin don'd.

What! should I don this robe, and trouble you? Shakespeare.

DONRY, n. s. [donarium, Lat.] A thing given to sacred uses.

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of bestowing.

He gave us only power, beast, fish, fowl,

Dominion absolute; that right we hold

By his donation. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

Hawseover the letter of that donation may be unregarded by men, yet the sense thereof is so imprinted in their hearts, as if every one had claim for himself unto that which was conferred upon all.

Raleigh's Essay.

The kingdoms of the world to thee were given, and to thee pow'r, and dominion, and a kingdom, that all nations should serve thee. Daniel.

Other donation none thou canst produce. Milton.

DONATIVE, n. s. [donatif, Fr. from donatus, Lat.]

1. A gift; a largess; a present; a dole of money distributed.

The Roman emperor's custom was, at certain solemn times, to bestow on his soldiers a donative, which denotation they received wearing garlands upon their heads.

Hokker.

They were entertained with publick shewes and donatives, to make them more easily digest their lost liberty.

Dryden.

2. In law.

A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either presentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

Cowell.

Never did sterke carry double truer:

He is the donative, and mine the cure. Cleveland.

DONE, part. pass. of the verb To do.

Another like fair tree eke grew thereby,

Whereof whose did cut, effusion did know

Both good and evil; O shameful memory!

That tree, through one man's fault, hath done

All to die. Spence's Fairy Queen.

DONE, a kind of interjection. The word by which a wager is concluded: when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says done.

Done: the wager? Shakespeare, Tempest.

One thing, sweet heart, I will ask:

Take me for a new fashion'd mask.

Done: but my bargain shall be this, I'll throw my mask off when I kiss. Cleveiland.

I was done and done, and the fox, by consent, was to be the judge. L' engagement.

DO'NION, n. s. [now corrupted to dungeon, from dominium, low Lat. according to Menage.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, where prisoners
DOO

were kept; as in Chaucer. It is now used of subterranian prisons.

The great tawny, that was so thick and strong, Which of the castle was the chief dungeon, Wherein the knights were in prison, Was ever green to the garden-wall, Ther as this Emley had her playing. Chaucer.

DONOR. n. s. [from dorn, Lat.] A giver; a bestower; one who gives anything.

Litters thick besiege the donor's gate, And begging lords and teeming ladies wait. Dryden's Journal.

It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to consider how often good designs are frustrated and perverted to purposes, which, could the donors themselves have foreseen, they would have been very loth to promote. Aubrey.

DOODLE. n. s. [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from do little: faintain.] A trifier; an idler.

To DOOM, v. a. [bemam, Sax.]

1. To judge. Him through malice half, Father of doom, and you! thou dost not doom. Do'st not, so strictly, but much more to pity incline. Milton.

2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.

He may be doomed to chains, to shame, to death, While proud Hippodamas shall mount his throne. Smith.

Justly thy impartial fates conspire,
Dooming that son to be the sire
Of such another son. Granville.

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the strict inquisitor, appears, And lives and crimes, with his assessors, hear; Round him in the blended halls he roams, Abolishes the just, and dooms the guilty souls. Dryden's Aeneid.

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death, And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave? Shakesp.

5. To destine; to command by uncontrollable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command, Have doomed our ships to seek the Latian land. Dryden's Aeneid.

I have no will but what your eyes ordain, Destin'd to love, as they are doom'd to reign. Granville.

DOOM. n. s. [bom, Sax. doom, Dut.]

1. Judicial sentence; judgment.

He's fed, my lord, and all his pow'r do yield; And ballybush, with hatters on their necks, Expect your highness' doom of life or death. Shak.

To Satan, first in sin, his doom applied, Though in mysterious terms, judged as they best. Milton.

And now, without redemption, all mankind Must have been lost, adjoyn'd to death and hell. By doom severe. Milton.

In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be able to discover whether his clothes be warm, or so naked; whether his house be firm, and live without doom. Decoy of Petty. Martin's office is now the second do in the street, where he will see Parol. Arbuthnot. Latib, though they be bred within doors, and never seen the action of their own species, push at those who approach them with their foreheads. Addison's Spectator.

The sultan entered again the peasant's house, and turned the owner out of doors. Addison's Guardian.

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of grass appear; And buds, that yet conceive no fear, Stand at the door of life, and doubt to clothe the year. Dryden.

4. Passage; avenue; means of approach.

The dispensable necessity of slavey enslavement, shuts the door against all temptations to carnal security. Hammond.

5. Out of door, or doors. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly sent away. Should be, who was thy lord, command thee now, With a harsh voice and supercilious brow, To servile duties, thou'lt find no more; The gallows and the whip are out of door. Dryden's Persius.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is out of doors, and Cain is not his brother. Locke.

6. At the door of any. Imputable; chargeable upon him.

DOOR. n. s. [from dorn, Ger. a Thorn.]

In any of which parts if I have failed, the fault lies wholly at my door. Dryden. Dufres. Preface.

7. Next door to. Approaching to; near to: bordering upon.

A tedious walk leads to a loch, and a riot unpunished is but next door to a tumult. L'Estrange.

DOORCASE. n. s. [door and case.] The frame in which the door is inclosed. The making of frames for doors, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces. Mason.

DOORKEEPER. n. s. [door and keeper.] Porters, who keeps the entrance of a house.

He that hath given the following assistance to thee, desires to be even a doorkeeper in God's house, and to be a servant to the meanest of God's servants. Bacon's Essay of Almsgiving.

DOQUET. n. s. A paper containing a warrant.

Before the institution of this office, no doquet for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation, could be given without an oath. Bacon's office of Alienation.

DORMANT. adj. [dormant, Fr.]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can insure his anger is dormant; or, if he seems uneasy, 'tis well how ever he sleeps, he will sleep like a top. Congreve's Old Bachelor.

With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, dormant, till it swims within his reach. Greer's Midas.

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion were the coast of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather clothed and dormant. Brown.

3. Private; not public.

There were other dormant masters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readiness, but not drawn together. Swift.

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to reserve these privileges dormant, never to be produced but upon great occasions. Swift.

5. Leaning not perpendicular.

Old dormant windows must confound Her beams: their glimmering spectacles, Struck with the splendor of her face, Do the office of a burning-glass. Clevelend.

DORMITORY. n. s. [dormitorium, Lat.]

1. A place to sleep in: used commonly for a room with many beds.

Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and those that have windows on one side for dormitories. Mortimer. Naked doors the dormitory, Mortimer. And Jones and Boyke's united labours fall. Pepys's Diary.

2. A burial place.

The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called cassus, and in English dormitories. Agassiz's Pervorion.

DORMOUSE. n. s. [dormio to sleep, and mous.] A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

Come, we all sleep, and are mere dormio flies, A little less than dead; more dulness hangs On us than on the moon. Ben Jonson's Cynthia. After they have lain a little while, they grow as drowsy as dormio, unless they are severely vexed. Collier on Thought.

DORN. n. s. [from dorn, Ger. a Thorn.]

The name of a fish; perhaps the same as the thornback.

The coast is stored both with shell-fish, as scallops and sheepshad, and with turbot, dores, and bully. Carew.
To DOOR. n. n. [for stupid, Teutonic.]

To deafen or stupify with noise. This word I find only in Skinner.

DOERR. n. s. [so named probably from the noise which he makes.] A kind of flying insect, remarkable for flying with a loud noise.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all the va
gonious, or shaggy-winged, as beetles and
darts.

Brown's Vular Errors.
The door or hedge-cloner's chief marks are these: his head is small, like that of the common beetle: this, and his eyes, black; his shoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, also black; but just under the wing-sheilfs spotted with white. His wing-sheils, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pinted, of a light chestnut; his breast, especially, covered with a downy hair.

Green's Museum.

DOSEL. n. s. [from dorsum the back.]

DOSER. A pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen, for the reception of things of small bulk. It is corruptly spoken, and perhaps written, dosell.

DORSIFEROUS. adj. [from dorsum and ferre, Dorsif'paros. or pario, Lat.] Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly used of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back.

DOR'TURE. n. s. [contracted from dormit'ure; dormit'tura, Lat. dortoir, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in.

He led us to a gallery like a dortuer, where he showed us along the one side seventeen cells, very neat.

DOSAN. n. s. [short.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time.

Quincy.

The too victorious dose too fiercely wrought,
And added fury to the strength it brought.

Drayden's Virgil.

In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thopas in warm water, without mending the dose.

Arabianat.

2. Any thing nauseous.

If you can tell an ignorant in power and place that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that, as fasumle a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down.

As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. Ludicrously.

No sooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his dose; Married his punctual dose of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives. Hudibras.

4. Quantity.

We pity or laugh at these fatuous extravagants, while yet we know they have a considerable dose of what makes them so.

Grownville.

5. It is often used of the utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow. He has his dose; that is, he can carry off no more.

To Dose. v. a.

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or table.

Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly dosed, may prove powerful medicines.

Jer. Beham's Phyisico-Theology.

2. To give physic, or any thing nauseous, to any man; in a ludicrous sense.

DOSIS. n. s. [corrupted from dosel, something laid upon the part. A pledger; a nodule or lump of lint to be laid on a sore.

Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as basilicon, with pricelit and cress.

Addison's Cato.

DOST. [the second person of do.]

Why then dost treat me with rebukes, instead Of kind consoled cares, and faintly sorrow.

Dyer's. 2. To be in love to extremity.

He was stricken with great affection towards me, and since is grown to such a dose of love, that I was fain to get this place sometimes to retire in freely.

Sidney.

I love long loved her, and bestowed much on her, for I will send her with a doing observance.

Dyer's.

To DOTE upon. To regard with excessive fondness; to love to excess.

All their prayers and love Were set on Heresford, whom they doted on, And hasted, and grazed, and loved;

Henry IV.

Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,

Because thou treat dost upon my love.

Shak. 2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

If in black my lady's brow she Beck,

It means that painting and surpassing air

Should ravish doers with a false aspect:

And therefore is she born to make black fair.

Our dores upon red and white are incessantly perplexed by the uncertainty both of the continuance of their mistress' kindness, and of the lasting of her beauty.

Boyle.

DOTINGLY. adv. [from doting.] Fondly; by excessive fondness.

That he, to wedlock dotingly betray'd,

Should hope in this kild town to find a maid!

Dryden's Juvenile.

DOTTARD. n. s. This word seems to signify a tree kept low by cutting.

For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees, that are near ancient buildings, and like the, are pollarded and dottards, and not trees at their full height.

Bacon.

DOTTEREL. n. s. [from dot.] The name of a bird that mimicks gestures.

We see how ready apes and monkeys are to imitate all motions of man; and in catching of dotterels, we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures.

Bacon.

DOUBLE. adj. [double, Fr. dupler, Lat. duplus, Erse.]

1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other; in pairs.

All things are double one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect. Eccles. xiii. br.

2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. It is sometimes used with to, and sometimes without.

Great honours are great burdens; but on them They are cast with caviy, be with burden loads;

His cares must still be double to his joys,

In any dignity.

Ben Jonson's Catilina.

The sum of forty thousand pence is almost double; it is sufficient, as besides Digni- Letters.

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the same order or parallel.
It is a curiosity also to make flowers double, which is effected by often removing them to new earth; as, on the contrary part, double flowers, by neglecting, and not removing prove single.

To the reverend, fat, old country friar:
With a panach swollen so high, his double chin
 Might rest upon.

4. Twofold; of two kinds.

Thus cursed steel, and more accursed gold,
Grave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold;
And double death did wretched man invade,
By steel assaulted, and by gold betray'd.

But there's another Double; Dryden's Ovid.
No star appears to lend his friendly light;
Darkness and tempest make a double night. Dryden.

5. Two in number.

And in one power and not both see and hear.
Our sights and sounds would always double be.

6. Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two. Not useful.

The magnific is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice potential.
As double as the dove's. Shaksp. Othello.

7. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in secret.

He would say nutrums, and be ever double.
Both in his words and meaning. Shak. Henry VIII.
For in their life it might keep rank, there were not more of double heart.

1 Chron. xii. 33.

Doub-plea. n.s. [duplex placitum, Lat.] Is that in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff. Corell.

Doub-que-ral, is a complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. The effect is, that the archbishop directs his letters, under the authentic seal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admonish the said ordinary within nine days to do the justice required, or otherwise to cite him to appear before him or his official; and lastly to intimate to the said ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day assigned, he himself will proceed to perform the justice required. And this seems to be termed a double-quarrel, because it is most commonly made against both the judge, and him at whose petition justice is delayed. Corell.

Double. adv. Twice over.

I am not so exact in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetic; for then I was double their age, which now is not. Swift.

Double is much used in composition, generally for double, two ways; as, double-edged, having an edge on each side; or for twice the number or quantity; as, double-died, twice died.

Double-biting. adj. [double and bite.] Biting or cutting on either side.

But post their looks on the back of each bend,
His rising muscles and his brazen command;
His double-biting as, and beauty spear,
Each asking a glitter to rear. Dryn. Fables.

Double-buttoned. adj. [double and buttoned.] Having two rows of buttons.

Others y'could when all the town's afoist,
Wright in 'emembraces of a kersey coat.
Or double-button'd frieze.

Dryden's Sat. Satyr.

Double-dealer. n.s. [double and deal-er.] A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time; one who says one thing and thinks another.

Double-dealers may pass muster for awhile; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion. L'Estrange.

To Double-deal, n.s. [double and dealing.] Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning; the action of one thing with the profession of another.

Thon shall not be the worse for me; there's gold.
-But that it would be double-dealing. Shak. Twelf Night.

Our pocts have joined together such qualities as are by nature most compleat: valor with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation; this last union was necessary for the goodness of Ulysses; for, without that, his dissimulation might have made him appear into wickedness and double-dealing. Dryden's Fable of Poetic Poesy.

To Double-die. v.a. [double and die.] To die twice over.

Yes, I'll to the royal bed.
Where first the mysteries of our love were acted, and Double-die it with imperial crimson.

Dryden and Lee.

Double-founted. adj. [double and fount.] Having two sources.

Here the double-founted stream.
Jordan, true limit eastward.

Double-handed. adj. [double and hand.] Having two hands.

All things being double-handed, and having the appearance of truth and falsehood, where our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former.

Glance's Suecia.

Double-headed. adj. [double and head.] Having the flowers growing one to another.

The double rich scarlet nonsuch is a large double-headed flower, of the richest scarlet colour. Mortimer.

To Double-lock. v.a. [double and lock.] To shoot the lock twice; to fasten with double security.

He immediately double-bolted his door, and sat down carefully to reading and comparing both his orders.

Trotter.

Double-minded. adj. [from double and mind.] Unsettled; undecided.

A double-minded man is unstable in all ways.
James II. 158.

Double-shining. adj. [double and shine.] Shining with double lustre.

He was
Among the rest that did take delight.
To see the sports of double-shining day.
Sidney.

To Double-tongued. adj. [double and tongue.] Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing.

The deceases must be grave, not double-tongued, not given to much wine, nor greedy of alms. As.

1 Tim.

For such a fear'd the Tyrians double-tongued,
And knew the town to June's care belong'd.
Dryden's Virg.

To Double. v.a. [from the adjective.] 1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity.

Rumour both double voice and echo.
The numbers of the fear'd. Shak. Henry IV.
Pay him six thousand, and debase the bond;
Double six thousand, and then treble that. Shak.
Our funder to appraiser to assist,
Or double his dishonour if he fail. Dryden.

This power of repeating or doubting any idea we have of any distance, and adding it to the former, as often as we will, without ever able to come to any stop or limit, is which gives us the idea of extent. Locke.

This was the value of the silver, there was besides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will just double the sum. Arbuth. on Coin.

2. To contain twice the quantity.

Thus reinforced against the adverse fleet,
Still doubting ours, brave Rupert leads the way.

Dryden.

3. To repeat; to add.

He saw around Arcite and fierce Palemon
In mortal battle doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flash'd their falsehoods to and fro.

Dryden.

4. To add one to another in the same order or parallel.

Thus thou shalt double the curtain in the tabernacle.
Exod.

5. To fold.

He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,
And doubled down the useful places.
Prior.

6. To pass round the headlands.

Sailing along the coast, he doubled the promontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that proud city.

Killer.

Now we have the Cape of Good Hope in sight, the trade-wind is our own, if we can but double it.

Dryden.

To Double. v.n.

1. To increase to twice the quantity.

'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men double.

Peverell's Theory.

2. To enlange the stake to twice the sum in play.

Throw Egypt's by, and offer in the stead.
Offer--the crown on Bernice's head:
I answer'd to double and go back again, and to maketh one long summer.

Bacon's Natural History.

Who knows which way she points?
Doubling and turning like a hunted hare
Find out the meaning of her word who can.

Swift.

3. To turn back, or wind in running.

Under the line the sun crosseth the line, and maketh two summers and two winters; but in the skirts of the torrid zone it doublieth and goeth back again, and to maketh one long summer.

Swift.

4. To play tricks; to use sleights.

Double. n.s.

1. Twice the quantity or number.

If the thief be found, let him pay double. Exod.

In all the four great years of mortality above mentioned, I do not find that any week the plague increased to the double of the precedent week above five times.

Graunt's Mortality.

2. Strong beer; beer of twice the common strength.

Here's a pot of good double, neighbour; drink, and fear not your man. Shaksp. Henry VI.

3. A turn used to escape pursuit.

Man is feal,
Convolutions rack his nerves, and cares his breast;
His flying life is chase'd by rav'ning pains,
Through all his doubles, in the winding veins.
Blackmore.

4. A trick; a shift; an artifice.

These men are too well acquainted with the chase, to be hung off by any false steps or doubles.

Addison.

Doubleness. n.s. [from double.] The state of being double.

If you think well to carry this as you may, the doublesness of the benefit defends the deceit from.

Shaksp.

Double. n.s. [from double.] He that doubles any thing.

Doublet. n.s. [from double.]
To Doubt, v. a.
1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain.
2. To think endangered.
He from the terror of this arm so late
Doubteth his empire.
Milton's Paradise Lost.
3. To fear; to suspect.
He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions
which we have to make entrance of strangers,
which at that time was frequent, doubting
noble and curious of manners.
Bacon.
If they turn not back perverse;
But that I doubt.
Shakespeare, Coriolanus.
4. To distrust; to hold suspect.
To teach vain wins a science little known,
'Tis admirable sense, and doubt their own.
Pope.

Doubt, n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense; undetermined state of opinion.
Could any difficulty have been proposed, the
resolution would have been as early as the proposal;
it could not have had time to settle doubt.
South.
Those who with horror shun
A widow's daughter, or a dying son;
Their neighbour's offspring he to-morrow sees,
And dreads the rise of their increase.
Prior.
To Doubt, v. n. [doubter, Fr. dubiste, Lat.]
1. To question; to be in uncertainty.
Even in matters divine, concerning some things,
we may lawfully doubt and suspend our judgment,
inclining neither to one side or other, as, nameless,
touching the time of the full both of man and
angels.
Tillotson.
Let no man, while he lives here in the world,
doubt whether any is hell or no, and therefore
live so, as if absolutely there were none.
Shakesp.
I doubt not to make it appear to be a monstrous
folly to deride holy things.
Kellogg.
Can we conclude upon Luther's instability,
because in a single nation, no way fundamentally,
an enemy writes that he had some doubts? Atterbury.
2. To question any event; fearing the worst.
Doubting things do ill, often hurts more
Than to be sure they do. Shakesp.
Cymbeline.
Admitting motion, this urge to shew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. Milton.
3. Sometimes with of in both the foregoing
senses.
Solyman said he had hitherto made war against
divers nations, and always had the victory,
whereof he doubted not now also.
Kendall's History of the Turks.
Have I not man'd my contrivance well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine?
Dyer.
4. To fear; to be apprehensive of ill.
I doubt there's deep resentment in his mind,
For the late slight his honour suffer'd there. Otway.
If there were no fault in the title, I doubt there are too many
in the body of the work.
Baker on Learning.
This is enough for a project, without any name;
I doubt more than will be reduced into practice.
Swift.
5. To suspect; to have suspicion.
The king did all his courage bend
Against those fears which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him doth attend.
Daniel.
6. To hesitate; to be in suspense; to waver undetermined.
What fear we then, why doubt we to incense
His utterance? He, Milton.
At first the tender blades of grass appear,
And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and doubt to clench the year.
Dyer.

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4. Hazardous; of uncertain event.
We have sustained one day in doubtful light,
What heaven's high Lord had pow'r to raise.
Milton.
New counsels to debate.
What doubtful may ensue.
Milton.
5. Not secure; not without suspicion.
Our manner is always to cast a doubtful
and a more suspicious eye towards that, over which we
have least power. Hooker, Dissertation.
6. Not confident; not without fear.
With doubtful steps, and wavering resolution,
I come, still dreading thy displeasure, Samson.
Milton.
This was at first resolved
If we were wise, against so great a foe.
Conceiving, and forthwith, that might fall.
Milton.
7. Partaking different qualities.
Looks
Downcast and damp, yet such wherein appear'd
Some glimpse of joy, which on last countenance cast
Like doubtful hue. Milton.

Doubtfully, adv. [from doubtful.]
1. Dubiously; irresolutely.
2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning.
Knowing how doubtfully all allegories may be
understood, and this book of mine being a com-
monal allegory, I have thought good to discover
the general intention.
Spenser.
Now the goddess doubtfully declareth,
Her alter'd mind, and acquainted care.
Dryden.

Doubtfulness, n. s. [from doubtful.]
1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.
Though doubtfulness or uncertainty seems to be
a universal truth in our mind; and certain false-
bond in our minds, yet there is no such medium in
ing-thing themselves.
Watts.
2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.
In arguing, the opponent uses as comprehensive
and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his ad-
vocacy in the doubtfulness of his expressions; and
therefore the answerer, on his side, makes it his
play to distinguish as much as he can.
Locke.
Most of his philosophy is in broken sentences,
delivered with much doubtfulness. Baker on Learn.
3. Hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.

Doubtingly, adv. [from doubt.]
In a doubting manner; dubiously; without confidence.
Whatever a man imagineth doubtfully or with
fear, must needs do hurt, if imagination have any
truth in it at all, for a man needeth not, that he may
confer than that he feareth, than the contrary. Bacon's N. Inst.

Doubtless, adj. [from doubt.] Free from fear; void of apprehension of danger.
Pretty child, sleep doubtless and secure.
That Halber, for the wealth of all the world,
I am doubtless, I can purge
Myself of many I am charg'd withal. Shaks. IV. IV.

Doubtless, a. v. Without doubt; without question; unquestionably.
Doubtless he would have made a noble knight.
Shakesp.
All their desires, deserts, or expectations,
The Conqueror had no other means to satisfy, but by
the estates of such as had appeared open enemies
to him and doubtless many innocent persons suf-
fer'd in this kind.
Haile's Common Law.
Doubtless many men are finally lost, who yet
have no men's sins to answer for but their own.

Mountains have been doubts much higher than
they are at present; the rains have washed away
the softness has laid the veins of stones being eroded
out of them.
Woodward.
Doubtless, oh guest! great land and praise were
mine.
If, after social rites and gifts bestow'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood.
Pope's Odyssey.

A D 569
DOU

DOUCET. n.s. [doucet, Fr.] A custard. This word I find only in Skinner, and in Ainsworth.

DOUCKER. n.s. [columbus; from To duck, corrupted from To duck.] A bird that dips in the water. The columb, or douchers, or hawks, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers as slippery that water cannot moisten them. Say, will the falcon, stooping from above, Smit with her varying plain, spare the dove? Pope.

POVE. n.s. [palumbus; davo, old Teutonick; taub, daub, Germ.]

1. A wild pigeon. So shows a dove, dowing cropping with crows, As young lady o'er her fellows shows. Say, when the skiles he drives the trembling dove, Pope.

2. A pigeon. I have here a dish of doves, that I will bestow upon your worship. Shakesp. Merck of Venice.

DOVECOT. n.s. [dove and cot.] A small building, in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DOVEHOUSE. n.s. [dove and house.] A house for pigeons. The hawk sets up for protector, and makes havock in the dovehouse. L'Estaing. But still the dovecote obstinately stood. Dryden.

DOVETAIL. n.s. [dove and tail.] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed, and therefore cannot fall out.

DOUGH. n.s. [bah, Sax. deegh, Dut.] 1. The paste of bread, or pies, yet unbaked. When the gods moulded up the paste of man, Some of their doogh was left upon their hands, For want of soot, and so they made Egyptian cakes. You that from plant paste would fabricate, Expecting more than the mortal power. You knockles try, and let your sinew know Their power to knead, and give the form to dough, Dryden.

2. My cake is dough. My affiar has miscarried; my undertaking has never come to maturity. My cake is dough, but I'll in among the rest; Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast. Shakesp.

DOUGHBAKED. adj. [dough and baked.] Uninished; not hardened to perfection; soft. For when, though tasteless flat humidity, In doughtick'd men some harmlessness we see, 'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. Dryden.

DOUGHTY. adj. [dour, Sax. doought, virtue, Dut.] 1. Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. Used of men and things. Such restless passion did all night torment The flint ring courage of that fair knight, Thousand to one, and the dooughty hero plain With greatest honour he achieve might. Fairy Q.

2. It is now seldom used but ironically, or in burlesque.
DOW

How goes the night boy? —The moon is down; I have not heard the clock, and she goes down at twelve. Shakesp. Macbeth.

5. To a total subjection; used of men and things.

What remains of the subject, after the defection, is continued to be bowed down, with the addition of fresh water, to a squid fat. Arbuthnot on Almaviva.

6. Into disgrace; into declining reputation.

He shord our dividend o’th crown, We had so painfully preach’d down; and force’d us, though against the grain. T. have we, thou, the price of it, Hudibras. It has been still preached up, but acted down; and dealt with as the eagle in the fable did with the oyster, carrying it up on high, that by falling, it might dash it in pieces. South. There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himself down. Addison.

7. [answering to up.] Here and there.

Let them wander up and down for meat, and gruff if the dog cannot satisfy. Psalm li. 13.

DOW. [To go.] To be digested; to be received.

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will down; and if he be not hungry, tis not fit he should eat. Locke. I know not how absurd this may seem to the masters of demonstration; and probably it will hardly down with any body, at first hearing. Locke.

To DOW. v. a. [from the particle.] To knock; to subdue; to suppress; to conquer.

The hidden beauties seem’d in wait to lie, To down proud hearts that would not yield to grace. Sidney.

DOWCAST. adj. [down and cast.]

Bent down; directed to the ground.

W sent languishing bow’d of her eyes the downcast look of modesty. Sidney. My wife by long experience found, And first discovered your infamy, and his downcast eye, And guilty dumness, witness’d my surprise. Dryden.

Thy downcast looks, and thy disorder’d thoughts, Tell me my fate: I ask not the success My cause has found. Addison’s Cato.

DOWFAL. n. [from down and fall.]

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state.

Why dost thou say king Richard is depos’d? Dar’st thou, then, little better thing than earth, Divine his downfall? Shakesp. Richard II. We have been some by the ways by which they had designed to rise uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter downfall. South.

2. A sudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each downfall of a flood the mountains pour From their rich beds, rolls a silver stream. Dryden.

3. Destruction of fabrics.

Not more aghast the motions of renown, When tyrant Nero burn’d th’ imperial town, Shrick’d for the downfall in a doleful cry, For which their guiltless lords were done down to die. Dryden.

DOWFALLEN. participial adj. [down and fall.] Ruined; fallen.

DOWGRED. adj. [down and gryd.]

Let down in circular wrinkles. Let down his thoughts loose, Ungarter’d and downcurr’d to his ankles. Shakesp.

DOWHILL. n. s. [down and hill.]

Deceit; descent.

Heavy the third, and still, he sinks space; And though ‘tis downhill all, but creeps along the race. Dryden.

DOWHILL. adj. Decievous; descending.

And the first steps a downhill greenward yields. Congreve.

DOWNUUCKED. adj. [down and look.]

Having a decrees countenance; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

Jealousy, su’ded with justice in her eyes, Discoloring all she view’d, in one key dress’d; Downdown, and with a cushion on her heart. Dryd.

DOWLYING. adj. [down and lie.]

About to be in travail of childbirth.

DOWNTOWN. adj. [down and right.]

1. Straight or right down; right and perpendicularly.

A giant’s linn in fight, Or now’d the world down right, Hudib.

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

Elves, away! We shall chide down right if I linger stay. Shak.

3. Completely; without stopping short.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion, that she fell downright into a fit. Arbuthnot.

DOWRIGHT. adj. [down and right.]

1. Plain; open; apparent; undisguised.

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impudent man, will prevail more than direct downright advice, which may be mistaken as spoken magisterially. Bacon.

It is downright madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. L’Estrange.

The merchant’s wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have downright money; but the necessary part of her maintenance is engaged with a present of plate. Spectator.

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artless.

I would rather have a plain downright wisdom, than a foolish and affected eloquence. Ben Johnson’s Discoveries.

DOWRY. n. s. [down ray.]

1. To be written downer.

1. A portion given with a wife. See DOWER.

I could marry this wench for this dowry. Sid. And ask no other dowry but such another jest. Shakesp.

The king must die, that I may make you great, And give a crown in downray with my love. Dryden’s Spanish Friar. Tethys all her waves in down ray gives.

DOWRY. n. s. [down ray. I. It ought

To be written downer.]

2. A reward paid for a wife.

Thine own hand

An hundred of the faithless foe shall say, And for a down ray a hundred for-skins pay. Cowley.

3. A gift; a fortune given.

DOWS/LOGY. n. s. [doze and logy.]

A form of giving glory to God.

David brake forth into these triumphant praises and doxologies, Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who has kept me this day from shedding blood, and from avenging myself with my own hand. South.
DRAFF. n. s. [blop: dirty, Sax. drafl, Dutc.] The sediment of ale.
1. Refuse; lees; drags: properly something fluid.
You would think I had a hundred and fifty taffets and prodigals lately come from sinwrecking from eating draft and husks. Shaksp. Henry IV.
Twere simple fury, still myself to waste
On such as have no taste;
To offer them a surfeit of pure bread
Whose appetite is dead!
No fresh rind on their filf;
Husk, draft, to drink and swill. Ben Jonson.
I'll call'd and drew them thither,
My hell-bound's to lick up the draft and filth.
Which man's polluting sin with taint had shed
On what was pure. Milton's Parad. Lost. I.
Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread.
Till vermin, or the draft of servile food
Consume me. Milton's Agonistes.
2. Refuse; sweepings. Perhaps improper.
Younger brothers but the draft of nature. Dryden. DRAFFY. n. a. [from draft.] Worthless; druggy.
DRAFT. adj. [corrupt from draught.]
Employed to draw.
Ulysses and old Nestor yoke you like draft oxen and make you plough up the war. Ben Jonson. All's Well and Cresida.
To DRAG. v. a. [Saxon, Sax.]
1. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along.
Such his aspect, when, soil’d with bloody dust,
Draft’d by the cords, which through their feet were thrust.
While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I will never be silent; and this chanceing to day that I can hold a pen, I will draft it as long as I am able. Swift.
2. To draw any thing hurthensome; any thing from which one cannot disengage one’s self.
Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,
Loath’d by the gods, have draft’d a living life.
Dryden.
Can I, who lov’d so well,
To part with all my bliss to save my lover,
Oh! can I draft a wretched life without him? Smith.
3. To draw contemptuously along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.
The triumphs of St. Austin’s opinion; and is not only content to draft me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a shew of me. Stillingfleet.
4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.
They shall surprise
The serpent, prince of air, and draft in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded leave. Milton.
The constable was no sooner espi’d but he was reproach’d with5 troublesome words, beaten and drafted in so barbarous a manner, that he hardly escaped with his life. Clarendon.
5. To pull roughly and forcibly.
To fall, that’s justice;
But then, to draft him after! For to die,
And yet in death to conquer, is my wish. Dryden.
In my fatal cause your sword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes draft’d you down. Dryden.
To DRAFF. n. r. To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.
From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of dragging chains. Dryden. A door is said to draft, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor.
DRAFF. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.
Casting nets were spread in shallow brooks, Drafts in the deeps, and baits were hung on hooks. Dryden.
The creatures are but instruments in God’s hand: the returning our acknowledgments to them is just the same with those who burn incense to the drag, and sacrificed to the net. Rogers.
2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.
You may in the morning find it near to some fixed place, and then take it up with a drag hook, or otherwise. Walton.
3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.
The drag is made somewhat like a low car: it is used for the carriage of timbers, and then drawn by the handle by two or more men. Mason’s Mech. Erer.
To DRA'GLE. v. a. [from drag.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground. You’ll see a dragged dandel, here and there, From Billingsgate her fishy traffic bear. Gay’s Trivia.
He wore the same gown five years, without dragging or tearing. Swift.
To DRAG'GLE. v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.
His dragging tull hung in the dirt, which on his rider he would slit. Hudibras.
DRA'GET. n. s. [drag and net.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.
Drapets were made to fish within the deep, And castiguiets did rivers bottom sweep. Mason’s Virgil.
Some fishermen, that had been eat with a dragnet, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, which put them in hope of a sturgeon at least. L’Estrange.
One of our late great poets is sunk in his reputation, because he could never forgive any courtier which came in his way, but swept, like a dragnet, great and small. Dryden.
Whatever old Time, with his huge dragnet, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be shells or shellfish, jewels or pebbles, sticks or stones, seaweed or mud, these are the ancients, these are the fathers. Wattle.
DRA'GON. n. s. [draoco, Lat. drag. fr.]
1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages. I go alone.
Like to a lonely dragon, that his pen Makes fear’d and talk’d of more than seen. Shaksp.
Swift, swift, you dragons of the night! that dawning May bear the raven’s eye. Shaksp. Cymbeline.
And ye, ye dragons! of the scaly race, Whoa glittering gold and shining armes grace; In other nations harmless are you found, Their guardian genitl and protectours ord. Rowe.
On every volumes there a dragon rides. Here, from our strict embrace, a stream he glades. Pope.
2. A fierce violent man or woman.
3. A constellation near the north pole.
DRA'GONET. n. s. [dracanus, Lat. a plant.
Dracon.] From dragon.
A little dragon.
Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest Of many dragonets, his fruitful seed. Fairy Q.
DRA'GONFLY. n. s. [dragon and fly : libella.] A fierce stinging fly.
The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured dragonflies may have likewise some corrosive quality.  Bacon's Nat. Hist.

**Dra'gonish.** adj. [from dragon.] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike. An arbitrary word.

Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish; A vapour sometimes like a bear or lion. Shakest., Coriolanus.

Dra'gonlike. adj. [dragon and like.]

Furious, he fights dragonlike, and does achieve As soon as draw his sword. Shakest., Coriolanus.

Dra'gon's Blood, n. s. [dragon and blood.] So called from a false opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

Dra'gon's blood is a resin, so named as to seem to have been imagined an animal production. Hill.

Take dragon's blood, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with aqua vitae, and stain them together. Peacham.

Dra'gon's Head, n. s. A plant.

Dra'gon's Tree, n. s. A species of palm.

Dra'goon, n. s. [from dragen, Ger. to carry.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.

Two regiments of dragoons suffered much in the late action. Trotter.

To Dra'goon, v. a. [from the noun.] To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

In politics I hear you're stanch, Directly bent against the French; Deny to have your free-born foe Draged into that shoe. Prior.

To Drain, v. a. [trainer, Fr.]

1. To draw off gradually. Salt water drained through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. Bacon Nat. Hist. The fountains drain the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed moss. Bacon.

In times of death it drained much coin of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts. Bacon's to Tilliers.

Whilst a foreign war devoured our strength, and drained our treasures, luxury and expenses increased at home. Atterbury.

The last emperor drained the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France. Swift.

2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains. Sinking waters, the firm land to drain, Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. Pope.

The royal babes a tawny wolf shall drain. Dryden.

While cruel Nero only drains The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins, By study worn, and slack with age, How fast, how thoughtless is his rage! Prior. Had the world lasted from all eternity, these comets must have been drained of all their fluids. Pope.

3. To make quite dry. When wine is to be bottled, wash your bottles, but do not drain them. Swift's Disc. to the Butler.

Drain, n. s. [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink.

If your drains be deep, that you fear cattle falling into them, cover them. Mortimer's Husband. When should I tell of ponds and drains, What cause invoke aid for our pains? Swift.

Drake, n. s. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.

The duck should hide her eggs from the drake, who will seek them if he finds them. Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. [from draco, dragon, Lat.] A small piece of artillery.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of drakes, made them stagger. Clarendon.

**Dr.** n. s. [dragon and like.]

If a piece of cloth in a draper's shop be variously folded, it will appear of differing colours. Pepys's Colours. The draper and meurer may measure her. Houel.

**Drapery.** n. s. [drapper, Fr.] Cloth coverlet. Not in use.

When she brought into a stately hall, Wherein were many tables fair dispred, And ready dight with drepets festivall, Against the bounds should be minutely. Fairy Q.

**Drostick.** adj. [from dros.]

Powerful; vigorous; efficacious.

It is used of a medicine that works with speed; as, jalap, scannony, and the stronger purges. Quincy.

**Drave.** [theazerette of drive.] Drive is more used.

He drove them beyond Amon's flood, And their sad bounds mark'd deep in their own blood. Cowley.

The flush of drosie as he pants for breath, And through his navel drosie the pointed death. Pope's Ilïd.

**Draugh.** n. s. [correctly written for druff.]

Refuse; swill. See DRAFF.

We do not act, that often jest and laugh. 'Tis old, but true, still wine eat all the drugh. Shakest.

**Draught.** n. s. [from drave.]

1. The act of drinking. They slug up one of their heagsheads, and I drank it off at a draught, which I might well do, for it did not hold half a pint. Gulliver's Tr. 

2. A quantity of liquor drunk at once. He had once continued about nine days without drink; and he might have continued longer, if, by tempering himself one night with hard study, he had not had some inclination to take a small draught. Boyle. Fill high the goblets with the sparkling flood, And with deep draughts invoke our common god. Dryden.

Long draughts of sleep his monstrous limbs enla\--

He reeks, and falling fills the spacious cave. Dryden's Aisild. I have cured some very desperate coughs by a draught every morning of spring water, with a handful of sage boiled in it. Temple.

Every draught, to him that has quenched his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature; a provision for rheum and diseases. South.

3. Liquor drunk for pleasure. Were it a draught for Juno when she banquet, With what a desire I would adduce the treasonous offer. Milton. Number'd tills, that lie unseen In the pernicious draught; the word obscene, Or harsh, which, once scarce, must ever be irrecoverable, the too prompt reply. Prior. Delicious winces th' attending herald brought; The gold gave lustre to the purple draught. Pope's Odyssey.

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.
A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of draught, would be perhaps the greatest improvement.

The most occasion that farmers have, is for draught horses. Mortimer's Husbandry. 6. To make any have Representation. Bacim. process To the South, Addison other shoals, 1.

A draught drawn. Wherein in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the draught of his hand; in him were united all the scattered perfections of the creature. South. 8. The act of sweeping with a net. Upon the draught of a pond, not one fish was left, but two pikes grew to an enormous bigness, Illeale. 9. The quantity of fishes taken by one drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and cast his net, which brought him a very great draught. L'Estrange. 11. The act of shooting with the bow. Geoffrey of Buxton, in one draught of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three fearless birds called allorions. Camden's Remains. 12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design; perhaps sudden attack.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden draughts upon the enemy, when he lookth not for you. Speaner on Ireland. 13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a draught of forces would lessen the number of those that might otherwise be employed. Addison. 14. A sink; a drain. Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the draught. Mat. xv. 17. 15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength, Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. Dryden. With a small vessel one may keep within a mile of the shore, go amongst rocks, and pass over shoals, where a vessel of any draught would strike. Ellis's Voyage. 16. [In the plural, draughts.] A kind of play resembling chess. DRAUGHTHOUSE. n. s. [draught and house.] A house in which filth is deposited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a draughthouse. Kings. 2 Sam. 6. To DRAW, r. a. pret. drew; part. pass. drawn. [Braxon, Sax.] 1. To pull along; not to carry.

Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will draw it into the river. 2 Sam. 5. 2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.

He could not draw the dagger out of his belly, Judges, ii. 52. The arrow is now drawn to the heart. Atterb. 3. To bring by violence; to drag.

Do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judge's seat? James, iv. 6. 4. To raise or put up; from a deep place.


He hath drawn thee dry. Exce. xliii. 7. There was no war, no death, no stop of trade or commerce, it was only the crown which had stuck to him, and now being upon, the head of a young king, was like to draw less. Bacon's Henry VII. 6. To attract; to call towards itself.

We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; so as it seemeth salt draweth blood, as well as blood draweth salt. Bacon. Majestic in an eclipse, like the sun, draws eyes that would not have looked towards it if it had shined out. Suckling. He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which drew the eyes of most, and the reverence of many, towards him. Clarendon. 7. To draw as the magnet does.

She had all magnetic force alone, To draw and fasten sundred parts in one. Donne. Draw out with crealorous desire, and leave To will the manlike part. Bacon. As the magnetic hardest iron drawes. Milton. All eyes you draw, and with the cyes the heart; Of your own pomp yourself the greatest part. Dryden. 8. To inhale.

Thus I call'd, and stray'd I know not whither, from where I first drew air, and first beheld this happy light. Milton's Paradise Lost. While near the Lucerne lake, consum'd to death, I drew the silvery air, and gasp for breath. You taste the cloying smell on Illeale. Why drew Marseilles good bishop purer breath, When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death? Pope. 9. To take from any thing containing or holding.

They drew out the staves of the ark. 2 Chron. 15. 10. To take off the spit or broacher.

The rest They cut in legs and fillets of the chest, Which drawn and serv'd, their hunger they appeased. 11. To take from a cask.

What is life, but draught? And the mere lees Are left this vault to brag of. Shakesp. Macbeth. 12. To pull a sword from the sheath.

We will our youth head on to higher fields, And draw no swords but what are sanctified. Shakesp. I will draw my sword; my hand shall destroy them. Exce. xxi. He proceeded so far in his insolence, as to draw out his sword with an intent to kill him. Dryden. In all your wars good fortune blew before you, Till in my fatal cask your sword was drawn; The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you down. Dryden. 13. To let out any liquid.

Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion Of my more fierce endeavour. Shakesp. King Lear. I opened the tunnour by the point of a lancet, without drawing one drop of blood. Witsman's Surgery. 14. To take bread out of the oven.

The joiner puts breads into ovens after the hatch is drawn. Mortimer's Husbandry. 15. To unclose or slide back curtains.

Go, draw aside the curtains, and dis-cover There's certificates to this present. Shakesp. Alarumd, and with presaging heart be came, And draw the curtains, an' I exod the dame. Dryden. Shouts, cries, and groans first piece, by cars, and then

A flash of lightning draws the guilty scene, And shows new arms, and wounds, and dying. Dryden. 16. To close or spread curtains.

Philocrates intruded Pamela to open her grief; who, drawing the curtain, that the candle might not conceal her该项, was ready to speak. Sidney. 17. To extract.

Herbs draw a weak juice, and have a soft stalk. Bacon. Spirits, by distillations, may be drawn out of vegetable juices, which shall flame and fuse of themselves. Boyle. 18. To procure, as an agent cause.

When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to draw on himself death. Locke. 19. To produce, or bring, as an efficient cause.

When the fountain of mankind Did draw corruption, and God's curse by, sin, This was a change that all his heirs did feel, And all his offspring grew corrupt therein. Sir J. Dryes. Religion will require all the honour we can do it, by the blessings it will draw down upon us. Tillet. Our voluntary actions are the precedent causes of good and evil, which they draw after them, and bring upon us. Theophrastus. What would a man value land ready cultivated, and well stocked, where he had no hopes of commerce with other parts of the world, or draw money to him by the sale of the product? Locke. Those indulgences have given rise or increase to his doubts, and drawn obscurity upon places of scripture. Locke. His sword me'ere fell but on the guilty head; Oppression, tyranny, and pow'r usurp'd, Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon them. Addison. 20. To convey secretly or gradually.

The heirs in wait draw themselves along. T indicted, xx. 57. In process of time, and as their people increased, they drew themselves more westwardly towards the Red Sea. Bulfinch. 21. To protract; to lengthen; to spin.

How much her grace is after'd on the sudden! How long her face is drawn! how pale she looks, And of an earthly cold! Shakesp. Hen. VIII. Hear himself reprieved at Fate's unequal laws, and at the clue Which merciless in length the midwinter sister drew. Shakesp. Pericles. If we shall meet again with more delight, Then draw my life in length; and let me see, In hopes of his embrace, the worst of pains. Dryden's Adonis. In some smiles, men draw their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance. Felton on the Classics. 22. To utter lingeringly.

The brand, amid the flaming fuel thrown, Or draw, or seem'd to draw, a dying groan. Dryden's Fables. 23. To derive; to have some original cause or donor.

Shall free-born men, in humble awe, Begin to serve slavery. Who from consent and custom draw The same right to be milk'd by law. Which kings pretend to reign? Dryden. Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them drew the rudiments of science. Temple. 24. To deduce as from postulates.

From the events and revolutions of these governments, are drawn the usual instructions of princes and statesmen. Temple. 25. To imply; to produce as a consequential inference.

What shews the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that draw in the conclusion, or proposition inferred? Locke. 26. To allure; to entice.
DRA

I do arm myself,
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more hideously on me,
Than I have been arm'd, Mark H. IV.

With his other hand, thus o'er his brow,
He falls to such perusal of my face,
As he would draw it. 

Draw not a world, with empty promises and threats,
to do others to his purpose.

The Spaniards, that were in the town, had so
good memories of their losses in their former
sables, as the confidence of an army, which cause
for their deliverance, could not draw them forth
again.

Bot. War with Spain.

27. To lead as a motive.
A way; a way, my lord,
My purposes do draw me much about. Shakesp.

Egad, a way, Lord, thought o' the cause
Which to the stream the crowing people draws.

28. To persuade to follow.
I drew this gallant head of war,
And call'd these fiery spirits from the world
To outlook contradict, Shakesp.

The poet
Did feign the Orpheus drew trees, stones, and
birds;,
Since bought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But music, for the time, doth change his nature.

Shakesp.

29. To induce; to persuade.
The English lords did all themselves with the Irish,
and draw in to dwell among them, and
gave their children to be bred by them. Davies.
Their beauty or unconquemilness are of more
force to draw or deter their imitation than
discourses.

30. To win; to gain; a metaphor from
gaming.
This seems a fair deserving, and must draw me
That which my father loves. Shakesp. King Lear.

31. To receive; to take up: as, to draw
money from the funds.
For the three thousand ducats here is six,
—If every ducat six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not draw them, I would have my bond,

Shakesp.

32. To extort; to force.
So sad an object, and so well express'd,
Drawn signs and groans from the grief'd hero's
breast. Dryden.

Can you e'er forget
The fond embraces, and repeated blessings,
Which you drew from him in your last Garth? Addision.

33. To wrest; to distort.
I wish that both you and others would cease
from drawing the scriptures to your familiar
affections.

Whitgift.

34. To compose; to form in writing; used
of formulary or juridical writings.
In the mean time I will draw a bill of properties,
as such our play wants. Shakesp.

Clerk, draw a deed of gift. Shakesp.
The report is not unfavourly drawn, in the spirit
of a pleader, who can find the most plausible
pickets. Swift.

Shall Ward draw contracts with a statesman's
skill? Pope.

35. To withdraw from judicial notice.
Go, wash thy face, and draw thy action: come,
thou must not be in this humour with me. Shak.

36. To eviscerate; to embowel.
In private draw thy poultry, clean your tripes,
And from vell's their slimy substance wape.

King.

37. To convey a criminal to execution on a
sledge.

38. To draw in. To apply to any purpose
distortion or violence.
A little straw is laid hold on,
and every thing that can be drawn in any
way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced
with ostentation.

Locke.

39. To represent by picture, or in fancy.
DRA

1. The act of drawing.
2. The lot or chance drawn.
3. One employed in procuring water from the well.
4. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure.
5. [In the plural:] The lower part of a man's dress.

DRAW. n.s. [from draw and back.]
Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reason.

DRAWBAR. n.s. [draw and back.]

DRAWBRIDGE. n.s. [draw and bridge.]

DRAWELL. n.s. [draw and well.]
A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

DRAWHORSE. n.s. [draw and horse.]
A horse which draws a dray.

DRAWPLOUGH. n.s. [draw and plough.]
A plough of a particular kind.

DRAW-PLATE. m. A plate that is drawn from the side of a wall.

DRAZEL. n.s. [perhaps corrupted from drossel the scum or dross of human nature; or from drosselis, fr. a whore.]
A low, mean, worthless wretch.

DREAD. adj. [draeb, Sax.]
1. Terrible; frightful.
2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree.
3. This seems to be the meaning of that controverted phrase, dread majesty.

DREAD. n.s. [from dread.]
One that lives in fear.

DREADFUL. adj. [dread and full.]
1. Terrible; frightful; formidable.

DREADFULNESS. n.s. [from dreadful.]
Terribleness; frightfulness.

DREADFULLY. adv. [from dreadful.]
Terribly; frightfully.

DREADLESS. adj. [from dread.]
Fearless; unfrightened; intrepid; unshaken; undaunted; free from terror.
DRE

Dreadles, said he, that shall I soon declare;
It was complaine d, that thou hadst done great hurt
Unto an aerie woman. Fair. Queen. All night the dreadless angel, unpursued.
Through heav’n’s wide rampart held his way.
Milton.

DREAMLESS, n. s. [from dreamless.]
Fearlessness; intrepidness; undauntedness.
Zelman, to whom danger then was a cure of
dreadlessness, all the composition of her elements
being nothing but airy, with swiftness of desire
crossed him. Sidney.

DREAM, n. s. [dream, Dut.] This word is derived
By Meric Cusaboam, with
more ingenuity than truth, from θυποτα
To the comedy of life; dreams being,
as plays are, a representation of something
which does not really happen. This conceit Janus has enlarged by
quoting an epigram:

Σονο γιανω ην, ην με ανηρ
Της εναλ ομολογη ωτι τα αδρα.

Anthol.

1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of
a sleeping man.
We eat our meat in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible dreams
In dreams they feareth precipices read;
Or shipwreck’d, labour to some distant shore.
Dryden.

Glorious dreams stand ready to restore
The pleasing shapes of all you saw before. Dryden.

2. An idle fancy; a wild concept; a
groundless suspicion.
Let him sleep.
A hundred knights; yes, that on every dream,
Each buzz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike;
He may engender his doute. Shakespeare. King Lear.

To DREAM, v. n. To dream, or dreamt, [from the noun.]
1. To have the representation of something
in sleep.

Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilst the outward
senses are stopped, not suggested by any
external object, or known occasion, nor under the
rule or conduct of the conscious mind. Locke.
I dreamt that I was conveyed into a wide and
boundless plain. Tassler.

2. It has of late been the noun
I have long dream’d of such a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do despise my dream. Shak.
I have nightly since
Dream of encounter’d with myself and me;
We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbecoming limbs, listing each other’s throat,
And wak’d half dead with nothing. Shak. Coriol. 1.

To think; to imagine.
These boys know little they are sons to th’ king,
Not Cymbeline dreams that they are alive. Shak.
He never dreams of the deluge, nor thought
that first orl more than a transient crust of
Burnet’s Theory.
He little dream’d how high he was to care,
Till breach’d fortune catch’d him in his care.
Dryden.

4. To think idle.
They dream on in a constant course of reading,
but not digressing.
I began to dream of nothing less than the
immortality of my work. Smith.

5. To be sluggish to idle.
Why does Antony dream out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for a noble day? Dryden.

To DREAM, v. a. To see in a dream.
The Alcedon, by Jove’s decree,
Was taught to turn a head for Polyphem. Dryden.
At length in sleep their bodies they compose,
And dreamt the future sight, and early rose. Dryden.

DREAMER, n. s. [from dream.]

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2. Physick for a brute.

A drench is a potion or drink prepared for a sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a liquid form.

Aachen.

Haw, says she, how many last thou killed to-day? Give me now horse adrench, says he; and answers, fourteen, an hour after. Shaks. Hen. IV.

A drench of wine she with success been usd, and through a horn the gun roast juice intake.

Dredge.

3. Physick that must be given by violence.

Their journals are more like a drench that must be poured down; thus a draught which must be leisurely drank if it liked me. King Charles.

4. A channel of water.

Drencher. n. s. [from drench.]

1. One that dips or steeps any thing.
2. One that gives physic by force. Dict. Drenth. participle. Probably corrupted from drenched, to make a proverbial rhyme to brewt, or burst.

What flames, quoth he, when I the present see In danger rather to be drench than Fairy Q.

To DRESS. v. a. [dresser, Fr.]

1. To clothe; to invest with clothes.

The first request He made, was, like his brother to be dree'd; And, as his birth requir'd, above the rest. Dryden.

2. To clothe pompously or elegantly. It is used with up and out to enforce it.

Look upon pleasures not upon that side that is next to health and ease; that side, it seems, is, that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed; for then they paint and smile, and dress themselves up in time, and glass gems, and counterfeit imagery.

Few admir'd the native red and white, Till poets dress'd them up to charm the sight. Dryden.

Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels, when dressed out, the value of three hundred twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence. Arbuthnott.

3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to furnish.

Where was a fine room in the middle of the horse, and somedance drenched up, for the commissioners to sit in. Clarckson.

Skill is used in dressing up power with all the splendour absoluteness can add to it.

The mind loses its natural relish of clear thought, and is reconciled insensibly to anything that can be dress'd up into any faint appearance of its. Locke.

4. To cover a wound with medicaments.

In time of my sickness another chirurgeon dress'd her. Wimeman.

5. To curvy; to rub: a term of the stable.

Our uninmates are so many, that we are forced to dress and tend horses and asses, that they may help our needs. Taylor.

Three hundred horses, in high stables fed, Stood ready, shining up, and smoothly dreed. Dryden's Aeneid.

6. To break or teach a horse: a term of horsemanship.

A steed Well m'd with well manag'd, which himself dreed; His aid in war, his ornament in peace. Dryden.

7. To rectify; to adjust.

Adam: well may we labour still to dreed, This garden; still to tend plant, herb, and flow'rt. Milton.

We must the ground be digg'd, and better dreed, New soil to make, and meliorate the rest. Dryden.

8. To prepare for any purpose.

In Derby they dress their lether with roots of tormentil, instead of bark. Mortimer's Husbandry.

9. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use.

When he dreed the lamps he shall burn incense. Endex. xxx.

DR\n
When you dress your young horses, cut away roots or spikes.

Merrriner's Husbandry.

10. To prepare virtualls for the table.

Thus the voluptuous youth, upred to dress
For his fabulous mess, in feeding high his tutor will supass,
An heir apparent of the gourmand race. Dryden.

Dress n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; garment; habit.

Dresses have these! Where is the rascal cook? How distant us! Will bring us ice. Dryd. Jnr.


3. The skill of adjusting dress.

The men of pleasure, dress, and gallantry. Pope.

Dresser n. s. [from dress.]

1. One employed in putting on the clothes and adorning the person of another. She barries all her hand-maids to the dress. Her heade alone will twenty dressers ask. Dryd. Jnr.

2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjusting any thing.

Said he unto the dresser of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I have secking fruit on this fig. And, dressing, and drifing, thou shalt become, And cross some rivulet passage did begin. Dryden.

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is drest or prepared for the table.

'Tis burnt, and so is all the meat. What dogs are these! Where is the rascal cook? How distant us! Will bring us ice. Shakesp.

4. To dress up; to adorn.

The second day we took off the dressings and found an eschar made by the cathericket. Wimeman on Tumours.

Dressing-room n. s. [dress and room.]

The room in which clothes are put on.

Dress books might be found every day in his dressing-room, if it were carefully searched. Swift.

Drest part. [from dress.]

In flow'ry wreathes the royal virgin drest
His bending bow's, and kindly clasp his breast. Addison.

To DRI.B. v. a. [contracted from drible.]

To crop; to cut off; to deface. A cant word.

Merchants gains come short of half the mart; For he who drives his bargains dries a part. Dryden.

To DRI.BBLE. v. n. [This word seems to have come from drop by successive alterations, such as are usual in living languages: drop, drip, dripple, drible, from thence dried and dripper. Drip may indeed be the original word from the Danish drypp].

1. To fall in drops.

Semulon processes on the surface owe their form to the dribling of water that passed over it. Wolvwood on Fonns.

A dribling difficulty, is a momentary suppression of urine, may be caused by the stone's shutting up the orifice of the bladder. Dr. Ben. on Aliment.

2. To fall weakly and slowly.

Believe not that the dribling dart of love Can pierce a complete bosom. Shakesp.

3. To slaver as a child or idiot.

To DRI.BBLE v. a. To throw down in drops.

DRI

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and drible it all the way up stairs. Swift's Rules to Servants.

DRI.BLET. n. s. [from drible.] A small sum; odd money in a sum.

Twelve long years of exile.

Twelve twice we number'd since his blest return; So strictly we trust thou just to pay, Even to the driblet of a day. Dryden.

DRI.BLET. n. s. [from dry.]

That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative.

There is a tale, that boiling of daisy roots in milk, which it is certain are great driers, will make dogs little. Baraun.

DRI.BLET. n. s. [from drive.]

1. Force impellent; impulse; overwhelming influence.

A man being under the drief of any passion, will still follow the impulsion of it till something interpose, and by a stronger impulse, turn him another way. South.

2. Violence; course.

The mighty truck, half rent with rugged rift. Both roll along the rocks, and fall with fearful drief.

3. Any thing driven at random.

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters swam, An useless drief, which eaily cut within, And follow'd, first to follow this the chase, And cross some rivel passage did begin. Dryden.

4. Any thing driven or born along in a body.

The ready racers stand, Swift as on wings of wind upborne they fly, And dries of rising dust involve the sky. Pope's Odyssey.

5. A storm; a shower.

Our thunder from the south Shall rain their drief of bullets on this town. Shak.

6. A hoaper stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind: as, a snowdrief, a deep body of snow.

7. Tendency or aim of action.

The particular drief of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to discern; and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reason of his works. Dryden.

8. Their drief comes known, and they discover'd are.

For some, of many, will be false of course. Daniel.


The main drief of his book being to prove, that what is true is impossible to be false, he opposes nobody. Titubon.

The drief of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels. Addison.

This, by the stile, the manner, and the drief, 'twas thought could be the word of none but Swift. Swift.

To DRI.F. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge alone.

Snow, no larger than so many grains of sand, dript with the wind in clouds from every plain. Ellis's Voyage.

2. To throw together on heaps. Not authorized.

He wanders on

From hill to dale, still more and more a stray, Inpatient fences through the dripted heaps. Thomson.

To DRI. v. a. [drillen, Dut. Dàlmen, Sax. from Suppl. through.]

1. To pierce any thing: to thrust a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punctured a little way into it, to set the blunt end of the shank of the drill in, when it is driven into a hole. Mason's Mechanical Exercises.

2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.

My body through and through he drill'd, And Whacum by my side kill'd. Hudibras.
Tell, what could drill and perforate the poles, and to their attractive rays adapt their holes?

Blacker.

3. To make a hole.

When a hole is drilled in a piece of metal, it holds the drill-bow in its right hand; but, when it turns small work, they hold the drill-bow in their left hand.

4. To delay; to put off; in low phrase; corrupted, I believe, from drawn.

5. I'll drink to master Bardolph, and to all the cavaliers about London.

Shakespeare.

To DRINK, v. a.
1. To swallow: applied to liquids.

He had eaten no bread, nor drank any water, three days and three nights; and let the purple violets drink the stream. Drud. Brush not thy sweeping skirt too near the wall; thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil. Gay.

2. To suck up; to absorb.

Set rows of rosemary with flow'ring stem, and let the purple violets drink the stream. Drud. Brush not thy sweeping skirt too near the wall; thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil. Gay.

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see.

My ears have yet not drunk a hundred words of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the sound.

Shakespeare.

Thither write, my queen; and with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send, though ink be made of gall. Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

Thither write, my queen; and with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send, though ink be made of gall. Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

4. To act upon by drinking.

Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner: come, gentlewoman, I hope we shall drink down all the contents.

Shakespeare. All's Well that Ends Well.

He will drown his health and his strength in his belly; and, after all his drunken trothes, at length drink himself down.

South.

5. To make drunk.

Benhad was drinking himself drunk in the pavilions. 1 Kings.

6. It is used with the intensive particles off, up, and off; to note a single act of drinking.

One man gives another cup of poison, a thing as terrible as death; but at the same time he tells him that it is a cordial, and so he drinks it off, and dies.

South.

7. Up, to note that the whole is drunk.

Alexander, after he had drank up a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another. Arb. on Coin.

8. In, to enforce the sense: usually of inanimate things.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, he cometh more porous, and credibly drinketh in water.

Brown's Twixt.

DRINK, n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Liquor to be swallowed: opposed to meat.

When God made choice to rear his mighty champion, strong above compare, whose drink was only from the liquid brook! Milton.

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you rare and sleepy drinks.

Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.

The juices of fruits are either watery or oily; I reckon among the watery all the fruits out of which drink is expressed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear.

Bacon.

O madness, to think use of strongest wines, and strongest drinks, our chief support of health! Milton.

These, when they allotted 2d. of time's complete; are more commendable than the husband's drink.

Philips.

Amongst drunks, austere wines are apt to occasion fund erupitions.

Abraham Brown on Aliments.

DRINK-MONEY, n. s. [drink and money.]

Money given to buy liquor.

Peg's servants were always asking for drink-money.

Drunkknot.

DRINKER, n. s. [from drink.]

One that drinks to excess; a drunkard.

It were good for those that have moist brains, and are great drinkers, to take fume of lignum, aloes, rosemary, and frankincense, about the full of the moon.

Bacon.

The drunker and debauched person is the object of scorn and contempt.

South.

The urine of hard drinkers affords a liquor extremely fit for, but no inflammable spirits; what is inflammable in the blood, and affects the brain.

Great drinkers commonly die apoplectic.

Archbishop on Aliments.

To DRIP, v. n. [drippen, Dut.]
1. To fall in drops.

2. To have drops falling from it.

The soil, with fatted moisture fill'd, is cloath'd with grass, and fruitful to be till'd; such as in fruitful vales we view from high, Which dripping rocks, not flowing streams, supply.

Dryden.

The finest sparks, and cleanest beats, Drip from the shoulders to the toes.

Prior.

To DRIP, v. a.
1. To let fall in drops.

Her blood of tears Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain Which from the thatch drips fast a snow of rain.

Swift.

2. To drop fat in roasting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he drinks, be his sauce. Walton's Angler.

His offer'd entrails shall his crime approve, And drip his fatness from the hazel boughs.

Dryden.

DRIPING, n. s. [from drip.]
That which falls in drops.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the drips of the houses.

Drippings.

DRIPPING, n. s. [drip and pan.]
The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

When the cook turns her back, throw smacking coals into the drippingpan.

Swift.

DRIPPLE. adj. [from drip.]
This word is used somewhere by Fairfax for weak, or rare; dripple shot.

To DRIVE, v. a. [preterite drove, anciently drove; part. pass. driven, or drove, driend, Got, drüpen, Sax. drypen, Dut.]
1. To produce motion in any thing by violence, as, the hammer drives the nail.

2. To force along by impetuous pressure.

He builds a bridge, who never drove a pike.

Pope.

On helmets helmets throng,

Shield press'd on shield, and man drove man along.

Pope.

3. To expel by force from any place: with from.

Driven from his native land to foreign grounds, He with a generous rage resents his wounds.

Dryden's Virgil.

His ignominious flight the victors boast,

Beaus banish beasts, and swordknights swordknights.

Pope.

4. To send by force to any place: with to.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,

When rivers rage and rocks grow cold.

Shakespeare. Traft has driven all into the net.

Dryden's Don Sebastian.

5. To chase; to hunt.

To drive the deer with horn and hunt.

Earl Percy took his way.

Chir Harry.

6. To force or urge in any direction.

He stood and measured the earth: be beheld, and drove asunder the nations.

Hab. iii. 6.

7. To impel to greater speed.

8. To guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot-wheels, that they might drive them heavily.

Es. v. 25.

9. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.
DRY

10. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.
We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To drive the country, force the swarms away.
Addison.

11. To force; to compel.
For the metre sake, some words in him sometime
he drives away, a mirth require straighten placing in
Aeschines.

12. To hurry on inconsiderately.
Most miserable if such unskilfulness make them
drive on their time by the periods of sin and death.
Drury.

He, drives to dismay, threatened, if I did not the like,
to do as much for my horse as fortune had done for his.
The Romans did not think that tyranny was
thoroughly extinguished, till they had driven one of their
consuls to depart the city, against whom they found not in the world what to object, saying only
that his name was Tarquin.
Hooker.

He was driven by the necessities of times, more
than led by his own disposition, to write it.
King Charles.

13. To distress; to straighten.
This kind of speech is in the manner of desparate
repair on a ship.
Spenner’s State of Trial.

14. To urge by violence, not kindness.
He taught the gospel rather than the law,
And forced himself to drive, but lov’d to draw.

15. To impel by influence of passion.
I drove my sailors from their usual love of life
To a living humour of madness. Shaksp. As you like it.
Discontents drive men into shippings. K. Charles.

Love is a master, being master of temper, and
of the most profound dissimulation, knew too well
how to lead him into a mistake, and then drive him into error.
Claridon.

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul;
where we may see what drive men into a conjugal life; a little burning pushes us more powerfully
than greater pleasures in prospect.
Locke.

16. To urge; to press to a conclusion.
The experiment of wood that shines in the dark,
we have diligently driven and pursued; the
rather for that, of all things that give light below,
this is the most durable, and hath least apparent
motion.
Bocon’s Nat. Hist.

We have thus the proper notions of the four elements,
and both them and their qualities driven up
and resolved into their most simple principles,
Dibyson.

To drive the argument farther, let us inquire
into the obvious designs of this divine architect,
Cheyne’s Philos. Principles.

The design of these orators was to drive some
particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal.
Swift.

17. To carry on; to keep in motion.
As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well,
if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot
drive his trade so well, if he sit at great usury. Bacon.
The bee has the excellencies of its own,
And common sort: beneath one law they live,
And with one common stock their traffic drive.
Dryd.

Your Passion is a lawless bargain drove.
The parent could not sell the daughter’s love.
Dryd.
The trade of life cannot be driven without partners.

18. To purify by motion: so we say to
drive feathers.
His thrice driven bed of snow.
Shaksp.
The one’s in the plot, let him be never so inno-
cent; and the other as white as the driven snow,
let him be never so criminal.
L’Estrange.

19. To drive out; to expel.
Tumults and their excitements drive myself and
many of both houses out of their places.
As soon as they heard the name of Roscetes,

they forthwith drive out their government, and
received the Turks into the town.
Knolles’s History.

To DRIVE. n. p.

1. To go as impelled by any external agent.
The needle endeavours to conform unto the
meridian; but, being distracted, drive that way
where the greater power of powerer point of the earth
is placed.
Dryd. The Philo. Err.

Love, set to one, still safe at anchor rides,
And drives the fury of the winds and tides;
But leaves his ship where he and the wind do please.
Dryd. It drives away at will, to very have we a storm.

Not with the rising storm would violently drive;
But left the helm, and let the vessel drove.
Dryd.’s Eclog.

2. To rush with violence.
Fierce Bocas drove against his flying sails,
And rent the sheets.

Near as he draws, thick harbingers of smoke
With gloomy pillars cover all the place;
Whose little intervals of night are broke.
Dryd. Then with so swift an ebb the flood drive back-
ward,
It slipt from underneath the scaly herd.
Dryd. Dryd’en’s All for Love.

The bees drive out upon each other’s backs,
T’imboss them in the hills. Dryd. Don Sebast.
While thus he stood,
Perithons’ dart drove on, and maim’d him to the word.
Dryd. As a ship, which winds and waves assail.
Now with the current drives, now with the gale;
She feels a double force, by turns obeys
Imperious tempest, and insatiate seas.
Dryd.

The wolves scamper’d away, however, as hard
as they could drive, held to the wide open seas.
Dryd.

Thick as autumnal leaves, or driving sand,
The moving squadrons blacken all the strand.
Clouds.

3. To pass in a carriage.
There is a litter ready; lay him in ‘t,
And drive to Gloster’s house.
Shaksp. King Lear.

Thy flaming chariot-wheels, that shuck
Heav’n’s everlasting frame, while over the necks
Thou driv’st of waving angels disarray’d.
Milton.

4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and
ultimate design.
Authors drive at these, as the highest elegancies,
which are but the frigidity of wit.
Brown’s Vulg. Errors.

We cannot widely mistake his discourse, when
we have such a guide as his Drives at.
Addison.

They look no further back than the next line;
wherein it will inevitably follow, that they
can drive to another point, but ramble from one
subject to another.
Dryd.’s Eclog.

We have done our work, and are come within
view of the end that we have been driving at.
Addison on the War.

5. To aim; to strike at with fury.
Four reges in buckram let drive at me.
Shaksp. Henry IV.

At Auck’s shield he drove, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go.
Dryd.’s Eclog.

6. To drive, in all its senses, whether ac-
tive or neutral, may be observed to retain a
sense compounded of violence and progress.
Dryd.’s Eclog.

To DRIVE. v. n. [from drip, dribble, dribble, drivel.]

1. To slaver; to let the spittle fall in
drops, like a child, an idiot, or dotard.
I met with this Chreim, a dribbling old fellow, already
leaning, shaking both of head and hands, half
flesh, and yet much more of earth.
Dryd. Sicily.

No man could spit from him, but would be force to
drive like some paralytic, or a fool.
Dryd. Sicily.

2. To be weak or foolish; to dote.

This driving love is like a great natural, that
runs falling up and down to hide his humble.
Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow sotted,
Made sour and senseless by wine, by love;
A driving hero, fit for a romance.
Dryd.

DRYVEL. n. s. [from drivel.]
1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth.
Besides th’ eternal drivel, that supplies
The stopping beard, from nostrils, mouth, and eyes.
Dryd.

2. A fool; an idiot; a driveller. This
sense is now out of use.

What fool am I, to mingle that drive of speech among
my public thoughts?
Sicily.

Millions of years this old drivell Cusip lives,
While still more wretched, more wicked, he doth
mind.
Sicily.

DRYVeller. n. s. [from drivel.]
1. An idiot; a slaver;

an idiot; a slaver.
I have heard the arrozen drivellers commended for
their showdew, even by men of tolerable
judgment.
Dryd.

DRIVEN. Participle of drive.
They were driven forth from amongst men.
Job. xxx. 5.

DRIVER. n. s. [from drive.]
1. The person in a ship who gives any motion by violence.

2. One who drives beasts.
He from the many-peopled city files;
Contemns their labours, and the driver’s cries.
Sicily.

The driver runs up to him immediately, and
beats him almost to death.
L’Estrange.
The multitude or common rout, like a drive of
sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by
any noise or cry which their driver shall accusion
them to.
South.

3. One who drives a carriage.
Not the forge driver with more fury lends
The sounding lash, and, ere the stroke descends,
Low to the wheels his phantom body bends.
Dryd. Trig.

To DRIVd. v. a. [drisien, Ger. to shed dew.]
To shed in small slow drops, as winter rains.

When the sun sets, the air doth drive dew.
Shaksp.

Though now this face of mine be hid
In un-consuming winter’s detided snows,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life some memory.
Shaksp.

To DRIVE. n. v. to fall in short slow
drops, and dribbling drops, that often do redound,
The finest drops doth in continuance wear.
Spen.

Her heart did melt in great compassion,
And dribbling tears did sate for pure affection.
Fairy Queen.

This day will pour down,
If conjuncture aught, no driving show,
But rattling storm of arrows bard with fire.
Milton.

The neighbouring mountains, by reason of their
height, are more exposed to the dews and
drizzling rains than any of the adjacent parts.
Addison on Italy.

DRIzzly. adj. [from drizzle.]
Shedding small rain.

This during winter’s drizzly reign be done,
Till the new ram receives the exulted sun.
Dryd. Virgil.

To DRIzz. v. n. To work sluggish and
slowly; to ploil.
Let such vile vassals, born to base vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living droll,
Which have no will to live without bicycle.
Spen.

Desuetude does contract and narrow our faculties,
so that we can apprehend only those things in
which we are conversant; the driving peasant
DRO

scarcely thinks there is any world beyond the neighbouring markets. Government of the Tongue.

DROLL. n.s. [droler, Fr.]

1. One whose business is to raise mirth by petticoats; a jester; a buffoon; a jack-pudding.

2. To give a heavy dull tone.

DROLLERY, n.s. [from droll. idle jokes to inform one.

They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the christians faith, and the atheists drollery upon it.

DROMEDARY. n.s. [dromedari, Ital.]

A sort of camel so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day. Dromedaries are smaller than common camels, slennder, and more nimble; and are of two kinds; the larger, with two small humps, covered with hair, on its back; the other lesser, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel: both are capable of great fatigue. Their hair is soft and shorn; they have no fauns and fore-teeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only covered with a fleshly skin; and they are about seven feet and half high, from the ground to the top of their heads. See Camel. Calmet.

Straw for the horses and dromedaries brought they unto the place. 1 Kings. Mules, after these camels and dromedaries, and waggons fraught with mullets of war. Milton.

DRONE. n.s. [spoon, Sax.]

1. The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the rest. The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum, Delivering o'er to executors pale.

The lazy yawning drone. Shaksp. Henry V.

Luxurious kings are to their people lost; They live, like drones, upon the publick cost.

All, with united force, combine to drive The lazy drones from the laborious hive. Dryden's Virgil.

2. A sluggard; an idler.

He sleeps by day More than the wild cat; drones live not with me, Therefore I part with him. Shaksp. Sit idle on the household hearth, A burdenous drone, to visitants a gueze. Milton.

It is my misfortune to be married to a drone, who lives upon what I get, without bringing any thing into the common stock. Addison.

3. The hum, or instrument of humming. Here while his canto-panche scan'd The mystic notes of his hand, He tipples palmistry, and dines On all her fortune-telling lines. Cleaveland.

To DRO. n.s. [from the noun.]

1. To live in idleness; to dream.

2. To pour in drops or single globules. His heavens shall drop down dew. Deut. xxxii. 23.

3. To let fall from a higher place. Others o'er chimney tops and turrets now, And drop their vials on the heads below. Dryden.

One only bag remain'd: Propp'd on her trusty staff, not half alight, And drop'd an awkward court'sy to the knight.

4. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession.

St. John himself will scarce forbear To hit his pan and drop a tear. Swift.

5. To insert indirectly, or by way of dissertation.

St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of Christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to drop in the great and distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion. Locke.

6. To utter slightly or casually.

Drop not thy word against the house of Isaac. Amos.

7. To quaff a master.

I have beat the hollow till I have worn out these shoes in her service, and not one penny left me to buy more; so that you must even excuse me if I drop you here. L'Estrange.

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without further association.

She drudged him on to five-and-fifty, and will drop him in his old age, if she can find her account in another. Addison.

9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing.

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated by such records as would not give the traditional account of him to after-ages; and rectify it, if, by passing through several generations, it might drop any part that was material. Opinions, like fashions, always descend from those of quality to the middle sort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are dropped and vanish. Swift.

10. To bedrop; to speckle; to varigate with spots. Varis stellatus corpus guttis. Or sporting, with quick glance, Shew to the sun their way'd coats, drop'd with Milton.

To DROP. n.s.

1. To fall in drops, or single globules. The quality of mercy is not strain'd; It dropeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath. Shak. Merchant of Venice.

2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops.

The heavens dropped at the presence of God. Psalm liv. 8.

While cumb'd with my dropping deaths lay, The cruel nation, covetous of prey, Stain'd with my blood the unhospitable coast. Dryden's Ancel.

Beneath a rock he sigh'd alone, And cold Lycus wept from every dropping stone. Dryden.
3. To fall; to come from a higher place. Philosophers conceive that you dropped from the moon, or one of the stars. Gulliver's Travels.

4. To fall spontaneously.

5. To fall in death; to die suddenly.

6. To die.

7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing; a familiar phrase.

8. To come unexpectedly.

9. To fall short of a mark.

10. That which falls in drops.

11. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

12. DROPPING. n. s. [from drop.]

13. DROPLET. n. s. A little drop.

14. DROPS. n. s. [drop and stone.] Spar formed into the shape of drops.

15. DROPSIC. adj. [from dropsy.] A plant of various species.

16. DROPSID. adj. [from dropsy.] Diseased with a dropsy; hydroptic; tending to a dropsy.

17. DROPSY. n. s. [hydrops, Lat. whence hydropis, thence dropsy, dropsy.] A collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone of the solide, whereby digestion is weakened, and all the parts stifled.

DROSS. n. s. [drop, Sax.]

1. The recrement or dross that have from the metal case.

2. Rust; incrustation upon metal.

3. Refuse; nothings; sweepings; any thing remaining after the removal of the better part; dregs; uncleanness; corruption.

4. Full of scoriaces or recuminent parts; full of dross.

5. Worthless; foul; unction.

6. A number of sleepy driven to a herd of oxen we regularly oppose, not a drove, but a flock, of sheep.

7. A crowd; a tumult.

8. Fat; if true alone, must consist pretends, the winters all his empty palaces laden. Set wide with doors, adorned with plated brass, where drives, as at a city-gate, may pass.

DROVER. n. s. [from drove.] One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

DROUGHT. n. s. [brugobe, Sax.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain.

2. Thirst; want of drink.

3. Droughty. adj. [from drught.] The state of wanting rain.

4. Wanting rain; sultry.

5. To suflace in water.

6. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.

7. To immerse; to lose in any thing.

8. To lose in some thing that overpowers or covers.
DRU

Men are drowsy, and desire to sleep, before the fit of an ague, and do use to yawn and stretch. 
Baron's Nat. Hist.
The flowers, call'd out of their beds, Start and raise up their drowsy heads; Closseland; drunken at last, and drowsy, they depart. Each to his house. 
Dryden.

2. Heavy-dripping; causing sleep. 
Sir Givyon, mindful of his young yeffe, Uprose from drowsy couch. 
Fair Queen.
While thus she rested, on her arm reclining, The hoary willow waving with her: And feather'd quires that warbled in the shade, And purling streams that through the meadow stray. 
In drowsy murmers lul'd the gentle maid. 
Addison.

3. Stupid; dull. 
These inadvertencies, a body would think, even then, with all his drowsy reasoning, could never have been capable of.

Dryden.

To DRUB. r. a. [druber to kill, Dan.] To thresh; to beat, to bang; to thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A word of contempt. 
He that is valiant, and dares fight, Though drub'd, can lose honour by't. 
Hudibras.
The little thief had been soundly drub'd with a good hand cement. 
L'Estrange. 
Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had been less than thy weight, I should have been dрабд'd. 
Locke.

DRUB. r. s. [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow. 
The blows and drubs I have receiv'd 
Have bruis'd my body, and bereav'd 
My limbs of strength. 
Hudibras.

By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers, they have exposed them to innumerable drubs and contusions. 
Addison.

To DRUDGE. r. n. [brecaxe to vex, Sax. 

dragken, to carry, Dut.] To labour in mean offices, to toil without honour or dignity; to work hard; to slave. 
And to crackle'st, and hoarse labour. 
Hudibras.

In merriment, did droduce and labour. 
Hudibras.
The poor slave little; we must learn to watch 
Our labours late, and early morn. 
Midst winter frosts; then, clad and fed with 
Sparing, 
Rise to our toils, and d Anyone away the day. 
Oviedo.
Advantages obtained by industry, directed by philosophy, can never be expected from dreading ignorance. 
Galinie.

Soon he came to court. 
Proffering for his service at the gate. 
To drudge, draw water, and to ram or wait. 
Dryden. 
I made no such bargain with you, to live always drudging. 
Dryden's Dedication, Eneid. 

What is an age, in dull renown drudge'd o'er! 
One little single hour of lost, more. 
Granville.

DRUDGE. n. s. [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour; a slave, one doomed to servile occupation. 

To conclude, this drudge of the devil, this 
diviner, laid claim to me. 
Shakespeare. Comedy of Errours. 

He sits above and laughs the while 
At thee, ordain'd his drudge, to execute 
What'er his wrath shall bid. 
Milton's Par. Lost. 

Art thou our slave, 
Our captive, at the publick ill our drudge, 
And du'rt thou, at our sending and command, 
Dispute thy coming? 
Milton's Agamemnon. 

He is contented in their drudge, and 
On and on errands gladly trudge. 
Hudibras. 
The hard master makes men serve him for 
Worthy, who rewards his drudge and slaves with 
Nothing but shame, vexation, and 
Tillington.

DRUDGER. n. s. [from drudge.] 

1. A mean labourer. 

2. The drudging-box; the box out of which flower is thrown on roast meat. 

Druddery. n. s. [from drudge.] Mean labour; ignoble toil; dishonourable work; servile occupation. My old dame will be undone for one to do her 
husbandry and her drudgety. 
Shakespeare.

Were there not instruments for drudgety as well 
as officers of drudge? Were there not people to receive 
orders, as well as others to give and 
assent? 
L'Estrange. 

She do not know the heavy grievances, 
The toil, the labour, weary drudgeries, 
Which they impose. 
Southern's Oronoko. 

To thee that drudgety of pow'r I give; 
Cares be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live. 
Dryden.

Paradise was a place of bliss, as well as immortal, 
without drudgety, and without sorrow. 
Locke.

Even Drudgety himself, 
As at the car of sweets, or dusty 

The palace stone, looks gay. 
Thomson's Summer. 
It is now handled by every dirty wench, and 
condemned to do her drudgety. 
Swift's Meditations on a Broomstick.

DRUGGING BOX, n.s. [drudging and box.] 
The box out of which flour is sprinkled 
upon roast meat. 

But if it be too long, the cracking's pall'd, 
Not by the drudging-box to be recalled. 
Dryden's King's Court.

DRUGGINGLY. adv. [from drudging-] Laboriously; toilsomely. 

He does now all the meanest and triflingest things themselves drudgingly, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister. 

Dryden's Meditations on a Broomstick.

DRUG. n. s. [drogue, Fr.] 

1. An ingredient used in physic; a 
medicinal simple. 

A foot described 
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds 
Close sailing from Beigal, or the Isles 
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring 
Their spicy drugs. 
Dryden's Par. Lost.

Judicious physic's noble art to gain, 
He drugs and plants explor'd, alas! in vain. 
Smith's Bright Helen's a mirth-inspiring bowl, 
Temper'd with drugs of sov'reign use, I assage 
The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage. 
Pope's Odacny. 

In the names of drugs and plants, the mistake 
In a word may endanger life. 

2. It is used sometimes for poison. 

Mortal drugs I have; but Martine's law 
Is death to any he that utters them. 
Shakespeare. 

And yet no doubts the poor man's draught conveys, 

He dreads to poison in his homely bowl; 
They fear the deadly drug, when gems divine 
Exchange the cup, and sparkle is the wine. 
Dryden.

3. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaser can be found. 

Each noble vice 
Shall bear a price, 
And virtue shall a drug become. 
An empty name. 
Was all her fame, 
But now she shall be dumb. 
Dryden's Allion. 

4. A drudge. This seems the meaning here. 

He from his first swalt proceeded 
Thro' sweet degrees that this brief world affords, 
To such as may the passive drugs of it 
Freely command. 
Shakespeare.

To DRUG. r. a. [from the noun.] 

1. To season with ingredients, commonly medicinal. 

The surfeited proneos 
Do mock their charge with mocks.—I've drugg'd 
their possets. 

That death and nature do content about them. 
Shakespeare.

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DRU

2. To tincture with something offensive.

 Hung and throv' content, and drinking dry'd as oft
Wit hatefull discourses, with'd their jaws
With son and enders fill'd. Milton's Par. Loss.

DRUGGET. n. s. A slight kind of woollen stuff.

In drugget dresses, of thirteen pence a-yard,
See Philip's son amidst his Persian guard. Swift.

DRUGGET. n. s. from drug. One who sells physical drugs.

Given to my fervent endeavours, I've seen dryheads
Do more than this in sport. Shakes. King Lear.

Dryden, a-drunken, a-thirst. Shakes.

3. To make arrows drunk with blood.

DEUT.

DRUNKARD. u. s. [from drunk.] One given to excessive use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

Some blood drawn on no would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavours. I've seen drunkards
Drunk more than this in sport. Shakes. King Lear.

My browsel cannot hide her wees.
But, like a drunkard, I must vomit them. Shakes.
God will not take the drunkard's excuse, that
He has so long accustomed himself to intemperate drinking,
That now he cannot leave it off. South.

DRUNKEN. adj. from drunk. 1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.

O monstrous beast! how like a swine he lies!
Sirs, I will prate on this drunken man. Shakes. King Lear.

Drunkard men and women with their turnstools round;
They imagine that things come upon them; they
See not well things afar off; those things that
They see near keep a place of their own,
And sometimes they see things double. Bacon.

2. Given to habitual ebriety.

DRUNKEN. adj. from drunk. 1. Intoxicated with strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

Every going off from our natural and common temper, and our usual severity of behaviour, is a degree of drunkenness. Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

3. Intoxication or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controllable by reason. Spenser.

DIY. adj. [brug. Sax.] 1. Arid; not wet; not moist.

When God said, Be gether'd now, ye waters under heahn',
Into one place, and let dry land appear! Milton.

Or such elements the sport:
From clear to cloudy stuff, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist. Thomson.

2. Not rainy.

A dry March and a dry May portend a whole-some summer, if there be a showering April betwixt. Bacon.

The weather, we agreed, was too dry for the season. Addison.

4. To be dry to exhaust.

Rush Elenor, in an evil hour,
Dried an insensuable bowl, and thought
I exhal'd his surfity by rigorous
Imprudent: him death's iron sleep oppress. Philips.

5. To dry up.

Their honourable men famished, and their multitude dried up with thirst. Innes, v. 13.

6. To dry up. To deprive totally of moisture; to take all moisture away.
To DRY, r. u. To grow dry; to deprive of moisture; to be deprived of its moisture. DRY, n. [from dry.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture.

The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great dryer and opener, especially by perspiration. Temple.

DRY-EYED. adj. [dry and eye.] Without tears; without weeping. Dry in what heart of rock could long
Dryed beheld? Adam could not, but wept. Milton.

DRYLY. adv. [from dry.] 1. Without moisture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The arid climate, conscious to himself how dryly the king had been used by his council, did strive to recover the king's affection. Bacon's Hen. VII.

Wouldst thou to honour and preferments climb, Be bold in mischief, dote on some mighty crime, Which dungoats, death, or banishment deserve? For virtue is but dryly praised, and stars.

Drayden's Jer. Am.

3. Jejune; barrenly; without ornament or embellishment.

Some dryly plain, without invention's aid. Write dull receipts how poems may be made. Pope.

DRYNESS, n. s. [from dry.]
1. Want of moisture; caitly.
The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly scented and tormented by the sun, by dryness of the soil, from want and defect of water. Bruce's J. T. Err.

Such was the discord which did first divide
Form, order, beauty, through the universe;
While dryness moisture, coldness heat resists.
All that we have, and that we are, subsists.

Dekker.

The narrow supplies an oil for the humidation of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preserving them from dryness and rigidity, and keeping them supple and flexible. Hayton the Creation.

Is the sea ever likely to be evacuated by the sun, or to be emptied with buckets? Why then must we fancy this impossible dryness, and then, upon that fictitious account, calumniate nature? Bentley.

2. Want of succulence.
If the field
His vacancy with his drooping knoll,
Full surfeits, and the dryness of his bones,
Call on him for's.
Shakespeare. Antony and Cleop.

The difference of muscular fluids depends upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or dryness of the fibres.

Arbuthnot.

3. Want of embellishment; want of pathos; jejuneness; barrenness.

Their new flowers and sweetness do as much corrupt as others drainless and squalor, if they choose not carefully.

Ben Jonson.

Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrase where penury of fancy or dryness of expression does it.

Garrick.

4. Want of sensibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.

It may be, that by this dryness of spirits, God intends to make us more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn devotions, by the preference of our weakness.

Taylor.

DRY'Nurse. n. s. [dry and nurse.]
1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.
2. One who takes care of another; with some contempt of the person taken care of.

Mrs. Quickly is his nurse, or his dray'nurse, or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer.

Shakespeare.

DUB. n. s. [from dub.] 1. To feed without the breast.
As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was dray'nursed by a bear.

Hudibras.

2. To dry and shed. Without write or blot or bloodshed, treading above the shoes in the water.
He had embarked us in such disadvantage, as we could not return dryshod. Sidney.

Dryshod to pass, she parts the floods in twain;
And change into her native sect.
She would command themselves to bear away.

Fairy Queen.

Has honour's fountain then sunk it back the stream?
He has; and beating boys may dryshod pass,
And gather peltries from the naked ford. Dryden.

D'UAL. adj. [dualis, Lat.] Expressing the number two.

Modern languages have only one variation, and so the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two, and another to signify more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the dual number, and under the other of the plural.

To DUB, v. a. [dubban zo npene, Sax. addubba till riddara, Islandick, to dub a knight. Addubba, in its primary sense, signifies to strike, knights being made by a blow with the sword.]

1. To make a man a knight.

Knights, knighted good mother! Basilisco like.
What! I am dub'd! I have it on my shoulder.
Shakespeare.

The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight, when he was dubbed, of green, or burnes, as they spake in that age, appear to be more of the old fashion.

Camden's Remains.

The king stood up under his cloth of state, took the sword from the lord mayor of London knight, Haywood on Ed. VI.

2. To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.

The jealous o'ergrown widow and herself:
Since that our brother dub'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty glorious in this monarchy. Sh. Ricl. III.

He Gave thee no instance why thou shouldst do treason,
Unless to dub thee with the name of traitor. Shak.

Women coveted a husband's dart.

As a king hunting dub's a hunt. Cleaveland.

A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality than a new knight, though the reason of his dubiousJohnson.

o poet! thou hast been disconcerter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,

If thou hast dub'd by star a nation,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die. Prior.

These demons make us dub,
With the name of legion club.

A man of wealth is dub'd a man of voice;
Wenus shall give him form, and Anthis birth. Pope.

DUB. n. s. [from the verb.]
A blow; a knock.

As skilful cooper hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Prynge dian; Hadrianus.

DUBBING, n. s. [from dubious.]
A thing doubtful. A word not used.

DUBIOUS. adj. [dubius, Lat.]
1. Doubting; not settled in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.

No quick reply to dubious questions make. Den.
We also call it dubius, or dubiously propositional, when there are no arguments on either side.

Watts's Logick.

3. Not plain; not clear.

Satan with less tal, and now with ease
Wants on the calmer wave, by dubious light. Milton.

4. Having the event uncertain.
His utmost pow'rs with adverse pow'r oppos'd,
In dubious battle, on the plains of heav'n. Milton.

DUBIOUSLY. adv. [from dubious.] Uncertainly; without any determination.

Without write or blot or bloodshed, treading above the shoes in the water.


Alamannack wander in general, and talk dubiously, and leave to the reader the business of interpreting.

Swift.

DUBIOUSNESS. n. s. [from dubious.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

Doubt speaks with condemnation, not with the certainty of a goddess. Browne.

DUBITABLE. adj. [from dubito, Lat.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITATION. n. s. [dubitation, Lat.] The act of doubting; doubt.
Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now assert them beyond all dubitation.

Doubitation may be called a negative perception; that is, when I perceive that what I see is not what I would see. Great.

DUCAL. adj. [from duke.] Pertaining to a duke, as a ducal coronet.

DUCAT. n. s. [from ducat.] A coin struck by dukes; in silver, valued at about four shillings and six-pence; in gold, at nine shillings and six-pence.

I cannot instantly raise up the gross
Of full three thousand ducats. Shak.

There was one that had not a den of debt; it was reported where his creditors were, that he was dead; one said, he hath carried five hundred hundred pieces of mine into the other world. Bacon.

DUCKE, n. s. [from duck.] To dip, to dip, to dip.

1. A water-fowl, both wild and tame.
The ducks, that heard the proclamation cried,
And fear'd a prosecution might betide,
Fell twenty mile from town their voyage take,
Observe in rushes of the liquid lake. Dryden.

Grubs, if you find your kind subject, turn ducks into it. Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. A word of endearment, or fondness.
Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap.
My dainty duck, my dear a's. Shak. Winter's Tale.

3. A declaration of the head; so called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.
Duck, shepherds, back; enough your play.
Till next sunny holyday.
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod.
Of lighter fuses, and such court guise
As mercury did first devise. Milton.

4. A stone thrown obliquely on the water, so as to strike it and rebound.
Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes,
Are quite so ancient as handy-fades. Arbuthnot and Pope.

To DUCK. r. n. [from the noun.]
1. To dive under water as a duck.

The varlet saw, when to the Good he came,
How without stop or stay he fiercely leapt;
And deep himself he dived in the same,
That in the lake his lofty crest was steep.

Fairy Queen.

Let the laboured bark climb hills of seas
Olympus high, and duck again so low
As he'll from heaven. Shakespeare. Othello.

Thou art wickedly devout;
In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day. Dryden.

2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As some raw beef goth sour in a bowl
When at a skirmish first he beares
The bullets whistling round his ears.

Will duck his head aside, will start,
And feel a trembling at his heart. Swift.

DUCES. n. s. [from ducem.]
The water of the sea, which formerly covered it,
was in time exhausted and dried up by the sun. Homer.

Vol. I.
2. To bow low; to cringe. In Scottish dük, or jük, to make obeisance, is still used.

I cannot flatter and look fair.

Snoise in men's faces, smooth, deceitive, and con.

Duck with Fren French nods, and phisy ashamed. Shak.

The learned paste.

Duck to the golden fool. Shakesh. Timon.

To DUCK. v. a. To put under water.

Ducker. n. s. [from duck.]

1. A diver.


Duckingstool. n. s. [duck and stool.]

A chair in which scolds are tied, and put under water.

She in the duckingstool should take her seat,

Drest like herself in a great chair of state. Dornet.

Reclaim the obstinately unprovable and virulent women, and make the duckingstool more useful.

Addison's Freethinker.

Duckleeged. adj. [from duck and leg.]

Short legged.

Duckleg'd, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,

That as a head for a hat, and a leg for an under, she can.

Ducking. n. s. [from duck.]

A young duck; the brood of the duck.

Duckings, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and in they go.

Rain on the Creation.

Ev'ry morrow

Amid the duckings lies her vast tracery. Cary's Past.

Duckmeat. n. s. [duck and meat; lenz palustris.]

A common plant growing in standing waters.

To Duckoy. v. a. [mistaken for decoy;

the decoy being commonly practised upon ducks, produced the error.]

To entice a snare.

This fish hath a slender membranous string, which he projects and draws in at pleasure, as a serpent dith his tongue: with this he decoys little fishes, and preys upon them. Grew.

Ducoy. n. s. Any means of enticing and ensnaring.

Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs, to lead captive silly women, and make them the ducks to their whole family.

Denny of Piety.

Duckfoot. n. s. Black snakeroot, or Mayapple.

Duckweed. n. s. [duck and weed.]

The same with duckmeat.

That we call duckweed hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme leaf, but of a fresher green; and paxted forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom.

Duct. n. s. [dactus, Lat.]

1. Guidance; direction.

This doctrine, by fastening all our actions by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the duct of the stars, or necessity of those iron chains which we are bound in.

2. A passage through which any thing is conducted: a term chiefly used by anatomists.

A duct from each of those cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and passed forward in one common duct to the tip of it. Addison's Spectator.

It was observed that the chyle, in the thoracic duct, retained the original taste of the aliment. Arbutnot on Minervas.

Ductile. adj. [dactilis, Lat.]

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night

Conceal the path, the spider from human sight.

One bough it bears; but wound'rous to behold!

The ductile wind and leaves of radiant gold.

Dryden's Aeed.

2. Easy to be drawn out into length, or extended.

All bodies ductile and tensile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wood and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread, have the appetite of not discontinuing strong.

Gold, as it is the purest, so is the softest and most ductile, of all metals. Dryden.

3. Tactile; obsequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thoughts instills

Of true nobility; forms their ductile minds

To human virtues.

Their design these leaders cannot desire a more ductile and easy people to work upon. Addis. Prec.

Ductility. n. s. [from ductile.]

1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility.

Yellow colour and ductility are properties of gold: they belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for safron is also yellow, and lead is ductile. Vatt's Logick.

2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

Dudgeon. n. s. [dulcich, Germ.]

1. A small daggar.

It was a servile dudgeon,

Either for fighting or for duelling. Hudibras.

2. Malice; sullen malignant; ill will.

Civil dudgeon first grew high,

And men fell out they knew not why. Hudibras.

The cockp got this little in dudgeon. L'Estr.

Due. adj. The participle passive of over. [dë, Fr.]

1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand in consideration of a compact, or for any other reason.

There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded. There is likewise due to the public a civil reprobaton of advocates, where there appear cannot, gross, neglect, or slight information.

Bacon.

A due reward and usefulness are but the due reward of innocence of me. More's Divine Dialogues.

A present blessing upon our faithful is neither originally due from God's justice, nor becomes due to us from his veracity.

There is a respect due to mankind, which should incline every of men to follow innocent customs. Watts.

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in persons attending on such solemnities, a due sense of the vanity of earthly satisfactions. Atterbury.

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might see him come towards me beating the ground in so due time, as no dancer can observe that measure. Sidney.

And Eve were due at her hour prepared For dinner savoury fruits. Milton.

4. Consequent to; occasioned or affected by. Proper, but not usual.

The motion of the city drops may be in part due to some partial solution made by the various spirit, which may tamale them to and fro. Boyle.

Due. adv. [from the adjective.]

Exactly; directly; duly. The course is due east, or due west.

Due west; to the Pontick sea,

Whose icy current, and compulsive course,

No'er feels returning ebb, but keepeth on To the Frapolst and the Hellespont. Shak. Oth.

Due. n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed.

My due from thee is this imperial crown,

Which, as immediate from thy place and blood, Derives itself to me. Shakesp.

The son of Duncan,

From whom this tyrant holds the due of birth,


Thou better know'st

Effects of courtesy, due and greatness.

Thy half a' th kingdom thou hast not forgot,

Wherein I thee entitl'd. Shakesp. King Lear.

The due of him in no point want. Shaks. Cymb.

I take this garden not as given by thee,

But as my merit and my beauty's due. Dryden.

No popular assembly ever knew, or proposed, or declared, what should be power was their due. Swift.

2. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by due,

And by command of heavens all-powerful king.

Milton's Par. lost.

3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done.

Befriend

Us, thy vow'd priests, till outmost end

Of all thy due be done, and none left out. Milton.

They pay the dead his annual dues. Dryden.

4. Custom; tribute; exactions; legal or customary perquisites.

In respect of the exorbitant dues that are paid at most other ports, this deservedly retains the name of free. Addison.

To Due. v. a. [from the noun.]

To pay as due; perhaps for endow. It is perhaps only in this single passage.

This is the latest glory of his praise,

That I thy enemy due thee withal. Shakesp.

Duel. n. s. [duellem, Lat.]

A combat between two; a single fight.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet, if it be tried by the gross, go on the other side.

Duck your fight as a duel, or the local wound.

Of head or heel.

Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have sought;

No duel ever was more justly fought. Walter.

To Due'l. v. n. [from the noun.]

To fight a single combat.

He must, at length, poor man! die daily at home, when here he might so fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world.

The South.

To be challenging and fighting with a man is called dwelling.

Locke.

To Due'l. v. a. To attack or fight with singly.

Who single

Duell'd their armies rank'd in proud array,

Himself in array, now unequal match

To save himself against a coward arm'd,

At one spear's length. Milton's Agamemnoc.

Duell'. n. s. [from duel.]

A single combatant.

They perhaps begin as single duelers, but then they soon get their troops about them. Dec. of Piety.

Duellist. n. s. [from duel.]

1. A single combatant.

If the king ends the differences, the case will fall out no worse than when two duellists enter the field, where the worsted party hath his sword again, without further hurt.

Henceforth let poets, ere allow'd to write,

Be search'd like duelists before they fight. Dryd.

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.

His hou'd arms Mung not lik'd; for his first day

Of bearing them in field, he threw'em away;

And hath no honour lost, our duelists say. B. Jon.

Duelllo. n. s. [Ital.] The duel; the rule of duelling.

The gentlemans will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you; he cannot by the duello avoid it. Shakesp.
DUENNA. n. s. [Span.] An old woman kept to guard a young lady.

I felt the ardor of my passion increase as the season advanced, till in the month of July I could no longer doubt that her dissemblance was admitted to the bath, saw her undressed, and the wonder displayed.

Abraham and Pope.

DUG. n. s. [deg gia to give suck, Island.]

1. A pop; a nipple; a teat: spoken of beasts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.

Of her there beard
A thousand young ones, which she daily fed,
Sucking upon her poisonous dugs; each one
Of every shape, yet all unfavoured.
Fair Q.

They are first fed and nourished with the milk of a strange dug.

Raleigh's History.

Then shines the goat, whose bruitish dugs supply
The infant Jove, and nourish his growing pride.

Creech.

2. It seems to have been used formerly of the breast, without reproach. It was a favorite squire that was the source
Of all my sorrow, and of these sad tears;
With whom, from tender dug of common nurse,
At once, I was her milkmaid of an ity.
Fair Q.

D. preter. and part. pass. of dig.

They had often found medals, and pipes of lead, as they dug among the rubbish.

Addison on Italy.

DUKE. n. s. [du: Fr. du, Lat.]. One of the highest order of nobility in England, in rank a nobleman next to the royal family.

The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his duchess, will be here with him this knight.

Shak. C. Lear. Aunurst, Surrey, and Exeter, must lose the names of duked, their titles, dignities, and whatsoever profits thereby rise.

Dan. Civ. W. Dukedom. n. s. [from duke.]

1. The seigniory or possessions of a duke.

Her brother found a wife,
Where he was last; Prospero his dukedom Is a poor isle.

Shake. Tempest. The cardinal never resigned his purple for the prospect of giving an heir to the dukedom of Tuscany.

Addison.

2. The title or quality of a duke.

DUBBRAINED. adj. [dub and brain.]

Stupid; doltish; foolish.

This arm of mine hath chastis'd
The petty rebel, dubtrain'd Buckingham.

Shake.

DULCET. adj. [dulcis, Lat.]

1. Sweet to the taste; luscious.

From sweet kernels press'd; she tempers dulceet creams; nor these to hold
Wants she fit vessels pure.

Milton. 2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious.

I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song.

Shake. temple. Old Irish.

Rose like an exhalation, with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies, and voices sweet.

Milton.

DULCIFICATION. n. s. [from dulcify.]

The act of sweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony.

In colochar, the exactest calcination, followed by an elusion of all filth, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth; for after the salt of vitriol, if the calcination have been too faint, it is not out of the colochar the residue, not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medicinal virtues.

Boyle.

To DULCIFY. v. a. [dulcifier, Fr.]

To sweeten; to set free from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony of any kind.

A decoction of wild goor, or colchycint, though somewhat bitter, may be tried to the full; for only the outer bark be dulcified into another, by addition of flour or meal.

Brown. I dress'd him with a pledgit, dipp'd in a dulcet, picture of vitriol.

Witsman's Anatomy. Spirit of wine dulcifies spirit of salt; nitre of vitriol have other bad effects.

Abraham and Pope.

DIOLER. n. s. [dulcamella, Skinner.]

A medicinal instrument played by striking the brass wires with little sticks.

Ye hear the sound of the corset, flute, harp, sackbut, psalterie, dulcimer, and all kinds of music.

Dryden, III. 5.

To DULCORATE. v. s. [from dulcis, Lat.]

1. To sweeten.

The ancients, for the dulcorating of fruit, do commend swine's dung above all other dung.

Bac.

2. To make less acrimonious.

To make sweet or pleasant.

Totish mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a rough medicine; but, being somewhat dulcorated, first procureth vomiting, and then salvation.

Witsman's Anatomy.

DULCINATION. n. s. [from dulcify.]

The act of sweetening.

Malt gathered a sweetness to the taste, which appeareth in the wort: the dulcination of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that dulcification imparteth a degree to nourishment; and the making of things insalubrius to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit.

Bacon.

DULCHEAD. n. s. [dull and head.]

A blockhead; a wretch foolish and stupid; a dunce.

This people be fools and dudleads to all good
But subtle, cunning, and bold in any mischance.

Bacon. Dul. n. s. [dull, Welsh; sole, Sax. dol mad, Dut.]

1. Stupid; doltish; blockish; unapprehensive; indolent; slow of understanding.

Such is their evil bap to play upon dull spirited men.

Hooker. He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may complain of gross breeding, or comes of a very dull kind.

Bacon. Sometimes this perception, in some kind of bodies, is far more subtle than the sense; so that the sense is but a dull thing in comparison of it.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Every man, even the dulcast, is thinking more
Than the most eloquent can teach him how to utter.

Dryden.

2. Blunt; obtuse.

Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I.

Dryden. Thy scy the is dull; whet it, for shame.

Herbert.

3. Unready; awkward.

Gynecia a great while stood still, with a kind of dull amazement, looking steadfastly upon her Sat.

Dryden. O help thou my weak wit, and sharpen my dull tongue.

Bacon. Memory is necessary to all conditions of life, that we are not to fear it should grow dull for want of exercise; if exercise would make it stronger.

Locke.

4. Hebated; not quick.

This people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears dull a wall of hearing.

Matth. XIII. 13.

The princess of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spurin, upon a general apprehension.

Now that fear is sharpened and pointed.

Bacon. 5. Sad; melancholy.

6. Soggish; heavy; slow of motion.

Thenceforth the waters waxed dull and slow.

And all that drank thereof did faint and feebly grow.

Spranger. 7. Gross; cloying; vile.

She excels each mortal thing.

Upon the dull earth dwelling.

Shake. 8. Not exhilarating; not delightful; as, to make dictionaries is dull work.

To open a volume.

9. Not bright: as, the mirror is dull, the fire is dull.

I'll not be made a soft and dull-eyed fool.

To make the head, reckon, and sigh, and yield To christian intercessors.

Shak. Mer. of Venice.

10. Drowsy; sleepy.

To Dull. v. a. [from the adjective.]

1. To stupefy; to intariate.

So was she dullest with all, that we could see
Near as to hear her speeches, and yet she not perceive the hearers of her lamentations.

Sidney.

Those drugs she has
Will stupey and dull the sense awhile.

Shak. Cymb. 2. To blunt; to obtund.

Borrowing dulls the edge of industry.

Shake. This entrance of the battle did what the courage of the Spaniards, though it dulled their swords.

Bacon. 3. To sadden; to make melancholy.

4. To hebetate; to weaken.

Now forc'd to overflow with brackish tears.

The troubous noise did dull their distressed ears. Spenn. Nothing but more dulled the wits, or taken away the will of children from learning, than care in making of Latin.

Ascham. 5. To damp; to clog.

Prayers were short, as if when thrown out with a sudden quickness, lest that vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is necessary, should be wasted or dulled through continuance.

Hooker. In bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth and natural actions; and, on the other side, weakeneth and dulleseth any violent impression; and even so is it of minds.

Bacon. 6. To make heavy, or slow of motion.

Usury dulls and damps all industries, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for the slug.

Bacon. 7. To sully brightness.

The breath dulls the mirror.

Bacon. DULLARD. n. s. [from dull.]

A blockhead; a dolt; a stupendous fellow; a dunce.

What will thou now be a dullard in this act?

Wilt thou not speak to me? Shakes. Cymbeline. Thou must make a dullard of the world;

If they thought the cause of my death were very pregnant and potential spurs
To make thee seek it.

Shake. King Lear. DULLY. adv. [from dull.]

1. Stupidly; dooltishly.

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance daily, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful.

Dryden's Dunciad.

2. Slowly; sluggishly.

The air, if it be moist, dooth in a degree quench the flame, and howsoever maketh it burn more dully.

Bacon. 3. Not vigorously; not gaily; not brightly; not delightfully.

Not that I think those pantomimes, who vary action with the times,

Are less ingenuous in their art.

Those who do dullass not part.

Hudibras.

DULNESS. n. s. [from dull.]

1. Stupidity; weakness of intellect; indolency; slowness of apprehension.

Nor is the dulness of the scholar to extinguish,

But rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher.

South. 2. Shadwell alone my perfect image bears, Mature in dulness from his tender years.

Dryden.
2. Want of quick perception.
   Nature, by a continual use of any thing, growth to a satiety and dulness either of appetite or working.

3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.
   Here cease more questions;
   Th' art inclin'd to sleep. "Tha' is a good dulness, and give it way."
   Shaksp. Tempest.

4. Sluggishness of motion.
5. Dinness; want of lustre.
6. Huntness; want of edge.

**DUM.** adj. [dum] He was silent; dumb, Gothick; dumb, Sax. dum, Danish; dumb, dut. dull.

1. Mute; incapable of speech.
   It hath pleased himself sometime to unloose the very things even of dumb creatures, and to teach them to plead in their own defence, lest the cruelty of man should persist to afflict them.
   Hooker.

   They speak not a word;
   But like dumb statues or unbreathing stones.
   Ste'd. on no more.
   Shaksp. Rich. III.

   Some positive terms signify a negative idea; hid or detained by a cloud; dumb a denial of speech.
   Witty's Legke.

2. Deprived of speech.
   They sung no more, or only sung his name; Struck dumb, they all adm'd the godlike man.
   Dryden.

3. Mute; not using words.
   He is a proper man's picture; but alas! he can converse with a dumb show.
   "Dumb show." Alc. Merchant of Venice.
   His gentle dummy expression turn'd at length the eye of Eve to mark his play.
   Milton.
   Her humble gestures made the middle plain,
   Dumb eloquence persuading more than speech.
   Ronsconmon.

   For he who covets gain in such excess
   Does by dumb signs himself as much express,
   As if his words at length he show'd his mind.
   Dryden's Journal.

   Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, relent, languish, despair, and die in dumb show.
   Addison.

4. Silent; refusing to speak.
   The old good ear withstood
   Th' intended treason, and was dumb to blood;
   Till tir'd with endless clamours, and pursu'd
   Of Istanes, he stood, and longer mutter.
   Dryden.

**DUMPELL.** adj. [dum] Mutely, without words.

**DUMNESS.** n.s. [dum].

1. Incapacity to speak.
2. Omission of speech; muteness.
   There was speech in their dumbness, language in their very gesture; they looked as they had heard of a word ransomed, or one destroyed.
   Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

   To th' dumness of the gesture
   One night interpret.
   Shak. Timon of Athens.

3. Refusal to speak; silence.
   S. she's; and then my discontent ends,
   And guilty dumbness, witness'd my surprise.
   Dryden.

**DUN.** n.s. v.a. [from dumb]. To confuse; to strike dumb, a low phrase.
   They had like to have dunned the justice,
   But his clerk cou'd in to his assistance.
   Spectator.

**DUMP.** n.s. [from dom stupid, dut.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; sadness.
2. Sing no more, no more,
   Of the dump so dull and heavy.
   The gods of men were ever so,
   Sin. dum, fir the first, Sh. Mark Addo.
   Visit by night your lady's chamber window
   With some sweet consort;
   To their instruments
   Tune a deploring dump: the night's dead silence
   Will well become such sweet complaining grievance.
   Shaksp.

   Funerals with stately pomp;
   March slowly on in solemn dump, Hudibras.
   The squire who fought out bloody storms,
   By future bards be ballot'd into dumb.
   Dryden. Gay's Pastoral.

   Absence of mind; reverence.
   Locke uses dumps singularly.
   This shame dump cause to well-bred people,
   When it carries them away from the company.
   Locke.

**DUMPISH.** adj. [from dump.]

1. Sad; melancholy; sorrowful.
   New year, forth looking out of Janas' gate,
   Both seem to promise hope of new delight; and bidding an end
   And bidding one just past and good day.
   Shaksp.

   Bids all old thoughts to die in dump sighs.
   Spenser.

   The life which I live at this age is not a dead,
   Dumb, and your life; but cheerful, lively, and pleasant.
   Dryden.

**DUMPLING.** n.s. [from dump, heaviness.]

1. A sort of pudding.
   Pudding and the dumpling born to pot.
   Dryden.

**DUNS.** n.s. [dun, Sax. clamor.]

1. To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.
   Borrow back, and borrow of thy belly;
   They'll never ask thee again.
   I shall be dunning thee every day.
   Dryden.

   Then thou didst not answer their parents, seldom they,
   Without a suit before the tribune pay.
   Dryden.

   I remember what she was won;
   Swift.

2. n.s. [from the verb.]
   A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.
   Thus, while my joyless minutes tedious flow,
   With looks damnable, and silent pace, a dun,
   Horrible monster! hated by gods and men.
   To my aerial lover.
   Philips.

   It grieves my heart to be pulled by the sleeve
   By some rascally dun — Sir, remember my bill.
   Arbriton's John Bull.

**DUNC.** n.s. [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from dump, Dutch, stupid.]

1. A dullard; a dolt; a thick-skull; a stupid, insipid animal.
   Dance at the best, in streets be scarce allow'd
   To tickle, on thy stupid, the crowded crowd.
   Dryden.

   Was Epiphanis so great a charmer to imagine
   That to untrue, in itself, should be directly
   Oppos'd to the law of God.
   Dryden.

   I never knew thine, sing no more
   Without dunce of figure, who had credit enough to give rise to some new word.
   Swift.

**DUNG**. n.s. [duneg, Sax.]

1. The excrement of animals used to fatten ground.
   For dung, all excrement are the refuse and putrefactions of nourishment.
   Dryden's Nat. Hist. 358

   I judge the likeliest candidate for disfiguring the body of the tree in several places, one above the other; and the filling of the holes with dung,
   Mingled with the medicine; and the watering of the tops of dung with water and infusion of the medicine in dundeg water, once in three or four days.
   Dryden's Nat. Hist.

   For when from herbs the pure part must be win;
   From gross by 'stilling, this is better done
   By despit dungs than by the fire or sun.
   Donne.

   He soon began to think like me,
   And bless his ravish'd eyes to see
   Such order from confusion sprang
   Such guilty talk to end from dung.
   Swift.

   To DUN. v.a. [from the noun.] To manure with dung.
   It was received of old, that dunging of grounds
   When the west wind bloweth, and in the decease
   Of the unprofitable, that it is dunging.
   Dryden.

   There as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
   That carried compost forth to dung the ground.
   Dryden.

**DUNCE.** n.s. [from duneg, the tower in which prisoners were kept, whence all prisons emanently strong were in time called dungeons.]

1. A close prison.
   Generally spoke of a prison dark or subterraneous.

   Then up he took the slumbered senseless come,
   And ere he could out of his swoon awake,
   To his castle brought with hastly force,
   And in a dungeon deep him threw without remorse.
   Spenser

   We know not that the king of heaven's Breath
   Dung this place our dungeon; not our safe retreat
   Beyond his potent arm. Milton's Par. Lost.

   Now from the north
   Of Norumbega, and the Saco sea,
   Jungers their brazen dung, in ice and snow,
   And snow, and hail, come stormy gust and flaw.
   Milton.

   By imagination, a man in a dungeon is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes;
   More beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature.
   Addison.

**DUNGFORE.** n.s. [dung and forest.] A fork to dungs out from stables.

   Dungfores and paddles are common everywhere.
   Mortimer.

**DUNGHILL.** n.s. [dung and hill.]

1. An heap or accumulation of dung.
   Perhaps a thousand other worlds, that lie
   Remote from us, and latent in the sky,
   Are lighten'd by his beams, and kindly murst,
   Of which small earthly dung is the worst.
   Dryden.

2. Any situation of meaness.

   The poor be raiest from the dust,
   Ev'n from the dunghill lifts the just.
   Swift.

3. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

   Out, dunghill! dar's thou beave a noblemans?
   Shaksp.

**DUNHI.** adj. Sprung from the dumphill; mean; low; base; vile; worthless.

   His dumphill thoughts, which do themselves to do to dirty dress, no higher dare aspire.
   Spenser.
The lymphedects, either dilated or obstructed, exonerate themselves into the foldings, or between the duplicatures of the membranes.

**DUR**

1. Doubleness; the number of two.

This duplicity was ill contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have set three or four at one.

2. Deceit; doubleness of heart or of tongue.

**DURABILITY, n. s.** [durable, Lat.]

The power of lasting; continuance; endurance.

3. Doubling.

**DUPLICATE, adj.** [duple, Lat.] Double; one repeated.

1. To be a duplicate. To be an exact repetition of the first number or quantity.

2. To fold together.

**DUPLICATE, n.s.** From duplicate.

1. A thing exactly like another; an exact repetition.

2. A fold; any thing doubled.

3. A sort of distance or length, the idea of which we got not from the permanent parts of space, but from the fleetly and perpetually passing parts of succession.

4. The act of doubling.

5. A fold; any thing doubled.

6. A kind of duplicity, either dilated or obstructed, exonerate themselves into the foldings, or between the duplicatures of the membranes.

7. A sort of distance or length, the idea of which we got not from the permanent parts of space, but from the fleetly and perpetually passing parts of succession.

8. Of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned for the attainment of them.

9. Of heaven itself to pass from us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned for the attainment of them.

10. Duplicity was ill contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have set three or four at one.

11. A fold; any thing doubled.

12. The duplicatures of the membranes.

**DUPLICITY, n. s.** [duplicis, Lat.]

1. Doubleness; the number of two.

This duplicity was ill contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have set three or four at one.

2. Do not affect duplicities nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts, in your division of things.

3. DParticles proportion.

Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third is said to be in a duplicate ratio of the first to the second, or as its square to the square of the second: so in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 to the square of 4.

4. Phillips, Harris, &c.

It has been found, that the attraction is almost reciprocally proportional to the distance of the middle of the drop from the concourse of the glasses, viz. reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the spreading of the drop; and its thickness each glass in a larger surface; and again reciprocally in a simple proportion, by reason of the attractions growing stronger within the same quantity of attracting surface. Newton's Opt.

**DUPLICATE, n.s.** Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as a transcript of a paper.

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural history of bodies, than the subjecting them to the fire; to which grave have been reserved duplicatures of the most considerable.

Woodward.

**DUPICATATION, n. s.** [from duplicate.]

1. The act of doubling.

What great pains had been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the duplicature of a cube, and some other mathematical problems.

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling.

The peristome is a strong membrane, every where double; in the duplicatures of which all the visera of the plants are hid. Wissmann's Bot.

**DUPLICATE, n. s.** [from duplicate.]

A fold; any thing doubled.
DUSK. To DUSK. v. n. To grow dark; to begin to lose light or brightness; to have lustre diminished.

DU'KILY. adj. [from daskly.] With a tendency to darkness or blackness.

DU'KILSH. adj. [from dusk.] 1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity.
   From his infernal furnace forth he threw
   Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
   Fannel'd in darksmoke, and brimstone thence.
   - Spenser.

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured. Sigh is not contented with sudden departures from one extremity to another; therefore rather a dusky tint than an absolute black.
   - Wotton's Architecture.

DU'KILSHLY. adv. [from dusksli.] Cloudily; darkly.

The sawdust burned fair, till part of the candle consumed:
   The dust gathering about the snuff, made the snuff to burn dusky.
   - Bacon's Nat. Hist.

DU'SKY. adj. [from dusk; dushter, Hut.]
1. Tending to darkness; obscure; not luminous.
   Here lies the dusky torch of Mortimer,
   Chock'd with ambition of the meaner sort.
   - Shakespeare.

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright.
They did plot
The means that dusky Dis my daughter got.
   - Shak.
It is not green, but of a dusky brown colour.
   - Bacon.

DUST. n. s. [sawt, Sax. duust, Erse.]
1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles.
   The dust
   Should have ascended to the roof of heav'n,
   Rais'd by your populous troops.
   - Shakespeare.

2. The grave; the state of dissolution.
   The aspect, learning, physic, must
   All follow this, and come to dust.
   - Shakespeare. Gorb. 3. Thou.

To DUST. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To free from dust.
2. To sprinkle with dust.

DUSTMAN. n. s. [dust and man.] One whose employment is to carry away the dust.
   The dustman's cart offends thy clothes and eyes, when through the street a cloud of ashes flies.
   - Dryden.

DUSTY. adj. [from dust.]
1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.
   All our yesterdays had lighted each
   The way to dusty death.
   - Shakespeare.

2. Covered or scattered with dust.
   Even Drudgey himself,
   As at the car he sweeps, or dusty beams
   The palace stone, looks gay.
   - Thomson's Summer.

DUCHESS. n. s. [duchesse, Fr.]
1. The lady of a duke.
   The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his duchess,
   Will be here.
   - Shakespeare, King Lear.

2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.
   A territory
   Which gives title to a duke, or has a dukc for its sovereignty.

DUTCHEY-COURT. n. s. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the duchy of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court.

DUTIFUL. adj. [from duty.]
1. Obedient; obsequious; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority.
   Great Ancestrals did dutiful care express
   And dutiful not push too far his great success.
   - Dryden.

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential.

DUTIFULNESS. n. s. [from dutiful.]
1. Obedience; submission to just authority.
   Piety, or dutifulness to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans.

2. Reverence; respect.
   It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil dutifulness in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmannerly to a great sinner.
   - Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

DUTY. n. s. [from dut.]
1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.
   When ye shall have done all these things which are commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants: we have done that which was our duty to do.

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. In this sense it has a plural.
   Good my lord,
   You have been true, bred me, lov'd me: I
   Return those duties back, as we right fit;
   Obey you, love you, and must honour you. Shak.

All our duty is set down in our prayers, because in all our duty we have the Divine assistance; and remember that you are bound to do all those duties, the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine assistance.

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; loyalty; piety to parents.
   Think't, thou that duty shall have dread to speak,
   When pow'r to that thy bows? To plainness ho.
   - Pope.

4. Act of reverence or respect.

Duty. They both alone,
   Did duty to their lady as became. Fairy Queen.

5. The business of a soldier on guard.
   The regiment did duty there punctually.
   - Milton.

6. The business of war; service.

7. Tax; impost; custom; toll.
   All the wines make their way through several duties and taxes, before they reach the port.
   - Addison.
DWE
DWARF. n. s. [deer, Sax. dwerg, Dut.] 1. A man below the common size of men. Get you gone, you dwarf! You diminishing, of kindling-knot-grass made. Shak. Such dwarfs were some kind of ape. Brow. They, but now who seem'd in bigness to surpass earth's giant sons, more than smallest dwarfs, in narrow rooms. Strong numberless. Milton's Par. Lost.
2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. In a delicate plantation of trees, all well grown, fair, and smooth, one dwarf was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in derision. L'Entr. Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for dwarf trees, graft them within four fingers in the ground. Mortimer.
3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. The champion stout, Effestones dismounted from his courser brave, And to the dwarf awhile his needless spear he gave. Spenser.
4. It is used often by botanists in composition; as, dwarf-cedar, dwarf-honeysuckle.
To DWF. n. s. [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to lessen; to make little. It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree grated low, soon after it put forth, will dwarf it, and make it spread. Bacon's Nat. Hist.
The whole sex is in a manner dwarfed, and shrunk into a piece of beauty, that seems almost another species. Addison.
DWAR'FISH adj. [from dwarf.] Below the natural bulk; low; small; little; petty; despicable.
Their dwarfish pages were, As cherubins, all gilt. Shak. Henry VIII. And are you grow so high in his esteem, Because I am so dwarfish and so low? Shakespeare.
This unheard sauciness, and boyish troops, The king doth shun you; and is well prepared To whisht this dwarfish war, these pigmy arms, From out the circle of his territories. Shaks. King John.
A thicket close beside the grove there stood, With briers and branched cock-dung, and dwarf wood. Dryden.
We should have lost oaks and cedars, and other tall and lofty sons of the forest, and have found nothing but dwarf shrubs, and creeping moss, and insipid mushrooms. Bentley.
DWAR'FISHLY adv. [from dwarfish.] Like a dwarf.
DWAR'FISHNESS. adv. [from dwarfish.] Minuteness of stature; littleness.
'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown the dwarfishness of its pristine stature, and that the intellectual world is such a microcosm.

To DWAULE. n. a. [splean, Sax. to wander; dwaelen, Dut.] To be delicious; a provincial word mentioned by Janius.
To DWEEL. v. n. preterite dwelt, to dwell. [dwiaa, old Teutonic, is stay, delay; duela, Islandic, to stay, to stand still.]
1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have an habitation.
If thy brother that dwelteth by thee be waxen poor, and sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant. Lev. xxv. 39. He shall dwell alone, without the camp shall his habitation be. Lev. xxi. 46.
John Haywood and Sir Thomas More, of a parish wherein I was born, dwelt and had posses-
sions. Puchiam.
2. To live in any form of habitation.
Abraham sojourned in the land of promise as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles. Heb. xi. 9.
3. To be in any state or condition.
'Tis safer to be that which we destroy, Than by destruction dwelt in double joy. Shak.
4. To be suspended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondness.
He in great passion all this white and dead dwelt; More burying his quick eyes her face to view, Than his dull ears to hear what she did tell. Spens.

To DWELL n. a. To inhabit. Not used.
I saw and heard; for we sometimes did dwell this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth To town or village nigh. Milton's Par. Regained.
DWEEL'LER n. s. [from dwelt.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place. The houses being kept up, did dwelt contrary enforce a dweller; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce that dweller not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance. Bacon's Hen. VII. Their cries soon waken all the dwellers near; Now murmuring noises rise in every street. Dryden.
DWEEL'LING n. s. [from dwelt.]
1. Habitation; place of residence; abode. His dwelling is low in a valley green, Under the foot of Rauracous mow bire. Fairy Q. Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons, and a desolation for ever. Eze. xxvii. 35. If he have several dwellings, let him sort them, say, what he would entheth in the one he may find in the other. God will deign To visit of the dwellings of just men, Delighted. Milton's Par. Lost.
All dwellings being one, Flood overflow'd them, and with all their pomp Deep under water roll'd a sea cover'd sea, Sea without shore, flood without confine. Milton's Par. Lost.
The living few, and frequent funeral, then Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place; And now few those who are return'd again, I thy searching judgments to their dwellings trace. Dryden.
The force of fire ascended first on high, And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky. Dryden's Ovid.
DYE. See DIE.
DYING. The participle of die.
1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.
2. Tinging; giving a new colour.
DYNASTY. n. s. [dynastes.] Government; sovereignty.
Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian dynasties before the flood, yea, and long before the creation. Hare's Origin of Mankind. Greece was divided into several dynasties, which our authors, as far as they have enumerated under their respective princes.

DYSCHARYIA. n. s. [dyscharyia.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemper, when some humour or quality abounds in the blood.

DYSCENT. n. s. [dyssentere.] A looseness, wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

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All dwellings being one, Flood overflow'd them, and with all their pomp Deep under water roll'd a sea cover'd sea, Sea without shore, flood without confine. Milton's Par. Lost.
The living few, and frequent funeral, then Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place; And now few those who are return'd again, I thy searching judgments to their dwellings trace. Dryden.
The force of fire ascended first on high, And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky. Dryden's Ovid.
DYE. See DIE.
DYING. The participle of die.
1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.
2. Tinging; giving a new colour.
DYNASTY. n. s. [dynastes.] Government; sovereignty.
Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian dynasties before the flood, yea, and long before the creation. Hare's Origin of Mankind. Greece was divided into several dynasties, which our authors, as far as they have enumerated under their respective princes.

DYSCHARYIA. n. s. [dyscharyia.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemper, when some humour or quality abounds in the blood.

DYSCENT. n. s. [dyssentere.] A looseness, wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.
EAD

EAG

EAGGER. adj. [eaggr, Sax. aivery, Fr.] 1. Struck with desire; ardently wishing; keenly desirous; vehement in desire; hotly longing.
   Of action eager; intent of thought, The chiefs your honourable danger sought.

EAGLE. n. s. [eagle, L. aquila, Lat. caller, Erse.] 1. A bird of prey, which, as it is reported, renews its age when it grows old. It is also said not to drink at all, like other birds with sharp claws. It is given out, that when an eagle sees its young so well grown as to venture upon flying, it hovers over their nest, and excites them to imitate it, and take their flight; and when it sees them weary, or fearful, it takes them upon its back. Eagles are said to be extremely sharp-sighted, and, when they take flight, spring perpendicularly upward, with their eyes steadily fixed upon the sun.

EAGLE-EYED. adj. [from eagle and eyed.] Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

EAGLEWING. n. s. [eagle and wing.] Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

EAGLE-WINGS. n. s. [eagle and wings.] Sharp-sighted as an eagle.

EAGLENESS. n. s. [from eagerness.] 1. Keenness of desire; ardour of inclination.

EAD. [ead ed.] in the compound, and ending in the simple names, denotes happiness or blessedness. Thus Eadward is a happy preserver; Eadulf, happy assistance; Eadgar, happy power; Eadwin, happy conqueror; which Macarius Eupolomenus, Fausta, Fortunatus, Felicianus, &c. do in some measure resemble. Ead may also in some cases be derived from the Saxon ead, which signifies easy, gentle, mild.

Gib. Camden.
8. Any prominences from a larger body, raised for the sake of holding it.

There are several vessels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly, you cannot stir them; but are soon removed, if you take them by the ears.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

A quitted night-cap with one ear.

Long Way of the World.

A pot without an ear.

9. The spike of corn; that part which contains the seeds.

He delivers to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an ear of wheat, that they may eat. Later.

The leaves on trees not more

Nor beared ears in fields, nor seeds upon the shore.

Drieden.

From several grains he had sixty stalks, with very large ears, full of large corn.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

10. To be by the Ears.

To fall together by the Ears.

To go together by the Ears.

To fight;

To scuffle; to quarrel.

[In Dutch oorlogen.]

A familiar phrase.

Poor naked man beaten one another with shagged sticks, or daily fell together by the ears at fifty-cars.

More. Fools go together by the ears, to have knaves run away with the stakes.

Estranged.

All Asia now was by the ears,

And gods heat up for volunteers.

Prior.

11. To set by the Ears.

To make strife;

to quarrel: in low language.

A mean rascal sets others together by the ears without fighting himself.

Estranged.

She used to carry tales from one another, till she had set the neighbourhood together by the ears.

Arnhauth.

It is usual to set these poor animals by the ears.

12. EARLESS. adj. [from ear.] Without any ears.

Earless on high stood bashad's Defoe,

And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below.

Pop.

EARRING. n. s. [ear and ring.]

Jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear.

With gold and silver they increase his store,

And gave the precious earings which they wore.

Sedley.

A lady bestowed earings upon a favourite lammy.

Arnhauth.

EARSHOT. n. s. Reach of the ear; space within which words may be heard.

Gomes, stand you out of earshot—I have something to say to your wife in private.

Dryden's Spanish Friar.

EARWAX. n. s. [ear and wax.]

The excrement or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

The ear being to stand open, because there was some danger that insects might creep in there;

Therefore hath nature forciexed or plastered over the sides of the hole with earwax, to entangle insects.

Boy in the Creation.

EARWIG. n. s. [cape and pizzag, a grub, Sax.]

1. A sheath-winged insect, imagined to creep into the ear.

Himself he on an earwig set.

Yet scarce he on his back could get,

So soft and high he did curvet, Dragyron's Nymphid.

Earwigs and snails seldom infect timber.

Earwig. Mortimer's Husbandry.

Doll never flies to cut her lace,

Or throw cold water in her face,

Because she heard a sudden drum,

Or found an earwig in a plum. 

Swift.

2. By way of reproach, a whisperer; a prying informer.

EARWITNESS. n. s. [ear and witness.]

One who attests, or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

All present were earwitnesses, even of each particular laurel of a common indiscretion. Harker.

The histories of mankind, written by eye or ear-witnesses, are built upon this principle. Watt's Leg.

To EAR. f. n. [ear, Lat.] To plow; to till.

One may change my lands some my team, and give me leave to enjoy the crop.

Shaks. All's well that ends well.

Menceres and Menes, form infamous pirates.

Make the sea serve them, which they ear and wound.

With rocks of every kind. Shak. Ant. and Cleop.

A rough valley, which neither ear nor soul.

Deuter. Five years, in the which there shall neither be hearing nor harvest.

Gen. viii. 6.

The field of love, with plough of virtue ear'd.

Fairfax.

To EAR. f. n. [ear] To shoot into ears.

EARL. adj. [from ear.] 1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.

2. Having ears, or ripe corn.

The covert of the thrice ear'd field

Saw stately Ceres to her passion yield. Pope's Odyssey.

EARL. n. s. [copl. Sax. coryll. Erse.]

A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

Thanes and kinsmen.

Henceforth be earl's, the first that ever Scotsman For such an honour m'd. Shak. Macbeth.

EARL-MARSHAL. n. s. [earl and mar- shal.] He that has chief care of military zelotannics.

The keeling troops through Athens take their way.

The great earl-marshals order their array. Dryden.

EARLDOM. n. s. [from earl.] The seigniory of an earl; the title and dignity of an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulster, and by her having all the earldom of Ulster, carefully went about repressing rebels.

Barlow's Sir. of Ireland.

When I am king, claim thou of me.

The earldom of Hereford. Shaksp. Richard III.

EARLINESS. n. s. [from early.]

Quickness of any action with respect to something else:

as, earliness in the morning, the act of arising soon with respect to the sun; earliness of growth, the act of growing up soon in comparison with other things of the same kind.

The next morning, we having striven with the sun's earliness, were beyond the prospect of the highest turrets.

Sidney.

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness answer the earliness of coming up. Bacon.

EARLY. adj. [ear, Sax. before.] Soon with respect to something else: as, in the morning, with respect to the sun; in time, with respect to creation; in the season, in comparison with other products.

1. am a tainted wether of the flock.

Meatest for death: the weakest kind of fruit
drops earlier to the ground, and so let me. Shak.

It is a curiosity to have several fruits upon one tree; and the more when some of them come early, and some come late. Shak.

God made all the world, that he might be worshiped in some parts of the world; and therefore, in the first and most early times of the church, what case did he manifest to have such places erected to his honor? Scal.
EAR

The aymphs, forsaking evry care and spring, Their early fruit and milk-white turtle bring.

Sickness is early old age; it teaches us diffi-
dence in our earthly state, and inspires us with
the thoughts of a future.

Oh soul of honour!
Oh early hero! Smith's Phaedra and Hippolytus.

EARLY a.d. [from the adject.] Soon;
betimes.

EARLY with the morn, with crimson ray;
The windows of bright heaven open'd had.

None in more languages can show
Those arts, which you so early know.
Water
The main business and earnest of the world
is money, dominion, and power.
L'Estrange.
We shall die in earnest, and it will not become
us to live in jest.

EARLILY. adv. [from the adject.] Soon; early; betimes.

EARLIEST. adv. [from the adject.]
1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously; importantly; intensely.

EARLIESTLY. adv. [from the adject.]

EARLILY. adv. [from the adject.]

EARNEST. adj. [earnestly, earnestly.]
1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

2. Intent; fixed.

EARNESTLY. adv. [from the adject.]
1. Eagerly; earnestly; seriously; seriously.

2. Solemnly; zeal; seriousness.

EARNESTNESS. n. s. [from the adject.]
1. Earnestness; earnestness; zeal; seriousness.

2. Solemnity; zeal; seriousness.

EARNESTLY. adv. [from the adject.]
1. The element distinct from air, fire, or water; soil; terrene matter.

2. The terraqueous globe; the world.
The country, by reason of its vast caverns and subterraneous fires, has been miserably torn by earthquakes, so that the whole surface is quite changed.

Addison on Italy.

Earthshaking. adj. [earth and shake].

Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

By the earthshaking Neptune's mace,
And Tethys' graven sceptre. Milton.

Now scarce withdrawn the fierce earthshaking pow'rs,
Jove's daughter Pallasha watch'd the far'ning hour;
Back to their caves she bade the winds to fly,
And hush'd the blustering tempests of the sky.

Pope.

Earthworm. n. s. [earth and worm.]

1. A worm bred underground.

Worms are found in snow commonly, like earthworms, and therefore it is not unlikely that it may rise into courts.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

2. Composed or partaking of earth; terre-.

To survey his dead and earthy image.

Shake.

3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestrial.

These earthly spirits black and visous are;
I call up other gods of form more fair. Dryden.

D难以.

4. To relating to land.

Mine is the shipwreck, in a watery strait
And in an earthy, the dark dangerous time. Dryden.

5. Not refined.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak;
Lay open to my earthy gross conceptions;
Smother'd in errors, fever, weakly, shallow, weak;
And folded in the meaning of your words deceit. Shak.

Nay, more the mine.

So earthy, as to need the dulce material force Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. Denham's Sophy.

EASE. n. s. [aie, ase].

1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity; not solicitude.

We should not find her half so brave and bold
To lead it to the wars and to the seas.

Darius.

2. Freedom from pain; a neutral state between pain and pleasure.

That which we call ease is only an indolency, or a freedom from pain. L'Estrange.

It is a small crime to wound himself by anguish, of heart, to deprive himself of all the pleasures, or ease, or enjoyments of life? Temple.

3. Rest after labour; intermission of labour.

Give yourselves ease from the fatigue of waiting. Sert.:

4. Facility; not difficulty.

The willing metal will obey the hand,
Following with ease, if favour'd by thy face,
The iron obedient to the cunning sages, as a slave,
If, out of labour can the tree constrain,
And strength of stubborn arms and steel are vain.

Dryden.

5. Unconstraint; freedom from harshness, formality, forced behaviour, or conceits.

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance;
As those move easiest who have learnt to dance.

Pope.

6. At ease. In a state of undisturbed leisure; without pain; without anxiety.

Lucan content with praise, may lie at ease.

In costly grots and marble palaces. Dryden's Ju.

Men of parts and penetration were not likely to dispute at their ease, but were to act according to the result of their debates. Locke.

No body is under an obligation to know every thing; knowledge and science in general is the business only of those who are at ease and leisure. Locke.

To Ease. v. a. [from the noun].

1. To free from pain.

Help and ease children the best you can; but by no means bemoan them. Locke.

2. To assuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.

The weather made our labours easy, now there-

Dydr.

The, though he spake of such medicines as procure sleep, and ease pain, he doth not determine their dose. Athluthon.

Will be for sacrifice our burning ease for

And can our tears reverse his firm decrees? Prior.

3. To relieve from labour, or any thing that offends: with of before the thing.

If ever the gaiting storms we fear,
A song will help the bearer of the Stygian fear;
And that thou may'st not be too late abroad
Sing, and I'll ease thy shoulders of thy load. Dryd. in

I will ease you of these adversities. Jeath. i. 24.

No body feels pain that he wishes not to be eased of, with a desire equal to that pain, and in separable from it. Locke.

EASEFULL. adj. [ease and full].

Quiet; peaceable; fit for rest.

I spy a black, suspicious, threaten'ing cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun;

Ant. he attain his careful western shore. Shak. Henry VI.

EASEMENT. n.s. [from ease].

1. Assistance; support; relief from ex-

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other avenues.

2. In law.] A service that one neighbour has of another by charter or prescription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a sink, or such like. Conell.

EASILY. adv. [from easy].

1. Without difficulty.

Sounds move swiftly, and at great distance; but they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is easily stopped. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

She ask'd the reason of his not;
She ask'd, but with an air and mine
That made it easily foreseen.

She feared too much to know. Prior.

2. To right pain, without disturbance; in tranquillity.

Is it not to him to fence all mankind to con- demn their universal opinions and designs, if, in stead of passing your life as well and easily, you resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you can?

Temple.

3. Readily; without reluctance.
EAS

I can easily resign to others the praise of your illustrious family. *Druden's Ded. to State of Iona.*

Not soon provok'd, she easily forgives; And much she suffers, as she much believes. *Prior.*

EASINESS. n. s. [from easy.]

1. Freedom from difficulty. Believe me, for these funtumits are not laid With half the easiness that they are rais'd. *Ben Jonson.*

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms, and relate to some power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which yet may be easy to the same person, when assisted with a greater strength. *Tiltsdon.*

The seeming easiness of Pindarik verse has made it spread; but it has not been considered.

*Druden.*

You left a coquest more than half achiev'd, And for whose easiness I almost griev'd. *Druden.*

This ples, under a colour of friendship to reli- gion, invites men to it by the easiness of the terms it offers. *Rogers.*

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not opposition; not reluctance. His yelding unto them in one thing might haply put them in hope, that time would breed the like easiness of condescending further unto them. *Hooker.*

Since the custom of easiness to alter and change laws is so evil, no doubt but to bear a tolerable sore is better than to ventur on a dangerous re- medy. *Hooker.*

Give to him, and he shall be hungry at your easiness; save his life, but, when you have done, look to your own. *South.*

The safest way to secure honesty, is to lay the foundations of it early in liberty, and an easiness to part with to others whatever they have or like themselves. *Locke.*

3. Freedom from constraint; not effort; not formality. Abstruse and mystick thoughts you must express With painful care, but seeming easiness; For truth shews brightest through the plainest dress. *Reay.*

4. Rest; tranquility; ease; freedom from pain. I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and easiness we enjoy when asleep. *Eas.*

EAST. n. s. [earth, Sax. heow, Erse.]

1. The quarter where the sun rises; oppo- site to the West. They counting forwars towards the East, did grow 180 degrees to the Portugals eastward. *Abbot.*

2. The regions in the eastern parts of the world. I would not be the villain that thou thinkest For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp, And the rich East to boot. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

The gorous EAST, with richest hand, Pours on her kings barbarick, and gold. *Milt.*

EASTER. n. s. [earpe, Sax. ooster, Dut.] The day on which the Christian Church commemorates our Saviour's resurrection. Didst thou not fall out with a taylor for wear- ing his new doublit before Easter? *Shakesp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Victoria's unbrother-like heat towards the Easter churches, in the controversy about Easter, fomented that difference into a storm. *Decay of Piety.*

EASTERLING. n. s. [from East.]

1. A native of some country eastward to another. He oft in battle vanquished These spoilful, rich, and swarming Easterlings. *Spenser.*


EASILY. adj. [from East.]

1. Coming from the parts toward the East.
E.B.B

Eatable. n. s. Any thing that may be eaten.
Suit well your eatables to every age.

King's Art of Cookery.

Eater. n. s. [from eat] 1. One that eats anything.
The Caribees and the Canaries, almost all, are eaters of man's flesh. Abbot's Deacryp. of the World. A knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats.

Thidder his course he bends Through the calm firmament; but up or down, By centrick or eccentric, hard to tell. Milton.

To save appearances: they gird the sphere With centrick, and eccentric, scribbled o'er, Cycle, and epicycle, orb in orb.

E.A.T. adj. [eate, Sax.] Easy; not difficult. An old word.
What ease abroad, 'tis eat do amends.

What works not beauty, man's relenting mind Is eat to move with plaints and shows of woe.

The way was straight and eat. Fairfax.

E.A.TINGHOUSE. n. s. [eat and house.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed.
An hungry traveller steps into an eatinghouse for his dinner. L'Estrange.

E.AVES. n. s. [eaye, Sax.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house.
Every night he comes With the music of all sorts, and songs composed To her unworthiness: 'tis nothing steads us To chide him from our ears; for he persists, As if his life lay not. Shak. All's well that ends well. His tears run down his beard, like Winter drops From eaves of reeds.


E.B. n. s. [ebbe, ½lloc, Sax. ½bbe, Dut.]
To eavesdrop. To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phrase, to listen under windows.
Eavesdropper. A listener under windows; an insidious listener.
Under our tents I'll play the eavesdropper, To hear if any mean to shriek from me. Shaksp.

E.B.B. n. s. [ebba, ṭ futuristic, Sax. ½bbe, Dut.]
1. The reflux of the tide towards the sea: opposed to flow.
The clear sun on his wide wat'ry glass God's hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew, As after thirst; which made their flowing shrunk From standing lake to tripping ed, that stole With soft feet towards the deep. Milton

The seas at stated times resworn, And shore the laden vessels into port; Then with a gentle ed retire again, And render back their cargo to the main.

Addison on Italy.

2. Decline; decay; waste.
You have already seen all the war, and brought all things to that low ed which you spoke of. Spranger in Ireland.

This tide of man's life, after it once tureen and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual ed and falling stream, but never floweth again.

Raleigh's History.

E.B.U.

Thus all the treasure of our flowing years, Our ed life of for ever takes away. Ben Jonson.
The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Caesar, yet the same passion was then at its lowest ed, and perhaps sculpture was also declining. Dryden.

Near my apartment let him press her be, That I in hourly ed of life may see. Dryden.

What is the heart without it? Is it not this? To shed the slow remains, His last poor ed of blood in your defence. Addison's Cato.

To E.B. r. n. [from the noun.]
1. To flow back towards the sea: opposed to flow.
Though my tide of blood
Had proudly thus in the vessel stood,
Now it doth turn it's ed back to the sea. Shaksp. From the source of the fortune left their shore, And edd much faster than it flowed before. Dryden's Engr.

2. To decline; to decay; to waste.
Well, I am standing water:
— I'll teach you how to flow.
— Do so: to ed.

Hereof Tor is instructs me. Shaksp. Tempest. Or, be ed? the snuffing waves decay! For ever lovely streams! — Fairfax.

EBEN. n. s. [cenus, Lat.] A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood. Edmund.

ECB. n. s. [ebr抓住, Lat.] Drunkennesse; intoxication from strong liquors. Bohned.


EBULLITION. n. s. [ebullio, Lat.]
1. The act of boiling up with heat.
2. Any intense motion.
The dissolution of gold and silver disagree; so that in their mixture there is great ebullition, darkness, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder. Bacon.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and emission; as also a flame and fuming exhalation, caused from the combustion of the sulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua fortis. Brown's Virgile Examin.

3. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkalized and acid liquor, an instability, violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the struggling of particles of different properties.

Quinby.

When aqua fortis, or spirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, dissolves the filings with a great heat and ebullition, is not the heat and ebullition produced by a violent motion of the parts of the fluid, and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor rush towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, till they get between its outward particles and the main mass of the metal? Quinby.

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this ebullition, which was shock, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an ebullition, with a greater degree of cold, will cause. Arbutnot on Alcmene.
ECHINUS. n. s. [Lat.] A hedgehog.

ECHO. n. s. [Gr. ; echo, Lat.] 1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who piped into a sound for love of Narcissus.

2. The return or perception of any sound.

3. The sound returned.

4. This term is used by modern architects in cornices of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders; and generally set next to the abacus, being carved with authors, arts, and oval medallions.

ECHO. v. n. To resound; to give the repercussion of a voice.

ECLIPSE. n. s. From εἴκλαπησ. The eclipse of a sun or moon.

1. An eclipse of the luminaries of heaven; the sun is eclipsed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interposition of the earth. The word originally signifies departure from the place, to which Milton alludes.


ECLIPSED. adj. [εἴκλαπθεν.] Selecting; chusing at will.

ECLIPSE. n. s. [εἴκλαπις.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick.

ECLIPSE. v. a. [from the noun.] To dark'en a luminary.

To ECHO. v. a. To send back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

ECONOMY. n. s. [εκονόμα.] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the zodiac, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 20° 30', which is the sun's greatest declination. This is by some called via solis, or the way of the sun, because the sun, in its annual motion, never deviates from this line. This line is drawn on the globe: but in the new astronomy the Eclipse is that path among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe. As an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs round the sun from West to East. If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs.

All stars that have their distance from the Eclipse northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progression of time, have occlusion southward, and move beyond the equator.

The terraqueous globe had the same site and position, in respect of the sun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the Eclipse, but inclined in like manner as it is at present.

You must conceive an imaginary plane, which passing through the centre of the sun and the earth,這正義 its own axis as far as the permanent: this plane is called the Eclipse, and in this the centre of the earth is perpetually carried, without the least deviation.

ECLIPSED. adj. Described by the eclipse line.

ECONOMY. v. a. [εκονομάται.] This word is often written, from its derivation, economy; but a being no diphthong in English, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.

1. The management of a family; the government of a household.

By St. Paul's economy the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority; so a servant should not differ from a child in the substantial part.

2. Distribution of expense.

3. Frugality; discretion of expense; laudable parsimony.

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3. Frugality; discretion of expense; laudable parsimony.

I have no other notion of economy, than that it is the parent of liberty and ease. Swift to Bolingbroke.

4. Disposition of things; regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wise ways of economy that God could use towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that course of living which is most agreeable to our nature.

5. The disposition or arrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as in Plautus, we see the economy and disposition of poems better observed than in Terence.

If this economy must be observed in the minutest parts of an epic poem, what soul, though sent into the world with great advantages of nature.


ECS
cultivated with the liberal arts and sciences, can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work?
Dryden's Delicia, to the Enrild.

System of matter; distribution of everything active or passive to its proper place.

These the noisier parts, the good retail. Blacken.

ECONOMIC. adj. [from economy.]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of a household.
Her quickening pow'r in every living part,

Doth as a nurse, or as a mother care;

And doth employ her economic art,

And busy care, her household to preserve.

In common affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it.

Edwards.

2. Frugal.
Some are so plainly economical, as e'en to desire that the seat be well watered, and well swelled.

Watson's Architecture.

ECPRHRACKTS. n. s. [see eff rae].
Such medicines as render rough humours more thin, so as to promote their discharge.

Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable purges and ephracticks medicines.

Harvey.

ECTASY. n. s. [hystea].
Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost.

To follow them swiftly,

And hinder them from what this ecstasy

May now provoke them to.

Shakesp. Tempest.

Tony.

No longer joy there, but an ecstasy.

Sucking.

Whether we call ecstasy be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined.

Leche.

2. Excessive joy; rapture.

O love, be moderate! allay this ecstasy! Shaks.

The religious pleasure of a well-disposed mind moves gently, and therefore constantly; it does not affect the body and ecstasy but is like the pleasure of health, still and sober.

South.

Each delighted, and delighting, gives

The pleasing reverses which it receives.

Prior.

A pleasure, which no language can express;

An ecstasy that mothers only feel,

Plays round the heart.

Philip's Distress Mother.

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind.
He bow'd me well, and oft would beck me sing;

Which did I do, he on the tender grass

Would sit, and basken even to ecstasy.

Milton.

4. Excessive grief or anxiety. This is not now used.

Signs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,

Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems

A modern measure.

Shakesp. Macbeth.

Better be the dead,

Than on the torture of the mind to lie

In restless ecstasies.

Shakesp. Macbeth.

5. Madness; distraction. This sense is not now in use.

Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,

Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh,

That unison of soul, and feature of blown youth,

Blasted with ecstasy.

Shakesp. Hamlet.

ECSATISED. adj. [from ecstasy.]

Revish'd; filled with enthusiasm.

These are as common to the inanimate things as to the most ecstasied soul upon earth.

Norra.

ECSATICAL. adj. [see ekaalv].

1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature.

There doth my soul in holy vision sit,

In pensive trance, and anguish, and ecstasis.

Milton.

When one of them, after an ecstastical manner, fell down before an angel, he was severely rebuked,

And hidden to worship God.

Stillingfleet.

In trance ecstastik may they range, as bright clouds descend,

And angels watch the round.

Pope.

2. Raised to the highest degree of joy.

To gain Poesieusin one employ's his schemes;

One grasps a C ecrops in ecstastick dream.

Pope.

3. Tending to external objects. This sense is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the d rivation.

I find in me a great deal of ecstastical love, which continually carries me out to good without my self.

Norrington.

ECTYPE. n. s. [scritto].
A copy.

The complex ideas of substances are ecotypes, copies, but not perfect were; not adequate copies.

Ecureil. n. s. [Fr. ecqueus, Lat.]
A place covered for the lodging or housing of horses.

Eduacius. adj. [célare, Lat.]
Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

Ecaditas. n. s. [see ecaditas].
Voraciously; greediness; rapacity.

The wolf is a beast of great edacity, and digestion; it may be the parts of him that confound the hores.

Bacon.

To EDDER. v. a. [probably from edge.]
To bind or interweave a fence. Not in use.

To add strength to the heddle, edder it; which is, to bind the top of the stakes with some small bobs on each side.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

EDDER. n. s. [from the verb.]
Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. Not in use.

In hopping and falling, save edder and stake.

These hedges, as wealdeth, to mind or not to make.

Tusser.

EDDY. n. s. [ed backward, again, and e water, Sax.]
1. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream.

My prayers as a bullrush upon a stream; if they sink not, 'tis because they are bound up by the strength of the current, which supports their lightness; but they are carried round again, and return on the eddy where they first began.

Dryden.

2. Whirlpool; circular motion.

The wild waves master'd him, and suck'd him in,

And swelling eddies dimple on the main.

Dresden.

So, where our wide Nundum wasted extends,

Suddenly impetuous hurricanes descend,

Wheels through the air, in circling eddies play,

Tear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.

Addison's Cato.

EDDY. adj. Whirling; moving circularly.

And chaff with eddy winds is whirl'd around,

And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground.

Dryden's Virgil.

EDMATEOS. adj. [see edyma].
Swelling; full of humours; commonly written oedematous.

A soreness obstructing the glands may be watery, edematous, and chilinous, according to the viscosity of the humour.

Arbuthnot.

EDENTED. adj. [dentatus, Lat.] Deprived of teeth.

Dict.

EDGE. n. s. [cège, Sax.]
1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.

Seize upon File; give to the edge o' the sword.

His wife, his babies.

Shakesp. Macbeth.

2. A narrow part rising from a broader.

So narrow their ground they've, and then plow it upon an edge.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

3. Brink; margin; extremity.

The rives which pass very near to the edge of any body, are bent a little by the action of the buoy.

We have, for many years, walked upon the edge of a precipice, while nothing but the slender thread of human life has held us from sinking into endless misery.

Rogers.

Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw.

When truth stands trembling on the edge of the law.

Pope.

4. Sharpness of mind; proper disposition for action or operation; intenseness of desire.

Give him a further edge,

And drive his purpose into these delights.

Shakesp. Hamlet.

But when long time the wretches thoughts return'd

When want had set an edge upon their mind,

Then various cares their working thoughts employed.

And that which each invented, all enjoy'd.

Creech's Maioli.

Silence and solitude set an edge to the genius, and cause a greater application.

Dryden. Differency.

5. Keenness; temperament of temper.

Alate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord!

That would reduce these bloody days again.

Shakesp. Rich. III.

6. To set Teeth on Edge. To cause a tingling uneasiness in the teeth.

A harsh grating tune setteth the teeth on edge.

Boccaccio.

To EDGE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To sharpen; to enable to cut.

There sat she rolling her altaring eyes,

To edge her champion's sword, and urge o'er wing.

Dryden.

2. To furnish with an edge.

I fell'd a long a mane of bearded face,

His limbs all cover'd with a shining case;

So wond'rous hard, and so secure of wound.

It made my sword, though edg'd with flint, redoubled.

Dryden.

I rid over haging hills, whose tops were edge'd with groves, and whose feet were watered with winding rivers.

Pope.

4. To exasperate; to embitter.

By such reasons the simple were blind, and the malicious edge.

Hayward.

He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little edge his despairation.

Wotton's Life of D. of Buckingham.

6. To put forward beyond a line.

Edging by degrees their cloaths forwards, they were in a little time got close up to one another.

Locke.

To EDGE. v. n. [perhaps from es backward, Sax.] To move forward against any power; going close upon a wind, as if upon its skirts or border, and so sailing slow.

I must edge upon a point of wind.

And make slow way.

Dryden's C PIEWART.

EDGED. participial adj. [from edge.]

Sharp: not blunt.

Wind that subsile or edged quantities do prevail over blunt ones.

Digby on Botany.

EDGING. n. s. [from edge.]
1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.
EDIF.

The girdark which I wore for you to wear,
And bord'rd with a ros'ry edging round.
Dryden.
A woman branches out into a long dissertation upon the edging of her Petticoat.
Addison's Spect.

2. A narrow lace.

EDGELESS. adj. [from edge.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.

To-mor-o-w in the battle think on me,
And fall thy edges sword; despat and die.
They are edgeless weapons it hath to encounter.
Decy of Pity.

EDGETOOL. n.s. [edge and tool.] A tool made sharp to cut.
There must be no playing with things sacred,
Now felling with edged tools.
L' Estrange.

Nurses from their hands keep edged tools. Dorset.
I shall exercise upon steel, and its several sorts; and what sort is fittest for edged tools, for springs.
Mason.

EDGewise. adv. [edge and wise.] With the edge put into any particular direction.
Should the flat side be objected to the stream, it would soon be turned edgeth by the force of edging.
Bagot.

EDIBLE. adj. [from edo, Lat.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.
Some flesh is not edible, as horses and dogs. Bar. II. 24.
Wheat and barley, and any seeds, and vegetables, are made either edible or quatable by man's art and industry.
More against Atheism.
Some of the fungus kind, gathered for edible measure, have produced a deficiency of breathings.
Arbuthnot.
The edible creation decks the board.
Prior.

EDICT. n.s. [editum, Lat.] A proclamation or tend of pronouncement; a law promulgated.
When an absolute monarch commanded his subjects that which seemed good in his own discretion, hath not his edict the force of a law?
Hocker.
The great King of kings,
Hath in the table of his law commanded
That thou shalt do no murder; will you then
Spare at his edict, and kill a man?
Drayton.


Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what edict can give law?
Dryden.
The ministers are always preaching, and the governors putting out edicts against gaming and fine cloaths.
Addison.

EDIFICATION. n.s. [dificatio, Lat.]
1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness.
Our blessed Saviour told us, that we must account for every idle word, not meaning that every word not designed for edification, or less prudent, shall be reckoned for a sin.
Taylor.

2. Improvement; instruction.
Out of these magazines I shall supply the town with what may lead to their edification.
Addison's Guardian.

EDIFICE. n.s. [edificium, Lat.] A fabric; a building; a structure.
My love was like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my edifice by mistaking the place where I erected it.
Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

God built
So spacious, and his line stretch't out so far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An edifice too large for him to inhabit.
Millon.

The edifice, where all were not to see it, was built
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd it. Mitth.
As Tencall pillars over their original to this country, the are in some way always give them a place in edifices rais'd in Tuscany.
Addition on italy.

He must be an idiot that cannot discern more strokes of workmanship in the structure of an animal than in the most elegant edifice.
Bentley.

EDIFY. v.s. [from edify.] One that improves or instructs another.
To EDIFY. v.a. [edific, o, Lat.]

1. To build.
There was a holy chapel edified,
Wherein the hermit wont to pray
His holy things each morn and eventide. Spenser.

A lofty temple, and perfumed an altar to thy name.
Chapman.

2. To instruct; to improve.
He who speakest no more than edifyth, is undeservedly reprehended for much speaking.

Men are edified when either their understanding is taught somewhat whereof, in such actions, it behoves all men to consider, or when their hearts are moved with any affiance suitable thereto.

Life is no life, without the blessing of a friendly and an edifying conversation.

He gave, he taught; and edifty'd the more,
Because he shew'd, by proof, 'twas easy to be poor.
Dryden.

3. To teach; to persuade. This is now either obsolete or ludicrous.
You shall hardly edify me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and useful virtue.

E'DILIE. n.s. [edilia, Lat.] The title of a magistrate in old Rome, whose office seems in some particulars to have resembled that of our justices of peace.
The edile, ho! let him be apprehended.
Shaksp.

EDITION. n.s. [edita, Lat.]
1. Publication of anything, particularly of a book.
This English edition is not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground.

2. Repudication; generally with some revival or correcting.
These are of the second edition.
Shaksp.
The business of our redemption is to rule over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul, and to set forth nature in a second and a fairer edition.
South.
I cannot go so far as he who published the last edition of Dryden's Fables, Preface.
The Code, composed hastily, was forced to undergo an anemidation, and to come forth in a second edition.
Baker.

EDITOR. n.s. [editor, Lat.] Publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication.
When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the editor does very well in taking notice of it. Addis. Speir.
This momentous got into all editions by a mistake of the stage editors. Pope's Notes on Shaksp.

To MAKE TO EDUCATE. v.a. [ducato, Lat.] To breed; to bring up; to instruct youth.
Their young succession all their cares employ; They breed, they brood, instruct and educate.
Addison.

And make provision for the future state. Dryad, Fr.
Education is worse, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents; if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worst educated mortal since the creation.
Swift on Modern Education.

EDUCATION. n.s. [from educate.] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of bringing youth to manhood.
Education and instruction are the means, the one by use, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil.

They have agreed in the necessity of a strict education, which consists in the observance of moral duties.
Swift.

EDUCATE. v.a. [duco, Lat.] To bring out; to extract; to produce from a state of occultation.
That the world was educed out of the power of space, that give as a reason of its original in this language, to grow rich, were to educate money out of the power of the pocket.
Giovanni.

This matter must have lain eternally condered to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to educe it.
Woodward.

The eternal art educes good from ill.

Grafts on this passion our best principle.

Pope.

EDUCATION. n.s. [from educ.] The act of bringing anything into view.

To EDUCATECORATE. v.a. [ducileis, Lat.] To sweeten; a chemical term.

EDUCULATION. n.s. [from edulcorate.] The act of sweetening.

To EEN. v.a. [ecean, ecane, ecan, Sax. eak, Scotch, eck, Frse.]
1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.
2. To supply any deficiency. See EKE.

Hence endless penance for our fault I pay.
But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new,

EEIL. n.s. [ed, Sax. adel, Ger.] A serpentine slimy fish, that lurks in mud.
Is the adder better than the eel,
Because his painted skin contains the eye? Shaksp.

The Cockney put the edd'r 'th' nasty alive.
Shaksp.

E'EN. adv. Contracted from e'en. See EVEN.

Says the satyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, I have e'en done with you.
L' Estrange.

EFF. n.s. Commonly written Eff. A small lizard.

EFFABLE. adj. [effabilis, Lat.] Expressive; utterable.

Diet.

TO E'EFFACE. v.a. [effacer, Fr.]
1. To destroy any thing painted, or carved.
2. To make no more legible or visible; to blot out; to strike out.
Characters on dust, the first breath of wind effaces.

It was ordered, that his name should be effaced out of all public records, and Addison on italy.

Time, I said, may happily efface
That cruel image of the king's disgrace.
Prior.

Oh say it fail'd to polish or refine.
And shunt Shakespeare scarce efface'd a line. Pope.

3. To destroy; to wear away.
Nor our admission shall wear him to disgrace.
Nor length of time our gratitude efface.
Dryd. En.

EFFECT. n.s. [effectus, Lat.]
1. That which is produced by an operating cause.
You may see by her example, in herself were, and of others believed, that neither folly is the cause of vehement love, nor reproach the effect.
Swift.

Ineffect. Ed. Firth.

Effect is the substance produced, or simple idea introduced into any subject, by the exerting of power.
Swift.

We see the pernicious effects of luxury in the ancient Romans, who immediately found themselves poor as soon as this vice get footing among us.
Addison on italy.

2. Consequence; event.
No man, in effect, doth accompany with others, but he learns ere he is aware; some gesture, or word of fashion.
Pope.

To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in effect, to say that the author of it is a dunce.
Addison.

3. Purpose; meaning; general intent.
They spake to her to that effect.

2 Chron.
4. Consequence intended; success; advantage.

Christ is become of no effect unto you. Gal. v. a. He should depart only with a tide, the effect whereof he could not possess of before, he desired it. Clarkenden.

The institution has hitherto proved without effect, as it has abolished both of the most heinous crimes. Prior.

5. Completion; perfection.

Not so worthily to be brought to heretical effect by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and others, as by one’s own choice and working. Sidley.

Scandalant art shall carve the fair effect, and full achievement oft all the great designs. Prior.

6. Reality; not mere appearance.

In shew, a marvellously indifferently composed senate ecclesiastical was to govern, but in effect one only man should, as the spirit and soul of the residue, do all in all. Hooker.

State and wealth, the business and the crowd, seems at this distance but a darker cloud; and to him, who rightly things esteemeth, No other in effect than what it seems. Denham.

[In the plural.] Goods; moveables. What of this profit?

Can serve my turn? Forgive me my foul murther! That cannot be, since I am still possesst Of those effects for which I did the murther,
But my crown, mine own ambition, and my green. Shakespeare.

The emperor knew that they could not convey away more of Alcinous’s Spectator.

To EFFECT. t. a. [eficce, Lat.]

1. To bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve; to accomplish as an agent.

Being consul, I doubt not t’ effect All that you wish. Ben Jonson.

2. To produce as a cause.

The error of that strength of sulphur put into a purple colour, was effect’d by the vinegar. Boyle on Colours.

Effective. adj. [from effect.] Performable; practicable; feasible.

That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not effectable upon the strictest experiment. Brown’s Fug. Err.

Effective. adj. [from effect.]

1. Having the power to produce effects; efficacious; effectual: with of.

They are not effect of any thing, nor leave no work behind them. Bacon.

If any mystery, rite, or sacrament be effect of any spiritual blessings, then this must more, as having the prerogative and principalitie above every thing else. Bacon.

There is nothing in words and stiles but suitableness, that makes them acceptable and effective. Gower.

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Nor do they speak properly who say that since conscience doth all things; for time is not effect, nor bodies destroyed by it. Brown’s Fug. Err.

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whosever is an effectual real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it. Taylor.

4. Having the power of operation; useful: as, effective men in an army.

Effectively. adv. [from effective.]

Powerfully; with real operation.

This effectively resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him. Taylor’s Rule of Liv. Holy.

Effectless. adj. [from effect.]

Without effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

It shall clop off my hands; In bootless prayer have I been held up, And they have serv’d me to effectless use. Shakespeare.

Effector. n. s. [effector, Lat.]

1. He that produces any effect; performer.

2. Maker; Creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the effecter of it. Derham.

Effectual. adj. [eficctual, Fr.]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of scripture is effectual, as well to lay the first foundation, as to kind degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God. Hooker.

The communication of thy faith may become effectual, by the acknowledging of all good things. Phil. vi. 6.

2. Veracious; expressive of facts. A sense not in use.

Reprieve my allegation, if you can; Or else conclude my words effectual. Shakespeare.

Effectually. adv. [from effectual.]

In a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously.

Sometimes the sight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compose and recover the wandering mind more effectually than a sermon. South.

A subject of that vast latitude, that the strength of one man will scarcely be sufficient effectually to carry it on. To EFFECTUATE. v. a. [effectru, Fr.]

To bring to pass; to fulfil.

He found means to acquaint himself with a nobleman, to whom discovering what he was, he found him a fit instrument to effectuate his desire. Sidney.

Effeminacy. n. s. [from effeminate.]

1. Admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy; mean submission.

But foul effeminacy held me yok’d Her bond slave: O indignity, O blot To honour and religion! Milton’s Agamites.

2. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure.

So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and effeminacy are covered. Taylor.

Effeminatis. adj. [effeminatus, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious: of persons.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became effeminis, and less endeavored of honour. Bacon.

2. Resembling the practice of a woman; womanish: of things.

After the slaughter of so many peers, Shall we at last conclude effeminis peace? Shakesp. From man’s effeminis slackness it begins, Who should better hold his place. Milton.

The more effeminis and soft his life, The more his fame to the world doth grow. Dryden.

3. Womanlike; soft without reproach. A sense not in use.

As well we know your tenderness of heart, And gentle, kind, effeminis remorse. Shakespeare.

To EFFEMINATE. v. a. [effeminis, Lat.]

To make womanish; to weaken; to emasculate; to unmans.

When one is sure it will not corrupt or effeminis children’s minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things should be contriv’d to their salvation. Locke.

To EFFEMINATE. p. r. To grow womanish; to soften; to melt into weakness.

In a slothful peace both courage will effeminis, and manners corrupt. Pope.
EFF

That they are carried by the manipulation of a rule, is evident; but what that regulating efficiency should be, is not easily determined. Glaucus.

Sinking against conscience has no special productive efficiency of this particular sort of sinning, more than of any other.

South.

A peace will be made; to enlighten the understanding in the truth of Christianity, upon the account of a natural efficiency: a will so disposed, will engage the mind in a severe search.

South.

Gravity does not proceed from the efficiency of any contingent and unstable agents; being entirely owing to the direct concourse of the power of the Author of nature.

Woodward.

Efficient, n. s. [eficio, Lat.]

1. The cause which makes effects to be what they are.

God, which moveth near natural agents as an efficient only, doth otherwise move intellectual creatures, and especially his holy angels. Hooker.

2. He that makes; the effector.

Observations of the order of nature carry the mind up to the admiration of the great efficient of the world.

Efficient, adj. Causing effects; that makes the effect to be what it is. Spence.

Your answering in the final cause, makes me believe you are at a loss for the efficient. Collier.

Collin's Thought.

To EFFIGIATE. v. a. [effigio, Lat.] To form in semblance; to image.

Effigiation, n. s. [from effigiate.] The act of imaging; or forming the resemblance of things or persons. Dicht.

Effigies. n. s. [efigies, Lat. effigy is Effigy. from being in effigy.] Resemblance; image in painting or sculpture; representation; idea.

We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the effigies or actual image of which we see in the organs of our hearing.

Draper's Discourse, Pref.

Observe those numerous wrang in effigies. Spence.

The gods have sard from the devastating sea. Lat.

Efflorescence. n. s. [effloresce, Lat.]

1. Production of flowers.

Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plants is digested, and seared from the greazer juice in efflorescence.

Wiser's Surgery.

2. Excrescences in the form of flowers.

Two white sparry incrustations, with efflorescences in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water.

Woodward.

3. [In physick.] The breaking out of some humours in the skin, in distempers called exanthematos; as in the measles, and the like.

Quiny.

A wart beginneth in the cutis, and seemeth to be an efflorescence of the serum of the body.

Wiser's Surgery.

Efflorescent, adj. [effloresce, Lat.]

Shooting out in form of flowers. Yellow efflorescent sparry incrustations on stone. Woodward.

Effluence. n. s. [effluo, Lat.] That which issues from some other principle. Bright effluence of a bright essence increase. Milton.

These scintillations are not the ascension of the air upon the collision of a hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluence discharged from the baches collided.

Brown.

From the bright effluence of his deed They hover that reflected light, With which the lasting lamp they feed, Whose beams dispel the dauns of curious night. Prior.

EffluVia. n. s. [from effluo, Lat.]

Effluvium. n. s. These small particles which are continually descending from the body, and the subtilty of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very sensible effects, without any sensible diminution of the body from whence they arise. Quincy.

If the earth were an electrified body, and the air but the effluvium thereof, we might believe that the earth, and by effluxus, bodies tending towards it, were. Brown.

Neither the earth's diurnal evoluation upon its axis, nor any uniform evoluation of the earth, the air, or atmosphere, can perswade you, that the earth, can produce gravity. Woodward.

If these effluvia, which do upward tend, because less heavy than the air, ascend; Why do they ever from their height retreat, and Why return to seek their central seat? Blackman.

Efflux. n. s. [from effluo, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing out.

Through the copious efflux of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a skeleton. Harvey.

2. Effusion; flow.

The first efflux of man's pietie, after receiving of the faith, was the selling and consecrating their possessions. harmonium.

3. That which flows from something else; emanation.

Prime clearer, light! Of all material beings, first and best! Watts.

Effulgent, adj. [from effluo, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing out.

By effluxion and attraction bodies tend towards the earth.

Brown.

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

There are some light effluvia of spirit from spirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body.

To EFFORCE. v. a. [efforere, Fr.]

1. To force; to break through by violence. In all that room was nothing to be seen. But huge great iron ceders and coffers strong. All bard'd with double bands, that ne'er could be won. Them to enflorce by violence or wrong. Fairy Quo.

2. To force; to ravish; to violate by force.

Then 'gan her beauty shine as brightest sky. And burnt his beasty heart 'ef forc her chastity. Speer.

3. To strain; to exert with effort or vehemence. This word is not now used.

The palmer bent his car into the noise. To whate'er he called so importantly; again he heard a passionate voice. That bad him come in haste. Speer.

To EFfORM. v. a. [formare, Lat.] To make in any certain manner; to shape; to fashion.

Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raising us from nothing, and efforming us after the own image. Taylor.

Efformation. n. s. [from efforma.] The act of fashioning or giving form to.

Nature begins to set upon her work of efformation. More.

They pretend to sove phenomena, and to give an account of the production and efformation of the universe.

Effort. n. s. [effort, Fr.] Struggle; strain; vehement action; laborious endeavour.

If, after having gained victories, we had made the same efforts as we did, to lossthem, France could not have withstood us.

Addison on the State of the War.

Though the same, with all diffusive joys, But only to a terrible blaze, We prize the stronger effort of his power, And always set the gun above the bow. Pope.

Effusion. n. s. [effusio, Lat.] The act of digging up from the ground; destruction.

He set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the effusion of coins, and the procuring of rarities. Arbuthnot.

Effaxable. adj. [effrangible, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not used.

Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportional efficient of their effaxable nature but arseneal French. Harvey.

Effrontery. n. s. [effronterie, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness; contempt of reproach.

They could hardly contain themselves within one unworthy act, who had effrontery enough to court or counteract the grace of Charles. Watts.

Others with ignorance and inefficiency have self-admiration and effrontery to set up themselves.

A bold man's effrontery, in company with women, must be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himself. Chatter.

To EFFUSILGE. v. n. [effusilo, Lat.] To send forth lustre or effusion. I know not that this word is used.

The topaz charms the sight. Like the hand of golden yellow streams of light. Savage.

Effulgence. n. s. [effusio, Lat.] Lustre; brightness; purity; splendour.

On thee Impress'd, thy effulgence of his glory abides. Milton.

Thy lustre, highest effulgence, can dispel The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell. Blackman.

Effulgent. adj. [effulgens, Lat.] Shining; bright; luminous.

Now shall the efjulgant emanations fly Through the blue gulph of interposing sky! Blackman.

Looks out effulgent, from amid the flash Of broken clouds. Thomson's Spring.

Effumability. n. s. [fumus, Lat.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in flames. An useful word, but not adopted.

They seem to declare many things by the smell; or, if I may coin such a word, effumability. Boyle.

To EFFUSE. v. a. [extusus, Lat.] To pour out; to spill; to shed.

He fell, and, deadly pale, Gloom'd out his soul, with gushing blood effus'd. Milton.

At last emerging from his nostrils wide; And gushing mouth, effus'd the bloody tide. Pope's Odyssey.

Effuse. n. s. [from the verb.] Waste; effusion. Not used.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds, And much effusio of blood doth make me faint. Shakesp.
EGR

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious.

This is the usual sense.

We may be held to conclude, that these last

times, for innocence, pride, and egregious contempt
of all good order, are the worst. - Hooker's Preface

Egregious mortifier! Shaksp. Cymbeline.

And hence th' egregious wizard shall foredoom

The head of Louis and the fall of France.

Egregiously.

Egress, n. s. [egresus, Lat.] The power or act of going out of any place; departure.

Gates of burning adamant,

Bard'd over us, prohibit all egress. - Milton.

This water would have been locked up within the earth; and its egress utterly deceived, had the strata of stone and marble remained continuous. - Wood's Nat. Hist.

Egression. n. s. [egressus, Lat.] The act of going out.

The vast number of troops is expressed in the swarms; their tumultuous manner of issuing out of their ships, and the perpetual egression, which seemed without end, are imagined in the bees pouring out. - Pape.

Ecret. n. s. A fowl of the heron kind, with red legs.

Bailey.

Eriot. n. s. [negret, Fr. perhaps from aigre sour.] A species of cherry.

The sour-cherry, which incline more to white, is sweeter than the red; but the eriot is more sour. - Boscawen.

To Ejaculate. v. a. [ejaculat, Lat.] To throw; to shoot; to dart out.

Being rooted so little way in the soil, nothing near so deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the more easily ejaculated. - Green's Maecenas.

The sticky magnet from the center draws.

This strong, though subtle force, through all the parts:

Its active rays, ejaculated thence, irridate all the wide circumference. - Blackmore.

Ejaculation. n. s. [from ejaculate.]

1. The act of darting or throwing out.

There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an ejaculation or irrigation of the eye. - Bacon's Essay.

There is to be observed, in those dissolution which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are; as the edification, the precipitation to the bottom, the ejection towards the top, the suspension in the midst, and the like. - Bacon.

2. A short prayer darted out occasionally, without solemn retirement.

In your dressing let there be ejaculations fitted to the several actions of dressing; as at washing your hands pray God to cleanse your soul from Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

Ejaculatory. adj. [from ejaculate.]

1. Suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences.

The continuance of this posture might incline to ease and drowsiness; they used it rather upon some short ejaculatory prayers, than in such large devotions. - Duppa's Devotion.

2. Sudden; hasty.

We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of ejaculatory recitations, that take us by fits and starts. - L'Estrange.

To Ejec.t. v. a. [exicte, ejectum, Lat.] To throw out; to cast forth; to void.

Diverse creatures sleep all the Winter; as the bear, the hedge-hog, the bat, and the bee; these all wax fat when they sleep, and egret not. - Bacon's Natural History.

The act of throwing out the digested food at the natural vents.

The animal soul or spirits manage as well their spontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary exertions of digestion, egret, and circulation. - Holte's Origin of Mankind.

Eggs. n. s. [eggs, Sax. ongh, Erse.] 1. That which is laid by feathered and some other animals, from which their young is produced.

An egg was found having him many years at the bottom of a mount, where the earth had somewhat overgrown it; and this egg was come to the hard ness of a stone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect. - Shaksp.

Eggs are perhaps the highest, most nourishing, and exalted of animal food, and most indigestible. - Arbuthnot.

Egret. v. a. To egret, to egret a. [from egresus.]

Purging out; dispersing.

The North-cast spends its rage; there in summer.

Wharm's the wide air. - Thomson's Spring.

Eght. n. s. [egrea, Sax.] A newt; an eft; a small kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.

Reptiles are beneficial to the places where they are kept, by clearing them of snakes, adders, and efts, upon which they will live. - Morton. Hooch. - Dryden's Homer.

Efts. adv. [e'tt, Sax.] Soon; quickly; speedily; shortly. Obsolete.

Eft through the thick they'rehard one ruddy rash,

With noise whereof he from his lofty head.

Down fell to ground, and creek'd into a bush,

To hide his coward head from dying streaks.

Quite consumed with flame.

The idea is of that eternal maid;

For so at least I have preserved the same,

With hands profane, from being eft thrown. - Dryden.

Eftsoons. adv. [e'st and group.] Soon afterwards; in a short time; again. An obsolete word; formed, as it seems, by the conjunction of two words of the same meaning.

He in their stead sometimes placed Englishmen, who possessed all their lands. - Spencer's State of Ireland.

Eftsoons the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill,

Boum and ha't is to see that silver brood. - Spencer.

The Germanm hath laid the Turks, whereof it was to be thought that new wars should eftsoons ensue. - Kudler's History.

Eftsoons, O sweetheart kind, my love repay,

And all the year shall then be holiday. - Gay's Past. - E. G. [exempli gratia.] For the sake of an instance or example.

Eger. n. s. [See Eager.] An impetuous or irregular flood or tide.

From the peculiar disposition of the earth at the bottom, where the revolutions are made, may arise these efts and flows in some estuaries and rivers; as is observable about Trent and Humber at Earsnest, and about the estuary of Firth of Fowes.

To Egest. v. a. [eger, Lat.] To throw out food at the natural vents.

Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and effusion of wine.

Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing distinct from the forty days rain, their effusion, 'tis likely, was at the same time when the abyss was broken open.

Burton's Theory.

2. Waste; the act of spilling or shedding.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of instruction, human or divine, could prevent effusion of blood. - Hooker.

Stop effusion of our Christian blood.

And allah, dam a.—Shakesp. Henry VI.

Yet shall be restored, since publick good

For private interest ought not be witheld,

To save th' effusion of any people's blood.

- Dryden's Homer.

3. The act of pouring out words.

Endless and senseless effusions of digested prayers, oftentimes disgrace, in most mancerate manner, the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God.

4. Bounteous donation.

Such great force the grace of Christ had then upon men as, out of that which precious

was the vine,

To pour it up.

For the hands of God.

The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the eft in our country. - Nicholas.

Eght. adv. [e'tt, Sax.] Soon; quickly; speedily; shortly. Obsolete.

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EIG

Infernal lightning sallys from his throat.
Ejected spurs upon the billows float.

Eighth, [adj. [from eightieth.] The next in order to the seventh and tenth.
Eighthieth. adj. [from eightieth.] The next in order to the seventieth and ninth.

EIGHTIETH. adj. [from eighty.] The next in order to the seventy-ninth and tenth.
Eighty is the sum of ten times eight.

EIGHTSCORE, adj. [eight and score.] Eight times twenty; an hundred and sixty.

Eight times twenty; an hundred and sixty.

Eighty! Eighty years I have been in the church.
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ELA

It is there elaborately shewn, that patents are good.

ELABORATION. n. s. [from elaborate.] Improvement by successive operations.

To what purpose is there such an apparatus of vessels for the elaboration of the sperm and such a tedious process of generation and nutrition. Ray.

To ELANCE. v. a. [rancer, Fr.] To throw out; to dart; to cast as a dart.

While by unerring hand elanc'd
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated it!

Hard and steady, but that once elanc'd, must ever
Irreconcile.

To ELAPSE. v. n. [elapsus, L.] To pass away; to glide away; to run out without notice.

There is a decided season, a learning time in youth, which, suffered to elapse, and no foundation laid, seldom curries. Churcias.

ELASTICAL adj. [from b. & L. Latin.] Having elasticity.

ELASTICITY. n. s. [from elastick.] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from whence they were displaced by any external force.

A lute-string will bear an hundred weight without rupture; but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity: take away fifty, and immediately it will raise itself from the ground. Arbuthnot.

A fermentation must be excited in some assignable place, which may expand itself by its elastic principle, and break through where it meets with the weakest resistance. — Bentley.

ELATE. adj. [elatus, Lat.] Flushed with success; elevated with prosperity; lofty; haughty.

Oh, thoughtless mortals! ever blind to fate! Too soon deserted, and too soon elate! Pope.

I, of mind elate, and scorning fear, Thus with new taws insult the monster's ear. Pope's Odyssey.

To ELATE. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To elevate with success; to puff up with prosperity. 2. To exult; to heighten. An unusual sense.

Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind, Elates his being, and unfolding his power. Thomson.

ELATERIUM. n. s. [Lat.] An insipiated juice, light, of a friable texture and an acid and pungent taste. It is procured from the fruit of a wild cucum- ber. It is a very violent and rough purge.

ELATION. n. s. [from elate.] Haughtiness proceeding from success; pride of prosperity.

God began to punish this vain elation of mind, by withdrawing his favours Atterbury.

ELBOW. n. s. [elboga, Sax.]
1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.

In some fair evening, on your elbow laid, You dream of triumphs in the rural shade. Pope.

2. Any flexure or angle.

Fruit trees, or vines, set upon a wall between elbows, the branches of stone, ripen more there than upon a plain wall. Bacon.

3. To be at the Elbow. To be near; to be at hand.

Stilt will be come. Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home: Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll be thy elbow. Shaksp. Othello.

ELBOWCHAIR. n. s. [elbow and chair.]
A chair with arms to support the elbows.

Swans and elbowa chairs, in the operas of D' Albeian, have danced upon the English stage with good success. Gray.

ELBOWROOM. n. s. [elbow and room.]
Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; perfect freedom from confinement. Now my soul hath elbowroom; It would not out at windows nor at doors. Shaksp. 2. H. 3. Dec. 1. Rhymes.

ELBOWS. n. s. [elbow or room.]

To Elbow. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To push with the elbow. One elbow him, one jostles in the hole. Spenser's Faerie Quest. —F. J. Y. 1.

2. To push; to drive to a distance: to encroach upon.

It thrusts and stretches out, And elbows all the kingdom round about. Dryg.

If fortune taketh not for thy boy bohimes, He'll make mad work and elbow out his neighbours. Dryg.

TO ELBOW. v. n. To jut out in angles.

ELD. n. s. [elab, Sax. eld, Scottish.]
1. Old age; decrepitude.

Her heart with joy unwonted i' th' swell'd, As feeling wondrous comfort in her weaker eld. Spenser.

Thy blazed youth

Becomes assuaged, and doth beg the arms Of palp'd eld. Shaksp. Measure for Measure.

He thought it was his due he should not wear, If likewise be some fair one wedded not.

Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blots Of long unseeded head and childless eld. Milton.

2. Old people; persons worn out with years.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld. Champ.

ELDER. adj. The comparative of eld, now corrupted to old. [elab, elabon, Sax.] Surpassing another in years; survivor; having the privileges of primogeniture; opposed to younger.

They bring the companions of younger daugh- ters conforming themselves in attire to their elder sisters. Hooker.

Let still the woman take

An elder than herself; so wears she to him, So sways she level in her husband's heart. Shaksp.

How I firmly an resolv'd, you know;

That is, not to bestow my youngest daughter, Bezer or heave her head to be an elder. Shaksp.

Among the Lacedemonians, the chief magis- trates, as they were, so were they called, elder magistrates. Herod. Eldest.

The elder of his children to come acquire a de- gree of authority among the younger, by the same means the father did among his brothers. Temple.

Fame's high temple stands;

Stupendous pile; not read by mortal hands!

What'ee! proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld, Or elder Babylon, it's frame excelled. Pope.

ELDERS. n. s. [from elder.]
1. Persons whose age gives them a claim to credit and respect.

Rebuke not an elder, but intreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren. 1 Tim. v. 1. Our elders say.


The blushing youth their virtues awe disclose, And from their seats the reverend elders rise. Sandys.

2. Ancestors.

Says the goose, If it will be no better, c'en one your head as your elders have done before you. L'Estrange.

I lose my patience, and I own it too, When works are consur'd, not as bad, but new:
While, if our elders break all reason's laws,
Those fools demand not pardon, but applause. Pope.

3. Those who are older than others.

Many nations are very superstitious and dilig- ent observers of old customs, which they received by continued tradition from their parents, by recounting of their hard and chronicles, in their songs, and by daily use and example of their elders. Spenser's Ireland. As the board, and in private, it very well becomes children's innocency to pray, and their elders to say Amen. Hooker.

4. Among the Jews. Rulers of the people.


6. [Among Presbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-potlity in sessions, presbyteries, synods, and assemblies.

Flea-bitten syllog, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana; like the rude
Chaos of presbytery, where laymen ride.
With the tune woolpack clergy by their side.
Clerical.

ELDERS. n. s. [elar, Sax. sambucus.]
The name of a tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but little wood; the flowers are monopetalous, divided into several segments, and expand in form of a rose: these, for the most part, collected into an umbel, and are succeeded by soft succulent berries, having three seeds in each. Miller.

Look for thy reward
Amongst the nettles at the elder tree,
Which overladeth the mouth of that same pit.
Shakep.

ELDERSHIP. n.s.[from elder.]
1. Seniority; primogeniture.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than paternity and eldership.

That all should Allhech adore, 'tis true;
But some respect is to my birthright due: My claim to her by eldership I prove.

Dryg. Dryg's Ind. Emp.

Nor were the eldership
Of Assyrians worth our lens of fears,
If Memnon’s interest did not prop his cause. Rowe.

2. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate; kirk- session.

That controversy sprang up between Beza and Erastus, about the matter of communications: whether there ought to be in all churches an eldership, having power to communicate, and a part of that eldership to be of necessity certain chosen out and set apart from the church. Hooker, Pref.

ELDEST. adj. The superlative of eld, now changed to old. [elab, elabon, elabba, Sax.]

1. The oldest; that has the right of primogeniture.

We will establish our estate upon
Our eldest Malcolm, whom we name hereafter.

The prince of Cumberland. Shakep. Macbeth.
ELE

The mother's and her eldest daughter's grace, it seems, had brib'd him to prolong his visit. Dugald.

2. The person that has lived most years. Eldest parents signifies either the eldest men and women that have had children, or those who have longest had issue. Locke.

ELECAMpane. n. s. [helenium, Lat. ] A plant, named also starwort. Botanists enumerate thirty species of this plant. Miller.

The Germans have a method of candying elec- trum, as they do ginger, to which they prefix it and call it German spice. Hill's Materis Med.

To ELECT, v. a. [electus, Lat. ]

1. To choose for any office or use; to take in preference to others.

Henry his son is chosen king, though young; And Lewis of France, elected first, beguile's Daniel. This prince in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, elected a hundred senators out of the communers.

2. In theology.] To select as an object of eternal mercy. Elect. adj. [from the verb. ]

1. Chosen, taken by preference from among others. You have here, lady, And of your choice, these revered fathers, Yea, and the whole elect of the land, who are assembled To plead your cause. Shaks. Hen. VIII.

2. Chosen to an office, not yet in pos- session.

The bishop elect takes the oaths of supremacy, and assumes the name; and then the dean of arches reads and subscribes the sentences. Aylgib's Parergon.

3. [In theology.] Chosen as an object of eternal mercy. A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for none but the elect, shall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life. Hammond.

Some have a choice of peculiar grace, Elect above the rest: so is my will. Milton.

ELECTION. n. s. [electio, Lat. ]

1. The act of choosing; the act of selecting one or more from a greater number for any use or office; choice.

If the election of the minister should be commit- ted to several parish, do you think that they would choose the meest? Whittig.

Him, not thy election, But nature necessity, is long. Milton

As charity, is nothing can more increase the lustre and beauty than a prudent election of objects, and a fit application of it to them. Sprunt.

2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind, Which hath a judging wit, and choosing will? Now if God's power sh' were election bind, Her motions then would cease, and stand all still. Davies.

3. Voluntary preference.

He calls upon the smilers to turn themselves and live by what he has set before us life and death, and referred it to our own election, which we will choose. Roper.

4. Discrimination; distinction; discrimination.

The discovering of these colours cannot be done but out of a very universal knowledge of things which so eleceth men's judgment and election, as it is the less apt to slide into error. Bacon.

In favour to use men with much difference and election is good, for it maketh those preferred more thankful, and the rest more officious. Bacon.

5. [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were selected for eternal life. The concept about absolute election to eternal life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been more curious respecting the mystery of election. Brethren.

6. The ceremony of a publick choice.

I was sorry to hear with what partiality, and popu- lar heat, electors were carried in many places. King Charles.

Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next election. Add. Spectator.

ELECTIVE, adj. [from elect.]

1. Regulated or bestowed by election or choice.

I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an elective monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary. Bacon.

The change of their government, from elective to hereditary, has made it seem hitherto of less force, and mitter for action abroad. Temple.

2. Exercising the power of choice.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice; whereas all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding willing. Grew's Cosmologia Serr.

ELECTIVELY, adj. [from elect. ] By choice; with preference of one to another.

How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those modes electively, I am not fortunate enough to dis- cern.

They work not electively, or upon proposing to themselves the objects in question. Great Elec- tor.

Elector. n. s. [from elect. ]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her silver and her gold Came, like a tempest, to confound the old; Feeding with these the brisk electors Swerved. Altogether she gave us emperors and popes. Haller.

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELECTORAL. adj. [from elector. ] Having the dignity of an elector.

Electorate. n. s. [from elector. ]

The territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his soninlaw; and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an elector in the empire. Addison's Freepholder.

ELECTOR. n. s. [electrum, Lat. ]

1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of electricity, and to the bodies that so attract the epithet electric.

2. A mixed metal.

Change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of silver elect, and turn the rest into coin. Bacon.

ELECTRICALLY. adj. [from electrom.] See ELECTRIC.

1. Attractive without magnetism; attractive by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber.

By electric bodies do I conceive not such only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jett and amber; but such as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable.

An electrometer. Err. An electrometer body can by friction excite an exhuberance of attraction to sublinit, and yet so potent, as by its emission to cause so sensible diminution of the weight of the electrick body, and to be expanded through a sphere, which diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leadgold, at the distance of above a foot from the electrick body. Newton.

2. Produced by an electrick body.

If that attraction were not rather electrical than magnetic, it was wonderous what Helmont delivered concerning the transfer of electricity: that if a peice of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glass, the electrick vapour, ex- cited by friction, will, by bumping against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light. Newton's Opticks.

ELECTRICITY. n. s. [from electrick. See ELECTRE. ] A property in some bodies, whereby, when rubbed so as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or such substances, to them. Quincy.

Such was the account of electricity, but the industry of the present age, first excited by the experiments of Gray, has discovered in electricity a multitude of philosophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a sphere of glass, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with such a quantity of the electric cal vapour, as if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this va- pour has hitherto appeared instantaneous, persons at both ends of a long chain being seem'd to be struck at once. The philosophers are now undertaking to intercet the stroke of lightning.

ELECTRICITY. n. s. [electrum, Celius Aurel, which is now written elec/try. ] A form of medicine made of powders and fashionable, in the consistency of honey. Electuaries made up with honey or syr- up, when the consistence is too thin, ferment: and when too thick, candy. By both which the ingredients will be altered or impaired. Quincy.

We meet with divers electuaries, which have no ingredient, except sugar, common to any two of them.

Eleemosynary. adj. [from eleemosynarii. ]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. Not used.

It is little better than an absurdity, that the cause should be an eleemosynary for its subsistence to its effects, as a nature posterior to and de- pendent on itself. Glasse's Sequs.

2. Given in charity. This is the present use.

Eleemosynary.

1. Beauty rather soothing than striking; beauty without grandeur; the beauty of propriety not of greatness. St. Augustine, out of a kind of elegance in wri- ting, makes some difference. Raleigh's Hist.

These questions have more propriety, and eleg- ancy, understood of the old world. Burnet.

2. Any thing that pleases by its nicety. In this sense it has a plural.

My compositions in gardening are altogether Pulcinella, and run into the beautiful wideness of nature, without the nicer elegancies of art. Spect.

ELEGANTLY. adv. [from elegant.]

1. Pleading by minutest beauties.

Tribe themselves are elegant in him. Pope.

There may't thou find some elegant retreat.

2. Nice; not coarse; not gross.

Polite with candour, elegant with ease. Pope.

ELEGANT, adj. [elegantus, Lat. ]

1. In such a manner as to please.

Now read with them those organic arts which enable men to discourse and write perpsecuously, elegantly, and according to the finest style of beauty, to love, or lowly. Milton.

In a poem elegantly writ.

2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty; with pleasing propriety.

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ELEPHANT, adj. [elephas, Lat.]

1. Used in elegies.
2. Pertaining to elegies.
3. Mournful; sorrowful.

Let elegy play the esbatel, and
Soft as the breath of distant ferns. Gay's Trivia.

ELEGY, n. s. [elegius, Lat.]

1. A mournful song.
He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies upon brambles, all forsooth defying the name of Ross.

2. A funeral song.
So on Musander's, when death is nigh, The mournful swan sings her own elegy. Dryg.

3. A short poem without points or affected elegancies.

ELEMENT, n. s. [elementum, Lat.]

1. The first or constituent principle of any thing.
If nature should interrut her course, those principal and mother elements of the world, whereas all things in this lower world are made, should lose the quality which now they have. Bacon.

A man may rationally retaine doubts concerning the number of those ingredients of bodies, which some call elements, and others principles. Boyle.

Simple substances are either spirits, which have no manner of composition, or the first principles of bodies, usually called elements, of which other bodies are compounded. Watts.

2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is composed. When it is used alone, element commonly means the air.
The king is but a man; the violet smells to him as doth to me; and the element sweats to him as it doth to us. Shakes.

My dearest sister, fare thee well;
The elements be kind to thee, and make Thy spirits all of comfort. Shakes. Ant. and Cleop. The king.

Contending with the fruitful elements, Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea, Or swell the curled waters. Shakes. K. Lear.

3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing: as water of fish.
We are simple men; we do not know she works by charms, by spells, and such daubry as is beyond our element. Shakes.

Our instruments may, in length of time, Become our elements. Milton.

They shew that they are out of their element, and that logick is none of their talent. Baker on Learning.

4. An ingredient; a constituent part.
Who set the body and the hubs
Of this great spool together, as you guess?
—One sure that promises no element
In such a business. Shakes. Henry VIII.

5. The letters of any language.

6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or science.
With religion it fareth as with other sciences; the first delivery of the elements thereof must, for like consideration, be framed according to the weak and slender capacity of young beginners. Hooker.

Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, who should bring up children in the first elements of letters. Speer.

F. E. L. E. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which hangs between his teeth, and serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory.

He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glasses, elephants with holes. Shak.

The elephant hath joints, but not for courtesy; his legs are for necessity, not pleasure. Shak.

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.
High on the gate, in elephant and gold,
The crowd shall Caesar's Indian war behold. Dryden's Furgi.

ELEPHANTIASIS, n. s. [elephantiasis, Lat.] A species of leprosy, so called from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHANTINE, adj. [elephantinus, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To ELEVATE, v. a. [elevo, Lat.]

1. To raise up aloft.
This subterranean heat or fire, which elevates the water out of the abyss. Woodward.

2. To exalt; to dignify.
Now rising fortune elevates his mind,
He shines unclouded, and adorns mankind. Spenser.

4. To elevate with violent pride.
To mix him swift, hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his crest. Milton.

5. To lessen by detraction. This sense, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in use.
When the judgments of learned men are alleged against you, what do you but either elevate their credit, or oppose unto them the judgments of others as learned? Hooker.

ELEVATE, part. adj. [from elevated]
Exalted; raised aloft.
The elephant as the king of beasts stood, With tow'r'd temples proudely elevate.

On seven small hills.

ELEVATION, n. s. [elvatio, Lat.]

1. The act of raising aloft.

2. Exaltation; dignity.
Angels, in their several degrees of elevation above us, may be endowd with more comprehensive faculties. Locke.

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.
We are therefore to love him with all possible application and elevation of spirit, with all the heart, soul and mind. Norris.

4. Exaltation of style.
His style was an elegant perspicuity, rich in phrase, but seldom any bold metaphors; and so far from timid, that it rather wanted a little elevation. Hutton.

5. Attention to objects above us.
All which different elevations of spirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. Hooker.

6. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.
Some latitudes have no equinoctial days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern elevation, as Nova Zembla. Brown's Vol. Err.

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ELI

Eleva*tor. n. s. [from elevate.] A raiser or lifter up, applied to some chirurgical instruments put to such uses. Quiney.

ELEV. adj. [elevate, Sax.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen sons, and none less dear than March, that elfin knight, he needed for the country, than one volupturnously forfeit out of action. Shak.

ELEVENTh. adj. [from eleven.] The next in order to the tenth.

In the eleventh chapter he returns to speak of the building of Balder. Reigh's Hist.

ELF. n. s. plural elves. [elf, Welsh. Baxter's Gloss.]

1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild unrequested places; a fairy.

Through this house giveth glimmering light, By the dead and drowsy fire; Every elf, and fairy sprite, Hop as light as bird from brier. Shak.

Whose midnight roams by some forest side, Or fountain, some belated peasant sees, Or dreams be seen.

Thus the king of elfs and little fairy queen

3. A devil.

The devil may angels seem, we paint them elves;

Blanket my neck with, elf all my hair in knots. Shak.

ELFIN. adj. [from elf.] Relating to fairies; elish; belonging to elves.

Now when that idle dream was in his breast, Unto that elfein knight he bade his fly, Where he slept soundly.

ELFLOCK. n. s. [elf and lock.] Knots of hair twisted by elves.

That this very Mab,

That plaits them with fleth, and makes the elf locks in foul sluttish twist,

Which, once untied, doth misfortune bring.

ELICIT. v. a. [elicit, Lat.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour or art. Although the same truths may be elicited, and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly enquired in the contemplation of man. Hes's Origin of Mankind. He elicits those acts out of the mere impression of the things.

ELICIT. adj. [elicitus, Lat.] Brought into act; brought from possibility to real existence.

It is the virtue of homility and obedience, and not the formal elicite act of meekness; meekness being ordinarily annexed to these virtues. Hume. The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds any thing of good or evil to the internal act of the will.

ELICITION. n. s. [from elicit, Lat.] That elicitation which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act; that drawing which they concur in, is merely from the apprehension of the object. Bramhall.

ELIDE. v. a. [elido, Lat.] To break in pieces; to crush.

ELK

We are to cut off that wherewith they, from whose objections proceed, by forficates, when the force and strength of the argument is elided. Hooker.

ELIGIBILITY. n. s. [from eligibilis.] Worthiness to be chosen.

The business of the campus will be not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to choose them in consequence of the report made by the understanding, and to their eligibitatis, as Faber's Sermon.

ELIGIBLE. adj. [eligibilis, Lat.] Fitte to be chosen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A British ministry ought to be satisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private scheme is virtuous, they can persuade him, that next to his own plan, that of the government is the most eligible. Addison's Freeholder.

If they really think, that going on with the war was more eligible for their country than the least abatement of those conditions? Swift.

That the most plain, short, and lawful way to say good end, it more eligible than one directly contrary in some or all of these qualities. Swift.

Certainly, in a deep distress, is more eligible than suspicion. Clayville.

ELIGIBILITY. n. s. [from eligibile.]

ELIMINATION. n. s. [elimino, Lat.] The act of banishing; the act of turning out of doors; rejection.

ELISION. n. s. [elisio, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off; as, can't thee attempt, there is an elision of a syllable. You will observe the abbreviation and elision, by which sounds of most obscure sounds are joined together, without any softening of himself to intervene. Swift.

2. Division; separation of parts.

The cause given of sound, that it would be an elision of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or else an attenuating of the air, is but a tenor of the hand. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

ELIXATION. n. s. [elixus, Lat.] The act of boiling or stewing any thing.

Even to ourselves, and more perfect animals, water perfumes no substantial nutrition, serving for nutrition, dilution of solid aliments, and its extraction in the stomach. Brown.

ELIXIR. n. s. [ambick.] A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum, and give it a thicker consistence than a tincture. Quin.

For when we call our horses, and our women, and our children, When cordials and elixirs fail, On your pale cheek he dropp'd the shaw's, Their virtue was such that every person meeting with it was affected. Waller.

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chemists hope to transmute metals to gold.

No chemist yet the elixir got, But glorifies his pregnant pot, If by the way he bin belied; Some odorous thing, or medicinal. Danae.

3. The extract or quintessence of any thing.

In the soul, when the supreme faculties more regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quintessence and elixir of worldly delights. South.

4. Any cordial or invigorating substance.

What wonder then, if fields and regions here Breathe forth elixir pure! Milton's Par. Lost.

ELK. n. s. [mite, Sax.]

The elk is a stately animal of the stag kind. The neck is short and slender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in Whitby grey, in Summer, it is pale. Some of the male elk are short and thick near the head, where it by degrees ex-
E L O

The power of fluent speech.
A trained doctor of physic, of bold, and of able eloquence. Wotton.

2. Power of speaking; speech.
W mots of taste, too long forborne, at first essay Gave elevation to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for speech to speak thy praise.
Milton.

3. The power of expression or diction; eloquence; beauty of words.
The third happiness of this poet's imagination is elevotion, or the art of the eloquent or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words. Dryden. As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, so much more to express those thoughts with eloquence. Dryden.

E L O G Y. n. s. [eloge, Fr.] Praise; panegyric.
Buckingham lay under millions of misdeeds, which at the prince's arrival did vanish his enemies and elogies. Hotten. If I must say all I know of the elogies received concerning him, I should offend the modesty of our author. Bosile. Some excellent persons, above my approbation or elogy, have considered this subject. Hotten. As an eloquence is the voluntary departure of a wife from her husband to live with an adulterer, and with whom she lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. Dryden. The negligent husband, trusting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's elopement from him. Arhobian.

E L O P E M E N T. n. s. [from elope.]
Departure from just restraint; rejection of lawful power: commonly used of a wife. Some are called Elopements of Elements of Speech.

To E L O I N E, v. t. [eloiner, Fr.] To put at a distance; to remove one far from another. Now disused. From wordy care himself he did elain, and greatly shunned mainy exercise. Fairy Queen. III. 1. I'll tell thee now, dear lord! what thou shalt do To anger destiny, as she doth us; How I shall stay though she eloine me thus, And how posterity shall know it too. Donne.

To E L O N G A T E, v. t. [from longus, Lat.]
1. To lengthen; to draw out; to protract, to stretch.
2. To put farther off.
The first star of Ariés, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection, which is now elongated and moved eastward twenty-eight degrees. Brown's Vulg. Errors.

To E L O N G A T E, v. n. To go off to a distance from any thing.
About Cape Frio Brasilia, the South point of the compass varieth twelve degrees unto the West; but elongating from the coast of Brasilia, towards the shore of Africa, it varieth eastward. Brown's Vulg. Errors.

E L O N G A T I O N. n. s. [from elongate.]
1. The art of stretching or lengthening itself.
To this motion of elongation of the fibres is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound. Arbuthnot on Anniiments.

2. The state of being stretched.
3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or retracted as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. Quincy.

E l o g i a t i o n s are the effect of a humour soaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force. Wrenn's Surgery.

E L I S

4. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another.
The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of elongation from each other, as bears no proportion to what.

Glaucine's Seriph. E 1

5. Departure; removal.
Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of descent, or elongation.
Brown's Vulg. Errors.

To E L O P E, v. a. [loopen to run, Dut.]
To run away; to break loose; to escape from law or restraint.

It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politic, and the great numbers of them have eloped from their allegiance. Addison's Freeholder. What from the dame can Paris hope? She may as well from him elope. Prior. The fool whose wife elope some time a quere. For matrimonial solace dies a martyr. Pope.

E L O Q U E N C I A. n. s. [elocuencia, Lat.]
The power of speaking with fluency and elegance; orator's art. Action is eloquence, and the eyes of the ignorant More learned than the ears. Shakespeare's Coriolanus. Athens or free Rome, where eloquence flourished'd since mute. Milton. His infant softness pleads a milder doom, And speaks with all the eloquence of tears. Leigh. Eloquent language uttered with fluency. Say she be mute, and will not speak a word; Then I'll commend her volubility, and Say she utters piercing eloquence. Shakespeare. Fit words attended on his weighty sense, And mild persuasion flow'd in eloquence. Pope's Od.,

E L O Q U E N T. adj. [elocuens, Lat.]
Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant speech. The Lord of hosts doth take away the captain of city, and the horn and the shield, and the comb, and the crown, and the eclipson orator. Isaiah, iii. 8. O death! all eloquent, you only prove
What dust we do see on, when 'tis man we love. Pope.

E L V E S.

The plural of elf. See Elf.

Whose midnight revels by some forest side, Or fountain, some belated peasant sees, Or rests upon a lonesome throne; Milton. Ye sylphs and syphilis to your chief give ear; Elys, fairies, genii, elves and demons hear. Pope.

E L V E L O C K. n. s. [from elves and lock.]

1. In any other place.
There are here divers trees, which are not to be found elsewhere. Abbot's Descrip. of the World. As he proved that Pison was not Ganges, or Ganges, Nilus: so where to find them elsewhere he knew not. Raleigh's History. For, if we chance to fix our thoughts elsewhere, Though our eyes open be, we cannot see. Davies. Henceforth oracles are ceas'd, and thou no more with pomp and sacrifice Shall be enquir'd at Delphos, or elsewhere. Milton. Although seasoned bodies may and do live near as long in London as elsewhere, yet new-comers do not shun our mortality. Pope.

2. In other places; in some other place.
The which elsewhere claim, that injury is offered to the nearest minister, when the magistrate appointeth him what to wear, think the thing of so great an extent as the common judges where it is fit for the minister to stand. Hooker. Let us no more contend, nor blame each other, blunder enough elsewhere. Milton. Each New, base man, thy idle threats elsewhere! My mother's daughter knows not what to fear. Pope. If it contradict what he says elsewhere, it is no new or strange thing. Tullianus.

To E L U C I D A T E, v. a. [elucido, Lat.] To explain; to clear; to make plain.
To elucidate a little the matter, let us consider it. Boyle.

E L U C I D A T I O N. n. s. [from elucidate.]
Explanion; exposition;
We shall, in order to the elucidation of this matter, subjoin the following experiment. Boyle.

E L U C I D A T O R. n. s. [from elucidate.]
Explaner; expositor; commentator. Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their peculiar elucidation. Abbot.

To E L U D E, v. a. [elude, Lat.]
1. To escape by stratagem; to avoid any mischief or danger by artifice.
Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, escape or elude the punishment of any law yet inv. In. He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the resentments of human justice, whenever he can presume himself escaping enough to elude, rich enough to brine, or strong enough to resist it, will be under no restraint. Rogers.

2. To mock by an unexpected escape.
A gentle Delian becumber from the plain, Then, hid in shades, eludes her eager swains; But feigns a laugh to see me search around, And by that laugh the willing fair is found. Pope.

E L U D I B L E. adj. [from elude.]
Possible to be defeated.
There is not any common place more insisted on than the happiness of trials by juries; yet if this blessed part of our law be eluded by power and artifice, we shall have little reason to boast. Swift.

E L Y S I A N. The plural of elf. See Elf.
Knots in the hair superstitiously supposed to be tangled by the fairies.

From the like might proceed the fears of polluting electives, or complicated hairs of the head. Brown's Palm. Err.

**ELVISH.** adj. [from elves, the plural of elf; it had been written more properly elfish.] Relating to elves, or wandering spirits.

Thou elorn marki, abortive, rioting hog! The slave of nature, and the son of hell! Shakep. No more hath been so hold, or of the latter in the old, those elorn spirits to unhold, which he from others reading. Drayton.

**ELUMINATED.** adj. [elumino, Lat.] Weakened in the loins. Dict.

**ELUSION.** n. s. [elusio, Lat.] An escape from enquiry or examination; a fraud, an evasion.

An appendix, relating to the transmutation of metals, describes the intestines and elusions of those who have pretended to it. Woodward's Nat. Hist.

**ELUSIVE.** adj. [from elude.] Practising elusion; using arts to escape.

Elude of the holday day, she gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives, Pope.

**ELUSORY.** adj. [from elude.] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but partitive flights, ambuscade retreats, and elusory delusion. Brown's Palm. Err.

To ELUITE, v. a. [eluo, Lat.] To wash off. The more od'y any spirit is, the more pernicious; because it is harder to be eluted by the blood. Arbuthnot An Alemants.

To ELUTRIATE, v. a. [eluatio, Lat.] To decoct; or strain out.

The pressure of the air upon the lungs is much less than it has been computed by some; but still it is something, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs must produce some different in estruating the blood as it passes through the lungs. Arbuthnot on Airs.

**ELYSIAN.** adj [elusius, Lat.] Pertaining to Elysium; pleasant; deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midst of heaven.

Bells of golden sounds his amber stream. Milton.

ELYSIUM. n. s. [Lat.] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

To have thee with thy lips to stop my mouth, So should'st thou either turn my flying soul, Or I should laciate it into thy body, And then it liv'd in sweet Elysium. Shak. Hec. VI.

EM. A contravention of them.

For he could join and counterfeit New words with little or no voice with.

And when with stilly voice he spoke 'em, the ignorant for current took 'em. Hidibris.

To EMACIATE, v. a. [emacio, Lat.] To waste; to deprive of flesh.

Men after long emaciating diets wax plump, fat, and almost new. Bacon.

All dying of the consumption, die emaciated and lean. Gravant's Bills of Mortality.

To EMACIA. v. n. To lose flesh; to pine; to grow lean.

He emaciated and plaid away in the too anxious enquiry of the sea's reciprocation, although not drowned therein. Brown.

**EMACIATION.** n. s. [emaciatio, Lat.] The act of making lean.

1. The act of making lean.

2. The state of one grown lean.

3. Searchers cannot tell whether this emaciation or leanness were from a phthisis, or from a hectic fever.

**EMACULATION.** n. s. [emaculo, Lat.] The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

**EMANANT.** adj. [emanans, Lat.] Issuing from something else.

The first act of the divine nature, relating to the world, and its administration thereof, is an emanant act; the most wise counsel and purpose of Almighty God terminate in those two great transient or emanating acts or works, the work of creation and providence. Hare's Origin of Mankind.

To EMANATE, v. n. [emanuo, Lat.] To issue or flow from something else. Dict.

**EMANATION.** n. s. [emanatio, Lat.]

1. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance.

Aristotle said, that it stemmed from conatus and emanation from God, the infinite and external Mind, as the light issues from the Sun. South.

2. That which issues from another substance; an efflux; effluvium.

The experience of those profitable and excellent emanations from God, may be, and commonly are, the first motive of our love. Taylor.

Another way the Pope is delivered by the natural emanation, or continued effluviation, which, after some distance, retracted itself; as in syrups, oils, and viscosities, which spum, at length retire into their former dimensions. Brown.

Such were the features of her heav'nly face; Her limbs were formed with such grace.

So faultless was the frame, as if the whole had been an emanation of the soul. Dryden.

The letters, every judge will see; were no means efforts of the genius, but emanations of the heart. Pope.

Each emanation of his fire
That burns on earth, such true he inspires;

And each act he prospers, each charm he can create;

Whatever he gives, are given for you to hate. Pope.

**EMANATIVE.** adj. [from emanu, Lat.] Issuing from another. Dict.

To EMANCIPATE, v. a. [emancipo, Lat.] To set free from servitude; to restore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become emancipated from testimonial engagements. Brown.

By the twelve tables, only those were called unto the instantaneous succession of their parents that were in the parents power, excluding all emancipated children.

They emancipated themselves from dependence. Arbuthnot.

**EMANCIPATION.** n. s. [from emancipate.] The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery.

Obstinate in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of error, without hope of emancipation. Clavellis's Specis.

To EMARGINATE, v. a. [margo, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing. Dict.

To EMASCULATE, v. a. [emasculo, Lat.]

1. To castrate; to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ewes, suppose twenty, one ram will serve, we may gain nine, to threethous.; for if you emasculate but ten, you shall, by prouious copulation, hinder the increase. Gronov.

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to strike by unmanly softness.

From wars and from affairs of state abstain; Women emasculate a monarch's reign. Dryden.

Dissipate his principles, triumph over our understandings, emasculate our spirits, and spoil our temper. Collier.

**EMASCULATION.** n. s. [from emasculata.]
EMB

Straight to the ships, Aeneas took his way,
Embark'd his men, and skil'd along the sea.
Dryden's Enid.

To EMBARK. v. n. 1. To go on shipboard.
I should with speed embark,
And with their embassies return to Greece.
A. Phillips.

2. To engage in any affair.
To EMBARRASS, v. a. [embarress, Fr.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle.
I saw my friend a little embarrassed, and turned away.
Spotsator.

EMBARRASSMENT. n. s. [from embarrass.] Perplexity; entanglement.
Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without embarrassment, and take a clear view of the whole.
Watts's Legics.

To EMBASE. v. a. [from base.]
1. To vittate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.
Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is embased by the ground.
Bacon.
I have no service or ignoble end, in my present labour, which may, on either side, restrain or ennoble the freedom of my poor judgment. Colton.
I will embase them with a crown of thorns, than exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose embossed flexibleness shall be forced to bend.
King Charles.
A pleasure high, rational, and angelical: a pleasure embased with no appendant sting; but such a one as being honey in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly. South.

2. To degrade; to vilify.
Joy of my life, full oft for loving you
I bless my lot, that was so lucky plac'd;
But then, more your own mishap
That are so much by so mean love embas'd. Spens.

EMBASSADOR. n. s. [See Ambassador.] One sent on a public message.
Mighty Jove's embassador appear'd
With the same message.
Davenant.
Myself, my king's embassador will go.
Dryden.

EMBASSADRESS. n. s. A woman sent on a public message.
With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright embassador replies.
Garth & Hov. Davenant.

EMBASSAGE. n. s. [It may be observed, that though our authors write almost indiscriminately embassage, or ambassador, embassage, or embassage; yet there is scarcely an example of embassy, all concuring to write embassy.]
1. A public message; a message concerning business between princes or states.
Fresh embassy and suits,
Nor from the state nor private friends, hereafter,
Will I advent to.
Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

When he was at Newcastle he sent a solemn embassage unto James King of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him. Bacon's Hen. VII.

The peace polluted thus, a chosen band
He first commisions to the Latin land,
In threat'ning the English.
Dryden's Enid.

2. Any solemn message.
He sends the angelon embassies with his decrees.
Taylor.

3. An errand in an ironical sense.
A bird was made fly with such art to carry a written embassage among the ladies, that one might say, If a live bird, how taught? If dead, how made?
Shaker. Rich. II.

EMBATTLE. v. a. [from battle.] To range in order or array of battle.
The English are embattled.
To horse! you gallant princes, strive to horse!
Shakep.

I could drive her from the ward of her reputation, her marriage-row, and a thousand other her defences, which now are too strongly embattled against me.
Shakep.

On their embattled ranks the waves return,
And never with the sea.
Milton's Par. Lost. Shaker.

Embattled nations strive in vain
The hero's glory to retain:
Streams armed with rocks, and mountains red with fire,
In vain against his force compare.
Prior.

To EMBATTLE. v. n. To be ranged in battle array.
The night
Is shiny, and they say we shall embattle.
By the second hour of the morn.
Shakep.

To EMBAVY. v. a. [from buynier to bathe, Fr.]
1. To bathe; to wet; to wash. Not used.
In her lap a little babe did play
His cruel sport;
For in her streaming blood he drownd
His little hands, and tender joints embay'd.
Fairy Queen.
Every sense the humour sweet embay'd,
And, slum'ring soft, my heart did stay away.
Fairy Queen.

2. [From boy.] To inclose in a bay; to land lock.
If that the Turkish fleet
Be not inshel'd and embay'd, they're drownd's.
Shakep.

To EMBELLISH. v. a. [embellir, Fr.]
To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.
How much more beautious had the fountain been.
Embellis'd with her first created green,
Where crystal streams through living turf had run,
Contemtued with an urn of native stone.
Dryd. Joc.
The names of the figures that embellished the discourses of those that understood the art of speaking, are not the art and skill of speaking.
Locke.

That which was once the most beautiful spot of Italy, covered with palaces, embellished by emperors, and adorned by poets, has now nothing to show but ruins.
Addison on Italy.

EMBELLISHMENT. n. s. [from embellish.]
Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adscititious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleasing.
Cultivate the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts.
Addison's Cato.
Apparitions, visions, and intercourses of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar embellishments of the legends of the Roman church.
Afterbury.

EMERING. n. s. The ember days. A word used by old authors, now obsolete.
For causes good so many ways,
Keep emming well, and lasting days;
What law commands, we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturday, and Wednesday.
Tusher.

EMBERS. n. s. [Without a singular oxiyoy, Sax. ashes; enimrny, Islandick. hot ashes or cinders.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished.
Take hot embers, and put them about a bottle filled with new heem, almost to the very neck; let the bottle be well stopped, lean it fly out, and continue it, renewing the embers every day for the space of ten days.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

If the fire will not, some still removed place will fit,
While glowing embers through the room.
Teach light to counterfeit a glow.
Milten.
EMB

If you draw your beard in an emblem, show a
dandscape of the country natural to the beast.

Poecham on Drawing.

Emblematical. adj. [from emblemata.] 

1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; oc-
cultly representative.

In the well fram'd models, 
With emblematic skill and mystick order.
Shakespeare.

2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.

By tongue and writing to our friends explain
What does your emblematical word mean.
Prior.

EMBLEMATIST. n. s. [from emblem.] 

Writers or inventors of emblems.

These fables are still maintained by symbolical
writers, emblematicists, and heralds.

Brain's Vulg. Fr.

EMBOLISM, n. s. [embolism.] 

1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years
to produce regularity and equation of
time.

The civil constitutions of the year were after
different manners in several nations; some using
the same number, but in divers fashion; and some
following the moon, finding out emblemes or equa-
tions, even to the addition of whole months,
to make the number of the years whole.

2. The time inserted; intercalary time.

Any thing inserted and actuated in another, as
the suckers in a pump.

Our members make a sort of an hydraulic
engine, in which a chemical liquor, resembling blood,
is driven through elastick channels by an embolus,
like the heart.

To EMBOSSE. v. a. [from bosse a pro-
tuberation, Fr.] 

1. To form with protuberances; to cover
with something rising into lumps or
bunches.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion
Upon the brachet verge of the salt fosse;
Which once a day, with his embroidered fustick,
The turbulent surge shall cover.

Shakespeare, Timon.

Thou art a bile,
A plague sore or embroidered carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood.

Shakespeare, King Lear.

Boles and blains must all his flesh emboss,
And all his people.

Million's Par. Lost.

All crowd in heaps, as at a night alarm
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
'Embos their hives in clusters.

Shakespeare, Don Quixote.

2. To engrave with relief; or rising work.

EMBOSAM'T. n. s. [from emboss.] 

Any thing standing out from the rest.

I wish, also, in the middle, a fair main,
With three ascents and alleys, enough for four to
walk a-breast; which I would have to be perfect
circles, without any bulwarks or embozzments.

Bacon's Essays.

Remembrance.

1. Relief; rising work.

They are at a loss about the words pendens;
Some fancy it expresses only the great embozzment
of the figure, others believe it hangs off the helmet
in alto relievo.

Addison on Italy.

To EMBOTTLE. v. a. [bouteille, Fr.]

To include in bottles; to bottle.

Storim, finest fruit
Embottled, long as Priamean Troy
Withstood the Greeks, endures.

Philostratus.

To EMBOWEL. v. a. [from boulwe.] 

To exsanguinate; to deprive of the entrails; to
exenterate.

The schools,
Embouwelled of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to appear.

Shakespeare, Othello.

Embowell'd I will see thee by and by;
'Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

Embowell'd with outrageous noise the air;
And all her entrails tore.

Milton's Par. Lost.

Fossils and minerals that th' embowelled earth
Dispels.

Thus.

To EMBRACE. v. a. [embrasser, Fr.]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze
in kindness.

Embrace again, my son! be foes no more;
Nor stain your country with her children's gore.

Shakespeare.

2. To seize ardent or eagerly; to lay hold on;
to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered.

I take it, your own business calls on you,
And you embrace th' occasion to depart.
Shakespeare.

At first, her mother earth she bow'ds her feet,
And thus embrace the world, and worldly things.

Dryden.

3. To comprehend; to take in; as, na-
tural philosophy embraces many sci-
ce.

They who are represented by the wise virgins,
embraced the profession of the Christian religion,
as the foolish virgins also had done.

Tillotson.

4. To comprise; to inclose; to contain;
to encompass; to encircle.

Low at his feet a spacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the stream embrac'd.

Dryden.

5. To admit; to receive.

Penton. Have you another joy?
What cannot be eschew'd, must be embraced.
Shakespeare.

If a man may be assured of any thing, without
having examined, what is there that he may not
embrace for truth?

Leckey.

6. To find; to take.

Fleming, his son,
Whose grace is no less material to me
Than is his father's: I must embrace the fate
Of that dark hour.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.

To EMBRACE. v. n. To join in an
embrace.

Let me embrace with old Vicentio;

Shakespeare.

And wear we to see thy honest son,
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous.

Shakespeare.

EMBRACEMENT. n. s. [from embrace.]

1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug.

Thames, the most lov'd of all the ocean's sons
By his old sire, to his embraces runs.

Denham.

2. An hostile squeeze; crush.

These beams, squeezing with any man, stand
upon their hinder feet, and so this did being
ready to give me a shrewd embracement.

Sidney.

EMBRACER, n. s. [from embrace.]

The person embracing.

Yet are they the greatest embracers of pleasure
of any other upon earth; and they esteem of pearls
as pebbles, so they may satisfy their gust, in point of
pleasure or revenge.

Hovel.

EMBRASURE. n. s. [embrasure, Fr.]

An aperture in the wall, through which
the cannon is pointed; battlement.

To EMBRACE. v. a. [from brace.] To
decorate; to embellish; to deck; to grace;
to adorn. Not now in use.

So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the sky,
And, with sad expressive, inclose it.

Embrace. Fairy Q.

To EMBROCADE. v. a. [from embroidered.]

To rust any part diseased with medicinal
liquors.

I returned her a glass with oil of roses and
vintage, to embrocate her arm.

Wiseman on Infam.

EMBROCADATION, n. s. [from embroidered.]

1. The act of rubbing any part diseased
with medicinal liquors or spirits.

2. The lotion with which any diseased
part is washed or embrocated.

We endeavoured to ease by nottable and en-
deleat cataphatic, and embrocations of various sorts.

Wiseman's Surgery.

To EMBROADER, v. a. [broder, Fr.]

To border with ornaments; to decorate
with figured work; to diversify with
needlework; to adorn a ground with
raised figures of needlework.
EMB

Such an accumulation of favours is like a kind of embroidering, or lifting of one favour upon another. —Wotton.

Embroider'd so with flowers it had stood, that it became a garden of a wood. —Waller.

Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a tent embroidered. —Sp. No. 060.

Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds; this slave the bow, and that the table spreads. — Pope.

EMBROIDERER. n.s. [from embroider.] One that adorns clothes with needle-work.

Blue silk and purple, the work of the embroiderer. —Dryden.

EMBROIDERY. n.s. [from embroider.] 1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework.

Write, in embrod'd tens, flow'rs purp'd, blue and white, like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery. —Shakespeare.

Laces and embroidery are more costly than either warm or comedy. —Bacon’s Advice to Villiers.

Next these a youthful train their vowe express'd, with feathers crownd, with gay embroidery dress'd. — Pope.

2. Variegation; diversity of colours.

If the natural embroidery of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landscape of his own possessions. —Spectator, No. 111.

To EMBROIDER. v. a. [brociller, Fr.] 1. To disturb; to confuse; to distract; to throw into commotion; to involve in troubles by dispersion and discord.

I had no passion, design, or preparation, to embroidery my kingdom in a war. —King Charles.

Rumour next, and chance, and tumult and confusion, all embroidery, and discord with a thousand various months. — Milton.

When she found her venom spread so far, the royal house embroil’d in civil war, Bah’d she on her dusky wings she eaves the skies. —Dryden.

2. To perplex; to entangle.

The Christian antiquities at Rome, though of a fresher date, are so embroidered with fable and legend, that one receives but little satisfaction. —Addison on Italy.

3. In the following passage the word seems improperly used for broil or burn.

That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to pride God’s cabinet, should, like the coal from the ashes, serve only to embroider and consume the sacrilegious invaders. —Dryden.

To EMBROIDER. v. a. [brochill, brochel.] To inclose in a brochel.

Men, which choose
Law practice for more gain, boldly repute,
Worse than embrod’éd drummets prostitute. —Don. Embray.

EMBRYO. n.s. [from Latin.] 1. The offpring yet unfinished in the womb.

The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated, if the embryo ripens and perfects sooner. —Bacon.

An exclusion before conception, before the birth can be near the name of the parent, or so much as properly called an embryo. —Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The earth was form’d, but in the womb as yet of waters, embryo immaterial inviolate. — Milton’s Paradise Lost.

In that dark womb are the signs and rudiments of an embryo world. —Burnet’s Theory.

When the embryo careful nature breedes, See how she works, and how her work proceeds. —Blackmore.

EME

While the promis’d fruit
Lies yet a little embryo, unperceiv’d
Within its crassum and crux 
Thomson’s Spring.

2. The state of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfinished.

The company little suspected what a noble work I had then in embroidery. —Swift.

EME. n.s. [name, Sax.] Uncle. —Now obsolete.

Whilst they were young, Castalian their eme, Was by the people chosen in their stead; Who on him took the royal diadem, And greatly well it long governed. —Spenser.

EMENDABLE. adj. [emendo, Lat.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDATION. n.s. [emendo, Lat.] 1. Correction; alteration of any thing for the better.

The essence and relation of any thing in being, is fitted, beyond any emendation, for its action and use: and shews it to proceed from a mind of the highest understanding. —Grene.

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDATOR. n.s. [emendo, Lat.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

EMERALD. n.s. [meravde, Fr. smaragdus, Lat.] A green precious stone.

The emerald is evidently the same with the ancient smaragdus; and, in its most perfect state, is perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. The rough emerald is usually of a very bright and naturally polished surface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other color. The oriental emerald is of the hardness of the sapphire and ruby, and is second only to the diamond in lustre and brightness. —Hill on Fossils.

Do you not see the grass how in color they mock the emerald? —Shakespeare.

The emerald is a bright grass green; it is found in fissures of rocks, along with copper ores. —Hill on Fossils.

Not deeper verdure dies the robe of Spring,
When first she gives it to the southern gale,
Then the green emerald shows, Thomson’s Summer.

To EMERGE. v. n. [emerge, Lat.] 1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered.

They emerged, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit. —Boyle.

The mountains emerged, and became dry land again, when the waters retired. —Burnet’s Theory.

Thests, not unmindful of her son,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon, Thomson’s Homer.

2. To issue; to proceed.

If the prison was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays emerge more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer, or more. —Newton’s Opticks.

3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity; to rise into view.

Darkness we see, emerges into light; And shining suns descend to sable night. —Dryden’s Fables.

When, from dewy shade emerging bright, Aurora streaks the sky with orient light; Let each deplore his death. —Pope’s Odyssey.

Then from ancient gloom emerge’d A rising world. —Thomson’s Summer.

EMERGENCE. n.s. [from emerge.] 1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the emergence of murdered bodies. —Brown’s Vulgar Errours.

EMERGENCY. n.s. [from emerge.] 1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.

2. The act of rising or starting into view.

The emergency of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of a colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation. —Addison.

Was the white colour of all refractions light, at its very first emergence, where it appears as while as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours. —Newton’s Opticks.

3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.

Most of our rarities have been found out by casual emergency, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy. —Glanvill’s Scepticks.

4. Pressing necessity; exigence. A sense not proper.

In any case of emergency, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amassed together in his subterraneous exchequer. —Addison’s Frenehed.

EMERGED. adj. [from emerge.] 1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it.

Love made my emergent fortune once more look Above the main, which now shall hit the stars. —Ben Jonson.

Immediately the mountains huge appear, And their broad bare backs upheave Into the clouds. —Milton.

2. Rising into view, or notice, or honour.

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily emergent. —Ben Jonson.

3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing.

The stoics held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. —Dryden.

4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

All the lords declared, that, upon any emergent occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses. —Dryden.

EMEROS. n.s. [corrupted by ignorance of] Emeroids. —A want pronunciation from hemorrhoides, ausserhoides.] Pleasant swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

He destroyed them, and smote them with emerods. —1 Sam.

EMERSON. n.s. [from emerge.] The time when a star has been observed by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

The time was in the heliacal emergence, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun. —Brown’s Vulgar Errours.

EMERY. n.s. (smiris, Lat. esmiril, Fr.] Emery is an iron ore, considerably rich. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tuscany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. The lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powder over them, but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel. —Hill on Metals.

EMETICAL. adj. [from emet.] Having the quality of provoking vomits.

Various are the temperaments and operations of the stomach; some purgative, some emetic, and some audorific. —Hale.

EMETICALLY. adv. [from emetical.] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed dumfick silver to work emetically, even in women and girls. —Boyle.
EMI

EMISSION. n. s. [emission, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles, as principally liquors. Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into emulsion, with noise and emittance, as also a crust and tincture emitted. Bown.

EMICTION. n. s. [from emission, Lat.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a surging emittance. Harvey on Consumptions.

To EMIGRATE. v. a. [emigrare, Lat.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION. n. s. [from emigrare.] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We shall have with many countries, either by victories, or by emigrations, or intestine commotions. Hale.

EMINENCE. n. s. [eminentia, Lat.]

1. Prominent height.
2. Summit; highest part.
3. A part rising above the rest.
4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.

5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preceptum; greatness.

6. Supreme degree, whatever pure thing in the body enjoy'st, and pure thou wert created, we enjoy.

7. Notice; distinction.

Let your remembrance still apply to Banque; Present him emittance both with eye and tongue. Shaksp.

8. A title given to cardinals.

EMINENT. adj. [eminentia, Lat.]

1. High; lofty.
Thou hast built unto thee an eminent place. Es. Satan, in gesture proudly eminent, Stood like a tow'r. Milton.

2. Dignified; exalted.
Rover for your sake shall push her conquests on, and bring new titles home from nations won; To dignify so eminent a son. Dryd. Ju. 3. Conspicuous; remarkable.
She is eminent for a sincere piety in the practice of religion. Addison's Freeholder.

EMINENCY. n. s. [eminentia, Lat.]

Eminent be my lord.

In Grecian arms, the wonder of his face. Glover.

EMINENCYLY. adv. [from eminent.]

EMM

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.
Thy love, which else
So eminently never had been known. Milton.

Lady, that in the prime of earliest youth, Wise was the broad way and the green, and
With those few steps eminently seen,
That labour up the hill of heavenly truth. Milt. Such as thou hast solemnly elected,
With gifts and graces eminently adorned.
To some great work. Milton's Agamemnon.

2. In a high degree.
All men are equal in their judgment of what is eminently best. Dryden.

That simplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no less eminently in this. Swift.

EMISSARY. n. s. [emissarius, Lat.] 1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent.
Clifford, an emissary and spy of the king's, fled over into Handers with his privity.

You shall neither eat nor sleep, Nor, nor forth your window peep, With your emissary coming to fetch in the forms go. Ben. Jonson's Underwood. The Jesuits send over emissaries, with instructions to permeate themselves members of the several sects. Huet.

2. That emits or sends out. A technical sense.
Wherever there are emissaries, there are absorbent vessels in the skin; and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood.

EMISSION. n. s. [emissio, Lat.] The act of sending out; vent.
Tickling cattle; laughter; the cause may be the emission of the jowles, and so of the breath by a flight from stilulation. Bacon.

Populosity naturally requireth transmigration and emittance of population. Brown's Ldg. Errors. Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign emissions of the sun, and sweet showers, give them air. Fenton.

Afection, in the state of incumence, was hastily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervour of devotion to God, and in collateral emissions of charity to its neighbour. South.

To EMITT. v. a. [emittio, Lat.]

1. To send forth; to let go; to give vent to.
These baths continually emit a manifest and very sensible heat; why, some of them, at some times, send forth an actual and visible flame. Woodard's Natural History.

The soil, being fruitful and rich, emits steam, consisting of volatile and active parts.

2. To let fly; to dart.
Pay sacred reversion to Apollo's song. Last, wrathful, the far-shooting god emit his fatal arrows. Prior.

3. To issue out juridically.
That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and emitted by the judges authority, and the instance of the party. Agrippa.

EMENNAGOGUES. n. s. [eminens and agis.] Medicines that promote the courses, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, or by making it thinner.
In the case of certain fevers arising out of the spleen, the medicines called at four times the same day, and dispensing with the life of the patient, are chiefly resorted to. Quinney.

EMMET. n. s. [menete, Sax.] A ant; a pisistrata.
When bees come to the ground fall by the weight of an emmet.
Or when a rich ruby's just price be worth the be the weight of a walnut. Sidney.

EMP

To EMWEW. v. a. [from new.] To mew or coop up.

This outward sighted deity, whose settle'd visage and deliberate word, Nips youth? 'tis head, and fellows doth emwe.
As faulcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil. Shakespeare.

To EMVYE. v. a. [eumvoir, Fr.] To excite; to rouse; to put into emotion.
Not used.

One day, when his high courage did emwe, He pricked forth. Dryden.

EMWOLLIET. adj. [emwillens, Lat.] Softening; suppiling.
Barley is emwollient, moistening, and expectorating. Arbuthnot.

Driuretics are decoctions, emulsions, and olis of emwollient vegetables, so far as they relax the urinary passages; such as relax ought to be tried before such as stimulate. Arbuthnot.

EMWOLLIENTS. n. s. Such things as soft and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids at the same time. Quinney.

Emwollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perspiring, and on empty stomachs. Arbuthnot.

EMULATION. n. s. [emulatio, Lat.] The act of softening.
Emulation is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; the cause is, for that all imitation is a kind of contention and competition of the parts, and anointing gives a relaxation or emollietion. Bacon.

Powerful menstrual are made for its emulation, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. Tiptree.

EMWOLLIUMENT. n. s. [emwollium, Lat.] Profit; advantage.
Let them consult how politic they were, for a temporal emwoilmation to throw away eternity. South.

Nthing gives greater satisfaction than the sense of having discharged a great deal of business to public emwolliation. Tiptree.

EMONGST. prep. [so written by Spen-

EMOTION. n. s. [emotion, Fr.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion, or pleasing or painful.
I will appeal to any man, who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural emotion of the same passion in himself, which the poet describes in his tragic persons? Dryden.

Those rocks and oaks that such emotion felt, were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt. Grosvenor.

To EMPALE. v. a. [empaler, Fr.]

1. To fence with a pale.
How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd T'his beasts, and disinterred his wod?: Empale himself to keep them out, not in; Can sow, and dares trust corn where they have been.

2. To fortify.
All that dwell rear enemies empale villages, to save themselves from surprize. Raleigh's Essays. The English empaled themselves with their pikes, and therewith bare off their enemies. Hayward.

3. To incele; to sluit in.
Round about her work she did empale With a fair border wrought of sundry flow'rs. Spenser.

Keep yourselves in breath, And when I have the bloody Hectic found, Empale him with your weapons round about. Shaksp.
EMP

They have emp’d within a zodiack
The free-born sun, and keep the twelve signs awake
To watch his steps; the Goat and Crab contriv’d
And fright him back. Done.

Thank my charms,
I now emp’d me in my glass.
Crotalean.
Impeactable, emp’d with circling fire,
Yet unconsum’d.
Milton’s Par. Lost.

4. To put to death by spitting on a stake
fixed upward.
Who can bear this, resolve to be emp’d?
His skin feel’d, and roasted yet alive! Southern.
Let them each be broken on the rack.
Then, with what life remain’d, emp’d and left
To write at leisure round the bloody stake. Addis.
Nay, I don’t believe they will be contented with having one, if they talk of emp’d, or breaking on the wheel.
Arbuthnot.

EMPAANELL. n. s. [from panne, Fr.]
The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment schedule, or roll of paper, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear for the performance of such public service as juries are employed in. Cowel.

Who can expect upright verdicts from such packed, corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions against this so incompetent empi’ric.

To EMPAANELL. v. a. [from the noun.
To summon to serve on a jury. A law term.

I shall not need to empaanell a jury of moralists or divines, every man’s own breast sufficiently instructing him. Government of the Tongue.

EMPAREANCE. n. s. [from parler, Fr.]
It signifieth, in common law, a desire or petition in court in a day to pause what is best to do; and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them. Cowel.

EMPA’SM. n. s. [empæz.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

To EMPA’SSION, v. a. [from passion.
To move with passion; to affect strongly; to throw off from equanimity.

Unto my eyes a picture so presented were,
Picturing that which I in mind embrac’d,
That yet those sights empassion me full near.
Spenser.

The temple of empassion, thus began. Milton.

To Em’PéO’PE, v. n. [from people.
To form into a people or community.

He wonder’d much, and gan enquire
What stately building durst so high extend
Her lofty towers unto the starry sky,
And what unknown nation there empaesled were?
Spenser.

EMPERESS. n. s. [from emperor, now written empress.

1. A woman invested with imperial power.
Long, long, may you on earth our empress reign,
Ere you in heaven a glorious angel stand. Davies.

2. The queen of an emperor.
Lavinia will I make my empress,
Rome’s royal mistress, mistress of my heart. Shak.

EMPEROUR, n. s. [emperor, Fr. imperator, Lat.] A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king: as the emperor of Germany.

Charles the emperor,
Under present to see the shone his aunt,
Makes visitation. Shakesp. Hen. VIII.

EMPERY. n. s. [empire, Fr. imperium, Lat.] Empire; sovereignty; dominion.
A word out of use.
A nay not, and fasten’d to an empire,
Would make the great’st king double. Shakesp.

Take on you the charge
And kindly government of this your land;
Not as protector, steward, substitute,
But as successively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your empire your own. Shak.

For EMPHASIS, n. s. [empæsz.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by style or pronunciation.
Oh, that brave Caesar!
—Be eloqued with such another emphasis. Shak.

Emphasis not so much the time as certain grandeur, whereby other syllable, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than that, brevity, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer stay upon it. Holder.

These questions have force and emphasis, if they be understood of the antediluvian earth.
Burnet’s Th.

EMPHATICAL. adj. [empæztal.

1. Forcible; strong; striking.
Where he endeavours to dissuade from cari¬
ousing appetites, how emphatical is his reasoning! Athol.

In proper and emphatical terms thou diest paint

2. Striking the sight.
It is commonly granted, that emphatical colours
are light itself, modified by refractions.
Boyle on Col.

EMPHATICALLY. adv. [from emphatical.

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner.
How emphatically and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of! South.

2. According to appearance.
What is delivered of the iniquity of dolphins,
must be taken emphatically, not really, but in ap¬
pearance, when they leap above water, and sud¬
denly shoot down again. Brown.

EMPHYSÉMA. n. s. [empæzéma.
Emphyséma is a light puffy humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, arising again in the instant you take it off. Wisem. on Phys.

EMPHYSÉMATOUS. adj. [from empæzéma.
Bloated; puffed up; swollen.
The signs of a gangrene are these: the inflammation loses its redness, and becomes darkish and livid; the tenseness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or empahasematous; and vesicles, filled with ichor of different colours, spread over the surface. Emplast. Surg.

To EMPERICE. v. a. [from pierce.
To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulse.
The weapon bright,
Taking advantage of his open jaw,
Ran through his mouth with so important might.
That deep emperice’d his darksome hollow jaw.
Spenser.

EMPIRE. preterit and part. from To
pitch, or pitch. [See Pitch.] Set; first, fastened,
But he was wary, and ere it empight
In the meant mark, advanc’d his shield atween
Spenser.

EMPER. n. s. [empire, Fr. imperium, Lat.

1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command.
Assert, ye fair ones, who in judgment sit,
Your ancient empire over love and wit. Rowe.

2. The region over which dominion is extended.
A nation extended over vast tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom or modern of empire. Temple.

SERIUS POMPEIUS.
Had been the third to Caesar, and commands.
The empire of the sea. Shakesp. Ant. and Clesp.

3. Command over any thing.

EMPIRIC. n. s. [empêrik.] This word seems to have been pronounced empirick by Milton and empirick by Dryden.
Milton’s pronunciation is to be preferred.] A trier; an experience; such persons as have no true education in, or knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon hearsay and observa¬tion.

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to persuade such men as Galen, than to move a silly empirick.
Hooke.

That every plant might receive a name, according unto the diseases it causeth, was the wish of Paracelsus; a way more likely to multiply empiricks than harmless. Brereton.

Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for empiricks, is apt to prevent their adoption. Sugi.

To illiterate writer, empirick-like applies
To each disease unsafe chance remedies.
The learned in school, whence science first began, did still make use of the anatomy of man. Dryden.

EMPIRICALLY. adj. [from the noun.

1. Experimentally; according to experience.

We shall empirically and sensibly deduce the causes of blackness from originals, by which we generally observe things designated.
Brown’s Fulg. Err.

2. Without rational ground; charlatanically; in the manner of quacks.

EMPIRICISM. n. s. [from empirick.] Dependence on experience without knowledge, or by quantity.

EMPLASTER. n. s. [empæzæter. This word is now always pronounced, and generally written plaster. An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance, spread upon cloth. See Plaster.

All emplasters, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples. Wiseman’s Surgery.

To EMPLASTER. v. a. [from the noun.
To cover with a plaster.
They must be cut out to the quick, and the sore emplastered with tar. Mortimer’s Husbandry.

EMPLASTICK. adj. [empæzæterik.] Viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster. Resin, by its emplastick quality, mixed with oil of roses perfects the concoction. Weis. Surg. Emplastick applications are not sufficient to defend a wound from the air. Arbuthnot on Air.

To EMPOLEAD. v. a. [from plead.] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to accuse.
To deface and torture them, their tyrannous masters did often empolead, arrest, cast them into prison, and thereby consume them to worse than nothing. Hoggarde.
EMPLOYMENT. n. s. [from employ.]
1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.
2. Business; the state of being employed.
3. Office; post of business.

If any station, any employment upon earth be honourable, was.
Lest your sounds, instead of interesting the public weal, have their hearts wholly set to get or keep employments.
Call not your stocks for me; I serve the King.
Lest your employment was sent to you. Sh.L.C.
To EMPLOY. v. a. [employer, Fr.]
1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs; to poison.
Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his British vassal, such triumphs heackst to empisoon him.
Suff. Mushrooms cause the insidious, or more in the stomach of them may suffocat and empisoon.
2. To taint with poison; to envenom.
This is the more usual sense.

EMPISONER. n. s. [empisoneiner, Fr.]
One who destroys another by poison.
He is vehemently suspected to have been the poisoner of his wife, thereby to make vacant the
Addison's Freeholder.

EMPLOYMENT. n. s. [empisoneination, Fr.]
The practice of destroying by poison.
It were dangerous for secret empisoneinants.

EMPOR'I'ICK. adj. [emporikos.]
That which is used at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPORIUM. n. s. [emporion.]
A place of merchandize; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.
And while this 'emporium we prepare, 
That those who now disdain our trade to share, 
Shall rob like pirates on our wealthy coast.
Dryd. I take the prosperous estate of this great empisonein to be owing to those instances of charity.
Addison's Freeholder.

To EMPO'VERISH. v. a. [pawre, Fr.]
To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.
Since they might talk better as they lay together, they employed their cloaths to stuff their bed, which for that night, might well scorn the shrine of Venus.
Suff. By your strange doubling, and tells us you excel
No less in courage than in singing well; 
Wine, unconsider'd, you let your country know.
They had empisone'd themselves, not you, R.H.
For sense of honour, if it empisone'd a man, 
In his esteem, neither honour nor sense.
South. To strow my bed, 'till the empisone'd Spring
Confess her want.

EMPISHER. n. s. [from empo'verish.]
One that makes others poorer.

EMPISHERMENT. n. s. [from empo'verish.]
Depauperation; cause of poverty; drain of wealth.
But now, and then some, it is no great burden upon her, nor any great empisoneishment to her coffers.
Suff. From appeals for justice, or particularities for favour or preference to another country, are so many grievous empishenments.
Suff. 'Tis for Ireland.

EMPLOY. v. a. [from power.

EMP. Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and emploied them of iniquity that referred it to natural casualties. 

Dufresnoy, town Atterbury.

To EMPLOY. v. a. [employer, Fr.]
1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise.
It is used both as agent; as, the king employed the minister; or cause, as, the publick credit employed the minister.
For the last, in compass of the year.
Thy vineyard must employ the stude stey
To turn the globe.

2. In the following quotations it is used with in, about, to, and uponi, before the object. To seems less proper.
These princial learning was applied to the course of the stars, and the rest was employed in displaying the brave exploits of their princes.Temp.
Our reason is often puzzled, because of the imperfection of the ideas it is employ'd about.
Lest the proper business of the understanding is not that which men always employ it to.
Lest Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, wherever any one was pleased to employ it upon what was common.
Addison's Freeholder.

3. To use as an instrument.
The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn; Her awkward fist did not 'er employ the churn.
Gay.

4. To use as means.
The money was employed to the making of gal-

5. To use as materials.
The labour of those who fell'd and framed the timber employed about the plough, must be charg'd on labour.
Addison.

6. To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs.
Jonathan and Jahaziah were employed about this matter.

7. To fill up with business.
If you're idle your employ'd
All his force on you he tries,
But watchful and employ'd,
Addison.

EMPLOY. v. a. [from the verb.]
1. Business; object of industry.
Present to grasp, and future still to find.

EMPLOYABLE. adj. [from employ.]
Capable to be used; proper for use.

EMPLOYER. n. s. [from employ.] One that uses or causes to be used.

That man of great trade, and is owner or employ of much shipping, and continues and increases in trade and shipping.
Child of Trade.
brazen one of Tydides, was emption or commutation.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

EMPT, adj. [emert. Sax.]
1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.
2. Empty; having nothing of substance.

Arbuthnot.

EMPTINESS, n. [emert. n.]

Arbuthnot.

EMPTOR GRAND. adj. [emultor. Lat.]

Arbuthnot.

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Arbuthnot.

EMPTOR GRAND. adj. [emultor. Lat.]

Arbuthnot.

EMPTOR GRAND. n. [emultor.]

Arbuthnot.
3. Factious; contentious.

Whose glorious deeds, but in the fields of late
Made envious missions 'mongst the gods them-

elves,
And did great Mars to faction. Shakesp.

Emulously. adv. [from envious.] With

desire of excelling or outhing another.

So tempt them he, and enviously vie
To drive a voice, that enemies would not buy. Gram.

Enmity. n. s. [enmity, Lat.] A form

of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and

kernels, and drawing out their substances
with some liquor, that thereby becomes milky.

Quincies.

The aliments is dissolved by an operation resu-
lting that of making an emulsion; in which operation
the oily parts of nuts and seeds, being gently
ground in a marble mortar, are gradually mixed
with some watery liquor, or dissolved into a sweet,
thick, turbid, milky liquor, resembling the chyle
in an animal body.

Emunctories. n. s. [emunctorium, Lat.]

Those parts of the body where any thing
excrementitious is separated and collected,
to be in readiness for ejection.

Quinque.

Superfusor matter disolves from the body under their proper emunctories.

Browne's Tagg. Err.

There are receptacles in the body of man, and

emunctories to drain them of superfluous choler.

Discoursing of the lungs, I shew that they are the grand emunctories of the body; that the main
end of respiration is continually to discharge and
expel an excrementitious fluid out of the mass of
blood.

Hooke's Nat. Hist.

The regimen in quinques, which proceed from an
obstruction of the glands, must be to use such
warm liquors as relax those glands, such as, by
stimulating, open the emunctories to secrete the
humours.

En. An inseparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French
formed from the Latin in. Many words are uncertainly written with en or in.

Many words en is changed into em for more easy pronunciation.

To Enable. v. a. [from able.] To make
able; to empower; to supply with
strength or ability.

If thou wouldst evade them, be so
wise to me the shadow of thy gentle wing,
I should enabled be thy acts to sing. Spenser.

His great friendship with God might enable it,
and his compassion might incline him. Arbuthnot.

He points out to him the way of life, strengthens
his weakness, restores his hopes, and enables
him to walk and persevere in it.

Regers. To Enact. v. a. [from act.]

1. To act; to perform; to effect. Not now
in use.

In true balancing of justice, it is flat wrong
to punish the thought or purpose of any before it be
enacted. Spenser.

Valiant Talbot, above human thought,
Enabled with word and lance. Shakesp.

2. To establish by law; to decree.

It is enacted in the laws of Venice,
If it be proved against an alien,
He secks the life of any citizen,
The party, against which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods. Shakesp.

The senate were authors of all counsels in the state,
and what was by them consulted and agreed,
was proposed to the people, by whom it was
enacted or commanded. Temple.

3. To express by a action.

I did enact Hector. Shakesp.

Enact. n. s. [from the verb.] Purpose;
determination.

Enactor. n. s. [from enact.]
ENC

2. To subdue by charms or spells.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his spirits for ever should be enchanted. Sidney.

John thinks them all enchanted; he queries if Nick had not given them some inexcusable
Arabothn. 

3. To delight in a high degree.

One whom the music of his own vain tongue
Doth ravish like enchantments, harmony. Shaks.

Too dear I prize'd a fair enchanting face; Beauty enchant is beauty in disgrace. Pope.

ENCHANTER. n. s. [enchaunt, Fr.] A magician; a sorcerer; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and spells.

Such phaums, such appuritions, are enchantments which men applaud in themselves, conjured up by the magic of a strong imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the enchanters stands.

Decay of Poetry.

Gladio, by valour and stratagem, put to death tyrants, enchanters, monsters, and knights. Speak.

Artim, that black enchantress, whose dire arts Euslaw'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. Granville.

ENCHANTINGLY. adv. [from enchant.] With the force of enchantment. It is improperly used in a passive sense in the following.

He's gentle; never school'd, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts enchantingly belov'd. Shaks.

ENCANTMENT. n. s. [enchantment, Fr.]

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation; sorcery.

The Turks thought that tempest was brought upon them by the charms and enchantments of the Persian magicians. Knolles.

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader under the strongest enchantment. Pope.

ENCHANTRESS. n. s. [enchantress, Fr.]

1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts.

Tell bunting bag! enchantress, hold thy tongue. Shaks.

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the first Enchanter by an enchantress. Tacit.

2. A woman whose beauty or enchantments give irresistible influence.

From this enchantress all these ills are come; You are not safe 'till you pronounce her doom. Dryden.

Oft with th'o' enchantress of his soul he talks; Sometimes in crowds distress'd. Thomson.

To ENCHANGE, v. a. [enchaun, Fr.]

1. To infix; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.

The polit'd divinity, being more gentle and beheld; Or Parian marble, when cachet'd in gold. Dryden.

Words, which, in their natural situation, shine like jewels; each enchanting bow, gold, look, when transposed into notes, as if set in lead. Felton.

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem, Enchad with all the honours of the world! Shaks. They burn and, household gods deface; To drink in bowls which glist'ring gems encase. Dryden.

3. To adorn by raised or embroidered work.

When was old Sirewood's head more quarterly carded, Or look'd the earth more green upon the world, Or nature's crimson more enclosed and hid. Ben Jonson.

ENCEAISON. n. s. [encaision, old law Fr.] Cause; occasion.


ENC

Certs, said he, well mote I should to tell
The fond enchant of that me hitter led. Fairy Q.  
To ENCLOSE. v. a. [from circle.] To
surround; to environ; to enclose in a ring or circle; to enthrall.

That stranger gorgeous Laplander realm obeys, A realm defended with encircling seas. Pope. 

Beneath a sculptur'd arc he sits enthron'd: The peers encircling, from an awn full. Pope.

ENCIRCLED. r. s. [from circle.] A circle; a ring.

In whose enclosures if ye gaze, Your eyes may tear a lover's maze. Sidney.

ENCLITICS. n. s. [from *in*, i., e.]

Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLOS:\u00e9. v. a. [enclose.] 1. To encompass things or grounds common by a fence.

The protector caused a proclamation to be set forth against enclosures, commanding that they who had enclosed lands, accustomed to be open, should open them to the public. 
As much land as a man may fill, and can use the product of, so much he by his labour encloses from the common. 
For enclosing of land, the usual way is with a bank set with quick. 
ENCLOSURE. n. s. [from enclose.]

2. To encompass; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to shut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jasper; they shall be set in gold in their enclosures. Ex. xxvii. 20.

The peer now spreads the glittering forse wide, 
T'envelopes the lock; now joins it, to divide. Pope.

3. To hold by an exclusive claim.

ENCLOSER. n. s. [from enclose.]

1. One that encloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th'encloser; but since now
God hath impa'd us, on the contrary, Man breaks the fence. Herbert.

2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLOSED. n. s. [from enclose.]

1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing.

The membranes are for the comprehension or enclo'sure of all these together. Wiltia.

2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions.

Enclosures began to be frequent, whereby amble land was turned into pasture. Barwn. the Heven. Vili.

Touching enclosures, a company of lands inclosed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the least. Hayward.

3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is against justice and charity, and by miraculos accidents God hath declar'd his displeasure against such enclosure. Taylor.

4. State of being shut up in any place; encompassed, or environed.

This expresses particularly the enclo'sure of the waters within the earth. Bur雾.'s Theory.

For the young, during its enclo'sure in the womb, there are formed membranes inclosing it, called fencements.

5. The space enclosed; the space comprised within certain limits.

And all, that else this world's enclo'sure base
Bath great or glorious in mortal eye,
Adorns the person of her Majesty, Fairy Queen.

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the same enclosure; to marry among themselves, and to eat no meats that are not in their own way. Addition's Spectator.

6. Several; ground enclosed; ground separated from the common.

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Tis not the common, but the enclosure must make him rich. Smol.

ENCOURAGE. n. s. [encourage.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser.

The sight of Jesu is the great encourager of the Chinese. Locke.

ENCOURAGING. adj. [from encourage.] Encouraging.

ENCOMIATICAL. adj. [from *in*, en., e.]

ENCOMIATION. n. s. [from encourage.]

Laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCOURAGEMENT. n. s. [from encourage.]

To go round any place; as, Drake en'couraged the world.

ENCOURAGEMENT. n. s. [from encourage.]

Circumlocution; oblique tendency of talk.

By this encouragement and drift of question, That they do know my son, come you more near. Shak.

ENCOURAGE, adv. [Fr.] Again; once more.

A word used at publick shows when a singer, or fiddler, or buffoon, is desired by the audience to do the same thing again.

To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore, And all thy yawning daughters cry encore. Dry.

ENCOUNTER. n. s. [encounter, Fr.]

1. Duel; single fight; conflict.

Thou hast best me out
Twelve several times, and I have nightly since Dreamt of encounters 'twixt myself and me. Shaks.

He's leave this keen encounter of our wits, And fall something into a slacker method. Shaks. 

Pallas th'encounter seeks; but ere he throws To Tuscan Fides thus addressed his vows: O sacred stream, direct my flying dart, And give to pass the proud Halesus' heart. Dry.

2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other.

Two thick clouds With heav'n's artillery fought, came rattling On over the Caspian; then stand front to front, Hove a ring a'round, 'twill signals the bow. To join such dark encounter in mid air. Milton.

3. Eager in warm conversation, either of love or anger.

The peaking coromna comes to me in the instant of our encounter, after we had spoke the prologue to our comedy. Shak.

4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting.

Propitious Pallas to secure her care, Around him spread a veil of twilight, air, Round th'encounter of the vulgar crowd. Pope.

5. Accrosing; transient or unexpected address.

But in what habit will you go along?—
Like a woman; for I would reveal the loose encroaches of lascivious men. Shak.

Those parts of Brutus
Is ours already; and the man entire, 
Upon the next encounter, yields him ours. Shak.
To Encounter. n. a. [from the n.]
1. To meet face to face: to front.
   If I must die,
   I will encounter darkness as a bride,
   And hug it in mine arms.
   Shakespeare, Macbeth.

2. To attack; to meet in the front.
   Which way so ever we turn, we are encountered with
dead evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity.
   Tillotson.

3. To oppose; to oppugn.
   Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if
the veracity of the fact does reasonably encounter
them.

4. To meet by accident.
   I am most fortunate thus to encounter you:
   You have ended my business, and I will merily
   Accept any you have.
   Shakesp. Coriolan. 

Encounter. n. n.
1. To rush together in a hostile manner;
to conflict.
   Encounter so,
   As doth the fury of two desperate men,
   Which, in the meeting, fall and die.
   Shakespeare.
   Five times, Marches,
   Have I fought with thee, so often hast thou beat
   me,
   And wouldst do so, I think, should we encounter
   as often as we eat.
   Shakespeare. Coriolan.

2. To engage; to fight: it has with before the thing.
   Our war.
   Will turn into a fruitful combick sport,
   When ladies crave to be encountered with, and
   Of the wars of their Husbands, of the Turks.
   Those who have the most dread of death, must
   be content to encounter with, whether they will
   or not.
   Hale.

3. To meet face to face.
4. To come together by chance.

Encounter, n. s. [from encounter.]
1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy.
   The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will
   strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will
   break the back of his encounter with it. More.
   The doctrines of the reformations have the kept
   the field against all encounters. Afterbury.

2. One that loves to accost others.
   An old term.
   Oh these encounters! so gilt of tongue,
   They give a cocking welcome ere it comes; and
   wide uncasp the tables of their thoughts.
   To every ticklish leader, Shaks, Tullis and Cresida.

Encouragement. n. a. [encourager, Fr.]
1. To animate; to incite to any thing.
   They encourage themselves in an evil matter.
   Ps. Isiv. 5.

2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to inspiri; to embolden.
   Kinds of music encourage men and make them warlike, or make them soft and effeminate. Bacon.

3. To raise confidence; to make confident.
   I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to
   assist our reason in this most useful part; and this
   the judicious Hooker encourages me to say. Locke.

Encouragement. n. s. [from encourager.]
1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.

2. Encourage of confidence.
   Such strength of heart
   Thy conduct and example gives;
or small
   Encouragement Godolphin, wise and just. Philips.

3. Favour; countenance; support.
   For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty,
   All generous encouragement of arts. Ovats's Orphan.
   The approach of immorality will lie heaviest
   against established religion, because those who
   have no religion will profess themselves of that
   which has the encouragement of the law. Rogers.

Encourager. n. s. [from encourager.]
One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.

Live then, thou great encourager of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts.

As the pope is a master of polite learning, and
a great encourager of arts; and so at Rome these
immediately thrive, under the encouragement of the
Addison.

Addison.

To ENCROACH. v. a. [accroacher, from ever a hook, Fr.]
1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away.
   Those Irish captains of counties have encroached
   upon the queen's freeculls and tenants. Spencer.

2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right; upon the subject.
   This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow
   too wide,
   And do encroach upon death's side. Herbert.
   Tis police, let house from under ground,
   Before she drives diseases and afright;
   And every moment rises to the sight,
   Aspiring to the skies, encroaching on the light.
   Dryden.

To ENCROACH. v. n.
1. To creep on gradually without right.
   The superstitious that rest, voluntarily,
   And degrees mingling itself with the rites,
   Even of every divine service, done to the true only God,
   Must be considered of as a creeping and encroaching
   evil.
   'Til' encroaching ill you early should oppose;
   Flatter'd, tis worth, and by indulgence grows.
   Dryden.

2. To pass bounds.
   They fabled how the serpent, whom they call'd
   Ophiom, with Eurymache, the
   Encroaching Eve perhaps, had first the rule
   Of high Olympus, Milton, Pet. Lat.
   Next, feasted with hedges and deep ditches round,
   Exclude th'encroaching cattle from thy ground,
   Dryden.

Encroacher. n. s. [from encroach.]
1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means.
   The bold envious,
   Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
   Till Neptune, with one general sweep,
   Turns all to ground. Swift.

2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.
   Full dress creates dignity, augment conscious-
   ness, and keeps at distance an encroacher. Clarissa.

Encroachment. n. s. [from encroach.]
1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example; if two men's
   grounds lie together, the one presses too far upon the other; or
   if a tenant owe two shillings rent-service to the lord, and
   the lord takes three; so the Spencer encroached to themselves royal power and
   authority.
   But this usurper his encroachment proud
   Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends
   Siege, and defiance.
   Milton's Par. Let.

2. To advance into the territories or rights of another.
   As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no
   temptation to labour for more than he could make use of: this left no
   room for controversy about the title, nor for en-
   croachment on the right of others.
   Locke.

The ancient Romans made many encroachments
on the sea, and laid the foundations of their pa-
lines within the very borders of it. Addison on Italy.

The people, since the death of Solon, had alre-
ady made great encroachments.

Swift.

To ENCUMBER. v. a. [encumber, Fr.]
1. To clog; to load; to impede.
   We have, by this many years' experience, found
   that the utmost genius, and knowledge, and encumbered
   with any notable inconvenience.
   Hooker.

2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.
   The verbal copier is encumbered with so many
   difficulties at once, that he can never disentangle
   himself.
   Dryden.

The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he shook his wing,
Encumber'd with his vest, without defence.

Dryden.

Prior.

3. To load with debts; as, his estate is encumbered with mortgages.

Encumbrance. n. s. [from encumber.]

1. Clog; load; impediment.
   Philosophers agreed in despising riches, at best,
   considering them as unnecessary encumbrances or
   burdens.
   Temple.

Dead limbs are an encumbrance to the body; in-
stead of being of use to it. Addison's Freecull.

2. Excessence; useless addition.
   Stip from the hawking. Alp's their piny load,
   The huge encumbrance of his, like Jack woods. Thomson.

3. Burthen upon an estate.
   In respect of the encumbrances of a living, con-
ider whether it be sufficient for his family, and
   to maintain hospitality.

Encyclopaedia. n. s. [encyclopaedia.]

1. Circular; sent round through a large region.
   This council was not received in patriarchal seas,
   which is evident from Phocyl's encyclopædic epistle
to the patriarch of Alexandria. Stillington.

2. The circle of sciences; the round of learning.
   In this encyclopaedia and round of knowledge,
   like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe
   two circles, that while we are daily carried about,
   and whirled on by the swing and rapt of the one,
   we may maintain a natural and proper course in
   the sober wheel of the other. Brown's Vulg. Err.

   Every science borrows from all the rest, and we
   cannot attain any single one without the encyclo-

3. Glanville.

This art may justly claim a place in the encyclo-

pedia, especially such as serves for a model of edu-

4. Arbuthnot.

Encysted. adj. [encysted.]

Encased in a vesicule or bag.

Encysted tumours borrow their names from a cyst or bag in which they are contained.

Sharp's Surgery.
1. The extremity of the length of any thing materially extended. Of bodies that have equal dimensions we do not use end: the extremity of breadth is side.

2. Extremity or last part in general. The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds difficulties in bordering its progress into this endless expansion: of that it can neither find, nor conceive any end. Locke.

3. The last particle of any assignable duration.

4. The conclusion or cessation of any action.

5. When end is not used materially, it is opposed to beginning. Better is the end than the beginning thereof. Eccles.

6. The conclusion or last part of any thing; as, the end of a chapter; the end of a discourse.

7. Ultimate state; final doom. Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace. Psalms.

8. The point beyond which no profession can be made. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits end. Ps. cxlvii.

9. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation. My guilt be on my head, and there's an end. Shakespeare.

10. Death; fate; decease. I determine to write the life and the end, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. Wharton. The soul receives intelligence, By her near genius, of the body's end. And so imparts a sadness to the sense. Daniel's Cis. 'Tis the great business of life to fit ourselves for our end, and no man can live well that hath not death in his eye. L'Estrange. Remember Mike's end. Wedg'd in that timber which he strove to rend. Roscommon.


12. Cession; period. What is the sign of the end of the world? Matthew. Great houses shall have an end. Amos.

13. Limit; termination. There is no end of the store. Nahum.

14. Abolition; total loss. There would be an end of all civil government if the assignment of civil power were by such institution. Locke.

15. Cause of death; destroyer. Take heed you daily not before your king, Lest he that is the supreme King of kings Confound your hidden falsehood, and award Either of you to be the other's end. Shak, rich. III.

16. Consequence; conclusive event; conclusion. O, that a man might know The end of this day's business, it came! But it sufficeth that the day itself shall end. Shakespeare. The end of these things is death. Rom. vii. 24.

17. Fragment; broken piece. Thus I clothe my naked villian With old end and toil'n form of Holy writ, And seem a saint. Shakespeare, Richard III.

18. Things intended; final design; the termination of intellectual prospect. Wisdom and the wise have framed one and the same thing to serve commodiously for divers ends, and of those ends any one may be sufficient cause for continuance, though the rest have ceased. Hooker. All those things which are done by him, have some end for which they are done; and the end for which they are done, is a reason of his will to do them. Hooker.

19. N. S. [From endamege.] Damage; loss. These flags of France that are advanced here, Have hither march'd to the endamege. Shakespeare.

20. To endanger. To put into hazard; to bring into peril. Every one desires his own preservation and happiness, and therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can destroy his being, or endanger his happiness. Addison's Spectator. He rais'd the rest, To force the foes from the Lavinian shore, And Italy's endameger'd peace restore. Dryden's En. My kingdom claims your birth; my last defence, Of our endager'd fleet, may claim your confidence. Dryden. Volatile salts never exist in an animal body; the heat required to make them volatile, endangers the animal. Arbuthnot. The interest endager'd is our title to heaven. Rogers.

21. To incur the danger of; to hazard. He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inward, endangereth his own ulcers. Baron.

22. To endanger. [From dear.] To make dear; to make beloved. All those instances of charity which usually endanger each other, sweetness of conversation, frequent acknowledgement, all significations of love must be expressed towards children. Taylor. And in the mixture of all these appears a variety, which all the rest endures. Desharnais. The only thing that can endanger religion to your practice, will be to raise your affections above this world. Wake.

23. To endanger. [From endear.] The cause of love; means by which any thing is endear'd. Her first endearments, twining round the soul. Thomson.

24. The state of being endear'd; the state of being loved. Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its endearment amongst all mankind? South.

25. When a man shall have done all that he can to make his own friend, and adapted his power to create endearment between them, he may, in the end, be forced to write vanity and frustration. South.
END

ENDEAVOUR. n.s. [devoir, Fr. endeur, -voir.] Labour directed to some certain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

My studied purposes went
Beyond all man's endeavours. Shaksp. Hen. VIII.

Hear's doth divide
The story of the main in many functions, Setting Endeavour in continual motion. Shakesp.

Here their appointment we may best discover, And look on them when the same subject. Dryden.

The bold and sufficient pursuers their game with more passion, endeavour, and application, and thereby more success and victory. Pope.

She could not make the least effort towards the producing of anything that hath vital and organic parts.

Such an assurance as will quicken men's endeavours for the obtaining of a lesser good, ought to animate men more powerfully in the pursuit of that which is infinitely greater. Ticklina.

This is the hinge on which the liberty of intellectual beings, in their constant endeavours after, and steady prosecution of, true felicity, Lecke.

To Endeavour. v.r. [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpose; to work for a certain end. It has commonly after before the thing.

I could wish that more of our country clergy would endeavour after a handson education. Addis.

Of such as those who met rewards who could exceed. And those were prizes, who’d but endeavour’d well, Pope.

To Endeavour, v.a. To attempt; to essay.

To pray, repentance, and obedience due, Though but endeavour’d with sincere intent, Mine ear shall not be slow, mine ear not shut. Milton.

Endeavourer. n.s. [from endeavour.] One who labours to a certain end. He appears an humble endeavours, and speaks honestly to no purpose. Rymer’s Tragedies.

Endecagon. n.s. [tɛndɛˈgɔn]. A plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

Endemic. adj. [ɪndɛmɪk]. Peculiar to Endemic.

A country; used of any Endemic. Disease proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns; such as the scurvy to the northern climes. Quincy.

While being a consumption under the notion of a pandemic, or endemic, or rather a venereal disease, to England. Harvey.

Solemnly, from the frequency of the plants springing up in any region, could gather what endemic diseases the inhabitants were subject to. Ray.

Endemical disease is what is common to the people of the country. Arbuthnot on Air.

What demonstrates the plague to be endemic to Egypt; its invasion and going off at certain seasons. Arthaboth.

To Endenz, v.a. [from denizen.] To make free; to enfranchise.

The English tongue hath been beautified and adorned by other tongues, by enfranchising and endenizing strange words. Camden.

To En dici t. v.a. [enditer, Fr. dictum.

To Endite. § Lat.

1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice as, he was endicted for felony. It is often written indict.

2. To draw up; to compose; to write.

How shall I fort unto me indite,
When neither I can read nor he can write. Gay.

How to show man in these his useful rules rid,
When to repress, and when indulge our flights! Pope.

To Endite. v.a. To compose.

Your battles they hereafter shall indite,
And draw the image of our Mars in flight. Waller.

Endic tment. n.s. [from endite.] A Endic tment. bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth; or an accusation for any offence offered unto jurors, and by their verdict found to be true, before an officer can have power to punish the same offence. Cowell.

The necessity that the species of the crime be described in the libel or articles, which our English lawyers call an indictment or information. Addis.

We never bring any indictment at all against them, but think commendably even of them. Hooker.

The hand-writing against him may be cancelled in the court of law, and yet the indictment ran on in the court of conciseness. South.

Attend the court, and thou shalt briefly find
In that court place the manners mankind;
Hear the indictments, then return again,
Call thyself wretch, and, if thou darst, complain. Dryden.

Endive. n.s. [endive, Fr. intyburn, Lat.]

A plant.

Endive, or succory, is of several sorts; as the white, the green, and the curled. Mortimer.

Endless. adj. [from end.] 1. Having no end; being without conclusion or termination.

Nothing was more endless than the common method of counting emperors by an enumeration of particular passages in them. Peppe.

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.

As it is pleasant to the eye to have an endless prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view a series of endless excellences. Ticktall.

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.

None of the heathen, how curious soever in searching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever endow to resemble herein the church's care for the endless good of her children. Hooker.

But after labours long, and sad delay, Bring them to joyous rest, and endless bliss. Spens.

All our glory extinct, and happy state,
Here swallowed up in endless misery! Milton.

4. Incessant; continual.

All the priests and friars in my realm,
Shall in proportion sing her endless praise. Shakesp.

Each glowing Blunt shall endless smiles bestow,
And soft Turkish cows may make her glow.

Pope.

Endlessly. adv. [from endless.]

1. Incessantly; perpetually.

Though God’s promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it no where engages that it shall imperfectly and endlessly renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it. Deoy of Picty.

2. Without termination of length.

Endlessness. n.s. [from endless.]

1. Extension without limit.

2. Perpetuity; endless duration.

3. The quality of being round without an end.

The tropick circles have,
Yea, and those small ones, which the poles engrave,
All the same roundness, evenness, and all.

Endless. adj. [and most]. Remotest; furthest; at the farther end. Dict. To ENDORESE. v.a. [endorse, Fr. dor-sam, Lat.]

1. To register on the back of a writing; to superscribe.

A French gentleman speaking with an English of the law salique, the English said that was meant of the women themselves, not of men claiming women. The French gentleman said, Where do you find this law answered, Look on the backside of the record of the law salique, and there you shall find it endorsed. Bacon’s Advancement.

Upon credence letters was endorsed this superscription, To the king who hath the sun for his herald. Milton’s Par. Reg. Regendum.

Endorsement. n,s. [from endorse.]

1. Superscription; writing on the back.

2. Ratification.

Th’ endorsement of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood. Herbert.

Endow. v.a. [indotare, Lat. endowaire, Fr.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He shall surely endow her to his wife. Exodus.

2. To supply with any external goods.

An alms-bouse. I intend to endow very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbands. Addis.

3. To enrich with any excellence.

I at first with two fair gifts Created him endued; ’twas with happiness And immortality; that fondly lost,
This other serv’d but to eternize woe. Milton. Among those who are the most richly endowed by nature, and accomplished by their own industry, how few are there whose virtues are not obscured. Addison.

God did never command us to believe, nor his ministers to preach, any doctrine contrary to the reason he hath pleased to endow us with. Swift.

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think So fair an outward, and such stuff within,
Endow a man but him. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

Endowment. n.s. [from endow.]

1. Wealth bestowed to any person or use.

2. The bestowing or assuring a dower; the setting forth or severing a sufficient portion for a vicar towards his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. Cowell.

3. Appropriation of revenue.

A chapel will I build, with large endowment. Dryden.

4. Gifts of nature. In this sense it is commonly plural.

By a desire of fame, great endowings are not suffered to lie idle and useless to the publick. Addis.

If providence suffices me even in the blemishes of these creatures, how much more does it discover itself in their several endowments, according to the condition in which they are posted! Addition. To ENDUE. v.a. [indoe, Lat.]

1. To supply with mental excellencies; to invest with intellectual powers.

Endue them with thy holy spirit. Con.; Prayer.

Wisdom was Adam’s instructor in Paradise: wisdom endued the fables, before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. Hooker.

These banish’d men that I have kept withial, Are men endued with worthy qualities. Shakesp.

With what ease,
End’d with royal virtues as thou art.
Might’st thou expel this monster from his throne?

Milton.

Whatsoever other knowledge a man may be endued withal, he is but an ignorant person who does not know God, the author of his being. Tauler.
END
Every Christian is endued with a power; whereby he is enabled to resist and conquer temptations. Timlton.

2. In the following passage it seems incorrectly printed for endow. Leah said, God hath endued me with a good dowry. Gen.

ENDURE. n. s. [from endure.]
1. Continuation; lastings.

Some of them in virtue of great antiquity and continuance, others more fate and of less endurance. Locke.

2. Patience; sufferance.

Great things are done by patience. Great things of small One can create; and in what place soever Thrive under evil, and work ease out of pain. Through labour and endurance. Milton.

Their fortune was most admirable in their presence and endurance of all evils, of pain, and of death. Temple.


I would fain know whether that man takes a rational course to preserve himself, who refuses the endurance of these higher troubles, to secure himself from a condition infinitely more miserable. South.


I should have 'e'en some pains to bring together myself and your accusers, and have heard you, without endurance further. Shaksp. Henry VIII.

To ENDURE. v. a. [endure, Fr. durare, Lat.]
To bear; to sustain; to support unbroken.
The hardness of bodies is chiefly due to the jejuneness of the spirits, and their impurity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and less enduring of pressure. Bacon.

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure, As might the thickest arms endure. Dryd.

2. To bear with patience.

So dear I love him, that with him all deaths I could endure; without him, live no life. Milton.

The god bants usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to endure much, because they can endure little. Temple.

By those own tongues thou art condemn'd, and must Endure our law. Shaksp. Cymbeline. Taking into the city all such things as they thought needful for the enduring of the siege, they destroyed all the rest. Knowle's Hist.

3. To undergo; to sustain.

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure. Dryd.

4. To continue in. Not used.
The deer endures the womb but eight months, and is complete at six years. Brown's Fable. Er.

To ENDUR. v. n.
1. To last; to remain; to continue.
Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life. John.

Doth the crown endure to every generation? Pecora.

By being able to repeat measures of time, or ideas of stated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really endure or exist. Locke.

A charm that shall to age endure Anon.

The mind benevolent and pure.

2. To brook; to bear; to admit.
For how can I endure to see the evil which shall come unto the destruction of my kindred? Hath. vii. 6.

Our great English Jers did not endure that any king or emperor reign in England but themselves may, they could hardly endure that the crown of England should have any power over them. Davies.

ENDOUR. n. s. [from endure.]
1. One that can bear or endure; sustainer; sufferer.

They are very valiant and harsly; for the most part great endurers of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardships. Spenser.

2. Continuer; later.

Endwise, adv. [end and wise.] Erectly; uprightly; on end.
A rude and unpolished America, peopled with slothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabins, made of poles yet enduring. Ray on the Creation.

To ENCAGE. v. a. [encage, Lat.] To kill; to destroy.
Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a most presentment pox, they excrete in two or three hours, suddenly corrupting or extinguishing the vital spirits. Prior.

ENEMY. n. s. [enemi, Fr.iniemus, Lat.]
1. A publick foe.
All these statues speak of English rebels and Irish enemies, as if the Irish had never been in condition of subjects, but always out of the protection of Government. Milton.

The enemy thinks of raising three thousand men for the next summer, Additon on the War.

2. A private opponent; an antagonist.
I say unto you, love your enemies. Matt.

3. Any one who regards another with malicevolence; not a friend.

Kent in his revenge. Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service. Improper for a slave. Shaksp. King Lear.

4. One that dislikes.
He that despises any monstrous ambition, ought to be looked on as an enemy to truth and knowledge. Bacon. Bold is the critic, who dares prove These heroes, that have friends to love; and, whether he be for or against them, that they were enemies to war. Prior.

5. [In theology.] The fiend; the devil.
Defend us from the danger of the enemy. Common Prayer.

ENERGETICK. adj. [energetic.
1. Forceful; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.
These miseries entered the body, are not so energetic as to venerate the entire mass of blood in the Instant. Diet.

2. Operative; active; working; not at rest.
If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, we must look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but also as being, eternally energetic. Gros.

ENERGY. n. s. [energys.
1. Power not exerted in action.
They are not efficacious of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are energies merely; for their working upon mirrours, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies. Bacon.

2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.
Whether with particles of heavenly fire The God of nature did his inspirer; Or earth, but new divided from the sky, And plant still, remain'd eti'l etereal energy. Dryden.

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal energy. Gros.

Beg the blessed Jesus to give an energy to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession. Smolbrige.

3. Faculty; operation.
Matter, though divided into the subtlest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital energy. Locke.

How can concussion of atoms beget self-consciousness, and powers and energies that we feel in our minds? Beccley.

ENEF
4. Strength of expression; force of significatio; spirit; life.
Who did ever, in French authors, see The comprehensive English energy? B. Com.
Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by speech; and, when animated by eloquence, it acquires a greater life and energy, ravishing and captivating the hearers. Holder.
Many words deserve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few anticipated to be restricted on account of their energy and sound. Swift.

To ENERVATE. v. a. [enervo, Lat.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to emasculate.
Great empires, while they stand, do enervate and destroy the forces of the nations which they have subdued, resting upon their own protecting forces. Bacon.

Sheep's fondness often encounter those who are bred like fondlings at home. On each enervate string they taught the note. Pope.

To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat. Pope.

Footmen exercise themselves, whilst their enervated lords are softly lodging in their chariots. Addison du Baudu and Pope.

ENERVATION. n. s. [from enervate.]
1. The act of weakening; emasculatio.

2. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENERVE. v. a. [enervo, Lat.] To weaken; to break the force of; to crush.

We shall be able to solve and enervate their force. Dryg.

Such object hath the power to soften and tame Severest temper, smooth the rugged'st brow, and with voluptuous hope dissolve. Milton.

To ENFE'AMISH. v. a. [from fanish.] To starve; to fanish; to kill with hunger. Dict.

To ENFA'EEBLE. v. a. [from feeble.] To weaken; to enervate; to deprive of strength.

I've helped a lady, The princess of this country; and the air won't Revingously enfeebles me. Shaksp. Cymbeline. My people are with sickness much enfeebled. Shaksp.

Much hath hell debauch'd, and pain Enfeeb'd me, to what I was in hea'n! Milton.

Some employ their time in affairs below the dignity of their person, and being called by God, or the republic, to bear great burdens, do enfeebles their understandings by worldly and brutish business. Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

Sure, nature form'd me of her softest mold, Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions; And sunk me even below my own weak sex. Addinton.

To ENFO'EFF. v. a. [jeoffamentum, low Lat.] To invest with any dignities or possessions. A law term.

If the eldest son enfo'eff the second, reserving hommage, and that hommage paid, and then the second son dies without issue, it will descend to the eldest as heir, and the seignory is extinct. Hale.

ENFE'OFFMENT. n. s. [from enfo'eff.]
1. The act of enfo'effing.
2. The instrument by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFETTER. v. a. [from fetter.] To bind in fetters; to enchain. Not in use.

His soul is so enfetter'd to her love, That she may make, unmake, do what she list. Shaksp.

ENFIL'ADE. n. s. [Fr.] A straight passage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn. Military term.
To Enfilade. v. a. To pierce in a right line.

To Enfranchise, v. n. 1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman. 2. To free or release from custody. 3. To free from the duties of a debtor.

To Engage, v. a. 1. To make liable to a debt. 2. To engage to deliver. 3. To engage to bring into a party.

To Enfranchise, n. s. [from enfranchise.]
1. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen. 2. Release from prison or slavery.

To Enforce, v. n. 1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate. 2. To make or gain by force.

Enforcement, n. s. [from enforce.]
1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered. 2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law. 3. The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the enfranchisement of his law, are of weighty enough to determine the choice. Locke.

Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. The same truth that is evident by light, and his assumption of our flesh to his divinity, was an enforcement beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world. Hammond.

Pressing evidence. More than I have said, the leisure and enforcement of the time forbids to dwell on. Shakesp. Rich. III.

Enfrounced, adj, [from enforce.]
Mixed with lightning; enforceable. Heart cannot think what courage and what cries, with foul enforced smoke and flashing fire, the hell-born beast forth out of the skies. Every Queen.

Enfranched, adj. [from enfranchise.]
To engage yours. Thete rope. rebel. To engage your.

To Engage. v. a. [engager.]
To engage an appointment or contract. To bind by an agreement or conveyance.

To Enfranchise. v. n. [from enfranchise.]
1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman. 2. To free or release from custody.

Enfranchisement, n. s. [from enfranchise.]
1. Investiture of the privileges of a denizen. 2. Release from prison or slavery.

Enforce, v. n. 1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate. 2. To make or gain by force.

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Enfranched, adj. [from enfranchise.]
To engage yours. Thete rope. rebel. To engage your.
This bastard love is engendered betwixt lust and violence.

2. To produce; to form.

On nature thou, who of the selfsame mettle, Whereof the proud child, arrogant man, is built, Engender art the black, and adder blue. Shak.

Again, if souls do other souls beget,

To be by themselves, or by the body's price:

If by themselves, what doth their works betoken,

But the bright soul engender every hour? Daniel.

3. To excite; to cause; to produce.

Say, can you fast? Your stomachs are too young,

And abstinence engenders maladies. Shak.

The presence of a king engenders love

Amongst his subjects and his royal friends. Shak.

That engenders thunder in his breast,

And makes his heart these oppositions feel. Shak.

It unloads the mind, engenders thoughts, and animates virtue. Addison.

4. To bring forth.

Vice engenders shame, and folly brooks o'er grief. Prior.

To ENGINE. v. n. To be caused; to be produced.

Thick clouds are spread, and storms engendered.

ENGINE. n.s. [engin, Fr. ingegno, Ital.]

1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.

2. A military machine.

This is our engine, towers that overthrow;

Our speck that hurls, our sword that wounds our foes.

Fairf.

3. Any instrument.

The sword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible engines of death, will be well employed.

He takes the scissors, and extends

The little engine on his fingers ends. Pope.

4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses.

Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play;

And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. Dryden.

5. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect. Usually in an ill sense.

Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil with all his engines so violently opposes. "Lambs's Rules for Devotion.


They had th'ealest engines been, to near

His fortunes up into the state they were. Daniel.

ENGINEER. r.s. [ingenieur, Fr.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of any army.

For 'tis the spirit that has the engineer

Heap'd with his own petard. Shak. Hamlet.

Him thus engag'd,

Diserving from ear, some engineer. Dryden.

Next to guide to 'm incuring charge, desist'd,

By one nice shot, to terminate the war. Phillips.

An author, who points his satire at a great man,

Is like the engine who signalized himself by this ungenerous addition. Add."n.

ENGINERY. n.s. [from engine].

1. The act of managing artillery.

They may descend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, enginey, or navigation. Milton.

2. Engines of war; artillery.

We saw the foe

Approaching, gross and huge, in hollow column

To engird, to inclose; to surround; to environ; to encompass.

My heart is thron'd with grief,

My body round engirt with misery;

For what's more miserable than discontent?

That gold must round engirt these brows of mine. Shak.
 commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

A new sort of engravers, or letter-cutters, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woddle manufactories, out of their own shrouifies, set the price upon the work done by the hand, andandler.

*Engrossment* n. s. [from *engross*.] Appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition.

Our thief, an assax’t with wax, our mouths with honey:

We bring it to the live; and, like the bees,
Are murder’d for our pains! This bitter taste
I like but little; but I do not think it worse, as I shall not feel the dying father. Shakesp.

Those held their immediate engrossments of power and favour by no other tenure than pre-

To *Engrave*. v. a. [from *guard*.] To protect; to defend; to surround as guards. Not used.

A hundred knights! yes, that on ev’ry dream
He may engrave his dazzle with their pow’rs.
And hold our lives at mercy. Shakesp. King Lear.

To *Enhance*. v. a. [hauzser, enhasser, Fr.] 1. To lift up; to raise on high. A sense now obsolete.

Of them high at once their hands enhanc’d,
And bent up once their huge blows did down.

2. To raise; to advance: to heighten in price.

The desire of money is every where the same:
its vent varies very little, but as its greater scru-

And enhances its price, and increases the scramble.

*Locke.*

3. To raise in esteem.

What is it but the experience of want that en-

enhances the value of plenty? "*F’Strange."

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to enhance our pleasure.

A *h*.

4. To aggravate; to increase from bad to worse.

To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God within us, is the principle of villany that hath acted in the children of disobedience, enhanced and improved with circumstances of greater impudence than the most abom-

inated villains were guilty of. *Hammond.

The relation those children bore to the priesthood, contributed to enhance their guilt, and increased their punishment.

ENHANCEMENT. n. s. [from *enhance*.]

1. Encrease; augmentation of value.

Their yearly rents are not improved, the land-

lords making no less gain by lines than by en-

hanced rents.

Bacon.

2. Aggravation; increase of ill.

Jocular slanders bare, from the slightness of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt.

ENIGMA n. s. [enigma, Lat. anura]. A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

The dark enigma will allow
A meaning; which, it well I understand,
From sanctity will free the god’s command.

Dryden.

A custom was amongst the ancients of propos-

ing enigma at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it.

*Pope.*

ENIGMATICAL adj. [from *enigma*.]

1. Obsolete; ambiguously or darkly expressed.

Your answer, sir, is enigmatical. *Shakesp.*

Enigmatical deliveries comprehend useful ver-

ities; but being mistaken by liberal expositors at

first, they have been misunderstood by most since.

Brown’s Vulg. Err.

Whilst they affect enigmatical obscurity, they puzzel the readers of their divulged processes.

Boyle.

Athensw gives instances of the enigmatical pro-

positional use in Athens, and of the forfeitures

and rewards upon the solution or nonsolution.

*Broome’s Notes on the Odyssey.*

2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or appre-

hended.

Faith here is the assent to those things which
came to us by hearing, and are so believed by ad-

herence, or dark enigmatical knowledge, but here-

after are seen or known demonstratively. *Hammond.*

ENIGMATICALLY. adv. [from *enigma*.]

In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

Homer speaks enigmatically, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry.

*Broome.*

ENIGMATIST n. s. [from *enigma*.] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters; maker of riddles.

That I may deal more innocuously with my reader than the abovementioned enigmatist has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle.

*Addison.*

To *ENJOIN*. v. a. [enjoindre. Fr.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. It is more authoritative than direct, and less imperious than command.

To satisfy the good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he’ll enjoin me to. *Shakesp. Much ADO.*

Monks and philosophers, and such as do conti-

nuously enjoine themselves. *Bacon’s Nat. Hist.*
It endeavours to secure every man’s interest, by

enjoining that truth and fidelity be invariably pre-

served. *Tillotson.*

ENJOINER n. s. [from *enjoin.*] One who gives injunctions.

ENJOINMENT n. s. [from *enjoin.*] Direction; command.

Critical trials should be made by publick enjoine-

ment, whereby determination might be settled be-


To *ENJOY*. v. a. [joir, enjoir, Fr.] 1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have a pleasing sense of; to be delighted with.

I could enjoy the pains of death,
And smile in agony. *Addison’s Cato.*

2. To obtain possession or fruition of.

Edward the saint, in whom it pleased God, righteous and just, to let England see what a blessing sin and iniquity would not suffer it to enjoy.

*Hooker.*

He, who to enjoy
Plato’s elysium, leap’d into the sea,
Cleonibrus. *Milton’s Par. Lost.*

3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight. This sense is usual with the present or future tense of the word, and is de-

rived from *enjoined.*

Creatures are made to enjoy ourselves, as well as to serve us.

More.

When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, disbo-

rical lancone, look upon and enjoy himself in the

sight of his neighbour’s sin and shame, can he plead the instigation of any appetite in nature?

*South.*

To *ENJOY*. v. n. To live in happiness.

Then shall I be no more!
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,

ENJOYMENT n. s. [from *enjoy.*] Plea-

sure; happiness; fruition.

To *ENLARGE*. v. a. [enlargir, Fr.] 1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.

The wall, in lustre and effect like glass,
Which o’er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some, and others multiplies. *Pope.*

2. To increase any thing in magnitude; to extend.

Where there is something both lasting and scarce, and so valuable to be hoarded up, there

men will not be apt to *enlarge* their possessions of land.

*Locke.*

3. To encrease by representation; to magnify; to exaggerate.

To *Dilate*. v. t. To extend.

*O* ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is enlarged. *2 Cor. vi. 11.*

4. To set free from limitation.

Though she appear honest to me, yet at other places she enlarged her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her. *Shakesp.*

5. To extend to more purposes or uses.

It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to *enlarge* the necessary use of the word of *God*, which desire hath begotten an error, *enlarging* it farther than soundness of truth will bear.

*Hooker.*

6. To amplify; to engravise.

This is that science which would truly enlarge men’s minds, were it studied.

*Locke.*

Could the mind, as in number, come to so small a part of extension or duration as excluded divisibility, that would be the indivisible unit, or idea; by repetition of which it would make its more enlarged ideas of extension and duration.

*Locke.*

7. To release from confinement.

*Enlarge* the man committed yesterday,
That ruff against our person. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

8. To diffuse in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themselves upon this subject with all the invidious insinuations they could de-

vise. *Clarendon.*

To *ENLARGE*. v. a. [from *enlarge*.]

1. To expatiate; to speak in many words.

They appointed the chancellor of the Exche-

quer to *enlarge* upon any of those particulars.

*Clarendon.*

This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather with the memory of it were

extinct. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be further extended.

The caliph obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair way to have *enlarged*, until they fell out and among themselves. *Raleigh.*

ENLARGEMENT n. s. [from *enlarge*.]

1. Encrease; augmentation; farther ex-

tension.

The king afterwards enlarged the constant obe-

dience of the city with *enlargement* both of liber-

ties and of revenues. *Hampard.*
ENL

The ocean, which, so long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his waster mind.
Our bounds enlargement was his latest toil,
Nor hath he left us prizers to his isle.

Waller.

There never were any islands, or other con-derable parcels of land, unassayed or unassayed; no any barrier or partition of earth, but comes down to the continent by the mud that is carried down into the sea by rivers. Woodrow.

The common in Homer generally pursued the enlargement of their power by more set quarters of one entire assembly against another. Swift.

The Greek tongue received many enlargements between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch. Swift.

2. Release from confinement or servitude. Lenitive.

At our enlargement what are these due fees? Shakespeare.

If thou holdest thy peace at the time, then shall their enlargement and deliverance arise to the Jews from another place. Esther, iv, 14.

3. Magnifying representation.

And all who told it, added something new; and all who heard it, made enlargements too. Pope.

4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse. He concluded with an enlargement upon the vice and corruptions which were got into the army. Clarendon.

ENLARGER. n. s. [from enlarge.] Amplifier; one that encreases or dilates any thing.

We shall not contentiously return, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be swallowed in any worthy enlarger. Brown.

To ENLARGE. r. a. [from light.] To illuminate; to supply with light; to enlighten.

Wit from the first has shone on ages past, Enlights the present, and shall warm the last. Pope.

To ENLIGHTEN. r. a. [from light.]
1. To illuminate; to supply with light. God will enlighten my darkness. Psalms. As the sun shineth to the whole world, so there is no faith but this one published, the brightness whereof must enlighten all that come to the knowledge of the truth. Hooker.

2. To quicken in the faculties of vision. His eyes, were enlightened. Sam. Love never fails to master what he finds; the fool enlightens, and the wise he blinds. Dryden.

3. To instruct; to furnish with encrease of knowledge.

This doctrine is so agreeable to reason, that we meet with it in the writings of the enlighten'd heathens. Spectator.

To he who enlightens our understanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to submit our actions to the law of God. Rogers.

4. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.

5. To illuminate with divine knowledge.

Those who were once enlighted. Hebrews.

ENLIGHTENER. n. s. [from enlighten.]
1. Illuminates the one that gives light. O, sent from heaven, Enlightner of my darkness! glorious things Thou hast reveal'd. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Instructor.

To ENLIEK. r. a. [from link.] To chain to; to connect. Enlink to waste and desolation. Shak. Hen. V.

To ENLIVEN. r. a. [from life, live.]
1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.

2. To make vigorous or active. The great oaks thus radially bright, Primitive unions and origin of light, Enliven worlds denied to human sight. Prior.

ENN

In a glass-house the workmen often fling in a small quantity of fresh coals, which seems to dis- turn the fire, but very much enlivens it. Swift.

3. To make sprightly or vivacious.

4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance. ENLIVENED. n. s. [from enliven.] That which animates; that which puts in motion; that which invigorates. But the enlivening of the general frame, is one, its operation still the same: its principle is in itself; while ours works, as conferences war, with mingled power. Didden.

To ENLIVEN. v. n. [enluminer, Fr.] To illumine; to enlighten; not in use.

For having yet, in his declension spright, Whose love before their life they do prefer. Spenser.

ENLIGHTEN. n. s. [from enemy; as if enemy, immity, immity.]
1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion.

Their being forced to their books, in an age at enmity with all restraint, has been the reason why many have not raised it. Locke.

2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations; mutual malignity.

They shall within this hour, On a dissolution of a dot break out In bitterest enmity. Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

Between thee and the woman I will put enmity; and between thine and her seed: her seed shall bruise thy head, thou bruise his heel. Milton.

How far those controversies, and appearing enmities of those glorious creatures, may be carried, is not my business to shew or determine. Dryden.


Know ye not that the friendship of the world is enmity with God? Jam. iv. 4. You must firmly be convinced, that every sin you commit sets you at enmity with heaven, and will, if not forsaken, render you incapable of it. Wake.

4. Malice; mischievous attempts.

I abjure all roofs, and cluse To wage against the enmity of all. Shakespeare.

He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must seeds incur the utter enmity of many, and the high displeasure of more. Atterbury.

To ENMARE. r. a. [from marble.]
To turn to marble; to harden. Obsole.

Their dying to delay, Thou do'lt enmure the proud heart of her. To ENMESH. r. a. [from mesh.] To net: to entangle; to entrap. So will I turn her virtue into pitch; And out of her own goodness make the net. The shall cover them all. Shak. Othello.

To ENPIERCE. r. a. [from pierce.] To transfix.
I am too sore enpierced with his shaft To sour with his light feathers. Shakespeare.

ENNEAGON. n. s. [from nine and aion.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNTEATICAL. adj. [from ennt and teatical.] ENNTESEICAL days, are every ninth day of a sickness; and ennntrical years, every ninth year of one's life. To ENROBE. r. a. [enmolibri.]

1. To raise from commonalty to nobility. Many fair promises Are given daily to enable those, That scarce some two days since were worth a noble. Shakespeare.

ENO

2. To dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt, to raise. God, raised up the spirit of this great person, and ennobled his courage and conducted with the entire overflow of this mighty host. South.

To be ennobling to, or ennoble; to ennoble. Alas! not all the blood of all the Howard's. Pope.

3. To elevate; to magnify.

None so lovely, sweet and fair, Or do more ennable love. Waller.

4. To make famous or illustrious. The Spaniards could not in invading Ireland, but only ennobled some of the coasts thereof, with shipwrecks. Bacon.

ENNOBLEMENT. n. s. [from ennable.]

1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility. He added, during parliament, to his former creations, the ennoblement or advancement in nobility of a few others. Bacon.

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

The eternal wisdom enriched us with all ennable, not in the measures of any annexed goodness. Glanville.

ENODATIEN. n. s. [enodatio, Lat.]

1. The act of uniting a knot.

2. Solution of a difficulty. Dict.

ENORMITY. n. s. [from enormous.]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.

2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.

We shall speak of the particular abuses and enormities of the government. Spens. State of Ireland. That this law will be always sufficient to bridge or restrain enmity, no man can warrant. Hooker.

There are many little enormities in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to see removed; but at the same time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit. Locke.

3. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany; crimes exceeding the common measure. In this sense it has a plural.

It is not a bare speculation that kings may run into enormities; the practice may be proved by history. Swift.

ENORMOUS. adj. [enormis, Lat.]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any stated measure.

Wallowing, mowelden, enormous in their guilt. Milton.

Nature here

Want'd, as in her prime; and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweets,
Wild above rule, or art, enormous bliss! Milton.

2. Excursive; beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The enormous part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be less dis- cernible in shorter telescopes than longer, because the shorter transmit less light to the eye. Newton's Opticks.

3. Disordered; confused.

From this enormous state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies. Shakespeare. King Lear.

4. Wicked beyond common measure.

5. Exceeding in bulk the common measures; always used with some degree of dislike, or horror, or wonder, giant shepherd here his flock maintains,

Far from the rest, and solitary reigns.

A form enormous! far unlike the race
Of human birth, in stature, or in face. Pope's Odyssey.

ENORMOUSLY, adv. [from enormous.]

Beyond measure.

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One who could ever espouse a notion so enormous and senseless, as that the world was framed by chance.

ENORMOUSNESS. n. s. [from enormous.] Immeasurable excess.

When those who have no opportunity to examine with their own eyes, see the enormity of our works, but what should hinder them from measuring the master by the disciples?

Decay of Piety.

ENOUGH, adj. [enoh, Sax. genah, Gothic; genog, Dut.] It is not easy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb; perhaps, when it is joined with a substantive, it is an adjective, of which eno is the plural. In other situations it seems an adverb; except that after the verb To have, To be, either expressed or understood, it may be accounted a substantive. It is pronounced as if it were written enuff. In a sufficient measure; so may satisfy; so may suffice.

Why wouldst thou go, with one consent they cry, When thou hast gold enough, and Emily? Dryden.

Who then was not enough for our hearts, they by consent separated, and enlarged their pasture.

Enough, n. s.

1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence. 
   This enough for me to have endeavoured the union of my country, whilst I continued in publick employments. Temple.
   We are all enough for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change, being content, and that is enough. Locke.
   Enough for me to list these swains, First in those fields I sing the silvan strains. Pope.
   I could not quarrel with the present age; it had done enough for me, in making and keeping you two my friends. Pope.

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.
   Some great defects and main errors in his nature, customs, and proceedings, he had enough to do to save and help, with a thousand little industries and watches. Bacon.

Enough.

1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.
2. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree; as, I am ready enough to quarrel; that is, I am rather quarrel-some than peaceable.
3. I am apt enough to think, that this same binnacle of a stronger and a weaker, like unto masculine and feminine, doth hold in all living human at the same thing.
4. It is sometimes pleasant enough to consider the different notions which different persons have of the same thing.
5. They are now in prison at Florence; and, as it is said, they are very enough. Addison and Steele.
6. Sometimes it notes diminution; as, the song is well enough; that is, not quite well, though not much amiss.

ENOW. The plural of enough. In a sufficient number.

The earth hath since born enow bleeding witnesses, that it was no want of true courage. Sidney. The walls of the church there are enow cou-
tented to build; the marbles are polished, the roots shine with gold, the altar hath precious stones to adorn it, and of Christ's ministers no choice at all. Hooker.

Man hath selfish foes enow besides, That day and night, for his destruction wait. Milton.

My conquering brother will have slaves enow, To great cruel vows for victory of the earth. Dryden.

There are at Rome enow modern works of architecture to employ any reasonable man. Addison.

ENGLISH. adj. [Fr.] By the way.

To Enrage. v. a. [enrager, Fr.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious; to exasperate.

To The justice of their quarrel should not so much encourage as enraged them, being to revenge the dishonour done to their king, and to chastise deceitful enemies. Dryer.

Enraged at this, upon the bawl I flew.

And that which most enraged me was, ‘twas true.

To Enrange. v. a. [from range.] To place regularly; to put in order.

To In their jaw
Three ranks of iron teeth enraged were. Fairly Q.

As fair Diana, in fresh summer's day,
Beholds her nymphs enrage'd in shady wood. Fairly Queen.

To Enrank. v. a. [from rank.] To place in orderly ranks.

No leisure had to enrapt his men. Shakesp.

To Enrapt. v. a. [from epept]: the particle pretensive seems to be enrapt.

1. To throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm.
   I myself
Am, like a prophet, suddenly enrapt.
   To tell thee, that this day is ominous. Shakesp.

2. In the following quotation it seems erroneously written for enraptured; involv'd, wrap up.

Nor hath he been so enrapt in those studies as to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry. Arth. and Pope.

To Enrapture. v. a. [from rapture.]

To transport with pleasure; to delight highly.

To Enravish. v. a. [from ravish.]

To throw into ecstasy; to transport with delight.

Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see, At sight thereof, so much enravish'd be? Spenser.

ENRIVISHMENT. n. s. [from enravish.]

Extasy of delight.

They contrive a kind of splendor from the seemingly obscure vail, which adds to the enravishments of her transported admirers. Glascow's Socippus.

To Enrich'em v. a. [enravish, Fr.]

To have rhum through cold.

The physiologus is enquiring where the party hath taken cold or enravished. Harvey.

To Enrich. v. a. [enricher, Fr.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.
   The king will enrich him with great riches, and will give him daughter. 1 Sam. xvii. 59.
   Henry is able to enrich his queen, And not to seek a queen to make him rich. Shak.
   Great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth, So far enricht, and with the spoils enricht.
   Of nations. Milton's Paradise Regain'd.
   Those are so unambitious to rob others, without enriching themselves. Drakham.

2. To fertilise; to make fruitful.

To see the sweet brooks in silver ryes creep, Enrich the meadows, and supply the deep. Blake.

3. To store; to supply with augmentation of any thing desirable.

There is not any one among them that could ever enrich his own understanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others with it. Raleigh's History.

ENRICHMENT. n. s. [from enrich.]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a translation of that hook into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and enrichment thereof. Bacon's Holy War.

It is a vast hindrance to the advancement of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time and pains among infinites and unsearchables. Watts.

To Enrindle. v. a. [from ridge.]

To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thousand noses, 
Horns walk'd and way'd like the enridged sea; It was some kind.

Shakesp. King Lear.

To Enringle. v. a. [from ring.]

To bind round; to encircle.

Ivy so
Enrings the barkly fingers of the elm. Shakesp.

To Enripen. v. a. [from ripe.]

To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

The Summer, how it ennripen'd the year;
And Autumn, what our golden harvests were. Donne.

To Enrobe. v. a. [from robe.]

To dress; to clothe; to habit; to invest.

Her mother hath intended, That, quaint in green, she shall be loose enrol'd, With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head.

Shakesp.

To Enroll. v. a. [enroller, Fr.]

1. To insert in a roll, list, or register.

There he enrolled amongst the king's forces thirty thousand men of the Jews.

1 Mac. x. 56.

We find ourselves enrolled in this heavenly family as servants, and as sons.

Spratt.

2. To record; to write down; to inscribe.

He swore consent to your succession; His oath enrolled in the parliament. Shakesp.

Laws, which none shall find Left them enrol'd, or what the spirit within Shall on the heart engrave. Milton's Paradise Lost.

To Enroll. v. a. [inroll.]

To inwrap.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flame, that dinned all the heaven's light, Enroll'd in dusky smoke and brimstone blue.

Fairly Queen.

To Enroller. n. s. [from enroll.]

He that enrols; he that registers.

To Enrolement. n. s. [from enroll.]

Register; writing in which anything is recorded; record.

The king himself caused to be enrolled, and testified by a notary public, and delivered the enrolments, with his own hands, to the Bishop of Salisbury.

To Enro'd. v. a. [from root.]

To fix by the root; to implant deep.

He cannot so precisely weed this land, As his mistakes present occasion; His foes are so enrolled with his friend.

That, plucking to unex an enemy, He doth unfasten so and shake a friend.

Shakesp.
To enviroin; to surround; to encircle; to include.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dreads an army hath encrowned him. Shaks.
ENS. n. s. [Lat.]

1. Any being or existence.
2. [In chemistry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSAMPLE. n. s. [ensample, Ital.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation.

This orthography is now justly disused.
Such life should be the honour of your light;
Such death, the sad ensample of your sight.

Ye have us for an ensample. Spenser.

PHI. II. 17.

Such as would be willing to make use of our ensample to do the same thing, where there is not the same necessity, and fear to follow, may not be able to reach our practice for their excuse.

Sanderson.

To ENSAMPLE, v. a. [from the noun.]
To exemplify; to shew by example;
To give as a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets historical,
First, Homer, who, in the person of Agamemnon,
Ensampled a good governor and a virtuous man.

Spencer.

To ENSANQUINÉ, v. o. [sangue, Lat. ensanquüer, Fr.] To smear with gore; to suifie with blood.

With cruel tournament the squadrons join,
When cattle pastur'd late; now scatereid lies,
With carcases and arms, the ensanguin'd field
Deserted. Wilt's Paradise Lost.

To ENSCHÉDÈUÈ, v. a. [from schedule.]
To insert in a schedule or writing.

You must buy that peace
With full accord to all our just demands,
Ensched'd here.

Shaks.

To ENSCÔNCÈ, v. a. [from soconer.]
To cover as with a fort; to secure.

Ham.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, and fear to shudder, to hedge, and to lurk; and yet your rage will enconce your rages,
your cata-mountain look'st under the shelter of your honours,
Shaks.

She shall not see me, I will ensconce myself behind the arras.

Shaks.

Merry Wives of Windsor.

We make tribes of terrors, enconcing ourselves in seeming knowledge and stealth.

Shaks.

A sort of error to enconce

Absurdity and ignorance.

This be courageously invovled,
And having entered barricado'd,
Ensconce'ed himself as formidable
As could be, undermet a table.

Huillbræs.

To ENSÉAM, v. a. [from sewn.]
To sow up; to inclose by a sewn or juncture of needlework.

A name engraven in the resterity of the temple,
one stole away, and ensawed it in his thigh.

Camden.

To ENSÉAR, v. o. [from sear.]
To catarcise; to stanch or stop with fire.

En cas thou fertile and conception wou'dh.
Let us no more bring out th' ingrateful man. Shaks.

To ENSÉAR, v. a. [from sear.]
To enconce in a chest or cabinet; to preserve and secure as a thing sacred.

He seems
A phœnix, gaz'd at all; as that sole bird,
When to enshrine his reliques in the sun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Theses he flies.

Milton.

To ENSÉAR, v. o. [from scrine.]

The state of servitude; slavery; abject subjection.

The children of Israel, according to their method of stoning, after merities, and thereupon returning to a fresh enquiring to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection. Shaks.

Ensley, v. s. [from esnare.]
He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Against enagers of mankind!

Swift.

To ENSÈ, v. a. [ensuer, Fr.]
To follow; to pursue.

Flee evil and dog good; seek peace, and ename it.

Common Prayer.

But now these Epicures begin to smile,
And with my doctrine is more at length true;
And that I fondly do myself beguile,
While these receiv'd opinions I ename.

Davies.

To ENSÈ, v. a. [ensuer, Fr.]

1. To follow as a consequence to promises.

Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly ensue, that the light of scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not. Huker.

2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time.

The mans was noble.
But with his last attempt he whip'd it out,
Destroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the ensuing age abhor'd.

Huker.

Bishops are placed by collation of the kings,
without any precedent election or confirmation ensing.

Hayward.

Of worse deeds worse sufferings must ensue.

Matt.

With mortal heat each other shall pursue;
What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall ensue!

Dryden.

Impairs then those hills which may ensue.

To me, but those who with importent hate
Pursue my life.

Rous's Ambitious Stepmother.

Then were Gracious gracefull way'd her fao;

Pope.

To ENSÈRANCE, n. s. [from ensure.]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.

2. The sum paid for security.

To ENSÈRANCER, n. s. [from ensurance.]
He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain enxurers of life,
And they who most perform'd, and promis'd last,
Ev'n Short and Hobbes, forsook th'unequal strife.

Dryden.

To ENSÈ, v. a. [from sure, assur.]

1. To ascertain; to make certain; to secure.

It is easy to entail debts on succeeding ages, but how to ensure peace for any term of years is difficult enough.

Swift.

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.

To ENSÈRANCE, n. s. [from ensure.]
One who makes contracts of ensurance; one who for a certain sum exempts any thing from hazard.

Tentacular. n. s. [from table.]

Tentacular.

The architrave, frise, and cornice of a pillar; being in effect the extremity of the flooriw, which is either supported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns.

Harris.

Entail n. s. [feudum tollitum, from the French entaille, cut, from taille to cut.]

1. The estate entail'd or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent.

2. The rule of descent settled for any estate.

3. Engraver's work; inlay. Obsolete.

Weil it appeared to have been of old.
A work of rich entail, and curious mold.
Woven with mingles and wild imagery.

Fair Q.

To ENTAIL, v. a. [tailleur to cut; entaille, Fr.]

1. To settle the descent of any estate, so
that it cannot be by any subsequent pos-
sessor bequeathed at pleasure.

1. Here entra'il.
The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever. Shak. 
Had Richard unconstrained design'd the throne, A king can give no more than his own.
The title stood entra'il'd, had Richard had a son. Dryd.
2. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing.
Now ever had a privilege of infallibility entra'il'd to all he said. Dryg. on Bedes.
The intermperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities, and deliverances to their children, and entra'il a secret curse upon their estates. Tituban.
3. To cut.Obsolete. In the following passage it is neuter.
The mortal steel, dispices entra'il'd, Deep in my breast, quite through the walls, That a large purple stream adown their gianteaus falls.

To En'ta'me. v. a. [from tame.] To tame; to subjugate; to subdue.
To not your inky brows, your black silk hair, Your bulky gargles, and your check of cream, That can en'tame my spirits to your worship. Shak.

To En'tangle. v. a. [A word of uncertain etymology.]
1. To inwrap or insnare with something not easily extricable, as a net; or something adhesive, as briars.
2. To lose in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.
3. To twist, or confuse in such a manner as that a separation cannot easily be made; to make an entangled knot.
4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex.

Now all labour
He knew not how to wrestle with desperate contingencies, and so abhorred to be entangled in such.

Clarend.
5. To puzzle; to bewildcr.
The duke, being questioned, neither held silence as he might, nor constantly denied it, but entangled himself in his doubtful tale. Hogward.
I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex mens thoughts, and entangle their understandings, would be easily resolved.

Locke.
6. To entangle by captious questions or artful talk.
The Pharisees took counsel how they might en'tangle him in his talk. Matt. xx. 15.

7. To distract with variety of cares.
Now that warrs entangleth himself with the affairs of this life. 2 Tim. ii. 4.

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTAnglement. n. s. [from entangle.]
1. Involvement of any thing intricate or adhesive.
2. Perplexity; puzzle.
The most improved spirits are frequently caught in the entanglements of a tenacious imagination. Glanville's Specus.
There will be no greater entanglements, touching the notion of God and his providence. More. It is to fence against the entanglements of equivocall words, and the arts of sophistry, that distinctiveness be here multiplied. Leake.

ENTAngler. n. s. [from entangle.] One that entangles.

To En'ter. v. a. [enter, Fr.]
1. To go or come into any place.
I with the multitude of my redeem'd, Shall enter heaven's long absent. Metam. A king of repute and learning entered the lists against him. Atterbury.
2. To initiate in a business, method, or society.
The eldest being thus enter'd, and then made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them. Locke.
3. To introduce or admit into any counsel, They of Rome are enter'd in our counsell.
And know how we proceed. Shaks. Coriolanus.
4. To set down in a writing.
Mr. Pang, have you enter'd the action?
It is enter'd. Shaks. Henry IV.
Agues and fevers are entered promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished. Grant Th. n. v.
1. To come in; to go in.
Be not slothful to go and to enter to possess the land.
Other creature here.

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.
He is particularly pleased with Livy for his manner of telling a story, and with Sallust for his entering into eternal principles of action. Addison.
They were not capable of entering into the numerous concurring springs of action. Watts.
3. To engage in.
The French king hath often entered on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth. Addison to the War.

4. To be initiated in.
O pity and shame, that those who to live well
Enter'd so fail,' should turn aside! Milton.
As soon as they once entered into a taste of pleasure, pithiness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand vanities, conspiracies and divisions. Add.

ENTER'D. n. s. [enter and deal.]
Reciprocal transactions. Obsolete.
For he is practis'd well in policy, And thereto doth his courting most apply: To learn the enticed princes strange.
To mark them intent of counsels, and the change of states. Hubber's Tale.

ENTERING. n. s. [from enter.]
Enterance; passage into a place.
It is laid waste, so that there is no house, nor enter ing in.

To Enter'lace. v. a. [entrelasser, Fr.]
To intermix; to interweave.
This lady walked outright, 'till she might see her enter new and fine close arbours; or other branches so lovingly entrelac'd one another, that it could resist the strongest violence of the sight. Sain.

ENTER'céle. n. s. [entrelace, Lat.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through or dilating the peritoneum, so as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in such cases, is chiefly by trusses and bolsters. Quincy.
If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an enter'celce; if the omentum or epiploon, epiplocele; and if both, enteroplocele. Sharp's Surgery.

ENTER'MPHALOS. n. s. [epiphage and osis.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTER'PALLANCE. n. s. [entree and parler, Fr.] Parley; mutual talk; conference, During the enterprailance the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. Shaks. Henry V.

ENTER'PRALDER. n. s. [entre and plead.] The discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. For example: two several persons, being found heirs to land by
7. To admit with satisfaction.

Entertainment. n. s. [from entertain.]

1. He that keeps others in his service.

It was, according to that constitution of mind, not very comprehensive or forecasting of future events after all, but an entertainer of fortune by the name of...

2. He that treats others at his table.

He shews both to the guests and to the entertainer their great mistake.

3. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

Entertainment. n. s. [from entertain.]

1. Conversation.

2. Treatment at the table; convivial provisions.

Arrived there, the little house they fell, Ne knew for entertainment where none was; Rest is their feast, and all things at their will; The oldest mind the best entertainment has.

Fair Queen.

3. Hospitable reception.

4. Reception; admission.

It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain entertainment, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated. Till there was the entertainment of their great Madrid, Waller.

5. The state of being in pay as soldiers or servants.

Now, and in other times, when entertainments are no comedies, but five-act farces.

Gog.

Entertained, adj. [entire and tissue.]

Entwined or intermixed with various colours or substances.

The sword, the mace, the crown imperial.

The entertained robe of gold and pearl. Shakesp.

Enthroned, r. a. [from throne.]

1. To place on a regal seat.

The mercy is above this accepted way; It is enthroned in the hearts of kings; It is an attribute to God himself. Shakesp.

2. To invest with sovereign authority.

This pope was no sooner elected and enthroned, but that he began to exercise his new ripeness. P Mime.

Enthusiasm. n. s. [enthusia.]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine revelation, but rises from the concords of a warmed or overweening brain. Locke.

2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion; confidence of opinion.

3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

Imagery, is, in itself, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of enthusiasm, or extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to us that we behold those things which the poet postulates. Dryden.

Entertainer. n. s. [from entertain.]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God.

Let an enthusiast be principled that he or his teacher is inspired, and act upon an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reason to his doctrine. Locke.

2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions.

Chapman seems to have been of an ardent turn, and an enthusiast in poetry. Pope's Trig. to the Ill.

3. One of revealing or exalted ideas.

At last divine Cecilia came, Lvestress of the vocal frame; The sweet enthusiast, from his sacred store, Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds, and added length to solemn sounds, With nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before. Dryden.

Enthusiastic. adj. [entire, Fr. integer, Lat.]

1. Whole; undivided.

It is not safe to divide, but to enthrone the entire, still in general. Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.

2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is entire in those parts where the statue is maimed. Addison on Italy.

Water and earth, composed of old worn particles and fragments of particles, would not be of the same; nor could the texture now, with the earth composed of entire particles in the beginning.

3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

The church of Rome hath rightly considered that publick prayer is a duty entire in itself, a duty requisite to be performed much oftener than seems can be the case.

An action is entire when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a Legis Sovereign, and an end. Spect.

Sincerely; earnest.

Love's not love, When it is mingled with regards that stand Aside from th' entire point. Shakesp. King Lear.

He run a course more entire with the king of Aragon, but more laboured and observant with the Persian Sea. Bacon.

5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed.

Entire and sure the monarch's rule must prove, Who founds her greatness on her subjects love. Prior.

7. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wraith shall be no more Then she, and in thy presence joy entire. Milton.

8. In full strength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.

Then back to fight again, new breath and energy, with. Spencer.

Entirely, adv. [from entire.]

1. In the whole; without division.

Euphrates, running, sunketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not entirely into the Indian Sea. Raleigh.

2. Completely; fully.

Here finish'd he, and all that he had made View'd, and beheld all was entirely so. Dryden.

General consent entirely altered the whole frame of their government. South.
ENTRALLS. n. s. without a singular. [entrailles, Fr. tréces.]
1. The intestines; the inward parts; the guts.
What hast thy fierce heart so parch'd thy entrails:
The words, Shakesp., Henry VI.
The entrails are all without bones; save that a bone is sometimes found in the heart of a stag.
Bacon's Natural History.
I tear that harden'd heart from out her breast,
With which her entrails makes my hungry hounds feast.
Dryden.

2. The internal parts.
A precious ring that lightens all the hole,
And shews the ragged entrails of this pit. Shakesp.
He had brought to light but little of that treasure,
That lay so long hid in the dark entrails of America.
Locke.
The earth hath lost,
Most of her rilis, as entrails; being now
Wondeed no less for marble than for gold.
Ben Jonson.

To ENTRAIL. v. a. [entrailare, Ital.]
To mingle; to interweave; to diversify.
Over him, art striving to compare
With nature, did a green disper'd,
Framed of wanton ivy, flowing fair,
Through which the fragrant egantine did spread.
Him prickling pears entrail'd with roses red.
Fair Qy.
A little wicker basket,
Made of fine twigs, entrail'd curiously,
In which they gather flowers. Spenser's Faethal.

ENTRANCE. n. s. [entrant, Fr.]
1. The power of entering into a place.
Whence are you, sir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives entrance to such companions? Shakesp.
He that enters the place of the understanding,
And impartially keeps it, truth is sure to find
both an entrance and a welcome too.
South.

2. The act of entering.
The reason, that I gather, he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner.
Of his own door being shut against his entrance.
Shakesp.

Better far, I guess,
That we do make our entrance several ways. Shakesp.
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances. Shakesp.

3. The passage by which a place is entered, avenue.
He charged them to keep the passages of the hilly country; for by them there was an entrance into Judea.
Judith.

Perdita did conclude, that the principal entrance
was never to be regulated by any certain dimensions,
but by the dignity of the master. Wall.

To his grim cave, all dismal! yet to sense
More terrible at 'th entrance than within. Milton.
Let this, and every other anxious thought,
As th' entrance of my threshold be forgot. Dryden.

4. Initiation; commencement.
This is that which, at first entrance, hands and clothes them: they want their liberty.
Locke.

5. Intellectual notions; knowledge.
He that traverseth a country before he hath some entrance into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel. Bacon's Essays.

6. The act of taking possession of an office, or dignity.
From the first entrance of this king to his reign,
never was king either more loving, or better beloved. Hist. Eng. Edw. VI.

To ENTRAP. v. n. [from trap.]
1. To ensnare; to catch in a trap or snare.
Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do stare
Himself too rashly on that guttleful net;
In which, if ever, let me taste it not.
Out of her hands ye by no means shall get.
Spenser.
The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now entrapt the noble-minded Talbot.
Shakesp.

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties or distresses; to entangle.
The man most wary, in whose whelping lap
She sought to entrap me by intelligence. Shak.

3. To take advantage of.
An injurious person lies in wait to entrap thee in thy words. Eccles. viii. 11.

To ENTREAT. v. a. [fracter, Fr.]
1. To petition; to solicit; to importune.
Isaac entreated the Lord for his wife.
Gen. xxxvi. 21.

2. To prevail upon by solicitation.
I have a wife, whom I protest, I love;
I would she were in heaven, so she could
Entreat some pow'r to change this currish Jew.
Shakesp.
The Lord was entreated of him, and Rebecca his wife received.
Gen. 31. 21.
It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could entreat, no repentance remove.
Rogers.

3. To treat or use well or ill.
Whereas thy servant worketh truly, entreat him not evil.
Eccles. vii. 20.
Must you, sir John, protect my lady here?
Entreat her not the worse in that I pray
You use her well. Shak.

Shakesp., Henry VI.
Well I entreat her, who well deserve'd:
I call'd her often: for she always serv'd,
Use made her person easy to my sight,
And easily importuned for delight.

4. To entertain; to amuse. Not used.
My lord, I must entreat the time alone.
—God shield I should disturb devotion. Shak.

5. To entertain; to receive. Not in use.
The garden of Prosperine this height.
And in the midst thereof a silver well.
With a thick arcade goodly overtopped,
In which she often us'd, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to entreat.
Fair Qy.

To ENTREAT. v. n.
1. To offer a treaty or compact. Not used.
Alexander was the first that entreated peace with them.
Mar.

2. To treat; to discourse. Not used.
The most admirable mystery of nature is the
turning of iron, touched with the leadenstone,
ENTREATANCE. n. s. [from entreat.] Petition; entreaty; solicitation. Not used.

These two entreatance made they might be heard.

Nor was their just petition long deny'd. Fairfax.

ENTREATIES. n. s. [from entreat.] Petition; prayer; solicitation; supplication; request.

If my weak orator
Can from his mother win the Duke of York;
Anon expect him here; but if she be
Obdurate to entreaty, God forbid
We should infringe the holy privilege
Of sanctuary.

ENTREMETS. n. s. [Fr.] Small plates set between the main dishes.

Charms ofaret plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a white main shoot, which is the true chord used in potages and entremets.

ENTRY. n. s. [from enter; entrée, Fr.]
1. The passage by which any one enters a house.

Some there are that know the resorts and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it; like a house that hath convenient stairs and entries, but not a fair room.

A straight long entry to the temple, Blind with high walls, and horror over head. Dryden.

On this account, because thou art afraid
A dirty hall or entry should offend.

The curious eyes of thy invited friend? Dryden.

We proceeded through the entry, and were necessarily kept in order by the situation. Tatler.

2. The act of entrance; ingress.

Batheing and anointing give a relaxation or emulsion; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, because water entereth better into the pores, and oil after entryeth better, and batheing.


The lake of Constance is formed by the entry of the Rhine.

By the entry of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive.


ENTRY, n. s. [from enter; entrée, Fr.]
1. One that enters another; a malicious one; that desires the downfall of another.

Men need no wise how they be too perfect in compliments; for that enterers will give them that attribute, to the disadvantage of their virtues.

Bacon.

ENTRY. n. s. [from enter; entrée, Fr.]
1. Infected with envy; painted by the excellence or happiness of another.

A man of the most envious disposition that ever infected the air with his breath, whose eyes could not look right upon any happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praise.


ENTRY. n. s. [from enter; entrée, Fr.]
1. A cloud of smoke envelops either host, and all at once the combatants are lost.

Darkly they join adverse, and shock unseen,
Confers with corners justling, men with men.

Dryden.
ENVoY. n. s. [envoy, Fr., envoyé, Lati.]
1. To hate another for excellence; happiness, or success.
2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.

To ENVy. v. a. [envier, Fr., inviero, Lati.]
1. To hate another for excellence or felicity; with at.
2. To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity: with at.

EPAULEMENT. n. s. [Fr. from epaule a shoulder.]
In fortification, a sideward made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and

EPI.
earth. It sometimes denotes a semibasement and a square orlilion, or mass of earth faced and lined with a wall, designed to cover the cannon of a caisnete.

EPEN'THESIS. n. s. [epenthek]. [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. Harris.

EPIHA. n. s. [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches.

EPHEMERA. n. s. [ephemeris].
1. A fever that terminates in one day.
2. An insect that lives only one day.

EPHEMERAL. adj. [ephemeris].
Diuretic.

EPHEMERICK. s. na; beginning and ending in a day.

This was no more than a mere bubble or blast, and would be called ephemeric.

EPHEMERIS. n. s. [ephemeris].
One who consults the planets; one who studies or practises astrology.

EPIHOD. n. s. [758]. A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. That worn by the high priest was richly composed of gold, blue, purple, crimson, and twisted cotton; and upon the part which came over his two shoulders were two large precious stones, upon which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, upon each stone six names. Where the epiphod crossed, the high priest’s breast, was a square ornament, called the breast plate; in which twelve precious stones were set, with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraved thereon, one on each stone. The epipods worn by the other priests were of plain linen.

Calcut.

He made the epiphod of gold blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen. Exod. xxvii. 2. 4.

Array’d in ephod, nor so few.

As are those pears of morning dew, which hang on herbs and flowers.

Sandy.

EPC. adj. [epicus, Lat. trig.]. Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic, or to contain one great action achieved by a hero.
Holmes, whose name shall live in epic song. While music numbers, or while verse has feet.
The epic poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the passions.

From morality they formed that kind of poem and tale which we call epic.

**Epide.cium. n. s.** [ἐπιδείκτικός] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above shall hear each day
One dirge dispatched unto you daily;
These, your yearly tribute, shall become
Your lasting epicicism. - *Sword's Paraphrase*.

**Epicure. n. s. [epicureus, Lat.]** A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

The poetry false names, and mingle with the English epics:

The epicure buckles to study, when shame, or the desire to recommend himself to his mistress, shall make him uneasy in the want of art or kind of knowledge.

**Epie.креa.n. adj. Luxurious; contributing to luxury.**

Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his heart from fasting; epicurean cooks,
Sharpen with cleaver sense his appetite. - *Shakeesp*.

What a damn'd epicure is this! - *Shak*.

**Epie.круism. n. s. [from *epicure.]** Luxury; sensual and gross pleasures.

Here you do keep a hundred knights and squires;
Men so disorder'd, so debauch'd, and bold,
That the court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous town; epicureism and lust.

Make it a tavern or a brothel. - *Shak. King Lear*.

There is not half so much epicure in any of their most studied luxuries, as a bleeding fence at their mercy.

**Epie.a.рize. v. a. [from *epicure.] To devour like an epicure. A word not used.**

While I could see thee full of eager pain,
My greedy eyes *epicure* on thine.

**Epie.cl.ye. n. s. [ἐπικλέος and κλέος.]** A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre.

**Epie.cloid. n. s. [ἐπικλοειδής] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

**Epie.pi.c. n. s. [ἐπίπεδος]**

1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an epidemic disease, but to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the predispositions of seasons.

As the proportion of epidemical diseases shows the aptness of the air to sudden and vehement impressions, so the time of the diseases shows the ordinary temper of the place.

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

The more epidemic and prevailing this evil is, the more honourable are those who shun the exceptions.

**Epin.ycl.tis. n. s. [ἐπιεκτικός]** A sore at the corner of the eye.

The epitaph is of the bigness of a lupin, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain.

**Epie.pi.n. y. n. s. [ἐπιφανεία]** A church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star, which conducted the magi to the place where he was.

**Epie.pi.n. c. n. s. [ἐπιφονήμα] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing.**

I bow to a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to skip over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration at the end. If those preachers who abound in epiphanous words but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance and the other askep, except perhaps an old female beggar or two in the aisles, who, if they are sincere, may probably groan at the sound.

**Epie.pi.n.ora. n. s. [ἐπιφονήρα] An inflammation of any part, but more especially a defluxion of humours on the eyes.

**Epi.ep.yl.o.los. e.p.ous.ous. adj. [from *ἐπίρροιβος, *ἐπίλος, and *ἐπιμάνεια.]** Applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves.

**Epie.pi.sis. n. s. [ἐπισίσοι]** Accretion; the part added by accretion; one bone growing to another by simple contiguity, without any proper articulation. - *Quinny*.

The epiphysis of the os femoris is a distinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite.

**Epi.epo.ge. n. s. [ἐπιπολέω]** A figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, he not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.

**Epie.epo.ca. y. n. s. [ἐπισεποτάς, Lat.]** The government of bishops, the government of the church established by the apostles.

Which the bishops must not contest with the assembly in jurisdiction; so that there was little more than the name of episcopal preserved. - *Cleraren*.

Presbytery itself cannot be proved by prescription, since episcopacy is not prescribed by any time whatsoever.

**Epi.epo.cal. adj. [from *episcopus, Lat.] 1. Belonging to a bishop.**

The plot of discipline sought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away episcopal jurisdiction.

**2. Vested in a bishop.**

The apostle commands Titus not only to a pattern of good works himself, but to use his episcopal authority in exhorting every rank and order of men.

**Epi.epo.cat. n. s. [ἐπισκόπος, Lat.] A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.**

**Epi.epo.de. n. s. [ἐπιεπίδοτος, Lat.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject, yet rising naturally from it.**

The poem hath no other episodes than such as naturally arise from the subject. - *Addison's Spec.*
EPI

EPISTOLARY. adj. [from epistle.] Con-

5. Palestine. n. [in and πρακτ.]

I. Distinct from the other letters, it

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EPISTEMIC. adj. [from episteme.] A

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To EQUATE. v. a. [from equate.] To

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EQUILIBRIUM. n. [in and πλατωμ.]

EQUITY. n. [in and πλατωμ.]

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EQUITY. n. [in and πλατωμ.]
Dried Mutton's Hudibras. Milton's Holder of great Broun. Equality according to Having a great and Pritrr. I'utg.irr. [from equale or equal.]

1. To make even.
To equale accounts we will allow three hundred dollars, and so long a time as we can manifest from the Scripture. Brown.

2. To be equal to: a sense not used.
That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, signed to its lighter, to equale and fit a thing bigger than it. Digby.
Ye lofty bees, tell this matchless dance. That if I might, I knew where. It could not equale the hundredth part Of what here ye have kindled in my heart. Watter.

Equality. n.s. [from equale or equal.]
1. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared.

2. The same degree of dignity.
One shall rise.
Of proud ambition; who, not content With fair equality, fraternal state, Will arrogate dominion uneven'd
Over his brethren. Milton's Paradise Lost. According to this equality wherein God hath placed all mankind, with relation to himself, in all the relation that hath been man and man there is no dependence. Swift.

3. Evenness; uniformity; constant tenor; equability.
Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their temper, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an equality in constitutions, and forget that variety which physicians therein observe. Boyle's Experiments.

Equally. adv. [from equal.]
1. In the same degree with another person or thing, alike.
To reconcile men's vices to their fears is the aim of all the various schemes and projects of sin, and is equally intended by atheists and immorality. Rogers.
The covets are equally impatient of their condition, equally tempted with the wages of unrighteousness, as if they were indeed poor. Rogers.

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.
If the motion of the sun were as unequal as a ship, sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, being constantly equally swift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the same appearances, it would not help us to measure time more than the motion of a comet does. Locke.

3. Impartially.
We shall use them, as we shall find their merits and our safety May equally determine. Shakespeare, King Lear.

Equallness. n.s. [from equal.]
Equality. Let me lament
That our stars unceasingly should have divided Our equallness to this. Shakespeare.

Equangular. adj. [from equus and an- gulus, Lat.] Consisting of equal angles.

Equanimity. n.s. [equanimitas, Lat.]
Evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

Equanimous. adj. [equanimo, Lat.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

Equation. n.s. [square, Lat.] The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect, to be applied to the whole.
We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along the Ecliptick; and to frame the proportions of our figure, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction, as the case shall require. Holder on Time.

By an argument taken from the equations of the times of the eclipses of Jupiter’s satellites, it seems that light is propagated in time, spending in its passage from the sun to us about seven minutes of time. Newton’s Opticks.

Equation. [In algebra.] Is an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; as, 3s. = 36d. Dict.

Equation. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the sun’s apparent motion, and the time that is measured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjusted. Dict.

Equator. n.s. [equator, Lat.]
The equator on the earth, or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the earth’s east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raised as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all the round the globe, because he then is rising east and setting west, which he doth at no other time of the year. Harris.
By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the equator, cannot discover both the poles; neither would the eye, under the poles, discover the sun in the equator. Brown's Vulgar Err. On the other side the earth, there is much land and water, which may be used. Drayton.
The sun is rising; and the Creation.
Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines.
That on the high equator rides rise,
Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays.
Thomson.

Equatorial. adj. [from equator.]
Perpetual to the equator; taken at the equator.
The planets have spheroidal figures, and obliquity of their equatorials to their elliptic planes.
Cheyne.

Equerry. n.s. [equivus, Dut.]
Master of the horse.

Equestrian. adj. [equestris, Lat.]
1. Being on horseback.
An equestrian lady appeared upon the plains.
Spectator.

2. Skilled in horsemanship.

3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

Equirural. adj. [aquus and crus.

Equirure. (Lat.)

Equitaur. adj. [equestrius, Lat.]

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Equirure. (Lat.)
our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21st of March and 23d of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

Harris.

It is not helical but heliometrically called the equinox.

The time when this kid was taken out of the womb was about the vernal equinox.

Ray.

'Twas now the moon in which the world began, if March beheld the first created man.

And since the vernal equinox the sun,

In Artes twelve degrees or more had run. Dryden.

Equality; even measure, Improper.

Do but see his vice;

'Tis to his virtues a just equipo'd.

The one as long as the other. Shakespeare. Othello.

Equinocial wind: a poetical use.

The passage yet was good: the wind, 'tis true,

Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new.

No more than usual equinoctial blew. Dryden.

Equi'nerman. n. s. [equus and numerus, Lat.] Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

This talent of gold, though not equine, nor yet epsonerant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass. Arithmet. on Coins.

To EQUIP. v. a. [equiper, Fr.]

1. To furnish for a horseman or cavalier.

2. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

The country are led astray in the following to 

a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode.

Addition.

EQUIPAGE. n. s. [equipe, Fr.]

1. Furniture for a horseman.

2. Carriage of state; vehicle.

Winged spirits, and chariot-wing'd,

From th' armony of God; where stand of old

Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodge'd.

Against a solemn day, harness'd at hand.

Celestial equipage! Milton's Par. Lost.

3. Attendance; retinue.

Soon as thy dreadful trumpet begins to sound,

The god of war, with his horse equipage.

Thus doth awake, sleep never he so sound. F. Q.

I will not lend thee a penny. Shaksp.

I will retort the sum in equipage. Shaksp.

That an equipage thus hast in air, and

With view scorn two pages and a chair. Pope.

4. Accoutrements; furniture.

EQUIPED. adj. [from equipage.] Accoutred; attended; having fine habits; having splendid retinue.

She brought with a goodly train of eque'es and ladies; equipped well, and entertained them right fairly, as befits.

Equipe'd, n. s. [equus and pande, Lat.] The act of hanging in equipage; not determined either way.

The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect equipo'dness and in
dependence to the third part of the contrivance, to stand or not to stand.

EQUIPMENT. n. s. [from equip.]

1. The act of equipping or accounting.

2. Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPOISE. n. s. [equus, Lat. and pois, Fr.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at such an equipoise of humours; but that the prevalence of some one indisposes the spirits.

Glaville's Satis.

EQUPOSE. n. s. [equus and pallentia, Lat.] Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT. adj. [equipollens, Lat.] Having equal power or force; equivalent,

Votary resolution is made equipollent to custom,

EQUIPO'NERANCE. n. s. [equus and numerans, Lat.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

EQUIPO'NERANCE. n. s. [equus and ponderans, Lat.] Being of the same weight.

Their lungs may serve to render their bodies equipo'nerant to the water. Ray on the Creation.

A column of air, of any given diameter, is equipo'nerant to a column of quicksilver of the same height; a column of ninety-two pounds of quicksilver in a diameter of twenty-nine and thirty inches height. Locke.

To EQUIP'NERATE, v. n. [equus and ponderans, Lat.] To weigh equal to any thing.

The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionably to its distance from the centre: thus one pound at A, will equiperorate unto two pounds at B, if the distance D is double unto A.

EQUIPO'NIOUS. adj. [equus and ponderus, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. Not in use.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent equipo'nisus neutrality, as the only means to their arsatura.

Glaville's Satis.

EQUITABLE. adj. [equitable, Fr.]

1. Just; due to justice.

It seems but equitable to give the artists leave to

nancy in such a just. Swift.

2. Loving justice; candid; impartial; as, an equitable judge.

EQUITABLY. adv. [from equitable.] Justly; impartially.

EQUITY. n. s. [equité, Fr. equitas, Lat.]

1. Justice; right; honesty.

Foul subornation is predominant, and equity exalt'd your highness' land. Shakespeare. Christiania, with the private interests of men and the public peace, enforcing all justice and equity. Tullion.

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own somewhat better than other men's, even because they are their own, they must in equity allow us to be like unto them in this af

extent. Hooker.

3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery, from the distinct maxims of law.

EQUIVALENT. n. s. [equus and valet, Lat.]

EQUIVALENCY. n. s. [equity and valet, Lat.] Equality of power or worth.

Must the servant of God be assured that he might do nothing for him? Yes, either formally or by way of equivalence, either that or something better.

Hume.

That there is any equivalence or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestants do demand.

Civil causes are equivalent unto criminal causes, but this equivalence only respects the careful and diligent admission of proofs. Ayloffe's Pervene; or, Justice's Divorce, from the Eunuch.

To equiperorate; to be equal to.

Whether the transmission of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the restitu-

bility of his reason did not epoxide the facility of her seduction, we refer to schoolmen. Brown.

EQUIVALENT. adj. [equus and radens, Lat.]

1. Equal in value.

Things

Well worth equal, and neighboring value;

By lot are parted; but the value, high heavi', thy

share,

In equal balance laid with earth and hell,

Flings up the adverse scale; and shews proportion. Prior.

2. Equal in any excellence.

No fair to thine

Equivalent, or second which compell'd

Me thus, though important perhaps, to come

And gaze, and worship thee. Milton's Par. Lost.

3. Equal in force or power.

The strength of those who, with a strength

Equivalent to angels, walk'd their streets,

None offering fight. Milton's Paradise.

4. Of the same cogency or weight.

The consideration of public utility, by very good advice, judged at least the equivalent to the easier kind of necessity.

Hooker.

5. Of the same import or meaning.

The use of the word minister is brought down to the literal signification of it, a minister; for now to serve and to minister, servile and ministerial, are terms equivalent.

South.

EQUIVALENT. n. s. A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

The slave without a ransom shall be sent:

It rears for you to make it' equitable. Dryden.

Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full equivalent for their breach of another. Rogers.

EQUIVALOJ. adj. [equivocous, Lat.]

1. Of doubtful significations; meaning different things, standing for different notions.

These sentences to sugar or go tall,

Being strong on both sides. Dryden. Shaksp.

Words of different significations, taken in gen-

eral, are of an equivocal sense; but being con-

sidered with all their particular circumstances, they have their sense restrained.

Stillingfleet.

The greater number of those who held this was more equivocous by equivocal term.

2. uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

Equivalency is the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without pa-

rents, in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now believed never to hap

pen but that all bodies are inunovably produced.

There is no such thing as equivocal or spontaneo

s generation; but all animals are generated by animal parents of the same species with them-

selves. Ray.

Those half-lam'd wretches, numerous in our isle;

As half-form'd insects on the Banks of Nile;

Unfinish'd things, one knows not what to call,

Their generation's so equivol.

Pope.

EQUIVALENCY. n. s. Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

Shall two or three wriggled equivol have the force to corrupt us? Demost.

EQUIVOCALLY. adv. [from equivocal.]

1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense.

Words abstracted from their proper sense and significations, lose their nature of words, and are only equivocally so called. South.

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by equivol generation; by generation out of the stated order.

No insect or animal did ever proceed equivocally from putrefaction, unless in marial cases; as, in Egypt by the divine judgments. Bentley.

EQUIVALENCY. n. s. [from equivocal.]

Ambiguity; double meaning.

Distinguish the equivolocity or latitudinarian of the word, and that peculiar part of that equus, which is the ground of my demonstration. Norris.

To EQUIVOCATE. v. n. [equivocatio, Lat.]

To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions; to mean one thing and express another.

Not only Jesus can equivolate.

Dryden.

My soul disdain'd all tongues.

But yet your false equivocal tongue,

Your looks, your sylence, your every mortification;

But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in false

hoods. Smith.

EQUIVOCATION. n. s. [equivocatio, Lat.]

Ambiguity of speech; double meaning.

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ERE

Reproof is no faulty misapplied, and through equivocation, wasted.

I pull in resolution, and begin.
To doubt the equivocation of the fiend.
That lies true.
Shakesp. Macbeth.

Equivocator. n.s. [from equivocate.]
One who uses ambiguous language; one who uses mental reservation.

Here's an equivocator, that would swear in both the scales against either side; yet could not equivocate to heaven.
Shakesp.

Ere, a syllable in the middle of names or places, comes by contraction from the Saxon papa dwellers. Gibson's Camden.

Era, n.s. [eræ, Lat.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

From the blessings they bestowed.
Our times are dated, and our era move:
They govern and enlighten all below.
As thou dost all above.

Page.

Eratation. n.s. [and radius, Lat.]
Emission of radiation.

God gave me my heart humbly to converse with him, from whom alone are all the emissions of true majesty.

King Charles.

To ERATICATE. n.a. [eradicato, Lat.]
1. To pull up the root.
2. To completely destroy; to end; to cut off.

If a gouty person can bring himself entirely to a milk diet, he may so change the whole juices of his body as to eradicate the diysterem. Arbuthnot.

If vice cannot wholly be eradicated, it ought at least to be confined to particular objects. Swift.

Eradication. n.s. [from eradicate.]

The act of tearing up the root; destruction; excision.

2. The state of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shrick upon eradication, which is false below confusion.

Brown.

Eradicative. adj. [from eradicate.]
That which cures radically; that which drives quite away.

To ERASE. n.t. [erare, Lr.]
1. To destroy; to excise.

The heads of birds, for the most part, are given erased; that is, plucked off. Peacham on Blazing.

To expunge; to rub out.

Erasure. n.s. [from erase.]
1. Destruction; devastation.
2. Expiration; abolition.

Ere. adv. [en, Sax. air, Goth. ear, Dut.
This word is sometimes vitiosly written eir, as if from ever. It is likewise written or before ever, and up in Saxen being indiscriminately written. Mr. Lyc.]
Before; sooner than.

Ere he would have hang'd a man for the getting a hundred bastard's, he would have paid for the burning a thousand.
Shakesp.

The lions brake all their bones in pieces or ever they came to the bottom of the den.
Daniel.

Just trial, ere I merit.

My exaltation, ere it change or end. Milton.

The mountain trees in distant prospect please, Let ye yet the pine descended to the sea;
Ere sails were seen to issue from the shore.
Dryd.

The birds shall cease to tune their ev'n singing, The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move, And stream in morning, ere I cease to love. Pope.

Ere. prep. Before.
Our fruitful Nile.

Flow'd ere the wonted season.
Dryd.

Erelong. adv. [from ere and long.] Before a long time had elapsed.
Nic longum tempus.

THE ANGER already began to paint revenge in many colours, erelong he had not only cotton pure, but pardon.
The wild horse having cumity with the stag, came near in desire of aid, who mounted upon his back, and following the stag, erelong slow him.

Sydney.

Nothing is last that is fenced: it will have another face than it had erelong.
Ben Jonson.

They swim in joy, Erelong to swim at... and laugh, for which The world erelong a world of tears must weep.
Milton.

I saw two stock-doves hillimg, and erelong

Dryden's Virgil.

It pleases me to think, that I who know so small a portion of the works of the Creator, and will slow and painful steps keep up, and down on the surface of this globe, shall erelong shoot away with the swiftness of imagination, and trace the springs of nature's operations.
Spectator.

ERENow. adv. [from ere and now.] Before this time.

Ah, gentle soldiers, some short time allow;
My father has reported him erenow.
Dryden.

Had the world eternally been, science had been brought to perfection everlong. Cheyne.

EREREWHILE. adv. [from ere and While.]

Some time ago; before a little while.
I am as far now, as I was erenow;
Since night you lov'd me, yet since night you left me.
Shakesp.

We sit down to our meals, suspect not the introduction of poisoned unities, who erenow we know were wont to surprize us. Decay of Piety.

To ERECT. v.a. [erectus, Lat.]
1. To raise in a straight line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. To Erect a Perpendicular. To cross one line by another at right angles.
3. To raise; to build.

Hamper willest erect.
Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt erect.

Dryden's Virgil.

There are many monuments erected to benefactors to the republic.
Addison on Italy.

4. To establish anew; to settle.

Great difference there is between their proceed-
gings, w'ch erect a new commonwealth, which have neither regiment nor religion the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed state.
Homer.

He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be erected out of the first monarchy under distinct governors.
Balogh.

5. To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am not to erect myself into a judge.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to erect myself into an apostle. Locke.

All the little scrappers after fame fall upon him, and have recourse to their own invention, rather than suffer him to erect himself into an au-
thor with impunity.
Addison.

6. To raise consequences from premises.

From fallacious foundations and misapprehend-
ed mean, men conclude no way infer-
rable from the premises.

Men being too hasty to erect to themselves gen-
eral notions and ill-grounded theories, find them-
selves deceived in their stock of knowledge Locke.

Malebache erects this proposition, of seeing all things in God, upon their ruin.
Lecke.

6. To animate; not to depress; to encourage.

Why should not hope
As much erect our thoughts, as fear depress them?
Denham.

To Erect. v.n. To rise upright.

The trefoil against rain swelleth in the earth, and so standeth more upright; for by wet, stalks do erect, and leaves bow down. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Erect. adj. [erectus, Lat.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.
For men to Err is human, to forgive divine.

ERRATUM. All errors that are made will be corrected in future.

Dr. Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations."
ERS, or Bitter Vetch. n. s. [sicva valde annara.] A plant.

ERST, ade. [erst, Germ. aprze, Sax.] 1. First.
2. At first; in the beginning.

FAME. n. s. [fama, Lat.] 1. The act of breaking or bursting forth from any confinement.
2. Burst; emission; something forcing itself out suddenly.

FAREWELL. n. s. [farewell, pl. fai.'ru.,] A word used instead of the word "goodbye" or "good morning," etc., in formal or official language.

FECASTER. n. s. [fiercetor,] A kind of bird.

FETID. adj. [fetida,] Stinking, putrid, offensive.

FETIDITY. n. s. [fetidit.,] The quality of being fetid.

FIRESIDE. n. s. [fireside,] A place where a fire is burning.

FIREWORKS. n. s. A display of fireworks.

FLOODED. adj. [flooded,] Watered, overflowed, inundated.

FLOWER. n. s. [flora,] A plant having blossoms.

FRAGILE. adj. [fragilis,] Easily broken, delicate.

FRAGMENTS. n. s. [frag'ments,] Parts broken off, pieces.

FRANTIC. adj. [frantic,] Lunatic, mad.

FRIGHT. n. s. [fright,] A sudden shock, terror.

FRIEND. n. s. [friend,] A person who is kind and helpful.

FRIENDLY. adj. [friendly,] Kind, helpful, sociable.

FRICTION. n. s. [friction,] The rubbing or sliding of two surfaces.

FRIENDSHIP. n. s. [friendship,] A close association between people.

FRIED. adj. [fried,] Cooked by frying.

FRIENDLY. adj. [friendly,] Kind, helpful, sociable.

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ESCHAR. n.s. [esp. in w. sh.] A hard crust or scar made by hot applications. When issues are made, or boils exposed, the eschar should be cut out immediately. Sharp's Surg.

ESCHAROTICK. adj. [from eschar.] Caustic; having the power to sear or burn the flesh.

ESCHAROTICK. n.s. A caustic application. An eschar was made by the catheracter, which we thrust off, and continued the use of escharotics. A merit's Surgery, 1689.

ESCHEAT. n.s. [from the French escheoir.] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or special. Eschate is also used sometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has escheats of his tenants. Thirdly, eschat is used for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having estate of fee-simple in any lands or tenements held of a superior lord, dies seised, without his general or especial. Cewel.

To ESCHER, v.a. [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs. In the last general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whose houses and lands by saved to their children, which should have otherwise eschated to her majesty. Spenser in Ireland.

ESCHEATOR. n.s. [from eschat.] An officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator, and certifies them into the exchequer.

Cewel.

At a Bartholomew fair at London, an escheator of the city arrested a clothier, and seized his goods. Evelin's Reflections.

To ESCHEW. v.a. [esceoir, old Fr.] To fly; to avoid; to shun; to decline. A word almost obsolete.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be escheated. Sidney.

So let us, which this change of weather view, Change eke our minds, and former lives amend; The old age's sins forepast let us eschew, And fly the faults with which we did offend. Spens.

He who obys, destruction shall escheat; And a mad dog knows both when and what to do. Sam. licences. Of virtue and men, univerally to practice the one, and eschew the other. Attebury.

ESCHUTCHON. n.s. The shield of the family; the picture of the ensigns armorial.

Eschutchion is a French word, from the Latin sigillum, and hence cometh our English word buckler, being in the old Saxon signifying leather, and buck or buck a buck or stag; of whose skins, quilted close together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their shields. Peacham.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of chivalry, and some remembrance dishonors. We shall pass over the eschatonous of the tribes of Israel, as they are usually described in the books of Kings. Hooker.

Would you proceed especially against Cain?Shakesp.

This should children take in doing of mischief, but more especially the pleasure they take to put any thing that is capable of it, I cannot persuade myself to be any other than a foreign and introduced disposition. Locke.

Providene hath planted in all men a natural desire and curiosity of knowing things to come; and such things especially as concern our particular happiness, or the general fate of mankind. Burton.

ESPERANCE. n.s. [Fr.] Hope. Not used.

To be worst, The lowest, most dejected things of fortune, Stands still in esperance, lives not in fear.

Yet there is a credence in my heart, An esperance so ostentiously strong,

That doth invert th' arrest of eyes and ears. Shak.

ESPIAL. n.s. [Fr. from espier.] A spy; a scout; one sent to bring intelligence.

Not used.

Those four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence, or observed upon the enemy, will deceive him from one side to another. Sanderson in Ireland.

As he march'd along,

By your empires were discovered

Two mightier troops. Shakesp.

Spyes have informed me,

The English in the suburbs close entrench'd, Went through a secret grate. Shak. Hen. VI.

She had some secret that should look abroad for graceful youths, to make Plantagenets. Bacon's Hen. VII.

ESPLANADA. n.s. [Fr.] In fortification, the same with the glacis of the countercarp originally; but now it is taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. Harris.

ESPOSTALS. n.s. without a singular. [sponsalis, Lat. epous.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

ESPOSTAL. Used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the exposed sheets; that the ceremony might amount to a consummation. Bacon's Hen. VII.

To ESPOSE. v.a. [espous.] 1. To contract or betroth to another: with to.

Deliver me my wife Michael, which I espoused to me. Bacon. 3. Sum.

Or with.

He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and espoused him with his kinswoman. Bacon.

To marry; to wed.

Lavinia will make my empressess, And in the sacred Pantheon her espouses. Shakp.

This died sleep,

With flowers, garlands, and sweet smelling herbs, Espos'd Eve's deck'd her first nuptial bed. Shak.

They espous'd; for they with ease were join'd,

Who were before contracted in the mind. Drygen.

If her approv'd,

Let him espouse her to the peer she loves. Pope.

To adopt; to take to himself.

In gratitude unto the duke of Brezgane, for his former favors, I espoused that, they put declared myself in aid of the duke. Bacon's Hen. VII.

To maintain; to defend.

Their gods did not only interest themselves in the event of wars, but also espoused several parties in a visible corporeal descent. Drygen. Jew. Deli. 624.
ES S
The city, army, court, expose no cause. Dryd.

Men expose the well-endowed opinions in fashion, and then seek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varnish over their deli-

cuity. Locke.
The righteousness of the best cause may be over-powered by the injuricousness thereof work sensible smart. Smirr.

To discover a thing intended to be hid. He who before he was espied was afraid, after being perceived was amazed, now being hardly rapped upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger. Sidney.

To see unexpectedly. As one of them opened his sack, he espied his money. Gen.

To discover as a spy. Men sent me to spy out the land, and I brought him word again. Isa. xiv. 7.

To watch; to look about. Stand by the way and esp; ask him that fleeth, what is done? Job. 31.

The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight. 1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight. 2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; so also of all knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line; those that serve the king in any worshipful calling, as the serjeant chirurgeon, serjeant of the ewy, master cook, &c., such as are created esquires by the king with a collar of S. S. of silver, as the heralds and serjeants at arms. The chief of some ancient families are also wise esquires by prescription; those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, who retains the title of esquire during his life, in respect of the great trust he has had of the posse comitatus. He who is a justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. Utter bar-

What, are our English deans?—Sir Richard Baker, Davy Gam esquire. Shakesp.

To ESSAY. v. a. [esayer, Fr.] 1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour. While I this unexamined task essay, Pass aweful galls, and beat my painful way, The casual gods of divine assistance bring. Blackmore. No conquest she, but o'er herself desist'd: No arts essay'd, but not to be admist'd. Pope.

2. To make experiment of. To try the value and purity of metals. The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of essaying suited to it should remain unvariable. Locke.

ESSAY. n. s. [from the verb. The accent is used on either syllable.] 1. Attempt; endure. Fruitless our hopes, though pious our essays; Ye're to preserve a friend, and mine to praise. 2. A loose silly of the mind; an irregular indigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition. My essays, of all my other works, have been most current. 3. Goodly by his work survey. And calls his finish'd poem an essay. Poem to Rose. 3. A trial; an experiment. This treatise prides itself in no higher a title than that of an essay, or imperfect attempt at a subject. He wrote this but as an essay, or taste of my virtue. To speak pell-mell. Rejoicements wear us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. Locke.

First taste of any thing; first experiment. Translating the first of Homer's Idiads, I undertook an essay to the whole work. Dryd. Fab. Pec.

ESSE NCE. n. s. [essentia, Lat.] 1. Essence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no: a rose in Winter has an essence; in Summer it has existence also.

Watts's Log. One thinks the soul is air; mother, fire; Another, blood diffus'd about the heart; And a third, the elements conspier. And to her essence each doth give a part. D. Davies.

The nature of the spirit seems the most unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its existence, without meddling with all of its essence. More's Divine Dialogues.

He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties. Locke.

2. Formal existence; that which makes anything to be what it is. The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of those things, which supernaturally appertain to the very essence of Christianity, and are necessary required in every particular Christian man. Hooker.

3. Existence; the quality of being. In such cognizance have I food, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very existence. Sidney.

4. Being; existent person.

5. Species of existent being. Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Epona, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth essence. Bacon.


For spirits when they please, Can either sex assume, or both; so soft And uncomprised is their essence pure; Not ty'd or managed with joint or limb. Milton.

7. The cause of existence. This sense is not proper. She is my essence; and I leave to be, If I be not by her fair influence. Foster'd, refined'd, cherished, kept alive. Shakesp.

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.

9. Perfume; odour; scent. Our humble province is to tend the fair; To save the fragrant flowers, nor let th' impur'd essence exhale. Pope.

To ESSENCE. v. a. [from essence.] To perfume; to scent.

The husband raps, from morn to night, at essayed gaps and toady courtiers. Add. 's Sppe.
EST

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Presbyterian sect was established in all its forms by an act of the sixths and commons. Swift.

3. To make firm; to ratify, every word, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may establish it, or her lawful son. Act, xvi. 5.

5. To form or model. He appointed in what manner his family should be established, Charleton.

6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immovably. A sense not in use.

7. To make a settlement of any inheritance, A sense not in use.

ESTABLISHER, n. s. [from establish; establishment, Fr.]

1. Settlement; fixed state.

All happy peace, and goodly government, Is settled there in sure establishment. Fairy Queen.

2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification.

He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way; a new establishment. Jast. H. VII.

3. Settlement regulation; form; model of a government or family.

Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that establishment by which all men should be contained in due order. Spencer.

4. Foundation; fundamental principle; settled law.

The sacred order to which you belong, and even the establishment on which it subsists, has often been struck at; but in vain. Atterbury.

5. Allowance; income; salary.

His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen your establishment. Swift.

6. Settled or final rest.

Whilst we set up our hopes and establishment here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us. Wake.

ESTATE n. s. [estat, Fr.]

1. The general interest; the business of the government; the publick. In this sense it is now commonly written state.

Many times the things added to judgment may be mean & stran, when the reason and consequence thereof may reach to point of estate; I call matters of estate not only the parts of suavcigility, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly and considerably the portion of people. Bacon's Essay.

2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity or adversity.

Thanks to piddle chance, She cast us headlong from our high estate. Dryden.

3. Possessions, in general. Truth and certainty are not all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, fluctuating state with as without them. Locke.

4. He had no possession; generally meant of possessions in land, or realities.

She accused us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own estate. Sidney.

Go, misers! go for lucres sell thy soul.

Truck wares for wares, and trundle from pole to pole.

That men may say, when thou art dead and gone, See what a vast estate he left his son! Dryd. Pers.

5. Rank, quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatness of your estate? Who seeth not that your estate is much excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties. Sidney.

6. A person of high rank. This sense is disused.

She is a duchess, a great estate. Latimer.

Heed, on his birth-day, made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief estates of Galilee. Mark xvi. 21.

To ESTATE. v. a. [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune.

What hath this queen Samson's me luther?

—A contract of true love to celebrate, And some donation freely to esteem. On the latest loves. Shakspe. Tempest.

To ESTEEM. v. a. [estimer, Fr. estimo, Lat.] 1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing.

The worth of all men by their end estem, And then due praise, or due reproach they yield. Spencer.

A knowledge in the works of nature they honour, and esteem highly profound wisdom, and be this wisdom saveth not. Hooker.

I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and esteemed riches nothing in comparison of her. Wind, viii. 3.

2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.

Besides, those single forms doth esteem, And in her balance doth their values try. Daven.

3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.

Who would not be loved more, though he were esteemed less? Dryden.

4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

Our man esteemed one day above another; another esteemed every day alike. Rom. xiv. 5.

To ESTEEM. v. n. To consider as to value: with of.

Many would little esteem of their own lives, yet for remore of their wives and children, would be withheld from that heinous crime. Estvem.

High value; reverential regard.

Who can see, Without esteem of their lives, or worth of poverty, Sober Facilitius, or can cease to admire The ploughman counsell in his coarse attire? Dryd.

Both those poets lived in much esteem with good and holy men in orders. Dryden's Fables, Preface.

I am not uneasy that many, whom I never had any esteem for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. Pope.

Esteemers. n. s. [from esteem.] One that highly values; one that sets high rate upon any thing.

This might instruct the proudest esteemers of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others. Locke.

ESTIMABLE. adj. [Fr.] 1. Valuable; worth a large price.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man, Is not so estimable or profitable As flesh of mutons, becs, or goats. Shakspe.

2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of some degree of honour and respect.

A lady said of her two companions, that one was more estimable. Ye other more estimable. You lost one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was estimable and good. Temple.

ESTIMABLNESS. n. s. [from estimable.]

The quality of deserving regard. To ESTIMATE. v. a. [estimo, Lat.] 1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else.

When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, the priest shall inquire it whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall esteem it, so shall it stand.

Lev. xxvii. 16.

2. To calculate; to compute.

ESTIMATE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation.

Upon a moderate trial and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyss, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height assigned by Moses.

Wordard.

2. Value.

I'd love My country's good, with a respect more tender, More holy and profound than mine own life, My dear wife's esteem, her womb's increase, The treasure of my life. Shakspe. Coriolanus.

3. Valuation; a measure of comparative value; comparative judgment.

The only way to come to a true esteem upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. L'Estrange.

Outward actions cannot give a just esteem of us, since there are many impositions of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. Addison.

ESTIMATION. n. s. [from estimate.]

1. The act of adjusting proportional value.

If a man should sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the estimation shall be according to the seced. Leviticus.

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgement.

In our own estimation we account such particulars more worthly than those that are already tried and known. Bacon.

4. Esteem; regard; honour.

Crimes there were hid to his charge many, the least wherein being just, had bereaved him of esteem and credit with men. Hooker.

Of your brace of unpraisable estimations, this one is but frail, and the other casual. Shakspe.

To be of worth and worthy estimation, And not without desert so well reputed. Shakspe.

Shakspe. shall have estimation among the multitude, and honour with the elders. Wind. vii. 10.

A plain reason of the publick honours due to the magistrate, is, that he may be in due estimation and reverence. Atterbury.

ESTIMATIVE. adj. [from estimate.]

Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

We find in animals an estimative orjudical faculty, an apperception, or aversion, and loco-citative faculty answering the will. Hale.

The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty, which mistakenly concludes that colour to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to the object. Boyle.

ESTIMATOR. n. s. [from estimate.] A settler of rates; a comptuist.

ESTIVAL. adj. [estivis, Lat.]

1. Pertaining to the summer.

2. Continuing for the summer.

ESTIVATION. n. s. [estivation, Lat.] The act of passing the summer.

A grotto is a place of shade, or estivation. Bacon.

ESTOPPEL. n. s. [law term.]

Such an act as bars any legal process.

ESTOVERS. n. s. [law term.]

Necessaries allowed by law.

ESTRÆDE. n. s. [Fr. stratum, Lat.] An even or level space. Dict.

To ESTRANGÉ. v. a. [estranger, Fr.]
1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw. 

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but also estranged ourselves from them in things indifferent, what needeth not estrangement from the house of God, but for instruction of man baptized, bred, and brought up in the bosom of the church. 

2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possession. 

They have estranged this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods. 

3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindness to malevolence or indifference. 

How comes it now, my husband, oh, how comes it, that thou art thus estranged from thyself? Thyself I call it, being strange to me. 

4. To withdraw or withhold. 

We must estrange our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. 

ESTRANGEMENT. n. s. [from estrange.]

Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abstraction. 

Desires, by a long estrangement from better things, come at length perfectly to lost, and fly off from them. 

ESTRAPADE. n. s. [Fr.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, rises mightily before, and while his forefoot is yet in the air, yeats furiously with his hind legs. 

Estre'ate. n. s. [extractum, Lat.] 

The true copy of an original writing: for example, of amencements or penalties, set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. 

Estrépement. n. s. [of the French word estrepier.] Spoil made by the reversal for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reversion. 

Covet. 

Estrich: n. s. [commonly written es-trich; struthio camelus.] The largest of birds. 

Is to be frightened out of fear; and, in that mood, the dove will peck the estrich. 

The peacock, not at thy command, assumes his glorious train; nor estrich her rare plumes. 

Estimation. n. s. [from estuare, Lat.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river, in which the tide reciprocates; a frith. 

To ESTUATE. v. a. [estuo, Lat.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. 

Diet. 

ESTUATION. n. s. [from estuare, Lat.] 

The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall; agitation; commotion. 

Rivers and lakes that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited into situations; therefore some dry flows are thereby others. 

The motion of the will is accompanied with a sensible commotion of the spirits, and an excitement of the blood. 

Diet. 

ESTUATE. v. a. [estuo, Lat.] 

To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a state of violent commotion. 

Diet.
3. Creech seems to have accentuated the first syllable.

4. Consider its name, that the grateful Jove Hath eren'd the glory of [his] love. Creech's Manil.

ETHER. n. s. [ether, Lat. aether.]
1. An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed.
2. Celestial; heavenly.
3. Ethereal. adj. [from ether.]
1. Formed of ether.
4. Ethereal. adj. [from ether.]
1. Formed of ether; heavenly.
2. Ethereal. adj. [from ether.]
1. Moral; treating on morality.
2. Ethically. adv. [from ethical.]
1. According to the doctrines of morality.
2. Ethick. adj. [aether.]
1. Moral; delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS. n. s. without the singular. [aether.]
The doctrine of morality; a system of morality.

ETHICAL. adj. [aether.]
1. Moral; treating on morality.
2. Ethically. adv. [from ethical.]
1. According to the doctrines of morality.
2. Ethick. adj. [aether.]
1. Moral; delivering precepts of morality.

ETHOLOGICAL. adj. [aether.]
1. Treating of morality.

ETOLOGY. n. s. [aetologia.]
An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper.
I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the etiology of this distemper. Arbuthnot.

ETYMOLOGICAL. adj. [from etymology.]
1. Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.
2. To evacuate v. n. [evacuo, Lat.]
1. To make empty; to clear.
2. To evacuate; to evacuate; to nullify; to annul.
3. To void by any of the excrementary passages.
4. To make void; to evacuate; to nullify; to annul.
5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

ETHOLOGY. n. s. [ethologia, Lat.]
1. Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

ETHOLOGIST. n. s. [from etymology.]
One who searches out the original of words; one who shows the derivation of words from their original.

ETOLOGY. n. s. [aetologia, Lat.]
1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analysis of compound words into primitives.
2. Ethic. adj. [aether.]
1. Of or pertaining to ethical, our moral, moral.

EVACUATION. n. s. [from evacuate.]
1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge.
2. Consider the vast emissions of men that England hath bid assistance lent to foreign kingdoms.
3. Abolition; nullification.

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EVA

God will indeed judge the world in righteousness; but 'is an evangelical, not a legal righteousness, and by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the Judge of the world.

Afterbury.

2. Contained in the gospel.

Those evangelical hymns they allow not to stand in our faith.

EVANGELISAM. n.s. [from evangelize.] The promulgation of the blessed gospel.

Thus was this land saved from indifference, through the apothetical and miraculous evangels. Bacon.

EVANGELIST. n.s. [eangelist, i.e. evangelist, that is, good tidings.] Good tidings; the message of purity and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus.

Good Locus, That first receiv'd Christianity, The sacred pledge of Christ's evangel. Tytler.

EVANID. adj [eavanised, Lat.] Faint; weak; evanescent.

Where there is heat and strength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the smell of the flower is rather enamid and weaker than that of the leaves.

The deccotions of simples, which bear the visable colours of bodies decoted, are dead and enamid, without the comination of allum, argol, and the like.

Brown.

I put as great disinterest between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an enamid meteor. Glanvile.

To EVArish. v. a. [eavanese, Lat.] To vanish; to escape from notice or perception.

EVAPORABLE. adj. [from evaporate.]

Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromatic, their virtue lies in parts that are of themselves volatile and easily evaporable. Grew.

To EVAPORATE. v. n. [evaporate, Lat.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waste insensibly as a volatile spirit.

Poetry is of so subtle a spirit, that in the pouring out of our language into another it will all evaporate.

Denham.

Our works unhappily evaporated into words; we should have talked less, and done more.

Decay of Poetry.

Being weary with attending the slow consummation of the Sun, we set it in a digesting furnace to evaporate more nimible.

Boyle.

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to dispel it, cannot be cured otherwise than by burning, by which it evaporates. Temple.

The enemy takes a surer way to consume us, by letting our courage evaporate against stones and rabbid.

Swift.

To EVAPORATE. v. a.

1. To drive away in fumes; to disperse in vapours.

If we compute that prodigious mass of water daily thrown into the sea from all the rivers, we should then perceive that much is perpetually evaporated, and cast again upon the continents to supply those immense streams. Bentley.

Convents abroad are so many retreats for the speculative, the melancholy, the proud, the silent, the politics, and the morose, to spend themselves, and evaporate the anxious purings.

We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will evaporate water. Watts's Logick.

To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or splashes.

My lord of Exeter evaporated his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen. Watts.

EVAPORATION. n.s. [from evaporate.]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; discharge.

They are but the farts of adulterous choler, and the exhalation of a vituline spirit.

Emanations are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun; so wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis superior in quantity to the rain of colder seasons. Woodward.

2. The act of attendating matter, so as to make it fume away.

Those waters, by rarefaction and evaporation, are ascended.

3. In pharmacy. An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steams, so as to leave some part stronger, or of a higher consistence than before.

Quincy.

EVASION. n.s. [evasum, Lat.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice; artful means of eluding or escaping.

We are too well acquainted with these answers; but his evasion, wing'd thus swift with scorn, cannot outfly our apprehensions. Shakesp.

Him, after all disputes, Forb'd I should exult in his absolution; and reasonings, though through mazes, lead me still But to my own conviction. Milton's Par. Los.

In vain thus strive to cover shame with shame; Thou by evasion thy crime uncover'st at more.

Milton.

EVASIVE. adj. [from evade.]

1. Practising evasion; elusive.

Thus he, though conscious of the theritel guest, Answer'd evasive of the sly request. Pope's Odys.

2. Containing an evasion; sophistical; dishonestly artful.

EvASIVELY. adv. [from evasive.] By evasion; elusively; sophistically.

EUCHARIST. n.s. [eucharistia.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

Himself did better like of common bread to be used in the eucharist. Hooker.

Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an eucharist and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received.

Taylor.

EUCHARISTICAL. adj. [from eucharist.] 1. Containing acts of thanksgiving.

The latter part of our eucharist, which began at the breaking and blessing of the bread. Brown.

It would not be amiss to put it into the eucharisted part of our liturgy: we praise thee, O God, for our lips and senses.

Rag.

2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

ECHOLOGY. n.s. [eakholoJik.] A formulary of prayers.

EUERASIA. n.s. [eurasia.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in a good state of health.

Quain.

EVE. n.s. [epe, Sax. evad, or Even, s. avad, Dut.] 1. The close of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkness.

They, like so many Alexanders, Have in these parts from morn till even fought. Dryd.

Such sights as youthful poets dream.

On Summer even by haunted stream Milton.

O, nightingale, that on thy bloomy spray Ward not at even, when all th' earth's sounds are still. Mil.

Th' innocent by one sign shows the bane. Dryd.

With other, & all others consumes the breeze. Thomson's Spring.

The vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday. In this sense only eve is used, not even.

Let the immediate preceding day he kept as the eve to this great feast. Dupin's Rule to Denom.

EVEN. adj. [open, Sax. even, Dut. aequus, Lat.] 1. Level; not rugged; not unequal; smooth as opposed to rough.

To see a beggar's hut in riches flow.

Dryd.

The present face of our Redeemer is more even and level than it was formerly. Addisn on Joth.

The superficies of such places is not even, but have many cavities and swellings, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate. Newton's Opticks.

2. Uniform; equal to itself.

Lay the rough path of provident nature even, And open in each heart a little heaven. Prior.

3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net way be even to the midst of the altar. Euseb.

And shall lay thee even with the ground. Luke, xix. 44.

4. Not having inclination any way; nor leaning to any side.

He was a noble servant to them; but he could not Carry his honours even.

Shakesp. Coriol. 5. Not having any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hedge before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hedge did rise; but when he did set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and even.

Livy.

6. Equal on both sides; fair; not favouring either.

Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand On even ground against his mortal foe. Milton

7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with your several loves, And make us even with you; Henceforth be ears. Shakesp. Macbeth

If we are even with thee, doubt it not. Shakesp.

I do confess The blind led's power, while he inhabits there, But I'll be even with him nevertheless. Shakesp.

In taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy, but in passing it over, he is superior. Bacon's Essay.

Even reckoning makes lasting friends, and the way to make reckonings even is to make them often. South.

The publick is always even with an author, who has not a just deference for them; the contempt is reciprocal. Addison.

The true reason of this strange doctrine was to be even with the magistrate, who was against them; and they resolved at any rate to be against him. Afterbury.

8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression; not uncertain.

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EVE

Desires compose’d, affections ever even.
Tears that delight, and sighs that want to be her’s.

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd. Let him tell me whether the number of the stars be even or odd. Taylor’s Rule of Living Holy. It is not much truth in that numerical conceit in the lateral division of man by even and odd, ascribing the odd unto the right side, and even unto the left. Browne’s Folly. Err. To EVEN. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make even.
2. To make out of debt; to put in a state in which either good or ill is fully repaid. Nothing can, or shall content my soul, ’Till I am creased with him, wise for wife. Shakespeare.

3. To level; to make level. This temple Xerxes ered with the soil, which Alexander is said to have repaired. Raleigh. Beat, roll, and most carpet-walks and camanole; for now the ground is supple, and it will even all inequalities. Eccles.

To EVEN. v. n. To be equal to. Now disused. A like strange observation takes place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never exactly meets with the first. Carew.

EVEN. adj. [often contracted to e’n.]
1. A word of strong assertion; verily. Even so did those Gauls possess the coasts. Spanis. Thou wast a soldier Even to Cato’s wish; not force, and terrible Only in strokes. Shakespeare. Coriol. Act I. Sc. IV.
Dangers rocks, Which, touching but my gentle vessels side, Would scatter all the spices on the stream, And, in a word, yea, even now with this, And now with nothing. Shakespeare. 

It is the chance that the good man ventures: after this life, if there be no God, he is as well as the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, even so much as unanswerable and eternal happiness is better than extreme and endless misery. Tilottam. He might even have well employed his time, as some priests have done, in catching moles. Atterbury.

2. Notwithstanding; though it was so that. All I can say for those passages is, that I knew they were bad enough to please even when I wrote them. Dryden.

3. Likewise; not only so, but also. The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident, and the great majority, and serve also to measure even the motions of those others. Holder. Here all their rage, and e’en their murmurs cease, and Sacred silence reigns, and universal peace. Pope.

4. So much as. Books give the same turn to our thoughts that company does to our conversation, without loading our memories, or making us even sensible of the change. Swift.

5. A word of exaggeration in which a secret comparison is implied; as, even the great, that is, the great like the mean. Nor death itself can wholly wash your stains. But long contracted ill e’en in the soul remains. Dryden.

I have made several discoveries which appear new, even to those who are versed in critical learning; that is in that numerial conceit in which I have a profound experience. Siddons’s Spectator.

6. A term of concession. Since you refined the notion, and corrected the malignity, I shall e’en let it pass. Collier.

EVENHANDED. adj. [even and hand.]
Impartial; equitable. Evenhanded justice Returns the ingredients of our poison’d chalice To our own lips. Shakespeare. Macbeth.

EVENING. n. s. [even, Sax. aestud, Dut.

The close of the day; the beginning of night. I shall fall Like a bright exclamation, even evening, And give no man see me more. Shakespeare. Henry VIII.

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing towards an evening, and the world’s tragedy and time near an end. Dryden.

Mean time the sun descended from the skies, And made bright evening star began to rise. Dryden.

It was the sacred rule among the Pythagoreans that they should every evening thrice run over the actions and words of the day. Watts on the Mind.

EVENLY. adj. [evenly.
1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise. In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by natural attraction; for every one there must have infinite matter around it, and therefore must rest for ever, being evenly balanced between infinite attractions. Bentley.

2. Levelly; without aspersities. A polish cleanliness, evenly and smoothly spread not overthine and wavy, but of a pretty solid consistence. Wotton.

3. Without inclination to either side; in a posture parallel to the horizon; horizontally. The upper face of the sea is known to be level by my experience, and even distant from the centre, and waves deeper and deeper the farther one saileth from the shore. Breviary of the Port of Dunwich.

You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince: it behoves you to carry yourselves wisely and evenly between them. Both.

EVENNESS. n. s. [evenly.
1. State of being even.
2. Uniformity; regularity. The other most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that evenness and regularity is requisite in them all. 

3. Equality of surface; levelness.

4. Freedom from inclination to either side. A crooked stick is not straitened, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle state of evenness between both. Hooker.

5. Impartiality; equal respect.

6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation. Though he speak these blessings as much as any man, yet lie bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and evenness of mind. Atterbury.

EVENSONG. n. s. [even and song.

1. The form of worship used in the evening. There, ‘chantress of the woods among, I woo to hear thy evening song. Milton. If a man were but of a day’s life, it is well if he last till even-song, and then says his complaine an hour before the time. Taylor.

2. The evening; the close of the day. He curia’d his notes both evening and morrow. Dryden.

EVENTIDE. n. s. [even and tide.]
The time of evening. With a swarm of gnats at even-tide, Out of the tents of Allen do arise, Their murmuring small trumpets sounding wide. Fairy Queen.

Isaac went out to meditate at the even-tide. Gen. xxiv. 63.

EVENT. n. s. [eventus, Lat.

1. An incident; any thing that happens, good or bad. There is one event the righteous and to the wicked. Excl.

Oli heavy times, begetting such events! Shakespeare.

2. The consequence of an action; the conclusion; the upshot.
EVER. 

I know a lord, who values nothing, 

even for a thousand years, nor any estate that is not for ever and ever. 

Temple.

The meeting points the fatal lock discovered. 

From the fair head, for ever and ever. 

Pope.

5. At one time, as ever and anon: that is, at one time and another; now and then.

So long as Guyon with her communed,

Into the ground she cast her modest eye;

And ever and anon, with rosy red.

The bushful blood her snowy cheeks did dye.

The fat one s would be ever and anon making sport with the lean, and calling them starvelings, 

Elastrene.

He lay stretched along, 

And ever and anon a silent tear 

Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard. 

Dryden.

6. In any degree.

Let no man fear that mortal creature ever the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that pestilence. 

Holl. 

Fora mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the ground or any body else are ever the richer. 

Collier. 

It suffices, in the name of any Idea, that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of ever so many particulars. 

Locke.

There must be a rank as man.

And all the question, wrangle ever so long.

Is only this, If God has plac'd him wrong? 

Pope.

7. A word of enforcement, or aggravation.

As soon as ever he had done it; that is, immediately after he had done it. 

In this sense it is scarcely used but in familiar language.

That ever this fellow should have fewer words than a parrot, and yet the son of a woman. 

Shak.

They break all their bones in pieces, or ever they came to the bottom of the sea. 

Dan. iv. 24.

That purser in your hand has a twin-brother, as like him as ever he can look. 

Dryg. Spanish Fry.

As sooner as ever the bird is dead. 

Opening again, he lays his claim.

To half the profit, half the fame. 

Prior.

The title of duke had been sunk in the family ever since the attainture of the great Duke of Suffolk. 

Addison on Italy.

8. EVER A. Any. [as ever, that is, ever so or ever so each is one all.] This word is still retained in the Scottish dialect.

I am old, I am old.

—I love thee better than I love a scarce young boy of them all. 

Shak. Henry IV.

9. It is often confounded with er.

It is much used in composition in the sense of always: as, evergreen, green throughout the ear; everlasting, enduring without end. It is added almost arbitrarily to neutral participles and adjectives, and will be sufficiently explained by the following instances.

EVERBUB'LING. adj. [ever and bubbling.] Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

Pausing murmurs, still'd out of her breast;

That everlastingly, heady.

Crab. 

EVERBURN'ING. adj. [ever and burning.] 

Unextinguished.

His tail was stretched out in wondrous length,

That to the house of heavenly gods it reached:

And with that proud behaviour strength.

The everburning lamps from thence it brought.

Speck.

Torture without end.

Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed

With everburning sulphur unconsum'd! 

Milton.

EVERDUR'ING. adj. [ever and during.] 

Eternal; enduring without end.

Our souls, piercing through the impurity of flesh, behold the highest heavens, and thence

Vol. I.

EVER. 

I know a lord, who values nothing, 

as for a thousand years, nor any estate that is not for ever and ever. 

Temple.

The meeting points the fatal lock discovered. 

From the fair head, for ever and ever. 

Pope.

5. At one time, as ever and anon: that is, at one time and another; now and then.

So long as Guyon with her communed,

Into the ground she cast her modest eye;

And ever and anon, with rosy red.

The bushful blood her snowy cheeks did dye.

The fat one s would be ever and anon making sport with the lean, and calling them starvelings, 

Elastrene.

He lay stretched along, 

And ever and anon a silent tear 

Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard. 

Dryden.

6. In any degree.

Let no man fear that mortal creature ever the less, because he sees the apostle safe from that pestilence. 

Holl. 

Fora mine undiscovered, neither the owner of the ground or any body else are ever the richer. 

Collier. 

It suffices, in the name of any Idea, that it be considered as one representation or picture, though made up of ever so many particulars. 

Locke.

There must be a rank as man.

And all the question, wrangle ever so long.

Is only this, If God has plac'd him wrong? 

Pope.

7. A word of enforcement, or aggravation.

As soon as ever he had done it; that is, immediately after he had done it. 

In this sense it is scarcely used but in familiar language.

That ever this fellow should have fewer words than a parrot, and yet the son of a woman. 

Shak.

They break all their bones in pieces, or ever they came to the bottom of the sea. 

Dan. iv. 24.

That purser in your hand has a twin-brother, as like him as ever he can look. 

Dryg. Spanish Fry.

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EVI


to Evestigate. v. a. [estigato, Lat.]
To search out. 

Diquh. n. s. [This word is so written by most writers; but since the original p, Saxon, or Welch yew, more favours the easier orthography of yew, I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the first stretch of both his hands he drew, And almost joined the horns of the toung edge.

Dryden's Evid.

To EVICTION. v. a. [eviscunc, Lat.]
1. To dispossess of by a judicial course. The law of England would specifically eject them out of possession, and therefore they held the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law.

Daxies on Ireland.

2. To take away by a sentence of law. His lands were eredit from him. K. James.

3. To prove; to evince. Little used.
This nervous fluid has never been discovered in live animals by the sense, however assisted; nor its necessity evicted by any experiment. Cheyne.

EVICTATION. n. s. [from eject.]
1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definite sentence of a court of judicature. If any of the parties be laid asleep under pretence of arbitration, and the other party doth cautiously get a writ in a common law, yet the pretended court will set back all things, and no respect had to ejection or dispossession. Bacon.

2. Proof; evidence; certain testimony.
A number of voices carries the question, in all our debates, rather as an expedient for peace than an evasion of the right.

EVIDENCE. n. s. [Fr.]
1. The state of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety.

2. Testimony; proof.
I had delivered the evidence of the purchase unto Baruch. Jer.

Unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof and evidence for every thing, which we have for some things.

Tholstom.

Cato major, who had made all the great offices, has left us an evidence, under his own hand, how much he was very in Company affairs.

They bear evidence to a history in defence of Christianity, the truth of which history was more evident than of Christianity itself.

3. Witness; one that gives evidence. In this sense it is sometimes plural; as, the evidence were sworn: but sometimes regularly augmented, as evidences.
To swear he saw three inches through a door, As Aristaeus evidences swore. Dryden's Journal.

There are books extant, which they must needs allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of right reason.

To EVIDENCE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To prove; to evince.
The horses must be evidenced by good testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. Temple.

If they be principles evident of themselves, they need not evidence or evict them.

These things the Christian religion require, as might be evidenced from taxes. Tholstom.

2. To shew; to make discovery of.
Thus on earth hadst prosper'd, which thy books now also evidence. Milton's Par. Lost.

Although the same truths be elicited and expanded to enhance the contemplation of animals; they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

EVIDENT. adj. [Fr.]
Plain; apparent.

It is evident, in the general frame of nature, that those who do a manifest good to some have procured obverse unto the understanding. Brown's Fulg. Err. They are incapable of making conquests upon their neighbours, which is evident to all that know their constitutions.

Matthew 11, 20; the word that was said, when it was evident to them that no attention was sufficient.

EVIDENTLY. adv. [from evident.]
Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Laying the weight evidently prove.
The geni'l power and full effects of love. Prior.

The printing private letters is the worst sort of betraying friendship, as it evidently has the most extensive ill consequences. Pope.

EVIL. adj. [yfel, Sax. evel, Dut.]
1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.
He hath brought up an evil name upon his virgin.

Drum.

An evil disease cleaveth fast unto him; and now that he lieth, he shall rise up no more. Psalms.

The good girl's very good, and the evil evil, that cannot be eaten they are so. Jeremiah.


2. Wicked; bad; corrupt.
Is thine eye evil, because I am good? Matt.

The imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth.

Gen.

3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous.
And the old men did see that they were in evil case. Exodus.

All the days of the afflicted are evil. Proverbs.

4. Mischievous; destructive; ravenous.
Is it my son's coat; an evil heart hath devoured him.

Gen.

EVIDENTLY. n. s. [from evident.]
Contrary to goodness; badness of whatever kind.
The moral goodness and congruity, or evil, unfitness, and unseasonableness of moral or natural probability, falls without the range of a brutal faculty.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

EVIL SPEAKING. n. s. [evil and speaking.]
Slander; defamator; calumny; censurable.

Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrisies and envies, and all evil speakings.

Peter.

EVIL MIND. adj. [evil and mind.]
Malignious; mischievous; malignant; wicked; insidious.

But most she fear'd, that travelling so late.
Some evinced beasts might lie in wait.

And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate.

Dryden.

EVILNESS. n. s. [from evil favored.]
Deformity.
The soul shall not suffer unto the Lord any bullock, or sheep, wherein is bliesz, or any evinfavored.

Deut.

EVILLY. adv. [from evil.]
Not well.

This act, so evil born, shall cool the hearts of all his people, and freeze up their zeal.

Shaksp.

EVIL MINDED. adj. [evil mind.]
Malignious; mischievous; malignant; wicked; insidious.

But most she fear'd, that travelling so late.
Some evinced beasts might lies in wait.

And, without witness, wreak their hidden hate.

Dryden.

EVIL DOER. n. s. [evil and doer.]
Malefactor; one that commits crimes.

Whereas they speak evil against you as evildoers, they may by your good works glorify God. Peter.

EVILOURED. adj. [evil and favour.]
Ill contermined; having no good aspect.

Machiavel well notes, though in an evinced manner, instance, there is no trusting to the force of nature, except it be corromonated by custom. Bacon's Essays.

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Shaksp.

EVIL WORKER. n. s. [evil and work.]
One who does wickedness.

Beware of dogs, beware of evildoers.

Phil.

EVILOUSE. v. a. [eviscunc, Lat.]
To prove; to shew; to manifest; to make evident.

Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among us as of time begot;
And therefore was it given them, to evince
Their natural pravity.

Milton's Par. Lost.

That religion, teaching a future state of souls, is a probability; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have evinced.

South.

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow.

Add.

EVIDENCE. adj. [from evinced.] Capable of proof; demonstrable.

Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and evinced by true reason to be such.

Hale.

EVIDIBLY. adv. [from evinced.] In such a manner as to force conviction.

To EVIDRATE. v. a. [evidatus, Lat.]
To deprive of manhood; to emasculate.

To EVIDRATE. v. a. [evidercor, Lat.]
To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to search within the entrails.

EVIDIBLE. adj. [evabilis, Lat.]
Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned.
Of divers things evil, all being not eatable, we take one; which one, saving only in case of so great urgency, were not otherwise to be taken.

Houer.

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To EVITATE. v. a. [evitto, Lat.] To avoid; to shun; to escape.

Therein did she etrate and shun
A thousand iregulous cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her.

EVI TATION. n. s. [from evitate.] The act of avoiding.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evisceration is consequent on devolution.

EvITeRNA. adj. [eviscerus, Lat.] Eviscerated or entirely voided of an organ or its substance.

EvITATION. adj. [eviscration, Lat.] In a limited sense only; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EvITERNITY. n. s. [existential, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

Æ'ULOgY. n. s. [æi and æy.] Prais; eunuchism; panegyric.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praises and famous eulogies of worthy men, been stirred up to affect the like commendations.

On some men’s appetites find more melody and discord, than in the harmony of the angelic spheres; yet even these seldom misfits are affected with eulogies given of themselves.

DIARY OF PLUTARCH.

EUNUCIIL. n. s. [æyury.] One that is castrated or emasculated.

He hath gelded the common wealth, and made it an eunuch.

Shakes. Anthony V.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the sight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also dimished.

Bacon’s Nat. Hist.

So charm’d you were, you came awhile to doat
On nonsense gorg’d in an eunuch’s throat.

Plato.

To EUNUCATE. v. a. To make an eunuch.

It was an impossible act to eunuchate or eunuch themselves.

Brown’s Vulgar Err.

EVCATION. n. s. [ενορατιον, Lat.] The act of calling out.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscence or invocation.

Brown.

Instead of a descent into hell, it seems rather a conjuring up, or an evocation of the dead from hell.

Notes to Odyssey.

Evolution. n. s. [ævoleo, Lat.] The act of flying away.

To EVOLVE. v. a. [ævoleo, Lat.] To unfold; to disentangle.

The animal soul and the soul of plants and animals evolves itself to its full ebb and extremity, like the earth.

Hale.

This little active principle, as the body increases and dilates, exerts, dilates, and expands, if not its substantial existence, yet its energy. Hale.

To EVOLVE. v. a. To open itself; to disclose itself.

Ambrosial odours do sound the air, evoking scents diffusse.

The holy ground is wet with heavy dewy dews, Petor.

Evolution. n. s. [ævolutus, Lat.] The act of unrolling or unfolding.

The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was at first by almost immutable evolution, which were so various, that the little bodies came to obvert to each other those parts by which they might be best fastened together. Bayle.

The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

The whole evolution of ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is so collected and preternaturally represented as if all things, whatever were, were, or shall be, were at this very instant really present.

More’s Divine Dialogues.

[In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a recircrooply greater circle, till at last they turn into a straight line.

Harris.

4. [In tacticks.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. And these evolutions are doubling of ranks or files, counter-marches, and wheelings.

Harris.

Evolution. n. s. [ævoluus, Lat.] The act of vomiting out.

Dict.

EvUATORY. n. s. [ævulatorum.] A plant.

Euphonical. adj. [from euphony.] Sounding agreeably.

Dict.

Euphony. n. s. [æuphonia.] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness.

Euphorbium n. s.

1. A plant.

It hath flowers and fruit like the spurge, and it is also full of an hot, sharp milky juice. The galls are angular, and shaped somewhat like the cerasus or twist-thistle. It is commonly beset with spines, and for the most part hath no leaves.

Hill.

2. A gum resin, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a straw and a gold colour, and a smooth glossy surface. It has no great smell, but its taste is violently acrid and nauseous. It is used medicinally in si-napses.

Hill.

EvPhrasy, n. s. [æuphrasia, Lat.] The herb eyebright; a plant supposed to clear the sight.

And so there was a tempestuous wind called evropical.


Eurus. As all other winds, must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. Peacham.

Evrythymy. n. s. [ætypsia.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.

Euthanasia. n. s. [ευθναςια.] An easy death.

A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is euthanasia.

Artaebnath.

Everyon, n. s. [æulsion, Lat.] The act of plucking out.

From a strict enquiry we cannot maintain the evisceration, or biting off any parts.

Brown’s Vulgar Err.

Evulagion. n. s. [ævelojo, Lat.] The act of devouling: publication.

Dict.

Eve. n. s. [copae, Sax.] The she-sheep; the female to the ram.

Rams have more wreathed horns than ever. Boc.

Haste the sacrifice!

Sev’n bullocks yet unyoked for Phereus chase;

And for Diana seven unspotted cows. Dryden’s En.

Ewe. n. s. [from evey, perhaps anciety

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E e

c w. water.] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

I dreamt of a silver basin and ever to-night Shaks.

Let one attend him with a silver basin.

Fode of rose-water, and last blood’d his fingers.

Another bear the eee; a third a diuer.

And say, Will your lordship cool your hands?

Shakes.

The golden ewer a maid obsequious brings

Replenish’d d from the cool, transparent springs;

With cupful ewers the bright vase supplies

silver layer, of capacious size:

They wash.

Pepe’s Odysy.

Ewy. n. s. [from ecer.] An office in the king’s household, where they take care of the linen for the king’s table, lay the cloth, and serve up water in silver ewers after dinner.

Dict.

Ex. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compound words; sometimes meaning out, as exhauster, to draw out; sometimes only enforcing the meaning, and sometimes producing little alteration.

To EXACERBATE. v. a. [exacerbare, Lat.] To imbitter; to exasperate; to heighten any malignant quality.

Exacerbation. n. s. [from exacerbate.]

1. Encrease of malignity; augmented force or severity.

2. Height of a disease; paroxysm.

The patient may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptom in exacerbation; and so, by time, turn suffering into nature.

Bacon’s Nat. Hist.

Watchfulness and delirium, and exacerbation, every other day.

Aurbach on Dict.

Exacerbation. n. s. [exacerbare, Lat.]

The act of heaping up.

Dict.

EXACT. adj. [æxactus, Lat.]

1. Nice; not failing; not deviating from rule.

All this, exact to rule, were brought about, Were but a combat in the lists left out.

Pepe.

2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us? With all my heart. I love exact dealing; and let Huncs nudi.

Aurbach; John Bull.

3. Careful; not negligent; of persons.

Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more exact in their accounts than themselves.

Spectator.

4. Honest; strict; punctual.

In my doings I was exact.

Eccles. ii. 12.

To EXACT. v. a. [æxigo, exactus, Lat.]

1. To require authoritatively.

Thus now exact the penalty.

Which is a pound of this poor merchant’s flesh.

Shakes.

Of a forger thou mayst exact it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand shall restore.

Dost.

Exact of servants to be faithful and diligent.

Taylor.

From this his friends pronounced he glad be exacted.

Milton.

The hand of fate is ever over, and Heaven Exacted severity from all our thoughts.

Addison.

2. To demand of right.

Years of service past.

From grateful suits exact reward at last.

Droedon.

Where they design a recompense for benefits received, they are less solicitous to make it when it is exacted.

Smibride.

3. To summon; to enjoin; to enforce.

Ius descend now therefore from this top:

Of speculation; for the hour precise

Exact our part hence.

Dut.

And justice in my father’s soul, exact

This cruel piety.

Demost. Sphyx.

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To EXACT. v. n. To practise extortion.
The enemy shall not exact upon him. 
Psalm lxv. 22.

EXACTER, n. s. [from exact.]
1. Extorter; one who claims more than his due or claims his due with outrageousness and severity.

The poller and exacter of fees justifies the common resemblance of the courts of justice to the bush, wherein while the sheep flees for defence in weather, he is sure to lose part of the fleece. Bacon's Essays.

I will also make thy officers peace, and thine exacters righteousness and peace. Isaiah, iv. 17.

2. He that demands by authority.
Light and lued persons, especially that the exacter of the oath did neither use extortion, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily sedan to make an affidavit for money. Bacon.

3. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.
No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous exacters upon others, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions. King Charles. Exac. xiv. 2.

As the first shaft did first great the greatness of that house, by Irish exactors and oppressions; so Gerald the last shaft did last it ruini by the like exactors now. Daniel's State of Ireland.

3. A tribute severely levied.
They have not made bridges over the river for the convenience of their subjects as well as strangers, who pay an unreasonable tribute, at every ferry upon the least using of the waters. Addison on Italy.

EXACTLY, adv. [from exact.]
Quite accurately; nicely; thoroughly.
Both of 'em knew mankind exactly well; for both of 'em began that study in themselves. Dryden.

The religion they profess is such, that the more exactly it is fitted by pure unbiassed reason, the more reasonable it will be found. Atterbury.

EXACTNESS. n. s. [from exact.]
1. Accuracy; nicey; strict conformity to rule or symmetry.
The experiments are all made with the utmost exactness and circumspection. Woodward on Eratics.

It will, as mere mere mere, what affects our hearts. Is not the exactness of peculiar parts; 'tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call. But the joint force and full result of all. Pope.

The balance must be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmost exactness into the several scales. Swift.

2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners; care not to deviate.
I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdom with men, before that inward exactness of conscience before God. King Charles.

That their exactness in one duty will stone for their neglect of another. Rogers.

To EXAGGERATE. v. a. [exaggero, Lat.]
1. To heap upon; to accumulate.
In the great level near Thonry, several rocks and first stones below the moor, and that contain three hundred years of still, covered by the fresh and salt waters and moist earth exaggerate upon them. Addison's Spectator.

2. To heighten by representation; to enlarge by hyperbolical expressions.
He had exaggerated, as pathetically as he could, the sense the people generally had, even despair of ever seeing an end of the calamities. Clarendon.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. Addison's Spectator.

EXAGGERATION. n. s. [from exaggerate.]
1. The act of heaping together; an heap; an accumulation.
Some towns that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by exaggeration of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land. Hume's Origin of Mankind.

2. Hyperbolical amplification.
Exaggerations of the prodigious condescensions in the prince to pass good laws, would have an odd sound at Westminster. Swift.

To EXAGGRATE. v. a. [exagiaro, Lat.]
1. To shake; to put in motion.
The warm air of the bed exaggerates the blood. Arbuthnot.

2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives.
The sense is now disused, being purely Latin.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than exaggerate. Hooker.

EXAGGRATION. n. s. [from exaggerate.]
The act of shaking or agitating. Dict.

To EXALT. v. a. [exalar. Fr. altis, Lat. exalt, low, Lat.]
1. To raise on high.
And thou, Cepheram, which art exalted unto heaven, shalt be brought down to hell. Matt. xxi. 23.

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.
Exalt him that is low, and abase him that is high. Ex. xix.

As yet exalted thou thyself against my people, that thou wilt not let them go? Exodus, ix. 17. How long shall mine enemy be exalted over me? Psalm xlii. 2.

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.
The covenanters, who understood their own want of strength, were very reasonably exalted with this success. Clarendon.

How much theer the king's friends were dejected upon the passing those two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got whatsoever they lost were mightily exalted, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition. Dryden's Enocid. Deduct.

4. To praise; to exalt; to magnify.
O magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together. Psalm xxxiv. 3.

5. To raise up in opposition; a scriptural phrase.
Against whom hast thou exalted thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? 2 Kings, xix. 22.

6. To intend; to enforce.
Now Mars, she said, let fame exalt her voice; Nor let the conquests only be her choice. Brow.

7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chemistry.
The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and exalted; but for the same reason the fibres are harder. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

With chymick art exalts the mineral pow'r, And draws the aromatick souls ofRow. Pope.

EXALTATION. n. s. [from exalt.]
1. The act of raising on high.

2. Elevation to power, dignity, or excellence.
She put off the garments of widowhood, for the exaltation of those that were oppressed. Judith, xvi. 8.

The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of mankind; for which cause there followed an exaltation of that which was humbled: for with power be created the world, but ruined it by obedience. Hooker.

3. Elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.
I wonder'd at my flight and change.

To this high exaltation. Milton's Par. Lost.

In God all perfections, in their highest degree and exaltation, are in his hands. Tillotson.

You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than even you were in your high exaltation. Swift.

4. In pharmacy. Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increase of the most remarkable property of any body.
Quincy.

5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

Astrologers tell us, that the sun receives his exaltation in the sign Aries. Dryden.

EXAMEN. n. s. [Lat.] Examination; disquisition; enquiry.
This considered together with a strict account, and critical examen of reason, will also distract the witty determinations of argument. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

EXAMINATE. n. s. [examinatus, Lat.]
The person examined.
In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words, asked in some one of the examinators, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been present, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace. Bacon.

EXAMINATION. n. s. [examinatio, Lat.]
The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition.
I have brought him forth, that after examination had, I might have somewhat to write. Acts, xxvii. 30.

Different men leaving out or putting in some simple ideas, according to their various examination, skill, or observation of the subject, have different essences. Locke.

EXAMINATOR. n. s. [Lat.] An examiner; an enquirer.
An interference, not of power to persuade a serious examiner. Brown's Fulf. Errors.

EXAMINE. v. a. [examinare, Lat.]
1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.
Let them examine themselves whether they repent truly. Church Cat.

We must this day be examined of the good die done to the impudent man. Acts, iv. 9.

We ought, before it be too late, to examine our souls, and provide for futurity. Hales's Preparation.

2. To interrogate a witness.
Command his accusers to come unto thee, by examining of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things. Acts.
EXA

3. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition.
4. To try by experiment, or observation; narrowly sit; scan.
   To write what may securely stand the test
   Of being well read over thrice at least,
   Compare each phrase, examine every line,
   With care, and every thought refine. Pope.
5. To make enquiry into; to search into; to scrutinise.
   When I began to examine the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a new
   connection with what Locke.

EXAMINER. n.s. [from examine.]
1. One who investigates a criminal or evidence.
   A crafty clerk, commissioner, or examiner, will make a witness speak what he truly never meant.
2. One who searches or tries any thing; one who scrutinises.
   So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments,
   and by a very scrupulous examiner things deserves to be applied. Newton's Opticks.

EXAMINATORY. adj. [from example.]
Serving for example or pattern; proposed to imitation.

EXAMPLICY. n.s. [from example.]
Example for example or pattern; proposed to imitation.

EXAMINATION. n.s. [from examine.]
Deposition of life.

EXAMINUM. adj. [examinus, Lat.]
Lifeless; dead.

EXANTHEMATA. n.s. [i.e. &c.,
Ellenrecessions; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHENTATUMUS. adj. [from exanthematize.]
Pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

EXANTULATE. v.n. [ex-an-tlo, Lat.]
1. To draw out.
2. To exhaust; to waste away.
   By time those seeds are wearied or exanctimated, or unable to act their parts no longer.

EXANCIDESCENCY. n.s. [ex-ancidescens, Lat.]
Disenchantment by a counter-charm.

EXBURNATE. v.a. [ex and cornes, Lat.]
To clear from flesh.

EXCABINATE. v.n. [ex and exaro, Lat.]
To hollow; to cut into hollows.

EXCADAVRE. n.s. [from exaurate.
1. The act of cutting into hollows.
2. The hollow formed; the cavity.
   While our eye measures the eminent and the hollow parts of pillars, the thing appears not
   the bigger; and so, as much as those excavations do subtract, is supplied by a fallacy of the sight.
   Wren's Architecture.

EXCEED. v.n.
1. To go beyond; to outgo.
   Nor did any of the crusts much exceed half an inch in thickness.
   Woodward on Fossils.
2. To excel; to surpass.
   Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth.

EXCEED. v.a. [excedo, Lat.]
1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness.
   In your prayers, and places of religion, use reverent postures and great attention, remembering
   that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly exceed. Tayler.
2. To go beyond any limits.
   Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed.
   Deut.
3. To hear the greater proportion.
   Justice must punish the rebellious deed.
   Yet punish so, as pity shall exceed. Dryden.

EXCEEDING. part. adj. [from exceed.]
Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

Exceed, that cities were built an exceeding space of time before the great flood.
Raleigh's History.
EXCEEDING. adv. [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and established.] In a very great degree; eminently.

The country is supposed to be exceeding rich.

Abbot.

The Genoese were exceeding powerful by sea, and contended often with the Venetians for superiority.

Talk no more so exceeding proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth.

1 Sam. ii. 5.

The action of the blind and that of the feeble were in themselves exceeding short; but are beautifully extended and diversified by the invention of epistles, and the machinations of the gods.

Addison.

The serum of the blood affords, by distillation, an exceedingly limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline.

Arbuthnot.

EXCEEDINGLY. adv. [from exceeding.]

To a great degree; greatly; very much.

They cried out more exceedingly, Crucify him.

Mark xv. 39.

Isaac trembled exceedingly. Gen. xxvi. 23.

The Earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was not only the friend of the King's enemies, and exceedingly beloved of the king's subjects. Daniel, absolved.

Precious stones look exceedingly well, when they are set in those places which we would make to contain the one ability.

Dryden.

Is not this medium exceedingly more rare and subtle than the air, and exceedingly more clastic and diffusive, than the virility of Newton's universe?

Addison.

To EXCEL. n. o. [excello, Lat.]

To outgo in good qualities; to surpass.

Venus her myrtle, Phereus has his bays;

Tea both excels, which you vouchsafe to praise.

Waller.

How heroes rise, how patriots set,

Thy father's blum and death may tell;

Excelling others, these were great;

That greater still, beat these excels.

Prior.

To EXCEL. v. r. [exce
t]

To leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position.

But when he said, All things are put under him, it is manifest, that he is excepted which did put all things under him.

Cor.

Adam, behold, Th'effects, which thy original crime hath wrought.

In some to spring from thee, who never touch'd

The excepted tree.

Milton's Par. Lost.

To EXCEPT. v. r. [except]

To object; to make objections.

A succession which our author could not except against.

Locke.

EXCEPT. prepos. [from the verb. This word, long taken as a preposition or conjunction, is originally the participle passive of the verb; which, like most others, had for its participle two terminations, except or excepted. All except one, is all, one excepted. Except may likewise be, according to the Trinitarian idiom, the imperative mood: all, except one; that is, all but one, which you must except.]

1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of. Richard except, those whom we fight against, Had rather have us win than him they follow.

Shakesp.

God and his son except, Nought valued he nor feared.

Milton.

2. Unless; if it be not so that.

It is necessary to know our duty, because 'tis necessary for us to do it; and it is impossible to do it, except we know it.

Tilottan.

EXCEPTING. prepos. [from except. See EXCEPT.] Without inclusion of; with exception of.


People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here; and yet, excepting the royal family, they get but little by it. Collier on Duelling.

EXCEPTION. n. s. [except; exception; Lat.]

1. Exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position; exclusion of any person from a general law.

When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the earth to Noah and his family, we find no exception at all; but that Chasm stood as fully invested with this right as any of his brethren.

South.

Let the money be raised on land, with an exception to some of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free.

Addison.

2. It should have from before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is sometimes inaccurately used with to.

Pleads, in exception to all general rules, Your taste of follies, with our scorn of fools.

Pope.

3. Thing excepted or specified in exception. Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted; unless those two, by which the Earl of Stafford and Sir John Fenwick lost their heads may pass for杳ous.

Swift.

Who first taught souls ensnarl'd, and realms undone.

Th' enormous faith of many made for one;

That pious exception in Socrates' law,

Tivert the world and counterwork its cause. Pope.

4. Objection; evil: with against or to.

Your question hath drawn us to make search whether these be not exceptional to the customs of our church, when ye plead that they are the same which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not as some which some other reformed churches have devised.

Hooker. Preface.

He may have exceptions pretermitting against the jurisdiction which it is his cause. Spencer.

Revelations will soon discover is to be extremely conducing to reforming mens lives, such as will answer all objections and exceptions of flesh and blood against it.

I will answer what exceptions they can have against our account, and confute all the reasons and explications they can give of their own. Butler.

5. Peevish dislike; offence taken: sometimes with to.

I fear'd to shew my father Julia's letter.

Locke should take exception to my love.

Shakesp.

6. Sometimes with of.

He first took exception at this badge, Pronouncing, that the paleness of this flour'd

Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart.

Shakesp.

Sometimes with against.

Roderigo, thou hast taken against me an exception; but I protest I have dealt most fairly in thy case.

Shakesp.

7. In this sense it is commonly used with the verb take.

He gave Sir James Trelil great thanks; but took exception to the place of their burial, being too close for them that were king's children.

Bacon.

EXCEPTIONABLE. adj. [from exception.]

Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleasantness in Milton is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery; this passage I look upon to be the most exceptionable in the whole poem.

Addison.

EXCEPTIONS. adj. [from except.]

Peevous; froward; full of objections; quarrelsome.

They are so supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and exceptionable, that they are not only short of the true character of friendship, but become the very sorest of society.

South.

EXCEPTIONABLE. adj. [from exception.]

Including an exception.

EXCEPTIONAL propositions will make complex syllogisms, as none but physicians came to the consultation: the nurse is no physician, therefore the child can not come to Dr. Trot's Lecture.

EXCEPTIONLESS. adj. [from except.]

Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; universal. This is not in use.

Forgive my general and exceptionable rashness, Perpetual sober gods! I do proclaim

One honest man.

Shakesp. Timon.

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EXC

EXCERPT, n. s. [from except.] Objector; one that makes exceptions.

The exception makes a reflection upon the improbability of the passage.

To EXCERN. r. a. [exerno, Lat.] To strain out; to separate or emit by strainers; to send out by excretion.

That which is dead, or corrupted or excrement, hath aptness with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do excrete.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Exercise first sendseth nourishment into the parts; secondly, it passes excreted by sweat, and so maketh the parts assimilate.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

An unguent or pap prepared, with an open vessel to excere it into.

Rag on the Creation.

EXCEPTION. n. s. [exceptio, Lat.]

1. The act of gleaning; selecting.

2. The thing gleaned or selected.

Times have consumed his works; saving some few exceptions.

Raleigh.

EXCESS. n. s. [excessus, Lat.]

1. More than enough; faultily superfluity.

Amongst the leavens of these excesses and superfluities, there is the want of a principal part of duty.

Hooker.

Goodness answers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no excess but error; the power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall; but in charity there is no excess, neither can angel or man come in danger by it.

Bacon's Essays.

Members are crooked or distorted, or disproportionately to the rest, either in excess or defect.

Rag.

2. Exuberance; state of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the superfluous and lust dieted man, that boasts his ordinance, feel his power quickly.

So distribution shall undo excess, and each man have enough.

Shakespeare. King Lear.

The several rays in that white light return their colorless quickness, by which those of any sort, whenever they became more copious than the rest, do by their excess and predominance cause their proper color to appear.

Newton's Opticks.

3. Intemperance; unreasonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was excess of wine that set him on, and on his more advice we pardon him.

Shakespeare.

There was a man of inordinate appetite in his body, once heavy with excess and surfeit, hangs plumpuntus on the nobler parts.

DuPpa.


5. Transgression of due limits.

A popular term for those things to give more than was fit for objects to receive.

Run to the same extremes; and one excess Made both, by striving to be greater, less.

Denham.

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuse- ness; even parsimony itself, which sits but upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonneable excess of the two.

EXCESSIVE. adj. [excessif, French; from excess.]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.

If the panish be laid low and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an excessive bigness.

Bacon.

2. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

Be not excessive toward any.

Execls.

The people's property it is, by excessive favour, to bring great men to misery, and then to be excessive in pity.

Hoyward.

EXCESSIVELY. adv. [from excessive.]

Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man must be excessively stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own hill and his own exchange.

Addison.

To EXCHANGE. v. a. [exchanger, fr. excambiar, low Lat.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another.

They shall not sell of it, neither exchange nor alienate the first fruits.

Ezek. xlvii. 11.

Exchange his sheep for shells, or wool for a shining pearl, or a diamond.

Atterbury.

Take delight in the good things of this world, so as to remember that we are to part with them, and to exchange them for more excellent and durable enjoyments.

Locke.

2. To give or take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveness with me, saith Hamlet;

Misch and my father's blood, be not upon thee, nor thrust on me.

Shakespeare. Hamlet.

The word having naturally no signification, the idea must be learned by those who would exchange thoughts, and hold intelligible discourse with each other.

Here then exchange we mutually forgiving.

So may the guilt of all my broken vows,

My perjuries to thee all forgotten.

Rover.

3. It has with benevolence of him with whom the exchange is made, and for before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was exchanged for new.

Being acquainted with the laws and customs of his own country, he has something to exchange with those abroad.

Locke.

EXCHANGE, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

And thus they parted, with exchange of harms;

Much blood the monsters lost, and they their arms.

They lend their corn, they make exchanges; they are always ready to serve one another.

Addison.

2. Traffick by permutation.

The word having been interchanged; and the whole course of nature is a great exchange, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price of another.

South.

3. The form or act of transferrings, properly by bills or notes.

I have bills for money by exchange.

From Florence, and must here deliver them.

Shak.

4. The balance of the money of different nations.

It was skilled in the exchange beyond seas, and in all the circumstances and practices thereof.

Hoyward on Edward VI.

5. The thing given in return for something received.

If there appear to prove upon thy person

Thy beninous, manifest, and many treasons,

There is my pledge: I'll prove it on thy heart.

There's my exchange, what in the world he is

That names me traitor, villain-like he lives.

Shak.

Spent all I have, only give me so much time in exchange of it.

Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.

It made not the seller give for more than its value in all things to be bought; but just so much as the denomination was raised, just as much less of commodity had the buyer in exchange for it.

Locke.

If blood you see, I will my own resign:

O spare her life, and in exchange take mine.

Drayton's Ind. Emp. Fugio.

6. The thing received in return for something given.

The respect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happiness to know you, was a wise exchange for the hours.

Drayton. The Hours.

7. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs; place of sale.

He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another significavit, ought to pass, in the business so as fair a man, as he does or is in the market and exchange, who sells several things under the same name.

Locke.

EXCISE. n. s. [excrise, Dut. excisum, Lat.]

A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by those to whom excise is paid.

The people should pay a ratable tax for their sheep, and an excise for every thing which they eat.

Hoyward.

Ambitious now to take excise

Of a more fragrant paradise.

Cleveland.

Excise, with hundred rows of teeth, the shark exceeds;

And on all trades like Cassawara she feeds.

Muir.

Lire house large, and oppress the poor.

Dor. Excis.

To EXCISE. v. a. [from the noun.]

To levy excise upon a person or thing.

In South-sea days, not happier when enamour'd

The lord of thousands, than if now excis'd.

Pope.

Exciseman, n. s. [crise and man.] An officer who inspects commodities, and rates their excise.

EXCISION. n. s. [exci'sio, Lat.] Extirpation; destruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

Pride is one of the fatalists instruments of excision.

Drayton's Piety.

Such conquerors are the instruments of vengeance on those nations that have filled up the measure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for excision.

Adder.

EXCITATION. n. s. [from excite to excite, Lat.]

1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by ingress of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by excitation and solicitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient.

Bacon.

2. The act of rousing or awakening.

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The original of sensible and spiritual ideas may be owing to sensation and reflection, the collection and fresh exposition of them to other occasions. [Hart's Logic.]

**To EXCITE. r. a. [excite, Lat.]**

1. To rouse; to animate; to stir up; to encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more excited of desire of honour with the excellent verses of the poet Tityrus, than with all the exhortations of their captains. That kind of poetry which excites to virtue the greatest men, is of greatest use to human kind.

2. To put in motion; to awaken; to raise.

**EXCITEMENT. n. s. [from excite.]** The motive by which one is stirred up, animated, or put in action.

How stand I then, that have a father kill'd, a mother stain'd, Excitement of my reason and my blood, And let all sleep? — Shakespeare, Tempest.

**EXCITED. n. s. [from excite.]**

1. One that stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

They never punished the delinquency of the turbulent, as their ancestors, during the reign of King Charles.

2. The cause by which anything is raised or put in motion.

Hope is the grand exciters of industry. — Dryden, A Ballad.

**To EXCLAIM. r. n. [exclaim, Lat.]**

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageously.

This ring, Which, when you part from, lose, or give away, Let it prestige the ruin of your love, And be my vantage to exclaim on you. — Shakespeare.

Those who exclaim against foreign tyranny, do, to this infinite usurper, make an entire defense of themselves. — Dryden, A Satyr.

The most inexpressible of tyrants exclaims against the exercise of arbitrary power. — Dryden, A Satyr.

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

Is Cade the son of Henry the Fifth, That thus do you exclaim you’ll go with him? — Shakespeare.

**EXCLAIM. n. s. [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. Now disused.**

All the part I had in Gloster's blood Doth more excite me than your exclamations, To stir against the butcher of his life. — Shakespeare.

**EXCLAIMER. n. s. [from exclaim.]** One that makes vehement outcries; one that speaks with great heat and passion.

I must tell this exclaimor, that his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable. — Atterbury, An Apology.

**EXCLAMATION. n. s. [exclamation, Lat.]**

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.

The ears of the people are continually bidden with exclamations against abuses in the church. — Hooker, Dedication.

Either be patient, or intreat me fair, Or else the clamorous report of war, Thus will I drown your exclamations. — Shakespeare.

2. An emphatical utterance; a pathetical sentence.

O Misericordia! Misericordia! but what severe exclamations, where there are no ears to receive the sound? — Sidney.

3. A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus!

**EXCLAMATORY. adj. [from exclaim.]**

1. Practising exclamations.

2. Containing exclamations.

**EXCIDE. v. a. [excludo, Lat.]**

1. To shut up; to hinder from entrance or admission.

Fenced with hedges and deep ditches round, Excludo th' incroaching cattle from thy ground. — Dryden's Artizan's Wig.

Sure I am, unless I win in arms, To stand excluded from Emilia's charms. — Dryden.

Bodies do each singly possess its proper portion, according to the number of its solid parts, and therefore by exclude all other bodies from that space. — Locke.

Though these three sorts of substances do not exclude one another out of the same place, yet we cannot conceive that they must necessarily each of them exclude any of the same kind out of the same place.

If the church be so unhappily contrived as to exclude from its communion such persons as least to have great abilities, it should be altered. — Swift.

2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.

Justice, that sits and frowns where publick laws Exclude soft mercy from a private cause, In your tribunal must herself do please; There once a family, because she lives at ease, Drap. This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude as wholly from their share. — Swift.

3. To except in any position.

4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They separate from all apparent hope of life and salvation, thousands whom the goodness of Almighty God doth not exclude. — Hooker.

5. To dismiss from the womb or egg.

Others ground it is disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wheras with excluding but one day, the latter breed impatient, by a forcible protrusion, annihilates their period of exclusion. — Brown's Vulgar. Errors.

**EXCLUSION. n. s. [from exclude.]**

1. The act of shutting out or denying admission.

In bodies that need detention of spirits, the exclusion of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits, it doth hurt. — Bacon.

2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is for an entire exclusion of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government. — Addison.

3. The act of debarring any privilege or participation.

4. Exception.

There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and exclusion that he should not marry herself. — Bacon's Henry VII.

5. The dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it possible the womb should contain the child ray, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for exclusion? — Hay on the Creation.

**EXCLUSION. n. s. [from exclu- sion.]**

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admission.

They obviate find none Of membrance, joint, or limb, exclusive bars: Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace, yet steal they. — Milton's Par. Lost.

2. Debarring from participation.

**EXCOMMUNICATION. n. s. [from excommunicate.]**

In scripture there is no such thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, exclusive Locke.

3. Not taking into an account or number: opposed to inclusive.

I know not whether he reckons the drass, exclusive or inclusive, with his three hundred and sixty tons of copper. — Swift.

**EXCUT. r. a. [excusus, Lat.]**

1. Without admission of another to participation; sometimes with to, properly with of. — Locke.

It is not easy to discern among the many differing substances obtained from the same portion of matter, which ought to be esteemed, exclusively to all the rest, its inessential elementary ingredients; much less to reduce all the bodies, conveyed together, compose it. — Boyle.

Ulysses addresses himself to the queen chieftly or prudently, but not exclusively of the king. — Browne.

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, exclusively the second continues a conclusion in the cause, inclusively. — Agliè's Recit. de l'Émil.

**EXCUT. r. a. [excusus, Lat.]**

To boil up; to make by boiling.

Salt and sugar, exuded by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture. — Bacon's Nat. History.

**EXCUTATE. r. a. [excusate, Lat.]**

To invent; to strike out by thinking.

If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ, what could he have possibly exquisited more accurately? — The tradition of the origin of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that origin exquisited by the heathens, were particular. — Hale's Origin of Mankind.

We shall find them to be little else than exquisited and invented models, not much arising from the true image of the things themselves. — Hale.

**EXCOMMUNICABLE. adj.** Liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

Perhaps excommunicable; yea, and for notorious impiety. — Hooker.

**EXCOMMUNICATION. n. s. [from excommunicate.]**

An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

If for excommunication, it neither shutteth out from the mystical, nor clean from the visible church; but only from fellowship with the visible in holy duties. — Hooker.

**EXCUTATE. r. a.** To flay; to strip off the skin.

An hæmorrhagy arises upon the excurated eyelid, and turneth it outward. — Warman's Surgery. A looseness proves often a fatal symptom in fevers; for it weakens, excurates, and inflames the bowels. — Arbuthnot.

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EXC

1. Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flaying.

2. Plunder; spoil; the act of stripping of possessions.

EXCUTION. n. s. [from context, and cx, Lat.] Pulling the bark off any thing.

EXCRESCENCE. n. s. [from excresco, Lat.] Which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

EXCERPT. v. a. [excreto, Lat.] To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

EXCREMENT, n. s. [excrementum, Lat.] That which is thrown out as useless, noxious, or corrupted from the natural passages of the body.

EXCRETA, n. s. [excretus, Lat.] The act of excreting.

EXCRUCIABLE. adj. [from exc concerted.] That which is voided as excrement.

EXCRUCIATING adj. [from excruxed.] His disease was an asthma, oft occurring to an orthopneic; the cause, a translation of the organs from his joints to his lungs.

EXCURSION, n. s. [excursion, Lat.] A journey.

EXCURSIVE adj. [from excursion.] By going beyond the usual path.

EXCUSABLE. n. s. [from excuse.] Pardonableness; capability to be excused.

EXCUSE. v. a. [excusato, Lat.] 1. To extenuate by apology. 2. To disengage from an obligation; remit attendance.

EXCUSATORY, adj. [from excuse.] Pleading excuse; apologistical; making apology.

EXCUSATION. n. s. [from excuse.] Excuse; plea; apology.

EXCUSATION. n. s. [from excuse.] Excuse; plea; apology.

EXCUSEABLE, adj. [from excuse.] Pardonable; that for which some excuse or apology may be admitted.

EXCUSEUS, adj. [from excuse.] Paradoxable; that for which some excuse or apology may be admitted.

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EXCUTED, adj. [from excuse.] Paradoxable; that for which some excuse or apology may be admitted.

EXCUStABLE, adj. [from excuse.] Pardonableness; capability to be excused.

EXCURSUS, adj. [from excursion.] Pardoning excuse; apologistical; making apology.

EXCURSUS, v. a. [excusato, Lat.] 1. To extenuate by apology. 2. To disengage from an obligation; remit attendance.

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EXECUTE

We find out some excuse or other for referring good resolutions, till our intended retreat is cut off.

2. The act of excusing or apologising.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence. But that thou might'st win the more thy father's love.

[Exeunt.]

3. Cause for which one is excused.

Let no vain hope thy easy mind seduce; For rich ill poets are without excuse. Homer.

Nothing but love this patience could produce; And I allow your rage that kind excuse. Dryden.

EXCUSELESS. adj. [from excuse.] That for which no excuse or apology can be given.

The voluntary enlisting myself is excuseless. Decay of F opper.

EXCUSER. n.s. [from excuse.]

1. One who pleads for another.

In vain would his excuses endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness. Swift.

2. One who forgives another.

To EXCUSE. v.a. [excessus, Lat.] To seize and detain by law.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first assessed. Aylliff.

EXCUSION. n.s. [excessio, Lat.] Seizure by law.

If upon an execution there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached. Aylliff.

EXECRABLE. adj. [execrabilis, Lat.] Hateful; detestable; accursed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it execrable pride and presumption. Hooper.

Of the visible church of Jesus Christ those may be properly esteemed as out of their outward profession; who, in regard of their inward disposition, are most estimably both hateful in the sight of God himself, and in the eyes of the sounder parts of the visible church most execrable. Hooper.

Give sentence on this execrable wretch, that hath been toad of these dire events. Shak.

When execrable Troy in ashes lay, Through fires, and swords, and seas, they forc'd their way. Dryden.

EXECAABLY. adv. [from execrable.]

Cursedly abominably, it is execrable; But if they will be fools, must you be mad? Dryden.

To EXECRATE. v.a. [execrav, Lat.] To curse; to implicate ill upon; to abominate.

Extermination of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lately executed and detested. Temple.

EXECUTION. n.s. [from execute.]

Curse; imprecation of evil.

Mischance and sorrow go along with you, And threefold vengeance tend on your steps! —Caesar, gentle queen, these execrations. Shak. For we mean to mock Adam! but his heads Shall be the execration. Milton's Par. Lost.

The Indians, at naming the devil, did spit on the ground in token of execration. Stillingfleet.

To EXECUTE. v.a. [exeo, Lat.] To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an execution, the liver might not only be excised, but its office supplied by the spleen and great heart. Paracelsus.

EXECUTION. n.s. [from excut.] The act of cutting out. See EXECUTE.

To EXECUTE. v.a. [exequor, Lat.]

1. To perform; to practise.

Against all the gods of Egypt 1 will execute judgment. Exod.

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.

Men may not devise laws, but are bound for ever to use and execute those which God hath delivered. Hooker.

The government here is so regularly disposed, that it almost executes itself. Swift.

Abraha's sentence of death against his brother, and had it executed too. Locke.

3. To put to death according to form of justice; to punish capitably.

Ettore was executed under him, or discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of exilium. Spencer.

Sir William Beningham was executed for treason. Dryden.

4. To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Falstaff wounds my peace, Whom with my bare fists I would execute, If I now had him. Shakesp. Henry VI.

To EXECUTE. v.n. To perform the proper office.

The case against St. Stephen's gate executed so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. Sir J. Hayward.

EXECUTOR. n.s. [from execute.]

1. He that performs or executes anything that earth.

Weep when she sees me work, and says such baseness.

Had we like this ever executed. Shak.

Sorochles and Euphrides, in their most beautiful pieces, are laparoexecutors of poetical justice. Donne.

I see it.

2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable.

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills; And yet not so; for what can we bequeath? Shak.

3. An executor; one who puts others to Death. Disused.

The eye and justice with his early burn Delivers o'er to executors pale. The lazy yawning drone. Shak. Henry V.

EXECUTERSHIP. n.s. [from executor.] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

For falling for testaments and executorships it is worse, by how much men submit themselves to mean persons, than in service. Bacon.

EXECUTION. n.s. [from execute.]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the execution, there is no scruple comparable to celerity. Bacon's Essays.

I wish no better.

Than have him hold that purpose, and put it to execution. Shak., Coriolanus.

I like thy counsel; and how well I like it, The execution of it shall make known. Shak.

The excellency of the subject contributed much to the happiness of the execution. Dryden.

2. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in execution for the whole six thousand pounds. Clarendon.

3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of torture.

Good rest, —As wretches have o'er night, That wait for execution in the morn. Shak.

When, after execution, judgment hath Repealed o'er his doom. Shak.

EXECUTIONER. n.s. [from execute.] A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his executrix the remnant of the term. Bacon.

EXECUTIONER. n.s. [execute, Lat.] An explanation.

EXEGETICAL. adj. [exegetico.] Expository; existent.}

I have here two interspersed some critical and some crotetical notes, for readers to know, and not omit for some teachers to read. Wacler.

EXEMPLAR. n.s. [exemplar, Lat.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

The idea and exemplar of the world was first in God.

They began at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which
EXEMPT. adj. [from the verb.]
1. Free by privilege.
  Be it my wrong you are from me except;
  But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt.
  Shakespeare.

2. Not subject; not liable to.
  Do not once hope, that thou canst tempt
  A spirit so resolved to tread
  Upon thy thron, and live exempt
  From all the nits that thou canst sprawl. B. Jonson.

3. Such as may be thus or thus exempted.
  No man, not even the most powerful among
  The sons of men, is exempt from the chances of human
  Life.

The god constrains the Greek to roam,
A hopeless exile from his native home,
  From death alone exempt. Pope's Odyssey.

4. Clear; not included.
  His dreadful impression hear;
  'Tis laid on all, not any one except. Lee's Oedipus.

5. Cut off from. Disused.
  Was not thy father for treason headed;
  And by his treachery not thou attained,
  Corrupted, and exempt from ancient gentry? Shakespeare.

EXEMPTION. n. s. [from exempt.]
Immunity; privilege from evil; freedom from impost or burdensome employments.

The like exemption hath the wret to enquire of a man's death, which also must be granted freely. Bacon.

The Roman laws gave particular exemptions to such as built ships or traded in corn. Arbuthnot.

EXEMPTIOUS. adj. [from exemptus, Lat.] Separable; that may be taken from another.
If the modum were loose or exemptios from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own. More.

EXENTERATE, v. a. [exenterato, Lat.]
To embowel; to deprive of the entrails. Brown.

A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that serious excretion, which may appear unto any that excretes or dissects them. Brown.

EXENTERATION, n. s. [exenteratio, Lat.]
The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.
Beneath not only affirms that channelis feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects, but upon creten the fire he found these animals in their bellies. Brown.

EXEQUIAL. adj. [from exequie, Lat.] Funeral; relating to funerals. Diet.

EXEQUIES. n. s. without a singular. [exequie, Lat.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. For this word obsqueoir is often used, but not so properly. Brown.

The noble Duke of Bedford late deceased, but see his exequies fulfilled in Roan. Shakespeare.

The tragic end of the two brothers, whose exeques the next successor had to perform. Dryden.

EXERCENT, adj. [exercens, Lat.] Practising; following any calling or vocation.
The judge may oblige every exercent advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of an advocate. Aylyson.

EXERCISE. n. s. [exercitio, Lat.]
1. Labour of the body; labour considered as active to the cure or prevention of diseases.

2. Something done for amusement.
As a watchful king, he would not neglect his safety, thinking nevertheless to perform all things as an exercise than as a labour. Bacon.

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracesomeness; air, and gentleness.
He was strong of body, and so much the stronger as he, by a well-disciplined exercise, taught it both to do and to suffer. Sidney.

The French apply themselves more universally to their exercises than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not prune, dance, or walk. Addison.

4. Preparatory practice in order to skill: as, the exercise of soldiers.

5. Use; actual application of any thing.
The sceptre of spiritual regiments over us in this present world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it; that is, the use of exercise thereof shall cease, where being no longer on earth any militant church to govern. Hooker.

6. Prowess; outward performance.
Lewis refused even those of the church of England, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the publick exercise of their religion. Addison.

7. Employment frequently repeated.
The learning of the institutions and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an exercise of the eyes and memory, a child with pleasure will learn them. Locke.

Children, by the exercise of their senses about objects that affect them in the womb, receive some few ideas before they are born. Locke.

Exercise is very alluring and entertaining to the understanding, while its reasonings powers are employed without labour. Herra.

8. Task; that which one is appointed to perform.
Patience is more oft the exercise of saints, the trial of their fortitude; making them each his own deliverer, and victor over all that tyranny or fortune can inflict. Milton.

9. Act of divine worship, whether public or private.
Good sir John, I'm in your debt for your last exercise; come the next Sabbath, and I will content you. Shakespeare.

EXERCISE, v. a. [exercito, Lat.]
1. To employ; to engage in employment.
This faculty of the mind, when it is exercised immediately about things, is called judgment. Locke.

2. To train by use to any act.
The Roman tongue was the study of their youth: it was their own language they were instructed and exercised in. Locke.

3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.
Strong meat begeteth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil. Hebr.

Reason, by its own penetration, wherein it is strong and exercised, usually sees quicker and clearer without syllabism. Locke.

And now the goddess, exerc'd in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Ascends the roof. Dryden's Anacreon.
EXE

4. To busy; to keep busy. He will exercise himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good. —Bunyan.

5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction. Some travel hath God given to the sons of man, to be exercised therewith. —I Esd. 13.

6. To practise; to perform. A man's body is confined to a place; where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy; for he may exercise them by his friend. —Bacon's Essay.

7. To exert; to put in use. Our work went on successfully, the bone exfoliating from the edges. —Wiseman's Surgery.

8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill. To you such scabb'd harsh fruit is given, as now Your busy active spirit exerts your exercings. —Dryden. Mean while I'll draw my Numidian troop Within the square, to exercise their arms. —Addison.

EXERCISER. n. s. [from exercise.] He that directs or uses exercise. —Dict.

EXERCITATION. n. s. [exercitatio.] 1. Exercise. 2. The state of exercising the cause, if in subre tumultu tuis were confinable unto corporal exercitations. —Browne.

Practise; use. By frequent exercitations we form them within us. —Felon.

TO EXERT. v. a. [exero.] 1. To use with an effort; to use with ardor and vehemence. When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may exert them both. —Dryden.

2. To put forth; to perform. When the will has exerted an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment of such a faculty or member. —Dryden.

3. To enforce; to push to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun. Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still; Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. —Dryden.

4. To bring out. The several parts lay hidden in the piece. Odd occasion but exerted or that. —Dryden.

5. To emit; to push out; to put forth. The orchard loves to wave With Winter winds, before the germs exert Their fecile heads. —Philips.

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight, Exert themselves from underneath the mass, And upward shoot and kindle as they pass, And with diffusive light adorn the heavenly place. —Dryden.

EXERTION. n. s. [from exert.] The act of exerting; effort. —Dryden.

EXESION. n. s. [exesis.] The act of eating through. Theophrastus daint the exesion or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam. —Brown.

EXSTUATION. n. s. [exstunio.] The state of boiling; tumultuous heat; effervescence; ebullition. Saltpeter is in operation a cold body; physiognomy and shadows give it in fountains, to the inward exsudations of the blood and humours. —Bogge.

TO EXFLATE. v. n. [ex and folium.] To shell off; to separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. A term of chirurgery. Our work went on successfully, the bone exfoliating from the edges. —Wiseman's Surgery.

EXFOLIATION. n. s. [from exfoliate.] The process by which the corrupt part of the bone separates from the sound. If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and incant it. —Wiseman's Surg.

EXFOLIATIVE. adj. [from exfoliate.] That which has the power of procuring exfoliation. Dress the bone with the milder exfoliatives, till the burst be cut off. —Wiseman's Surg.

EXHALEABLE. adj. [from exhale.] That which may be evaporated or exhaled. The fire may resolve some of the more spirituous and exhalesable parts, whereof distillation has shown me that alabaster is not resistible, into exah'estless. —Bogge.

EXHALATION. n. s. [exhalatio.] 1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission. 2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation. 3. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of meteors. No natural exhalation in the sky. No scope of nature, no distemper'd day. But they would pluck away its natural cause, And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs. —Shak.

Moving in so high a sphere, and with so vigorous a lustre, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations; which, condensed by a popular air, are capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity. —King Charles.

A fabrick huge Rose like an alabaster, in the sound Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet. —Milton.

It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there being quantities of exhalations within those mines, or cavernous passages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation. —Burn.

The growing town's like exhalations rise, And the huge columns heave into the skies. —Pop.

TO EXHALE. v. a. [exhalo.] 1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes. You flight is not daylight, I know it well! It is some motion that the exhalo. To be so to those with the heart-bearer. —Shak.

I fluttered myself with the hopes that the vapour had been exhaled. —Temple.

Fear freezes mettle out love like heat. —Shak.

Exhalo the soul sublime to seek her native seat. —Dryden.

2. To draw out. See, dead Henry's wounds Open their congeald' mouthes, and bleed afresh! Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity! For'tis you must stir the whole body. —Shak.

From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells! —Shak.

EXHALED. adj. [from exhale.] Material exhaled; vapor. Nor will publish'd amber, although it send forth a gross and corporeal exhalation, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales. —Brown.

TO EXHAUST. v. a. 1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive of fuming. Single men be many times more charitable, because they keep not the的心 of charity exhausted. —Boa.

Spermatic matter of a vitious sort abounds in the blood, exhausts all its best spirits, and derives the flower of it to the seminal vessels. —Wiseman.

2. To draw out totally; to draw till nothing is left. Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they exhausted us till their treasures be the least dealt for the industry and sagacity of after-ages. —Locke.

The murling grove Sings a fair tuneful, cherish'd with foster earth; But when the alien compost is exhaust, its native poverty again prevails. —Philips.

EXHAUSTION. n. s. [from exhaust.] The act of drawing or draining. Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off, inexhaustible. Of heat and light, what ever enduring brought from the sun's exhausstless golden shores, through gulps immense of interventing air, Enrich the earth and every loss repair. —Blackm.

TO EXHIBIT. v. a. [exhibilo.] 1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or public manner. For some of these, for his benefit, they should exhibit their petitions in the street. —Shak.

2. To show; to display. One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually exhibiting a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. —Pop.

EXHIBITER. n. s. [from exhibit.] He that offers anything, as a petition or charge, in a public manner. He seems indifferent, or rather swaying more upon his part, Than cherishing't exhibitors against us. —Shak.

EXHIBITION. n. s. [from exhibit.] 1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting before. What are all mechanism works, but the sensible exhibition of mathematical demonstrations? —Greew.

2. Allowance; salary; pension: it is much used for pensions allowed to scholars at the university. I crave fit disposition for my wife, Of the place of place and exhibition, As levels with her breeding. —Shak.

What maintenance be from his friends receives, Like exhibition thou shalt have from me. —Shak.

All was assigned to the army and garrisons there, and she received only a pension or exhibition out of his coffers. —Bacon.

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a small exhibition. —Swift.

3. Payment; recompense. I would not do such thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty exhibition. —Shak.

EXHIBITIVE. adj. [from exhibit.] Representative; displaying. Truths must have an eternal existence in some understanding; or rather, they are the same with that understanding itself, considered as variously exhibit or representative, according to various modes of immutability or participation. —Norris.

TO EXHILARATE. v. a. [ex hilaro.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden. The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight and exhilarate the spirits much. —Bacon's Nat. Hist.
EXI

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapours bound
About their spirits that play'd, and most pow'r
Made err, was now exhald. Milton.

Let them thank
Boon nature, that thus annually supplies
Their vaults, as with her former liquid gifts
Exhales their languid minds, within
The golden mean confin'd. Philips.

EXHILARATION. n. s. [from exhilarate.]
1. The act of giving gaiety.
2. The state of being enlivened.

EXHORTATION. n. s. [from exhort.]
1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

EXHORTATION. v. a. [exhortor, Lat.] To
be incitement to any good action.
We beseech you, and exhort you by the Lord Jesus, that as you have received of us, how you ought to walk, so ye would abound. 2 Pet.

My duty is to exhort you to consider the dignity of that holy mystery. Common Prayer.
Designing or exhorting glorious war. Milton.

EXHORATOR. n. s. [from exhort.]
Tending to exhort.

EXHORTATION. v. a. [exhort.] One who exorts or encourages by words.

EXHABICATE. n. s. [exicaco, Lat.] To
dry; to dry up.

EXICATE. n. s. [exicag.] Ar-faction; act of drying up; state of being dried up.

EXICATIVE. adj. [exicag.] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

EXIGENCE. n. s. [This word is prob.
EXIGENCY. bly only a corruption of exigents, vitiated by an unskillful pronunciation.]
1. Demand; want; need.
As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the exigencies of our own occasions in private. Hooker.
You have heard what the present condition and exigencies of these several charities are. Atterbury.
While our fortunes exceed not the measure of real convenience, and are adapted to the exigencies of our station, we perceive the hand of Providence in our gradual and successive supplies.

2. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion.
This dissimilation in war may be called stratagem and conduct; in other exigencies address and destiny. Broome.

Now in such exigencies not to need,
Upon my word you must be rich indeed!
A man's in misery if he cares,
Not for yourself, but for your foes and knaves. Pope.

EXIGENT. n. s. [exigenes, Lat.]
1. Pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help.

EXILE. n. s. [exilis, Lat.]
1. Place or state of being banished from one's country.
Our state of bodies would bewray what life.
We've led since thy exile.
Welcome is exile; welcome were my death. Shakespeare.

2. The person banished.
O must the wretched exile ever mourn,
Nor after length of rowling years return? Dryden.
Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An exile from his dear paternal coast,
Deplor'd his absent queen, and empire lost. Pope.

EXILE. adj. [exilis, Lat.]
Small; slender; not full; not powerful. Not in use, except in philosophical writings.

It was good to empirc what means may be to dry up the heat which is in the air, and that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather. Bacon.

It is a vulgar thing, when the lid is down, it maketh a more exile sound than when the lid is open. Bacon.

To EXILE. v. a. [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the last syllable, now generally on the first, though Dryden has used both.] To banish; to drive from a country; to transport.
Call home our exil'd friends abroad,
That fed the shores of watchful tyranny. Shak.
Foul subordination is predominant,
And equity exile'd your highness' hand. Shak.
For this purpose.
Immediately we do exile him hence.
Shak.
They, lettered with the bond of a long life,
That exile from the eternal Providence. 1555, xvii. 2.

His brutal manners from his breast exiled;
His men he fashion'd, and his tongue he dill'd. Dryden.

Arms and the man I sing, who fore'd by fate,
And taught Juno's unrelenting hate,
Vex'd and exiled by her banish'd fate. Dryden.

EXILEMENT. n. s. [from exile.] Banishment.
Fitzosborn was discarced into foreign service for a pretty shadow of exilement. Wetten.

EXILATION. n. s. [exilium, Lat.]
The act of springing or rushing out suddenly.
EXO

Many of your old creditors live a short life, and make a figure at their exit. Swift.

3. Passage out of any place.

In such a pervious substance as the brain, they might find an easy entrance or exit, almost at once.

Glaskell.

4. Way by which there is a passage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary exit, wells, or the Woodward.

EXITAL. adj. [exitalis, Lat.] Deleterious; beyond due proportion; excessive.

Their subjects would live in great plenty, were not the impositions so exorbitant; for the courts are too splendid for the territories. Addison.

So endless and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they will grasp at all, and form no scheme of perfect happiness with less. Swift.

To EXORBITATE. v. n. [ex and orbito, Lat.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road prescribed.

The plants sometimes would have approached the sun as near as the orb of Mercury, and sometimes have exorbitated beyond the distance of Saturn. Bentley.

To EXORCISE. v. a. [exorcise, Lat.] To adjure; to drive away spirits by certain forms of adjuration.

To EXORCISER. n. s. [from exorcise.] One who practises to drive away evil spirits.

EXORCISM. n. s. [exorcismus, Lat.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

Will his lordship behold and hear our exorcisms? Shakspe.

Symptoms supernatural must be only curable by supernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or exorcisms. Harry.

EXORCIST. n. s. [from exorciser.] One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, exorcis, took upon them to call over them spirits which had evil spirits. Acts, xiv. 13.

2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly, Soul of Rome! Thon, like an evangelist, had spread out my nostril power. Shakspe, Julius Cesar.

Is there no exorcist? Beau.

Beguils the true office of mine eyes? Shakspe.

EXORD. n. s. [from exordius, Lat.] A formal preface; the preeminent of a composition.

Nor will I thee detain
With poet fiction, and to press your eye
With circumstance, and long exordia here. May's Virgils.

I have been distasted at this way of writing, by reason of long prefaces and exordia. Addison.

EXORDINATION. n. s. [from oratio, Lat.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.

It seemeth that some of these curious exordiations should rather cease. Hooker.

Herpetological exordia and elegancies many much affect. Hak.

EXORSATION. n. s. [from exorsa, Lat.] Devil-prived of bones.

EXOSTO. s. n. [ex and os, Lat.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal cases. Quincy.

EXOSENSOUS. adj. [ex and ossa, Lat.] Wanting bones; boneless; formed without bones.

Thus we daily observe in the heads of fishes, as also in smalls and soft exosseous animals, nature near the level the placed a flat white stone, or testaceous concretion. Brown.

EXOTICK. adj. [exoticus, Lat.] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domestic.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of some exotic creature, whereas we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations. Holder.

Continue fresh hot-beds to entertain such exotic plants as arrive not to their perfection without Evelyn's Calendar.

EXOTICK. n. s. A foreign plant.

Chusian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such, as the gardeners call exotica. Addison's Guardian.

To EXPAN. v. a. [expando, Lat.] 1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.

To dilate; to spread out every way; to diffuse.

She used most the target to fence away the blow, and leaves all other weapons to the Alcheman to propagate and expanse itself. Howell.

Bellerophon's horse, framed of iron, and placed between two loadstones, with wings expanded, hang pendants in the air.

An animal growing, expands its fibres in the air as a fluid. Arbuthnot in Air.

Along the stream of time thy name Expended flies, and gathers all its fame. Pope.

EXPANSE. n. s. [expansion, Lat.] A body widely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring sound Of waters issue from a cave, and spread Into a liquid plain; then stood unvanish'd. Pope.

Pure as the expansion of heavy. Milton.

Bright in the ethereal glows the green expansion. Savage.

On the smooth expanse of crystal lakes, The sinking stone at first a circle makes; The trembling surface, by the motion stir'd, Spreads in a second circle, then a third; Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance. Fill all the watry plains, and to the margin danc. Pope.

EXPANSIBILITY. n. s. [from expansible.] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded or spread into a wider surface.

With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are distinguished from those of another, else all fluids would be alike in weight, expansibility, and all other qualities. Gradl.

EXPANSIBLE. adj. [from expansus, Lat.] Capable to be extended; capable to spread into a wider surface.

Bodies are not expansible in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. Gradl.

EXPANSION. n. s. [from expand.] 1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface or greater space.

It demonstrated that the condensation and expansion of any portion of the air is always proportioned to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it. Bentley.

2. The act of spreading out.

The easy expansion of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, ... Gradl.

3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended.
EXP

The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world; it extends its thoughts even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes incursions into that incomprehensible universe.

4. Pure space, as distant from extension in solid matter.

Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, is but an idea to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter. Locke.

It would for ever take an useless flight.

Lost in exposition, void and infinite. Blackmore.

EXPANSIVE. adj. [from expand.] Having the power to spread into a wider surface, or greater space.

The elastic or expansive faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itself when compressed, hath been made use of in the common weather glasses. Bay.

To EXPAND. v. a. [expand.] To increase in extent.

To range at large; to rove without any prescribed limits.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to exist in. Addison's Spectator.

He looks in heaven with more than mortal eyes, Bids his own soul expand in the skies; Amidst her kindred stars familiar noon, Survey the region, and consists her home. Pope.

Expand free o'er all this scene of man; A mighty maze! but not without a plan. Pope.

With wonder setl'd, we view the pleasing ground And walk delighted, and expand round. Pope.

2. To enlarge in language.

They had a custom of offering the tongs to Mercury, because they believed him the giver of eloquence: Dacier expatia on this custom. Browne.

3. To let loose; to allow to range. This sense, which is active, is very improper.

Make choice of a subject, which, being of itself capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate itself.

To EXPECT. v. a. [expect.] To look forward to.

1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil.

We expected immediate dissolution. Milton.

Needs must the serpent now his capital bruise Expect with mortal pain. Milton.

Good with bad Expect to hear, supernatural grace contending With sinfulness of man. Milton.

Eve, now expect great tidings. Milton.

2. To wait for; to attend the coming.

The guards, By me encompass'd on yonder hill, expect their motion. Milton.

While, expecting there the queen, he rais'd his wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd. Dryden.

To EXPECT. v. n. To wait; to stay.

Elihu had expected till Job had spoken. Shakespeare.

EXPECTABLE. adj. [from expect.] To be expected; to be hoped or feared.

Occult and spiritual operations are not explicable from ioni; for being but water congealed, it can never make such good qualities. Brown.

EXPECTANCE. n. s. [from expect.] The act or state of expecting; expectation.

Every moment is expectancy. Shakespeare, Othello.

EXPECTANCY. n. s. [from expect.] 1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

Of more arravance. Shakespeare, Othello.

EXPECTRATION. n. s. [from expect-]

1. The act of discharging from the breast.

2. That discharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obstructs the vessels of the lungs, and straitens the breath.

With water, vinegar and honey, in phlegms and inflammations of the lungs, be mix't with spices, for promoting expectoration. Arbuthnot on Materia.

EXPECTORATIVE. adj. [from expecto-] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Syrups and other expectoratives, in coughuits necessartly occasion a greater cough. Harvey.

EXPECTANCY. n. s. [from expedient.]

1. Fitness; propriety; suitableness to an end.

Solemn dedications of things set apart for Divine Worship, could never have been universally practised, had not right reason dictated the high expediency and great use of such practices. South.

2. It is used in Shakespeare for expedition; adventure; or attempt.

Let me hear What yesterday our plot did decry, In forwarding this dear expediency. Shakespeare.

3. It is also used by Shakespeare for expediency; haste; dispatch.

I shall break The cause of our expedience to the queen, And get her leave to part. Shakespeare.

Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war, Are making helicopter with all due expediency. Shakespeare, Rich. II.

EXPEDIENT. adj. [expedit. Lat.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.

All things are not expedient: in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally expedient. Hooker.

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes expedient for them that there should be none, and then they endeavour to persuade themselves so. Tilottson.

2. In Shakespeare, quick; expeditious.

The adverse winds Whose leisure I have staid, have given him time To land his legions all as soon as E:

His marches are expedient to this town. Shakespeare.

EXPEDIENTLY. adv. [from expedient.]

1. That which helps forward, as means to an end.

God does not project for our sorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an expedient to the other. Decay of Piety.

2. A shift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence, or difficulty.

The expedient pleas'd, where neither lost his right Mars had the day, and Venus had the night. Dryden.

He flies to a new expedient to solve the matter, and supposes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. Woodward.

EXPEDIENTLY. adv. [from expedient.]

1. Fily; suitably; conveniently.

Let my officers of such a nature
Make an extent upon his house and lands: Do this expediently, and turn him going. Shakespeare.

2. Hastily; quickly. Not used.

To To expedite. v. a. [exped. Lat.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.

By sin and death a way now is paved, To expedite your glorious march. Milton.
EXP

An exposition would still be a further improvement, and would explicate the conversion of the Papists.
Swift.

3. To dispatch; to issue from a publick office.

Though such charters be expedient of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion.
Bacon.

EXPEDITE, adj. [expeditus, Lat.]

1. Quick; hasty; soon performed.

Wholesome advice, and expedite execution in feeling the state of these monsters.
Samuel.

2. Easy; disencumbered; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither so fully as is requisite for man’s salvation, nor so easily as to make the way plain and expedite enough, that many come to the knowledge of it, and so be saved, and therefore the Scripture has been given.
Hooker.

3. Nimble; active; agile.

The more any man’s soul is cleansed from sensual lusts, the more nimble and expedite it will be in its operations.

It seems to be used by Bacon for light armed in the Roman signification.

He sent the lord chamberlain with expedite forces to speed to Exeter, to the rescue of the Bacon’s Henry VII.

EXPEDITELY, adj. [from expedite.] With quickness, readiness, haste.

Nature left his ears naked, that he may turn them more expeditely for the reception of sounds from every quarter.
Green.

EXPEDITION, n. s. [from expedite.]

1. Haste; speed; activity.

Prayer, whereunto devout minds have added a piec’d kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that quick and speedy expedition where’with ardent affections, the very wings of prayer are delighted to present our suits in heaven.

Ev’n with the speciﬁd expedition I will dispatch him to the emperor’s court.
Shak.

2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony, Come down upon us with a mighty power.
Benedict is an expedition toward Philippis. Shakspe.

EXPEDITIOUS, adj. [from expedite.]

1. Speedy; quick; soon done: as, an expeditious march.

2. Nimble; quick; swift; acting with celerity: as, an expeditious runner.

EXPEDITIOUSLY, adv. [from expeditious.]

Speedily; nimbly; with celerity.

To EXPED. v. a. [expello, Lat.]

1. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God shall expel them from before you, and drive them from out of your sight.
Josh xxxii. 5.

I may know the let by which gentle peace. Should not expel these inconveniences. Shakspe.

Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would expel the waters out of their places with such violence as to ﬂing them among the clouds.
Burnet.

2. To eject; to throw out.

Whatever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts and other parts of the body are moved to expel by consent.
Bacon’s Nat. Hist.

The virgin’s breast was not slow To expel the shaft from her contained bow. Dryd.

3. To banish; to drive from the place of residence.

Arms and the man I sing, who forc’d by fate, And most ambusc’d and most desiring hate, Expel’d and exil’d left the Trojan shore. Dryd.

4. To reject; to refuse.

And would you not poor fellowship cxpel, Myself would offer you another; in this adventurous chanceful jeopardy. Hubbard.

5. To keep off; to exclude; to keep out.

In this adventurous chanceful jeopardy. Hubbard.

Since she did neglect her looking-glass, And throw her bonnet in the water.
Shakspe.

Oh that such earth which kept her in awe Would patch a wall, expel the winter’s flame.
Shakspe.

EXPEDITOR, n. s. [from expedite.] One that expels or drives away.

To EXPEND, v. a. [expendo, Lat.]

To lay out; to expend.

If my death might make this island happy, I would expend it with all willingness.
Shakspe.

The king of England wasted the French king’s country, and thereby caused him to expend such sums of money as exceeded the debt.
Hayward.

The publick burnishes, though they be a good reason for our not expending so much in charity, yet will not justify in giving nothing.
Atterbury.

EXPENSE, n. s. [expensum, Lat.] Cost; charge; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vast expense, that hath cost’d Rome’s virtue three times.
Dryd.

Which simple poverty ﬁrst made. Ben Jonson.

A feast prepar’d with rustic expense.
Dryd.

Much cost, more care, and more magniﬁcence.
Dryd.

Such provision made, that a country should not want so many springs as were convenient, and afford a supply every where suitable to the necessities and expenses of each climate.
Woodward.

I can no reason by which we are obliged to make those prodigious expenses.
Swift.

EXPENSEFUL, adj. [expensive, suffix.] Costly; chargeable; expensive.

No part of structure is either more expensive than windows or more ruinous.
Wotton’s Architect.

EXPENSELESS, adj. [from expense.] Without cost.

A physician may save any army by this frugal and expenseless menus only. Milton on Education.

What health promotes, and give men’s health.
Dryd.

Is all expenses, and procur’d with ease.
Blackm.

EXPENSIVE, adj. [from expense.]

1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and expensive are dangerous.
Temple.

2. Costly; requiring as expense dress; an expensive journey.

3. Liberal; generous; distributive.

This requires an active, expensive, indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labour of love.
Sprat.

EXPENSIVELY, adv. [from expensive.]

With great expense; at great charge.

I never knew him live so great and expensively as he hath done since his return from exile. Swift.

EXPENSIVENESS, n. s. [from expensive.]

1. Addiction to expense; extravagance.

2. Costliness.

Their highways, for their extent, solidity or expensiveness, are some of the greatest monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire. Arbuthnot.

EXPERIENCE, n. s. [expiratia, Lat.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.

Hereof experience hath informed reason, and time hath made those things apparent whose debts were hid.
Raleigh.

But apt the mind of fancy to be ravel’d, and yet not to be unravel’d; and the thread thereof, till warm’d, or by experience taught, she learn’d, that not to know at large of things remote from use, obscure and subtle, but to know that which before us lies in daily life.

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boys immature in knowledge
Pawne their experience to their present pleasure.
Shakspe.

But if you will prosper, mark what I advise, Whom age and long experience render wise. Pope.

To EXPERIENCE, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To try; to practise.

2. To know by practice.

He through the armed files
Darts his experience d eye.
Milton.

EXPERIENCER, n. s. [experienca, Lat.]

One who makes trials; a practiser of experiments.

A curious experiencer did affirn, that the like-ness of any object, if strongly enlighten’d, will appear to another, in the image that looks strongly and steadily upon it, ’till he be dazzled by it; even after he shall have turned his eyes from it.
Dryg.

EXPERIMENT, n. s. [experimentum, Lat.] Trial of anything; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which sheweth thee to be wise, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular experiments, and the framing of our particular experiments, according to the rule of their principles, shall make us such as they are.
Hooker.

It is good also not to try experiments in states, except the necessity be urgent, or the utility evident.
Bacon.

Adam! by sad experiment I know,
How little weight with thee my words can find.
Milton.

’Till his full man’s mind was ignorant of nothing but of sin; or, at least, it rested in the notion without the smart of the experiment.
South’s Sermons.

When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called experiment. Watts.

To EXPERIMENT, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To try; to search out by trial.

Francis Redi experimented that no putrid flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any. Ray on the Creation.

2. To know by experience.

When the succession of ideas ceases, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one experiments whilst he sleeps soundly.
Locke.

EXPERIMENTAL, adj. [from experiment.]

1. Pertaining to experiment.

2. Built upon experiment; formed by observation.

To not my reading, nor my observations, Which with experimental seal do warrant, The tenor of my book. Shakspe.

The experimental testimony of Gillus is most considerable of any, who held the cause thereof.
Brown’s Fulg. Err.

3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of universal impertinability, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception.
Newton.

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These are so far from being subservient to atheists in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an experimental confirmation of the universal delusion.

**EXPERIMENTALLY.** adv. [from experimental.] By experience; by trial; by experiment; by observation.

The miscarriage being sometimes universal, has led me to think we have experimentally learned by our own observations.

Rogers's Sermons.

**EXPERIMENTER.** n. s. [from experiment.] One who makes experiments.

Galleus and Morenus, two exact experimenters do think they find this verity by their experiences, but surely this is impossible to be done. Diggory.

**EXPERT.** adj. [expertus, Lat.] 1. Skillful; addressful; intelligent.

Now we will take some order in the town, placing therein some expert officers. Shakep.

Again fair J. sitteth on Hoon's expert breast.

On his coming he/Avoid the virtuous rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret sins, so many human frailties, so many omissions of ignorance, passion, and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such a practice and atonement, as Christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved.

Addison.

3. Practices by which the threats of omni-

EXPLANATORY. adj. [from explicate.] Having the power of expiation or atonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an expiatory sacrifice.

Hooker.

**EXPLANATION.** n. s. [from explain.] Exposition; interpretation; explication; explanation; full account; expounding.

Such is the original design, however we may explain it away. Addison's Parumia.

You will have variety of commentators to explain the difficult passages to you. Gay.

Some explained the meaning quite away. Pope.

**EXPLAINABLE.** adj. [from explain.] Capable of being explained or interpreted. It is symbolically explainable, and implies purification and cleanliness.

Brown's Fugler Errors.

**EXPLAINER.** n. s. [from explain.] Expositor; interpreter; commentator.

**EXPLANATION.** n. s. [from explain.] The act of explaining or interpreting.

The word is explained by a dictionary. Sharp.

**EXPETIVE.** n. s. [expletivism, Lat.] Something used only to take up room; something of which the use is only to prevent a vacancy.

These are not only useless expletives to matter, but great ornaments of style. Sejuy.

While expletives their feeble aid do join. Pope.

Expletives, whether words or syllables, are made use of purely to supply a vacancy; do, before verbs plural, is absolutely such; and future refiners may explode this and do.

Pope.
EXP\textsc{licable}. adj. [from expli\textsc{c}ate.]
Explanation; possible to be explained.
Many difficulties, scarce expli\textsc{c}able with any certainty, occur in the fabric of human manners.
Hale.
Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them seem to be expli\textsc{c}able.

To EXPLI\textsc{c}ATE. n. a. [expli\textsc{c}ate, Lat.]
1. To unfold; to expand.
They expli\textsc{c}ate the leaves, and open food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood.
Blackmore.

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.
They do not understand that part of Christian philosophy which expli\textsc{c}ates the secret nature of this divine sacrament.
Although the truths may be elicited and expli\textsc{c}ated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man.
Hale’s Origin of Mankind.
The last verse of his last satyr is not yet suffi-

EXPLI\textsc{c}ATION. n. s. [from expli\textsc{c}ate.]
1. The act of opening; unfolding or ex-
panding.

2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.
The church preacheth, first publishing by way of testimony, the truth which from them she hath received, woven together in the sacred volumes of Scripture; secondly, by way of expli\textsc{c}ation, discovering the mysteries which lie hid therein.

Many things are needful for expli\textsc{c}ation, and many for application unto particular occasions.
Allowances are made in the expli\textsc{c}ation of our Saviour’s parables, which hold only as to the main scope.

3. Things given by an expli\textsc{c}ator; inter-

Pre\textsc{sented}.

To the substance of this theory I mainly de-
pend upon; many single expli\textsc{c}ations and particu-
larities may be rectified upon farther thoughts.
Burnet.

EXPLI\textsc{c}ATIVE. adj. [from expli\textsc{c}ate.]
Having a tendency to explain.
If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called expli\textsc{c}ative for it only explains the subject; as, every mortal man is a son of Adam.
Watts’s Logick.

EXPLI\textsc{c}ATOR. n. s. [from expli\textsc{c}ate.]
Expounder; interpreter; expli\textsc{c}ator.

EXPLO\textsc{D}ER, adj. [expli\textsc{d}us, Lat.] Un-
folded; plain; clear; obscure; not merely implied.
We must lay aside that lazy and fallacious method of censuring by the lump, and bring things close to expli\textsc{d} proof and evidence.
Burnet.

These speculations, when most refined, serve only to show how impossible it is for us to have a clear and expli\textsc{d} notion of that which is infinite.
South’s Sermons.

EXPLI\textsc{d}ELY. adv. [from expli\textsc{d}us, expli-

fically; directly; not merely by in-
ference or implication.
This querulous humour carries an implicit re-

8 precedence to God’s dispositions; but where it is in-
dulged, it usually is its own expli\textsc{d}ator, and expli-

8ication avows it.
Government of the Tongue.

TO EXPLO\textsc{D}E. v. a. [expl\textsc{d}o, Lat.]
1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neg-

lect, but open disdain or scorn.

Though you can be understood as thus, of

ly, and you do good

Exploded, and had seat’d with violent hands,
Had not a cloud descending snatch’d him thence
Unseen amid the th’ round

Milton’s Parad. Lost.

TO EXPLO\textsc{D}ER. n. s. [from expl\textsc{d}o, Lat.]

Thus was the applause they meant
Turn’d to exploding his, triumph to shame,
Cast on themselves from their own mouth.

Old age explodes all but morality.

There is pretended, that a magnetic globe or
terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly expli-

8ed, as being against all experience.

William’s Intermittence.

Shall that man pass for a professed in Christ’s school, who would have been exploded in the school of Zen?

South. 

Provided that no word, which a society shall
give a subscription to, be antiquated and exploded, they may receive whatsoever new ones they shall find occasion for.

2. To drive out with noise and vio-

lence.

But late the kindly powder did explode
The musny ball, and the brass tube unloosed.

Bacon.

EXPLOR\textsc{E}R. n. s. [from expl\textsc{e}re, Lat.]
An breeze; one who drives out any person
or thing with open contempt.

EXPLOR\textsc{E}T. n. s. [expl\textsc{e}tem, Lat. re-

private; a design accomplished; an at-

chievement; a successful attempt.

Know’st thou not any whom corning gold
Would tempt to a close expli\textsc{d} of death?

Shake.

Flight cannot stain the honour you have won;
But mine it will that no expli\textsc{d} have done.

Shake.

How shall I relate
To human sense th’ invisible expli\textsc{d}es
Of warring spirits?

Milton’s Parad. Lost.

He breaks fierri Hannibals insulting hearts;

Of which expli\textsc{d}es thus our friend Ennius treats.

Desham.

Will you thus dishonest
Your past expli\textsc{d}es, and sully all your wars?

Addison.

To EXPLOR\textsc{E}T. v. a. [from the noun; to

perform; to achieve. Not used.

He exploded great matters in his own person
In Gallia, and by his son in Spain.
Casden.

To EXPLOR\textsc{A}TE. v. a. [expl\textsc{o}re, Lat.]
To search out; to try searching; to

explore.

South exclude their horns, and therewith expli-

8e their way.

Brown’s Vulg. Err.

EXPLOR\textsc{A}TION. n. s. [from expl\textsc{o}rate.

Search; examination.

For exact expli\textsc{a}tion scales should be suspended
whence air is quite, that, on a little later

8ation, they may be the more freely convert upon their na-

8ural verity.

Brown’s Vulg. Err.

Use may be made of the like way of expli-

8ation in that enquiry which puzzles so many modern

naturalists.

Boyle.

EXPLOR\textsc{A}T\textsc{OR}. n. s. [from expl\textsc{o}rate.

One who searches; a searcher; an ex-

aminer.

Boyle.

EXPLOR\textsc{A}T\textsc{ORY}. adj. [from expl\textsc{o}rate.

Searching; examining.

To EXPLOR\textsc{A}TE v. a. [explor\textsc{are}, Lat.

Try; to search into; to examine by trial.

Abduct that sight endur’d not, where he stood
Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,

And thus his own undaunted heart explores.

Milton.

Divere opinions I have been inclined to question
not only as a naturalist, but as a chymist, whether
they be agreeable to true grounds of philosophy,

or the exploring of the experiments of the fire.

Boyle.

But Cyp, and the rest of sounder mind,
The fatal present to the fames design’d,
Or to the watry deep; at least to bore

The hollow sides, and hidden frauds explore.

Dryden’s Anabalt.

EXPER\textsc{M}IENT. n. s. [from the verb.] Com-

modity carried out in traffic.

EXPER\textsc{M}IENT. n. s. [from exper\textsc{t}.

The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.
The cause of a kingdom’s thrivingfulness

of soil to produce necessaries, not only suf-

ficient for the inhabitants, but for exportation

into other countries.

EXPER\textsc{M}IERT. n. s. [from exper\textsc{t}.

He that carries out commodities, in opposi-

tion to the importer, who brings them in.
EXPOSING.

Money will be melted down or carried away in coin by the expounder, whether the pieces of each species be of less or more value than the others. Locke.

To EXPOSE. v. a. [expono, exposition, Lat. exposcr, expiator, expounder, Lat.] 1. To lay open; to make liable.


to explain; to interpret.

With physical; to expose thyself to feel what wretches feel. A nighthawk. &c. Drury.

EXPOSER. n. s. [expostulator, Lat. expostulator, expounder, interpreter.

A nighthawk, moving jet, who, with his tender tongue, delivers in such apt and gracious words, that aged ears play truant at his tales. Shakspear. In the picture of Abraham's sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy, which is not consonant unto the authority of expounders.

Durst I expound with Providence; I then might ask. Cotton. The bishop will expound, and the tenant will have regard to the reasonableness of the demand. Swift.

EXPOSITION. n. s. [from expostulate.]

1. Debate; altercation; discussion of an affair in private without rupture.

The expressions end well between lovers, but ill between friends. Spectator.

2. Charge; accusation.

This makes her bleeding patients to accuse. High, and these expostulations use could not have been done by no private woman grace, whom we might dare to love with such a face? Walker. Expounding is a private accusation of one friend touching another, supposed not to have dealt singly or conversely in the course of good friendship. Locke.

EXPLICATOR. n. s. [from expostulate.] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPLICATORY. adj. [from expostulate.]

Containing expostulation. This fable is an explanation of a legal duty between Bounty and Ingratitude. L'Estrange.

EXPLANATION. n. s. [from expostulate.]

The act of exposing or setting out to observation.

2. The state of being open to observation.

When we have our naked frailties hid, that suffer in exposture, let us meet. Shak. Much.

3. The state of being exposed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on some course, more than a wild exposure to each chance. Shaksp. Coriolanus.

4. The state of being in danger.

Ajax sets Thersites to match us in comparisons with dirt; to weaken and discredit our expounder, how hard soever in danger. Shaksp.

5. Explication; the situation in which the sun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, set such plants as will not end the house, in pots, two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern exposure. Evelyn.

EXPONDER. n. s. [from expostulate.] Expounder; interpreter.

This the body of the faithful witnesses; making more relation of what God himself had revealed unto them; and partly as careful expounders, teachers, and persuaders thereof. Hooker.


杼 5. To express; to express.

1. To copy; to resemble; to represent.

So kids and whelps their sires and dams express, and so the great I measure'd by the less. Dryden. Adorn a dream, expressing human form. The shape of him who suffered in the storm. Dry.

2. To represent by any of the imitative arts; as poetry, sculpture, painting.

Each skilful artist shall express thy form in animated gold. Smith's Phaedra and Hippolytus.

3. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.

You shall see half, and to express, Eavv bid conceal the rest. Miltton. Though they have learned those sounds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be expressed to others by them. Loche.

In moral ideas we have no sensible marks that represent them to us, whereas, if we set them down: we have nothing but words to express them by. Loche.

True wit is nature to advantage drest. What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express. Pope.

Others for language all their care express, and value books, as women men, for dress. Pope.

To shed tears, among the ancients; when they should express their gratitude to the gods with joy expressed a profession. Brome.

4. To shew, or make known in any manner.

No longer shall thy bosom aptly fling, That air and shape of every thing express. Fine by degrees, and deliberately less. Prior.

5. To utter; to declare; with the reciprocal pronoun.

Mr. Philip did express himself with much indignation against us for sending. Pope.

6. To denote; to designate.

Moses and Aaron took these men expressed by their names. Num. i. 37.

7. To squeeze out; to force out by compression.

Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits of which drink is expressed; as the grape and the apple. Bacon.

8. To exert by violence, or elicit by art; a Latinism.

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2. The form or mode of language in which any thoughts are uttered.

But ill expression sometimes give away
To noble thoughts, whose flame shall ne'er decay.
—Buckingham.

The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader, brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity in very strong expressions.

3. A phrase; a mode of speech.

4. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.

Those juices that are so fishesly, as they cannot make drink by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water. —Farewell.

The juices of the leaves are obtained by expression: from this juice proceeds the taste. —Arbuthnot.

EXPRESSIONAL. n. s. [from expression.
Having the power of utterance or representation. With of before the thing expressed.

Each verse so swells expression of her woes,
And ev'ry tear in lines so mournful flows,
We, with spite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think she ought to live! —Tickell.

And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a flow'.'s
Th'expression emblem of their sober power. —Pope.

A visible and exemplary obedience to God's laws is the most expressive acknowledgment of the majesty and sovereignty of God, and disposes others to glorify him by the same observances. —Rogers.

EXPRESSIONALLY. adv. [from expression.
In a clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIONLESS, n. s. [from expression.
The power of expression, or representation by words.

The musician has all the expressiveness that words can give; it was here that Virgil strained hard to outdo Lucan. —Addison.

EXPRESSILY. adv. [from expression.
In direct terms; plainly; not by implication; not generally:

It doth not follow, that of necessity we shall sin, unless we expressly extend this in every particular. —Hooker.

Articles of belief, and things which all sects must do, to the end they may be saved, are either expressly set down in Scripture, or else plainly thereby to be known. —Hooker.

Who dare cross 'em,
Bearing the king's will from his mouth expressly?
—Shakespeare.

The beginning of the worship of images in these western parts, was by the folly and superstition of the people, expressly against the will of their own king. —Hooker.

This account I expressly give of them, when I enter on the argument. —Atterbury.

All the duties that the best political laws enjoin, as conducive to the quiet and order of social life, are expressly commanded by our religion. —Rogers.

EXPRESSURE, n. s. [from express.
Now disused.

1. Expression; utterance. Not used.

There is a mystery in the soul of state, Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or print can give expression too. —Shakespeare.

2. The form; the likeness represented. Not used.

I will drop some obscure epistles of love, where-in, by the colour of his beard, the manner of his parts, expression of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself personated. —Shakespeare.

3. The mark; the impression. Not used.

And nightly, meadow fairies, look you sing,
Like to the garlic-composed in a thing
Th' expression that he bears, green let it be,
More fertile fresh than all the field to see. —Shakespeare.

To EXPROBATE. v. a. [expribo, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach, to impute only with blame; to upbraid.

To exprobate their stupidity, he induces the providence of storks; now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure, and the exprobation not a reproach, but a observation not of reprobation, not of grief. —Hooker.

The Parthians, with exprobation of Cassius's third that-money, poured gold into his mouth after he was dead:

It will be a denial with scorn, with a taunting exprobation; and to be miserable without consimilation, is the height of misery. —South's Sermons.

No need such boasts, or exprobations false
Of cowardice: the military mood
The British files transcend in evil hour
For their proud foes. —Phillips.

To EXPRIOPRIATE. v. a. [exciprum, Lat.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. Not in use.

When you have resigned, or rather consigned, your expriopriated will to God, and thereby entrusted it to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will. —Boyle's Sceptical Law.

To EXPUGN. v. a. [expugna, Lat.] To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION. n. s. [from expugna.
Conquest; the act of taking by assault.

The expugnation of Vienna he could not accomplish.

To EXPULSE. v. a. [expulsus, Lat.] To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever should they be expuls'd from France, and have not title of an equal there. —Shakespeare.

Suppose a nation where the custom were, that after full age the sons should expulse their fathers and mothers out of possessions, and put them to their perdition. —Boyle's Holy War.

Inwardly received, it may be very diurectic, and expulse the stone in the kidneys. —Brown.

Diversity relateth, that Pelus was expuls'd by his kingdom from Acastus. —Hooker.

EXPULSION. n. s. [from expulse.
1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A woe,
More hateful than the soul expulsion is,
Of thy dear husband. —Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

Such victor from the expulsion of his foes,
Messiah his triumphant chariot turn'd! —Milton.

Others think it possible so to contrive several pieces of steel and a load-stone, that, by their continual attraction and expulsion of one another, they may cause a perpetual motion of a wheel. —Wilkins' Deitatum.

This magnificent temple was not finished till after the expulsion of Tarquin. —Tickell.

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a small quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognosticates a resolution of the obstructing matter, and the expulsion of gravel or a stone. —Arbuthnot.

2. The state of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's expulsion, if the universe had been Paradise. —Boulainvilliers.

EXPULSIVELY. adj. [from expulse.
Having the power of expulsion.

If the member be dependent, raising of it up, and placing it equal with, or higher than the rest of members; the other members, thus restrained, and the part strengthened by expulsion bands. —Wiseman.
EXQUISITE. adj. [exquisitum, Lat.]

1. Farsought; excellent; consummate; complete.

His absolute exactness they imitate by tending unto that which is most exquisite in every particular.

Why should the state be troubled with this needless charge of keeping and maintaining so great a navy in such exquisite perfection and readiness? - Raleigh

2. Consummately bad.

With exquisite naivety they mixed the gull and vinegar of falsity and contempt.

King Charles

EXQUISITELY. adv. [exquisitum, Lat.]

Perfectly; completely: either in a good or ill sense.

We see more exquisitely with one eye shut than with both open; for that the spiritus visutale unite themselves, and become stronger.

A collection of rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabic, and sought in the most remote parts by Epenius, the most excellent English politician.

The soldier then, in Greekian arts unskill'd, returning rich with plunder from the field, if cups of silver of gold be brought, with jewels set, and exquisitely wrought,

To glorious trappings strew the plate he turn'd, and with the gilt'ring spoil his admir'd arm'd.

The poetry of operas is generally as exquisitely ill as the music is good.

Addison on Italy.

EXQUISITENESS. n. s. [from exquisitum, Lat.]

Neatness; perfection.

We suppose the superscriptions of the two glases should be so exactly light and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that they are extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesmen either glasses or marbles so much as approaching such an exquisiteness.

Exquisite. Dryden.

To EXSICCATE. v. a. [exsiccato, Lat.]

To dry. If in a dissolution of steel a separation of parts be made by precipitation, the exsiccated powder ascends not into the loadstone.

Great heats and droughts exsiccate and waste the moisture and vegetable nature of the earth.

Martine's Husbandry.

EXSICCATIVE. adj. [from exsiccate.]

Having the power of drying.

A discharge of saliva by spitting.

Quincy.

EXSPUSION. n. s. [expuso, Lat.]

The act of sucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power of sucking with the thing sucked.

If you open the valve and force up the sucker, after this first action, you will drive out almost a whole cylinder full of air.

To EXSU'OLUTION. v. a. [a word peculiar to Shakespeare.]

To whisper, to buzz in the ear: from the Italian verb soflar.

To ESU'ICATION. v. a. [exsicato, Lat.]

To purge up; to stir up.

EXTEMPORANEOUS. adj. [extemporaneus, Lat.]

Without premeditation; sudden.

Without premeditation; suddenly, readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it extemporé: for it is but roaring.

Shakespeare

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how solicitous is it to engage extemporé, where the concern is eternity.

South

Hast thou no mark at which to bend thy bow? or, like a bay, pursu'd the carrión-crow with strokes from tree to tree. A fruitless till, and live extemporé?

Dryden.
EXT

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly.

I have known a woman branch out into a long extension of his discourse, upon a petticoat. Addison.

EXTREMITY. n.s. [from extend.]
The faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation; the state of being unpremeditated.

To EXTREMORIZE. v.n. [from extremity.]
To speak extempore, or without premeditation.
The extemporing faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here, it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer. South's Sermons.

To EXTEND. v.n. [from extend.]
1. To stretch out towards any part.
   See the figure of his lifefull friend, and his old sire, his helpless hand extend. Dryd. Should ring God's altar a vide image stands, Belles his features, and extends his hands. Pope.
2. To amplify; opposed to contract.
   It is a miserable in any to use what liberty they list in their own manner of writing; but the contraction, and extening the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. Wotton.
3. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand.
   He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, himself, that he can extend his thoughts farther than God exists, or imagine any expansion where he is not. Locke.
4. To widen to a large comprehension.
   Few extend their thoughts towards universal knowledge. Locke.
5. To stretch into assignable dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space.
The mind, say they, while you sustain To hold her station in the brain; You grant, at least she is extended. Ergo the whole dispute is ended. Prior.
6. To enlarge; to continue.
   To Helen's bed the gods alone assign Hermia's she cut the regal line. Pope's Odyssey.
7. To increase by force or duration.
   If much you note him, You shall offend him, and extend his passion: Reck and regard him not. Shaksp. Macbeth.
The eyes of Tobit carrying in themselves some secret power, were more additionally promoted by that power which can extend their natures into production of effects, beyond created efficacies, Brown's Vols, Eri.

8. To enlarge the comprehension of any position.
   Seeing it is not set down how for the bounds of his speech concerning dissimilitude reach, we can assure that it extendeth farther than to those things only wherein the nations were idolatrous? Hooker.

9. To impart; to communicate.
   Let there be none to extend mercy unto him, Psalms.

10. To seize by course of law.
   The law, that settles all you do, And marriages where you did but woo; And if I am so wise, Will soon extend her for your bride; And put her person, goods or lands Or which you like best, int your hands. Hook.

EXTEND. v.n. To extend to any distance.
My goodness extendeth not to thee. Psalms.
The bigness of such a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of the word rung longest can easily extend. Grew.

EXTENDER. n.s. [from extend.]
The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.
The extension made, the extenders are to be loosened gentry. Wiseman.

EXTENDIBLE. adj. [from extend.]
1. Capable of extension; capable to be made wider or longer.
   Tubes, recently made of fluids, are easily lengthened; such a subject often suffers force, grow rigid, and hardly extendible. Arbuthnot.
2. That may be seized by law.

EXTENDIBILITY. n.s. [from extend.]
Unlimited extension. In this sense it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.
Certain molecules seem must keep the world from an infinitude and other endlessness of excursions every moment into new figures and animals. Hale.

EXTENSIBILITY. n.s. [from extend.]
The quality of being extendible.
In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a blue extendibility, who can say? Grose's Cot. Sacred.

EXTENSIBLE. adj. [extensio, Lat.]
1. Capable of being stretched into length or breadth.
   The malleous being fixed to an extendible membrane, belongs to the tension of the muscles, and it is drawn inward. Holder.
2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehension.
   That love is blind, is extendible beyond the object of poetry. Glanville.

EXTENSIBILITY. n.s. [from extend.]
Capacity of being extended.

EXTENSION. n.s. [from extendio, Lat.]
1. The act of extending.
   The extent of.
2. The state of being extended.
   The huge cornus of fullness, especially in children, which causeth an extension of the stomach. Bacon.
   This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or extension of it above the waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth. Burnet.
   By this idea of solidity is the extension of body distinguished from the extension of space; the extension of body being nothing but the cohesion or continuity of solid, separable parts, separable, divisible, and the extension of space, the continuities of unseparable, inseparable, and immovable parts. Locke.

EXTENSIONAL. adj. [from extension.]
Long drawn out; having great extent.
You run into these extensional phantasms, which I never saw so contemptuously, as upon the minute wriggling up and down of pismires. More.

EXTENSIVE. adj. [extensus, Lat.]
1. Wide; large.
   I would not be inclined to recommend to a pursuit of those sciences, to those extensive lengths to which the moderns have added them. Watts.
2. That may be extended. Not used.
   Silver beaters chase the finest coin, as that which is most extensive under the hammer. Boyle.

EXTENSIVELY. adv. [from extensive.]
 widened; largely.
The impossible for any to pass a right judgment resembling, them without entering into most of these circumstances, and surveying them extensively, and comparing all alliances thou mayst think. Watts.

EXTENSIVENESS. n.s. [from extensive.]
1. Largeness; diffusiveness; wideness.
   As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, if thou canst, so applaud the extensiveness of the benefit. Government of the Tongue.
   An extensiveness of understanding and a large memory are the marks of Wits Logick. Bacon.
2. Possibility to be extended.
   We take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or extentiveness of the throats and gullets of serpents: I myself have taken two entire adult mice out of the stomach of an adder, whose neck was not bigger than the little finger. Bacon.

EXTENSIVES. n.s. [Lat.]
The muscle by which any limb is extended.

EXTENSORS. n.s. [Lat.]
Muscles are muscles so called, which serve to extend any part.

EXTENT. n.s. [extensio, Lat.]
1. Space or degree to which anything is extended.
   If I mean to reign David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway To just extent over all Israel's sons. Milton.
2. Bulk; size; compass.
   The serpent subterfinge beast of all the field, of humane and sometimes, Milton.
   Ariana, of Darins race, That mil'd th' extent of Asia. Glover.
3. Communication; attribution.
   An emperor of Rome, Troubled, confronted thus, and for the extent. Of equal justice as'd with such contempt. Shak.
4. Execution; seizure.
   Let my officers Make an extent upon his house and land, And turn him going. Shakep. As you like it.

EXTENDUTE. v.n. [extensio, Lat.]
1. To lessen; to make small or slender in bulk.
   His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again extended all the way to the tail.
2. To lessen; to diminish in any quality.
   To persist.
   In doing wrong, extends not wrong, But makes it much more heavy. Shakep.
   But fortune there extends the crime; What's vice in me, is only mirth in him. Dryden.
3. To lessen; to degenerate; to diminish in honour.
   The lightest are thy decrees on all thy works; Who can extend thee? Milton's Parad. Lost.

4. To lessen in representation; to palliate; opposite to aggravate.
   When you shall those unlucky deeds relate, Speak of me, as I am, nothing extensum.
   Nor set down ought in malice, Shakep. Othello.
   Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, not endeavouring much to excuse or extenuate his fault; so that, not very wisely thinking to make his offence less by confession, he made it enough for condemnation. Bacon.
   Yet hear me, Samuel, not that I endeavour To lessen or extenuate my offence. Milton.

5. To make lean.
6. To make rare; opposed to dense.
   The race of all things here is to extenuate and turn things to be more pneumatized and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is dense. Bacon.

EXTENATION. n.s. [from extensio.]
1. The act of representing things less ill than they are, contrary to aggravation; palliation.
2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.
   When sin is to be judged, the kindest inquiry is what deeds of charity we can allude to extenuation of our punishment. Aitken.
3. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

4. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

Exterm. adj. [extermin., Lat.] Outward; external; not intrinsic.

Exterior adj. [exterior, Lat.] Outward; external; not intrinsic.

And what is faith, love, virtue, grace, or virtue, must be Alone, without exterior help sustained? Milton.

Seraphim and common lovers behold exterior beauties, as children and astronomers consider Galileo's optic glasses.

Further, blacker, and merrier, are words which, together with such a thing they denominate, imply also something else separate and exterior to the existence of that thing.

Locke.

Exteriorly adj. [from exterior] Outwardly; externally; not intrinsically.

You have slander'd nature in my form; Which, howsoever rude exteriorly, Is yet the cover of a fairer mind.

That is to be the grief of my child. Shak.

To EXTERMINATE v. a. [extermin., Lat.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy.

Unlucky vice, on which the exterminating lot happened to fall. Decay of Piety.

Alexander the Great, who, in his erection of Greek colonies in the islands; but they were exterminated by Sandrocotius.

Arbuthnot on Cato.

This discovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of men did not captivate their reason, to explode and exterminate rank atheism out of the world. Bentley.

Extermination n. s. [from exterminate.] Destruction; extinction.

The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displacing and extermination of people? Bacon.

Exterminator n. s. [exterminator, Lat.] The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

To EXTERMINATE v. a. [extermin., Lat.] To exterminate; to destroy. Not used.

If you do sorrow of my grief in love.

By giving love, your sorrow and my grief Were both extermin'd. Shak. As you like it.

Extern. adj. [extermin., Lat.]

1. Exterior; outward; visible.

When my love's image doth confomal The native act and figure of my heart In compliment extern, 'tis not so long But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve For days to peck at. Shak. Othello.

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic; not depending on itself.

When two bodies be pressed one against another, the rare body not being so able to resist division as the dense, and being not permitted to retire back, by reason of the external violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body must be severed.

Digby.

EXTERNAL adj. [extermin., Lat.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; operating or acting from without; opposite to internal.

We come to be assured that there is such a being, either by an internal impression of the notion of a God upon our minds, or else by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause, and which we cannot attribute to any other, but such as we conceive God to be.

Shells being exposed loose upon the surface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by hogs and cattle, and to be on other external accidents, are, in tract of time, broken into pieces. Woodward.

2. To put out; to quench.

The soft god of pleasure that warm'd our desires, Has broken his bow, and extinguish'd his fires. Dryden.

EXTERMINATE v. a. [exterminate, Lat.]

1. To put out; to quench.

To EXTERMINATE v. a. [exterminate, Lat.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguishing.

Red-hot needles or wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a vertacity according to the laws of position and extinction. Brown's Vulgo. Err.

2. The state of being quenched.

The parts are consumed through extinction of their native heat, and dissipation of their redundant moisture. Harvey.

3. Destruction; extinction.

The extinction of nations, and the desolation of kingdoms, was but the effects of this destructive evil. Roger's Sermon.

4. Suppression.

They lie in dead oblivion, losing half the feeling moments of too short a life. Total extinction of the enlight'ning soul. Thomson.

To EXTINGUISH, v. a. [extinguish, Lat.]

1. To put out; to quench.

The soft god of pleasure that warm’d our desires, Has broken his bow, and extinguish’d his fires. Dryden.
EXTRACT. r. a. [extra, extractum, Lat.] 1. To draw out of something. The drawing one metal or mineral out of another, we call extracting. Bacon’s Physical Remains. Out of the ashes of all plants they extract a salt which they use in medicines. Bacon’s Nat. Hist. The most delicately delicate matter is so fascination amongst the crasser matter, that it would never be possible to separate and extract it. Woodward. 2. To draw by chemical operation. They Whom sunny Borneo bears, are sord’d with streams Egregious, rum and rice’s spirit extract. Phillips. 3. To take from something of which the thing taken was a part. I now see Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself. Before me woman is her name, of man Extracted. Milton’s Parad. Lost. 4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity. These waters were extracted, and laid upon the surface of the ground. Burnet’s Theo. of the Earth. 5. To select and abstract from a larger treatise. To see how this case is represented, I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods. Swift. EXTRACT. n.s. [from extractum]. 1. The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing. In tinctures, if the superfused spirit of wine be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker substance, which chemists call the extract of the vegetables. Boyle. To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth but the extract and exhalation of our inward bitterness, is no great luxury. Government of the Tongue. 2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abstract; an epitome. I will present a few extracts out of authors. Camden. Some books may be read by extracts made of them by others, but only in the less important arguments, and the meaner books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashed and boiled things. Bacon’s Essays. Send some hours every day in reading, and making extracts, if your memory be weak. Swift. 3. Extraction; descent. Not used. The apostle gives it a value suitable to its extract, bringing it with the most ignominious imputation of foolishness. South. 4. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent. One whose extraction is from an ancient line, Gives but fair cause, that well-born men may shine; The meaner is by nature mild and good, The noblest rest secured in your blood. Waller. Extractor. n.s. [from extract.] One who practises oppression; one who grows rich by violence and rapacious. There will be always murderers, and adulterers, extortioners, church-robbers, traitors, and other rabblerous. Camden. The notorious extortioner is involved in the next sentence. Decay of Patty.
1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogeneal sense, but not now in use. At his warning
The extravagant and erring spirit flies
Shaksp. Hamlet.
To his confine.

2. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods.
I dare not ask for what you would not grant:
But wishes, madam, are extravagants;
They are not bounded with things possible;
I may wish means to tell. Dryden.

3. Not comprehended in any thing.
Twenty constitutions of pope John XXII. are called the extravagants; for that they were written in order or method, regnant extra corpus collectionum. Ayliiff’s Paternum.

4. Irregular; wild.
For a dance they would
Somewhat extravagant, and wild. Milt. Part. Lost.
There appears a mething nobly wild and extravagant in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and publishing.
New ideas employed my fancy all night, and composed a wild extravagant dream. Add. mon.

5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive. An extravagant man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a more finished character, who is defective in this particular.

ExTRAPARO’CIAL. adj. [extra and parochial, Lat.] Not comprehended within any parish.

ExTRAPROVINCIAL. adj. [extra and provincia, Lat.] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

ExTRAREGULAR. adj. [extra and regular, Lat.] Not comprehended within a rule.
His providence is extrarregular, and produces strange things beyond common rules; and he led Israel through a sea, and made a road by that sea water. Taylor’s Rule of Living Holy.

ExTRAVAGANCY. n.s. [extravaganis, Extravagancy. n.s. [extravagans, Extravagant.

1. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits.
I have troubled you too far with this extravagance: I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. Hamnmond.

2. Irregularity; wildness.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.
How many, by the wild fury and extravagancy of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by stirring up their rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves. Thomson.

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.
Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanor, cry vengeance upon me for their extravagance. Dryden.

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expense.
She was so expensive, that the income of those three dukes was not enough to supply her expenses. Arblaster.

EXTRAVAGANT. adj. [extravagans, Extravagant.]

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For a dance they would
Somewhat extravagant, and wild. Milt. Part. Lost.
There appears a mething nobly wild and extravagant in great natural geniuses, infinitely more beautiful than turn and publishing.
New ideas employed my fancy all night, and composed a wild extravagant dream. Add. mon.

5. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive. An extravagant man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a more finished character, who is defective in this particular.

ExTRAPARO’CIAL. adj. [extra and parochial, Lat.] Not comprehended within any parish.

ExTRAPROVINCIAL. adj. [extra and provincia, Lat.] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

ExTRAREGULAR. adj. [extra and regular, Lat.] Not comprehended within a rule.
His providence is extrarregular, and produces strange things beyond common rules; and he led Israel through a sea, and made a road by that sea water. Taylor’s Rule of Living Holy.
ExTRAVAGANS. n.s. [extravaganis, Extravagant.

1. Excursion or sally beyond prescribed limits.
I have troubled you too far with this extravagance: I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again. Hamnmond.

2. Irregularity; wildness.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.
How many, by the wild fury and extravagancy of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion, and by stirring up their rage against others, have armed that fierce humour against themselves. Thomson.

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.
Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanor, cry vengeance upon me for their extravagance. Dryden.

5. Waste; vain and superfluous expense.
She was so expensive, that the income of those three dukes was not enough to supply her expenses. Arblaster.
She might hear, not far from her, an extremely doleful voice; but so suppressed with a kind of whining terror, that he could not consider the words distinctly.

Sidney.

2. Very much; greatly; in familiar language.

Whoever sees a scoundrel in a gown reeling home at midnight, he will be tempted to be executed in his own vices.

Swift.

EXTREMITIES, n. s. [extremites, Lat.]

1. The utmost point; the highest degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in motion can, shall and ought remove the disease; but together with it the diseased too.

Hooker.

Shall any one be credul and mechanical to that extremity, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any authority.

Locke.

2. The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle.

In its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the extremities or tops of the wing feathers, which are black.

Brown.

The extremities of the joints must be seldom, hid, and the extremities or end of the feet never.

Drayton's Fugures.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities; but such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper.

Arbuthnot on Diet.

3. The points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.

He's a man of that strange composition Made up of all the worst extremities.

Davenant's Sheep.

4. Remotest parts; parts at the greatest distance.

They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the extremities of Ethiopia, and imported quantities of that part.

Arbuthnot.

5. Violence of passion.

With equal measure she did moderate

The strong extremities of their outrage.

Spenser.

If you do so colour for my extremity, let me be your table'ss

Shakespeare.

6. The utmost violence, rigour, or distress.

Why should not the same laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the sword, and brought under by extremity.

Spenser.

Their hearts she guess'd,

And yields her to extremity of time.

F. Queen.

He that should be besieged, let him believe them before they should be reduced to extremity.

Clarendon.

It should be never so exposed to the extremities of war as to fall into those barbarous habits.

Clarendon.

I wish peace, and any terms prefer,

Before the extremities of war.

Dryden.

7. The most aggravated state.

The world is running mad after face, the extremity of bad poetry; or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatic writing.

Dryden.

To EXTRICATE, v. a. [extrico, Lat.]

To disembarass; to set free any one in a state of perplexity; to disentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself out of.

Leake.

These are relief to Nature, as they give him an opportunity of extricating herself from her oppressions, and recovering the several tones and springings of her vessels.

Addison.

EXTRICATION, n. s. [from extricate.] The act of disentangling; disentanglement.

Crude salt has a taste not properly acid, but such as predominates in brine; and it does not appear that an acid spirit did as such proceed in the salt which was obtained, so that we may suppose it to have been rather by transmutation than extrication.

Boyle.

EXTRICATE, v. a. [extricarut, Lat.]

External; outward; not intimately longing; not intrinsic. It is commonly written so, but analogy requires extrinsic.

EXTRINSICALLY, adv. [from extrinsic].

From without.

If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsically adherent, be an error, almost all the work hath been mistaken.

Glace.

EXTRINSIC, adj. [extrinsic, Lat.]

Outward; external.

When they cannot shake the main fort, they try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his most extrinsic adherents.

Gow. of the Tongue.

EXTRINSICAL, n. s. [extrinsic, Lat.]

To EXTRACT. v. a. [extra, within, and Latin.]

To build; to raise; to form into a structure.

EXTRACTOR, n. s. [from extract.] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To EXTRUDE. v. a. [extrudo, Lat.]

To thrust off; to drive off; to push out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found the shells, they concluded that the sea had been extruded and driven off by the mud.

Woodrow.

EXTRUSION, n. s. [from extrude, Lat.]

The act of thrusting or driving out.

They suppose the outlet of the sea formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depressi

Burke.

sion of some parts of the earth, and an extrusion and elevation of others.

EXTRUSSIVE. n. s. [ex and tuber, Lat.]

Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts that rise from the rest of the body.

The gouge takes off the irregularities or extrusions that lie farthest from the axis of the creature.

Exercise.

EXUBERANCE, n. s. [ex and tuber, Lat.]

Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

Men esteem the overflowing of gall the exuberance of zeal, and all the promises of the faithful combatant they confidently appropriate.

Decoy of Priests.

Though he expatiates on the same thoughts in different words, yet in his similes that exuberance is avoided.

Garth.

EXUBERANT, adj. [exuberans, Lat.]

1. Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plentiful; luxurious.

Another flower there, of bolder hues,

Flays out the fields, and showers with sudden hand

Exuberant spring.

His similes have been thought such as belong and full of circumstances.

Pope.

2. Abounding in the utmost degree.

Such immense power, such unsearchable wisdom, and such innumerable, as may justly ravish us to an amazement, rather than a bare mention.

Boyle's Scrapbook Love.

A man of that exuberant devotion, with which the whole assembly raised and animated one another, catches a reader at the greatest distance of time and place.

Exuberantly, adv. [from exuberant.]

Abundantly; to a superfluous degree.
EYE

EX'ULTANCE. n.s. [from exult]. Transport; joy; triumph; gladness; exultation.

We have great cause of exultation and joy. The service being the most perfect freedom. God. Tong. (No. 2.)

EXultation. n.s. [exultatio, Lat.]

Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each day of the people towards others, in them all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably pass, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, exultations, provocations, petitions. Hooker.

Exultation inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with inward transports of joy and exultation. Add. Freck. (No. 2.)

To EXUNDADE. v.a. [exunda, Lat.]

To overflow.

Exudation. n.s. [from exundate.]

Overflow; abundance.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the exudation and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness. Bay.

Exu'terable. adj. (exuperabilis, Lat.)

Conquerable; superable; vincible.

Ex'Uperance. n.s. [exuperantia, Lat.]

Overbalance; greater proportion.

Rome hath less variation than London; for on the West side of Rome are seated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the exequience, and balance the vigor of the Eastern parts. Brown.

To EXU'SCITATE. v.a. [exsuscitio, Lat.]

To stir up; to rouse.

Exu'stion. n.s. [exstusio, Lat.]

The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

ExuVIe. n.s. [Lat.]

Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is thrown off, shed by animals.

They appear to be only the skins or exuviae rather than entire bodies of fishes. Hendcreed.

Ex. May either come from irx an island, E.A. by melting the Saxon x into y, E.e. which is usually done; or from the plant, ex, which signifies a water, river, y.c. or last, from meag a field, by the same kind of melting. Gibson.

Ex'VAs. n.s. [nites, Fr.]

A young hawk, just taken from the nest, not able to prey for itself.

Hammer

An acey of children, little eyas, that cry out.

Shakespeare.

EYAS'MUSKET. n.s. A young unledged male hawk of the musket kind. Hammer.

Here comes little Robin. —How now, my young musket; what news with you? Shakespeare.

EYE. n.s. Obsolete plural eyre, now eyes.

[aug. Gothic; cœx, Saxon; oog, Dutch; ee, Scottish, plur. cœce.]

1. The organ of vision; the medium of the sense of sight.

Good sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the register of your own, that I may pass with a surer edge, the more safe, Vouchsafe, bright moon, and these timely rimes to shine.

Those clouds removed, upon our watry eye. Shakespeare.

Nor doth the eye itself, that most pure spirit of sense, behold itself. Not going from itself; but eyes opposed. Salute each other with each other's form. Shakespeare.

It kept him as the apple of his eye.

As long looking against the sun or fire harts the eye by dilatation; so curious printing in small volumes, and reading of small letters, do hurt the eye by contraction. Bacon.

His awful presence did the crowd surprise,

Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes;

Eyes that confess'd him born for kindly So they, therefore, doth intolerable day. Dryden.

But sure the eye of time beholds no name.

So blest as thine in all the rolls of fame. Pope.

2. Sight; ocular knowledge.

Who shall be a worm to thee, that you should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth? Gal. iii. 1.

3. Look; countenance.

I'll say you grey is not the morning's eye.

'Tis but the pale reed of Cynthia's brow. Shak.

4. Front; face.

To justify this worthy nobleman,

Her shall you hear disproved to your eyes. Shak.

5. A posture of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimly tack.

Both strive to intercept and guide the wind;

And in its eye now come back. Hooker.

To finish all the deaths they left behind. Dryden.

6. Aspect; regard.

Having an eye to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with the ring; sundry church-offices, dignities, and according with which they found no commandment in the holy Scripture, they thought by the one only strike of an ax to cut them come back. Hooker.

As in Scripture a number of laws, particular and positive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an eye. Milton.

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his eyes shall not be evil towards his brother. Deut.

He that hath a bountiful eye shall be blessed. Prov.

None should be put into either of those commissions, with an eye of favour to their persons, to give them censure or reputation in the places where they live. Bacon to Villiers.

These are intrinsic difficulties arising from the text itself, as the uncertainty sometimes who are the persons he speaks to, or the opinions or practices which it has in the book. Winds and hurricanes at land, tempests and storms at sea, have always been looked upon with an eye of fear as evil omens. Wood, Nat. Hist. Several performance have been justly applaud'd for their wit, which have been written with an eye to the amusement of such as had no design in the work. Addison.

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, constant to our duty, and kept a steady eye on the end for which we were sent hither. Spectator.

In this disposal of my sister, I have had an eye to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of sound judgment. Butler.

Book sellers mention with respect the authors they have printed, and consequently an eye to the profit that attends them. Addison.

7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.

Not satisfied with our oats, he appointed a band of horsemen to have an eye that we should not go beyond appointed limits. Sidney.

Law-makers must have an eye to the place where, and to the men amongst whom, Hooker.

His Majesty hath cast his eyes upon you, finding you to be such as you should be, or hoping to make us, to be able to have you to be. Bacon.

If the English had driven the Irish into the open countries, where they might have an eye and observation upon them, the Irish had been easily kept. Dickes on Ireland.

Spenery has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Britons of her love; but he had also our poet's Colossus in his eye. Dryden's Alexander.

8. Opinion formed by observation.

She told her husband she designed to be hospitable to all who entered at the door, and that they should have the habit of doing well, have many advantages.

It hath, in their eye, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. Hooker.

Like one of two contending in a prize, that thinks he hath done well in people's eyes. Shak.

I was as far from meditating a war, as I was, in the world, from having any preparations for one. King Charles.

Though he in all the people's eyes seen great, Yet greater he appeared'to his retirers. Behn.

9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be seen.

There shall be practice tilts and tournaments, Hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen; And there, in eye of every exercise. Worthy his youth and honour of his birth. Shak.

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

We see colours like the eye of a peacock's feather, by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way. Newton.

11. Any small perforation.

This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the eye of Helen's needle. Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

Does not our surpass'd hero speak of the intolerable difficulty which they cause in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate which leads to life to the strictest of a needle's eye? South.

12. A small catch into which a hook goes.

Those parts if they adhere to one another but by rest only, may be much more easily disjoined, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and eye or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another. Boyle.


Prune and cut off all your vine shoots to the very root, save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four eyes of young wood. Ervilin's Calendar.


The ground indeed is tawny. The sky is of a fasting green. Shakespeare, Tempest.

Red with an eye of blue makes a purple. Boyle.


The eyes of your understanding being enlightened. Eph. i.

A gift both blind the eyes of the wise. Deut. xvi, 10.

To EYE. v.a. [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to observe; to look on; to gaze on.

When they are laid in garnison, they may better hide their defaults than when they are abroad, where they are continually eyed and noted of all men. Spanier on Ireland.

Fall many a lady, I've dy'd with best regard. Shakespeare, Tempest.

The kitchen Shaks pin her richest lye, keeps her neck, Charming the walls to eye him. Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

Bide the check be ready with a blash, Modest as morning, when the caddly eyes The youthful Phebus, Shakespeare, Troilus and Cressida.

Bold deed thou hast presum'd, aduentious Eve, And peri great provok'd, who thus hath dared, Having been only to covet the eye, That sacred fruit. Milton, Paradise Lost.

Such a story as the basilisk is that of the wolf, concerning pieti of vision, that a man becomes 675.
EYE

hoarse and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage first to eye him. Brown.

It was needful for the hare peremptorily to eye her pursuer. Eye's Antidote against Atheism. Then gave it to his faithful squire.

With lessons how to preserve and to prudently To eye him. And a white sheet with clouds and rain. And catch the manners living as they rise. Pope.

To have a box when enquiring the goods To the circle eye a kind. Pope's Horace.

To EYE n. To appear; to show; to bear an appearance. Not used.

Forgive me.

Since my becoming kill me when they do not eye well to you. Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.

Eye-ball. n. s. [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye, the pupil. To subject to no sight but mine; invisible To every eyeball else. Shaksp. Tempest.

I feel my hair grow stiff, my eyeball raw! This is the only room could shake my sense. Dryden.

Not when a gift baffled's reflected pride. Turns you from sound philosophy aside. Not taken from plate to plate your eyeballs roll. And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. Pope.

EYEBRIGHT. n. s. [emphrasia, Lat.] A plant, called by Milton Euphrasy.

EYEBROW. n. s. [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the eye.

The lover,
Sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his mistress' eye. Shak. As you like it. On the seventh day shall have all his hair off his head, his beard and his eyebrows. Lev. xiv. 9.

When I have made a soft and dull-eyed fool. To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield To Christian intercessors. Shaksp.

EYEDROP. n. s. [eye and drop.] Tear.

That tyrannous which never quaff but blood.
World, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife With gentle eyewash. Shaksp. Henry VI.

EYEGLANCE. n. s. [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the eye.

His countenance was bold, and bashed not For Guzman's looks; but scumful eyewash at him shot. Fairy Queen.

EYEGLASS. n. s. [eye and glass.] Spectacles; glass to assist the sight.

Ha! not you seen Camilla. But that's your part, thou hast; your eye-glass Is thicker than a cuckold's horn. Shaksp.

By comparing it with a good perspective of four feet in length, made with a concave eyeglass, I could read at a greater distance with my own instrument than with the glass. Newton.

EYELASH. n. s. [eye and lash.] The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EYELESS. adj. [from eye] Wanting eyes; sightless; deprived of sight.

A proclaim'd prize! most happy! That eyeless head of thine was first framed of flesh To raise my fortunes. Shaksp. King Lear.

Promise was, that I Should Israel from Pullistan yoke deliver.

EYE

Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyes in Zion, at the mill with slaves. Milton.

The cheated people, and the eyesless guide. Addition.

Meonides,
Poor eyeless pilgrim. Phillips.

Cyclop, if any pitying thy disgrace,
Ask who disfigur'd thus that eyesless face. Pope.

EYELET. n. s. [ailet, French, a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a lace to go through.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made eyelet holes to draw it close. Wremen's Surgery.

Eye lid. n. s. [eye and lid.] The membrane that shuts over the eye.

Mark when she smiles with amiable cheer,
And tell me wherefore can ye like it?
When on each eyelid sweetly do appear
An hundred glasses in as shade to sit. Spencer's Sonnets.

On my eyelids is the shadow of death.
Fetch me that flower; the herb I show'd thee once.
The juice of it, on sleeping eye's held.
Will make his woman madly dost Upon the next live creature that it sees. Shaksp. The Turks have a black powder, made of a mineral called charcoal, which with a fine long pencil they lay under their eyelids, which doth colour black, whereby the white of the eye is set off more white. Bacon's Natural History. I am loath to the cracking noise and distressful blast. Cal'd up some waking lover to the sight; And long it was e'er he could rise, Whose heavy eyelids yet were full of night. Dryden.

EYESERVANT. n. s. [eye and servant.] A servant that works only while watched.

EYESERVICE. n. s. [eye and service.] Service performed only under inspection.

Servants, obey in all things your masters; not with external service, but in singleness of heart. Col. iii. 20, 21.

EYESHOT. n. s. [eye and shot] Sight; glance; view.

I must not think of showing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of eyeshot from the other windows. Dryden.

I have preserved many a young man from her eyeshot by this means. Spectator.

EYESIGHT. n. s. [eye and sight.] Sight of the eye.

The Lord hath recompenced me according to my cleanliness in his eyeglass. 2 Sam. Methinks I see thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb; Either my eyeshot fails, or thou look'st pale. Shaksp.

Though sight be lost,
Life yet hath many solaces, enjoy'd By other arts. Is this not your delight,
At home in leisure and domestic ease,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which eyeglass exposes daily men abroad. Milton's Agonistes.

Josephus sets this down from his own eyeglass, being himself a chief captain at the siege of Jopha, where the Jews were. Wilkins.
He blinds the wise, gives eyeshot to the blind, And mends and staves anew the lover's mind. Dryden.

EYESORE. n. s. [eye and sore.] Something offensive to the sight.

Hath the church of Christ, from the first beginning, by a secret universal instinct of God's

eyr

good spirit, always tied itself to another

nor, almost any speech of moment, which

had been pronounced, made, with its same spe-
cial words of honour and glory to the Trinity,

which we all adore; and is the like conclusion

of psalms become now, and, as an eye, or a

gazing to the ears that hear it? Holker.

Fy, doth this habit; shame to your estate,

And eye to our solemn festival. Shaksp.

As soon as the two lords came, thither they

covered, to the trouble of the other; but having

presently to speak, they were quickly freed from

that eyecare. Clarendon.

Mordew was an eyecare to Haman. L'Estrange.

He's the best piece of man's flesh in the market;

not an eyecare in his whole body. Dryden's Don Sebastian.

eyespotted. adj. [eye and spot] Marked with spots like eyes.

Not Jone's bird, in her eyespotted train,
So many goodly colours doth contain. Spooner.

eyesstring. n. s. [eye and string.] The string of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine eyestings; crack them, but To look upon him. Shaksp. Cymbeline.

I know whether the sheep around or not, see that their gams be red and the eyestings rungly. Mortimer.

eyes tooth. n. s. [eye and tooth.] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.

The next tooth on each side stronger and deeper rooted, and more pointed, called canine, in English, eyestooth, to bear the more tough sort of aliment. Ray on the Creation.

eyes wink. n. s. [eye and wink.] A wink, as a hint or token.

They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant you, they could never get an eyewink of her. Shaksp.

eyes wit ness. n. s. [eye and witnes.] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and were eyewitnesses of his majesty. 2 Peter. 1:16

eyes meet him all the spectators, who silent stood Expectations of his almighty acts,

With jubilee advanced. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Our cousins, by laying together circumstances, attestations, and characters of those who are concerned in them, either receive or reject what at first but sometimes would absolutely believe or disbelieve. Addison on the Christian Religion.

eyes. n. s. [eye, Fr. iter, Lat.] The court of justices itinerants; and justices in eye are those only, which Brazen in many places calls justiciarios itine-

rantes. The eye also of the forest is nothing but the justice-seat, otherwise called; which is, or should, by ancient custom, be held every three years by the justices of the forest, journeying up and down to that purpose. Cowel.

eyes y. n. s. [from ey an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

But I was born so high,
Our eyrie buildeth in the cedars top,
And daileth with the wind, and scorns the sun.

The eagle, and the stork,
On cliffs and cedar-tops their eyrie build.

Milton.

Some haggard hawk, who had her eyry high,
Well pou'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.

Dryden.
A consonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by Scaliger, among the semi-vowels, and according to that opinion distinguished in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, yet has so far the nature of a mute, that it is easily pronounced before a liquid in the same syllable. It has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is V, which, in the Islandic alphabet, is only distinguished from it by a point in the body of the letter.

FABACEOUS. adj. [fabaeceus, Lat.] Having the nature of a bean. Dict.

FABLE. n.s. [fable, Fr. fabula, Lat.] 1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept. 2. A fiction in general. Triptolemus, so snug the nine, Strew'd plenty from his cart divine; But, spite of all those fablie-makers, He never sow'd on Almains acres. Dryden. Pelagius coming to die somewhere in the north part of Britain, may seem to give some kind of countenance to those fablie-makers that have made themselves famous many years among the Scots. Lloyd. 3. A vitiou s or foolish fiction. But refuse profound and old wives fablies. 1 Tim. iv. 7.

4. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem epic or dramatic. The moral is the first business of the poet; this being formed, he contrives such a design or fablie as may be most suitable to the moral. Dryden's Dyscur. The first thing to be considered in an epic poem is the fablie, which is perfect or imperfect, according as the action, which it relates, is more or less so. Addison's Spectator.

5. A fable; a vitiou s falsehood. This sense merely familiar. It would look like a fablie to report that this gentleman gives away a great fortune by secret methods. Addison.

To FABLE. v. n. [from the noun.] 1. To feign; to write not but fiction. That Saturn's son receiv'd the three-fold reign Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hill beneath, Old poets mention, fablie. Prior. Vain now the tales which fablie poets tell, That wav'ring conquest still desires to rove! In Marlbor. 's camp the goddess knows to dwell, Prior. 2. To tell falsehoods; to feign; a familiar use. He fables not I hear the enemy. Shak. Hen.VI.

To FABLE. v. a. To feign; to tell falsely. We mean to win, Or turn this heav'n itself into the hell Thou fablest. Milton's Par. Lost. Ladies of th' Hesperides, they seem'd Fairer than feign'd of old, or fabled since Of fairy dances met in forest-wide By knights. Milton's Par. Lost.


FABLER. n.s. [from fabile.] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories.

To FABRICATE. v. a. [fabricar, Lat.] 1. To build; to construct. 2. To forge; to devise falsely. This sense is retained among the Scottish lawyers; for when they suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is fabricated.

FABRICATION. n.s. [from fabricate.] The act of building; construction. This fabulosity of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that forms the first rudiments of the human nature. Halc. FABRIC. n.s. [fabrica, Lat.] 1. A building; an edifice. There must be an exquisite care to place the columns, set in several stories, most precisely one over another, that the solid may answer to the solid, and the vacancies to the vacancies, as well for beauty as strength of the fabric. Prior. 2. Any system or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of dissimilar parts. Still will ye think it strange, That all the parts of this great fabric change; Quit their old station and primeval frame. Prior. To FABRIC v. a. [from the noun.] To build; to form; to construct. Show what laws of life The cheese inhabitants observe, and how Fabrick their mansions. Philips.


FABULOUS. adj. [fabulos, Lat.] Feigned; full of fabiles, invented tales. A person terrified with the imagination of spectres, is more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits fabulous and groundless. Addison.

FABULOUSLY. adv. [from fabulous.] In fabulosity; in a fabulous manner. There are many things fabulosely delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths. Brown's Visage. Etc.

FACE. n.s. [face, Fr. from facies, Lat.] 1. The visage. The children of Israel saw the face of Moses, that the skin of Moses' face shone. Ex. xxxiv. 33. A man shall see faces, which, if you examine them part by part, you shall never find good; but take them together, they are not uncomely. Byron. From beauty still to beauty ranging, In every face I found a dart. Addison's Spectator. 2. Countenance; cast of the features; look; air of the features. Kick'd out, we set the best face one on't could. Dryden's First.

FACE AND FAB. See'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched! Who can't be silent, and who will not weep? To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace; And to be grave, excess all power of face. P Mic. 3. The surface of any thing. A mist water'd the whole face of the ground. Genesis. 4. The front or forepart of any thing. The breadth of the face of the house, towards the East, was a hundred cubits. Ezek. xxvii. 14. 5. Visible state of affairs. He look'd and saw the face of things quite changed; The broken term of war had created to roar; All now was turn'd to jollity and game, To luxury and feast, and dance. Milton. This would produce a new face of things in Europe. Addison. 6. Appearance; resemblance; look. Keep still your former face, and mix again With these lost spirits; run all their mazes with them; For such are treasors. Ben. Jonson. At the first shock, with blood and powder stain'd, Nor hear'd nor see'd, their former face retain'd; Fury and art produce effects so strange, They trouble nature, and her visage change. Wal. His dialogue has so much the face of probability, that some have mistaken it for a real conference. Beh. 7. Presence; sight; state of confrontation. Ye shall give her unto Eleazar, and one shall slay her before his face. Num. xii. 3. That is but to tell me to deny, That I of all the gods am least in grace. Dry. Id. 8. Confidence; boldness; freedom from bashfulness or confusion. They're thinking, by his face, To fatten for our thoughts that they have courage; But 'tis not so. How many things are there which a man cannot, with any face or comeliness, say or do himself? A man can scarce allege his own merits with modesty, much less extol them; a man cannot sometimes break to supplicate or beg. Bos. You'll find the thing will not be done With ignorance and face alone. Hudibras. You, says the judge to the wolf, have the face to challenge that which you never lost; and you, says he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have stolen. L'Estrange. This is the man that has the face to charge others with false citations. Tilloet, Preface. 9. Distortion of the face. Shame itself? Why do you make such face? Shak. Macbeth.
FAC
Hail and farewell they shouted three again,
Thrice facing to the left, and thence they turn'd again.
Dryden.

To FACE. n. a.
1. To meet in front; to oppose with confidence and firmness.

I'll face
This tempest, and deserve the name of king; Dryg.
We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and cast about for a sufficient number of troops to face the enemy in the field of battle.

Addis. on War. They are as loth to see the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordship; and, at least, as ready to face them under a religious persecution. Swift.

2. To move with impudence; commonly with down.

With pant's and state, and face'd it down
With plots and projects of our own. Hudibras.
Because he walk'd against his will, his face'd him down that he stood still. Prior.

3. To stand opposite to.

On one side is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverse has on it the cirus Maximus, and a view of the side of the Pyrenean mountains that face it. Addison on Italy.
The temple is described square, and the four front doors open by four gates, facing the different quarters of the world. Pope.

4. To cover with an additional superstructure; to invest with a covering.
The fortification of Soloeus is faced with marble. Volney.
Where your old bank is hollow, face it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch.

FACELESS. adj. [from face.] Being without a face.

FACEPAINTER. n. s. [face and painter.] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.

FACEPAINTING. n. s. [face and painting.] The art of drawing portraits.

Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or facepainting. Dryden's Dunciad.

FACE. n. s. [facet, Fac.] A small surface; a superfluous cut into several angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another, that is the quickest reflection, like diamonds cut with carbuncles.

FACEIOUS. adj. [facious, Fr. facétie, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; lively; merry; witty.

It is used both of persons and sentiments.

Socrates, informed of some derogating speeches used of him behind his back, made this facetious reply. Let him beat me too, when I am absent. Government of the Tongue.

FACEITIOUSLY. adv. [from facetious.]
Gaily; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

FACEITIOUSNESS. n. s. [from facetious.]
Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

FACILE. adj. [facile, Fr. facilis, Lat.] Easy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

To the vehemence, which is now counted most hard, will be both facile and pleasant. Milton on Education.

To confuse the imagination is as facile a performance as the design of Noetis in the cokewalk. Gower.

By dividing it into parts so distinct, the order in which they shall find each disposed, will prevent the work facile and delightful. Evelyn's Colome.

This may at first seem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be suggested to make it more facile and commodious. Wilkins.

2. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable.
The facile gates of hell too slighty bar'd. Milton.

3. Easy of access or converse; not haughty; not supercilious; not austerere.

I meant she should be courteous, facile, sweet, hastening that solemn vice of greatness, pride;
I meant each sect to know there should meet.
Fit in that softer bond to reside. Ben Johnson.
Raphael now, to Adam's doubt proposes.
Benvenuto's facile, thus Milton.

4. Plant the face; to persuade to good or bad; to ductile to a fault.

Too facile then, thus didst not much gaisay. Midsummer Night's Dream. Milton.
Lost Paradise, deceit'd by me.

Some men are of that facile temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converse with, and after a serious meditation, in a public sermon, or any notable accident, shall put into a fit of religion, which yet usually lasts not longer than till somewhat else comes in their way. Calamy.

To FACILITATE. v. a. [facilitor, Fr.]
To make easy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.

Choice of the likeliest and best prepared metal for the version will facilitate the work. Bacon.

They received the laws of Moses with three days' preparation, and planted cannon to facilitate their passage. The English in America. Swift.

Though perspective cannot be called a certain rule of picture, yet it is a great succour and relief to art, and facilitates the means of execution. Dryden's Dunciad.

What produce a due quantity of animal spirits, necessary facilitates the animal and natural motions. Aubrard on Dist.

A war on the side of Italy would cause a great division of the French forces, and facilitate the progress of our arms in Spain. Swift.

FACULITY. n. s. [facilitie, Fr. facultes, Lat.]
1. Easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.
Yet reason saith, reason should have ability To hold these joyous things in such proportion, As let them come or go, with equal facility. Sidney.
Puify could not be diverted from this to a more commodious business by any motives of profit or facility. Raleigh.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though facility and hope of success may incline them. Bacon.

2. Readiness in performing; dexterity.
They who have studied have not only learned many excellent things, but also have acquired a great facility of profiting themselves by reading good authors. Dryden's Dunciad.
The facility which we get of doing things, by a custom of doing, makes them often pass in us without our notice. Locke.

3. Vitiöus dulcitude; easiness to be persuaded to good or bad; ready compliance.
Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then; but if you have easy principles let a man, he shall never be without them. Bacon.
'Tis a great error to take facility for good nature; tenderness without discretion, is no better than a more parricidal edge. Erasmus.

Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then; but if you have easy principles, let a man, he shall never be without them. Bacon.
'Tis a great error to take facility for good nature; tenderness without discretion, is no better than a more parricidal edge. Erasmus.

Facial. adv. [from face.] On the outside of any thing by way of decoration.
These offices and dignities were but the facings and fringes of his greatness. Milton.

FACTIOUS. adj. [faciatus, Lat.]
Wicked; seditious; detestably bad.

FACIOUSNESS. n. s. [from faciatus.]
Wickedness in a high degree.

FACT. n. s. [factum, Lat.]
1. A thing done; an effect produced; something not barely supposed or suspected, but really done.
In matter of fact they say there is some credit to be given to the testimony of man, but it is not in matter for such a conclusion: we see the contrary both acknowledged and universally practised all throughout the world. Hooker.

As men are not to mistake the causes of these operations, so much less are they to mistake the fact or effect, and rashly to take that for done which is not done. Bacon.

2. Reality; not supposition; not speculation.
If this were true in fact, I do not see any colour for a conclusion of such a nature.
Manifold sins, though in speculation they may be separable from sin, in reality and fact never fail to attend it.

3. Action; deed.
Unhappy man! to break the plow laws of nature, pleading in his child's cause; 
Hence the doublet, and hence the pride, 
His love of honour and his country's good.

The conserv, not the father, sheds the blood. Dryden.

FACTION. n. s. [faction, Fr. factio. Lat.]
1. A party at a state.
The queen was valued thirty thousand strong; 
If the bards time to breathe, be well assured 
Her faction will be as strong as ours. Shakespeare.
He has been known to commit outrages, 
And sedition. Facts mix together. Tom syn. 
By one of Simon's faction murders were committed.

With the weight of reason I should counterpoise 
The even balance of any factions. King Charles.

2. Tumult; discord; dissension.
They remained at Newbury in great faction among themselves. Clarendon.

FACTIONARY. n. s. [factionaire, Fr.]
One of a faction; a party man. A word not in use.

P'r'yer, fellow, remember my name is Meneius, 
Always a factionary of the party of your general. Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

FACIOUS. adj. [factic, Fr.]
1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publically dissented; addicted to form parties and raise public disturbances.
He is a traitor: let him to the Tower, 
And cruelly be he that factions pate of his. Shakespeare.

Be factions for redress of all these griefs. Shakespeare.

2. Proceeding from publick dissensions; tending to publick discord.
Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mild, 
Assemble, and harangues are heard; but soon 
In factions opposition. Milton's Par. Lost.
Factions tumults over the forums and how 
Many of the two houses. King Charles.

Why these factions quarrel, controversies, and 
Battles amongst themselves, when they were all united in the same design? Dryden.

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2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory.
   
   I understand in the prime end Of nature, her inferior in the mind. \ anon., Walpole.
   
   And inward faculties, which most excel. \ Millen.

3. Mechanical power.

   The fifth mechanical faculty is the wedge used in elevating wood.

   [Note: This is a Latin translation of a Greek original.]

5. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.

   He had none of those faculties, which the other had, of reckoning by his fingers. \ Chaucer.

   Our author found out monarchical absolute power in this text, that he had an exceeding good faculty to find it himself where he could not shew it others.

6. Quality personal; disposition or habit of good or ill.

   He traduced by tongues which neither knew My faculties nor person, yet will be \ My English colleague.

7. Natural virtue; efficacy.

   In enquir'd open heathen scrip, And shew me simples of a thousand names, Telling their strange and vigorous faculties. \ Milton.

8. Power; authority.

   This Duncan Hath born his faculties so meek, hath been So clear in his great office, that his virtues Will plead like a hero; Shakesp. Macbeth.

9. Privilege; right to do any thing.

   Law hath set down to what persons, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every faculty or privilege, \ Blackstone.

10. Faculty, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences: as a meeting of the faculty or faculties.

   FACUND. adj. [facundus, Lat.] Eloquent.

To FADDLE. v. n. [corrupted from To fiddle, or toy with the fingers.] To trip; to toy; to play. A low word.

To FADE. v. n. [fade, Fr. insipid, languid.]

1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak; to languish.

2. To tend from brighter to a weaker colour.

The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because soon fading into a yellow, it scarce lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald. \ Pope on Colour.

The spots in this stone are of the same colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immeasurable transition from white to black, and the colours not fading or declining gradually. \ Wodehouse.

3. To wither, as a vegetable.

Ye shall be as a tree whose leaf fadeth, and as a plant whose greenness fadeth. \ Isaias, i. 10.

4. To die away gradually; to vanish; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or some other defect, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly fade. \ Locke.

5. To be naturally not durable, to be transitory; easily to lose vigour or beauty.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley shall be a fading flower. \ Isaias, xviii. 4.

The pictures drawn in our minds are held in fancies, and if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. \ Locke.

Narcissus's change to the vain virgin shows; the beauty, transitory, trueth the fading rose; Gay.

To FADE. v. n. [to wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.

This is a man, old, wrinkled, fadeth, withered; And no a madman, as thou say'st he is. \ Shakespeare's Hamlet.

His pained, and nothing but a name remaineth; Still I live; no Winter could his laurels fade. \ Dry.

Restless anxiety, forlorn despair.

And all the faded family of care. \ Pope's Iliad.

To FADGE. v. n. [teg. gen. facets, Saxon. fugeo, Germ.] To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another.

How will this fudge? my master loves her dearly, And I, poor mortgage, fond as much on him; And neither, mistaken, see me, neither, \ Addison.

2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.

When they'd thiev'd they never fadge'd, \ But only by the ears engag'd; \ Dogs that dogs alone shall live with, \ And play together when they've none. \ Hudibras.

3. To succeed; to hit.

The fox hath a fitch; and when he saw it would not fadge, away goes he presently. \ Lycurgus.

4. This is a mean word not now used, unless perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.

Ex. Facces, n. s. [Lat.] Excrement; settings after distillation and infusion.

Quini.

To FAG. v. a. [fatigo, Lat.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.

Creighton with-hold his force 'till the Italian began to fag, and then brought him to the ground. \ Mackenzie's Lives.

FAGEND. n. s. [from fag and end.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.

2. The refuse, or menner part of any thing.

In the world's fagend A nation lies. \ Pope.

Fagane. When they are the worst of their way, and fast in the fagend of business, they are apt to look not kindly upon those who are in front of them. \ Collier.

FAGOT. n. s. [fagod, Welsh and Armorick; fagod, Fr.]

1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.

About the pike of faggots, sticks, and hay, The bellows raised the newly-kindled flame. \ Fair.

Spare for no faggots, let there be enough. \ Pope.

Place pitchy barrels on the fatal stake. \ Shakspe.

Mists of faggots have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consacrated syllables or not. \ Watts on the Mind.

2. A bundle of sticks for any purpose.

The Black Prince filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the generals of our armies do it with fascines, that snort about their heads. \ Dry.

3. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.

To FAGOT. v. a. [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell, But fagot his notions as they fell, and ditty rhyms and inane, as well and well. \ Dry.
1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short; not to be equal to demand or use. The waters fail from the sea, and the flood decayeth withth. xiv. 11. Wherefore should not strength and might There fail where virtue fails, or weakest prove Where boldness, though to fight uncomparably? Milton. Where the credit and money fail, barter alone must do. Locke.

2. To be extinct; to cease; to be no longer produced. Help, Lords, for the guilty man escatet; for the faithful fail from among the children of men. Psalms v. 12. Whether such virtue spent of old now fail'd More angels to create. Milton.

3. To cease; to perish; to be lost. By fate the strength of Gods. And this empirical substance cannot fail. Milton. For Titan, by the mighty has dismay'd Among the heavens th' immortal fact display'd. Let the remembrance of his grief should fail. Addis.

4. To die: to lose life. Had the king in his last sickness fail'd, Their heads should have gone ed. Mark Hen. VIII. Both he that helpeth shall fail, and he that is help, shall fall down, and they all shall to gether. Isaiah, xxx. 5.

5. To sink: to be born down; to come to an end. Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should fail before me. Isaiah, xlii. 16. For us created, needs with us must fail. Dependent made. Milton.

6. To decay; to decline; to languish. Let every generation seek needless cause approve The faith they owe; when earnestly they seek Such proof, conclude, they then begin to fail. Milton. I receive Thy mortal sight to fail: objects divine Must needs impair and weary human sense. Milton.

7. To miss; not to produce its effect. Consider of deformity not as a sign, which is deceptive, but as a cause which seldom faileth of the effect. Bacon. All these pious legions, whose exile Hath emptied heart, shall fail to reascend. Milton. This beard was failst of th' other house's making. And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of faking. Dryden.

8. To miss; not to succeed in a design; to miscarry. I am confus'd, by earth, if I fail Of the right casket, never in my life To woo a maid in way of marriage. Shakespeare. At least our current for hath fail'd, who thought At all like himself reduced. Milton. In difficulties of state, the true reason of failing proceeds from failings in the administration. Addison.

9. To be deficient in duty. Or Nature fail'd in me, and left some part Not proof enough such object to sustain. Milton. Perhaps you are God's common to, to re- pent as often as you fail of it, and to hope for pardon of him. Faire.

F A I N  

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To Fail. v. a. 

1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply; to disappoint. The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune fail them. Suckley. So hast thou oft with guile thine honour blight;
The length of the image I measured from the faintest and utmost red at one end, to the faintest and utmost blue at the other end, excepting only a little penumbra, a Newton's Opticks.

From her naked limbs of glowing white.
In fossil leaves floating fell the faintest tranquility.

3. Not loud; not piercing.
The pump after this being employed from time to time, the sound grew fainter and fainter. Bozede.

4. Feeble of body.
Two neighbouring shepherders faint with thirst, standing at the common boundary of their grounds.
Handbill.

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.
Faint heart never won fair lady.
Proverb in Camden's Rem.
Our faint Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their servile hearts they own Octavius. Dry.

6. Dejected; depressed.
Consider him that endureth such contradiction against himself, lest he be wearied and faint in your midst.
Heb, xii. 3.

7. Not vigorous; not active.
The defects which hindered the conquest, were the faint prosecution of the war, and the looseness of the civil government. Du Bus on Ireland.

FAIN THEARTED. adj. [faint and heart].
Cowardly; timorous; dejected; easily depressed.

Faint, not, neither he faint-hearted. Is. vii. 4.
They should resolve the next day, as victorious conquerors, to take the city, or else they, as faint-hearted cowards, to end their days. Knolles.
Now the late faint-hearted ron Out of heart and scatter round about, Chac'd by the horror of their fear.
From bloody fray of knight and bear, Took heart again and fud'd about.
As they should fear to shoot out. Hudibras.

Villain, stand off! base, grumbling, worthless wretches, Mongrels in faction: poor faint-hearted traitors.
Addison.

FAIN THEARTEDLY. adv. [from faint-hearted].
Timorously; in a cowardly manner.

FAIN THEARTEDNESS. n. s. [from faint-hearted].
Cowardice; timorousness; want of courage.

FAINTING. n. s. [from faint.] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion.
These faintings her physicians suspect to proceed from passions. W. See. Surgery.

FAINTNESS. n. s. [from faint.] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.
A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the sensation of faintness and debility in a hot day. Arbuth. on Air.

FAINTING. adj. [from faint.] Timorous; feebleminded. A burlesque or low word.
There's no having patience, thou art such a fainting silly creature. Arbuth. Hist. of John Bull.

FAINTLY. adv. [from faint.]
1. Feeably; languidly.
Love's like a torch, which, if scour'd from blushes, Will faintly burn; but then it longer lasts.
Exposed to storms of jealousy and doubt, The blaze grows greater, but 'tis sooner out.

2. Not in bright colours.
Nature affords at least a glimmering light; The lines, thu' touched but faintly, are drawn right.

3. Without force of representation.
I have seen what you have seen and heard but faintly; nothing like the image and horror of it. Shaks. King Lear.

FAI

An obscure and confused idea represents the object so faintly, that it doth not appear plain to the animal.

4. Without strength of body.
With his holl'nd tongue he faintly holds his prey, His warm breath blows her up as she lies. Dry.

5. Not vigorously; not actively.
Though still the fast'mest English, like pale glories,
Faintly besiege us one hour in a month. Shaks.

6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit.
Loth was the ace, though praised, to adventure;
Yet faintly goss into his work to suffer. Hak. Tale.
He faintly now swells the fatal stele;
So much his love was dearer than his life. Denham.

FAINTNESS. n. s. [from faint.]
1. Langour; feebleness; want of strength.
If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unpaid courses, should through a languishing faintness begin to stand.
Hooker.

This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from that languishing and faintness of spirits, which made him think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought.
Temple.

2. Inactivity; want of vigour.
This evil proceeds rather of the unkindness of the counsellors, or of faintness in following and effecting the same, than of any such fatal course appointed of God.
Spenser.

3. Timorously; dejection.
The paleness of this flow'r;
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart. Shaks.

FAINTLY. adj. [from faint.] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.
When Winter frosts constrain the field with cold,
The fainting root can take no steady hold. Dryden.
And they that faintly could not avert the breaths they drew, no longer air, but fire;
The fainting knights were scar'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter; for no shade was near. Dryden.

FAIR. adj. [true]. Sax. far. Dan.
1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome.
Fair seems in the common acceptance to be restrained, when applied to woman, to the beauty of the face. He only fair, and what he fairest hath made, All other fair like flowers untimely fade. Spenser.
Thou art a fair woman to look upon. Gen. xii. 11.

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.
He never yet saw man
But she would spell him backward; if fair faced, She'd swear the gentleman should be her sister;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antic,

Let us look upon men in several climates: the Ethiopians or black, fat-nosed, and crisp-haired; the Moors tawny; the Neterian people large, and fair complexioned.

3: Pleasing to the eye; excellent or beautiful in general to the eye or mind.
That which made her fairness much the fairer
Was that it was but an ambassador of a most fair mind.
Sidney.
Carry him gently to my fairest chamber,
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures.
Shaks.
Thus he was he in his greatness, and in the length of his branches.
Ezek. xxxi. 7.
For as by deceptions wasps proclaim
The fairest fruit, so these the fairest fame.
Young.

4. Clear; pure.
A standard of a damask rose, with the root on, was set in a chamber where no fire was, upright in an eather pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water. Boeot.
Even fair water, falling upon white paper or linen, will immediatly alter the colour of them, and make it sooner than that of the unwetted parts.

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.
Fair is soul, and foul is fair.
Hover through the fog and filthy air.
Shaks.

Johns.
The Calips obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair way to have enlarged, until they fell out.
Rafael's Lises.

O pity and shame! that they who live well,
Enter'd so far, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway faint.
Milton.

6. Equal; just.
The king did so much desire a peace, that no man need advise him to, or could divert him from it, if fair and honourable conditions of peace were offered to him.
Temple.

7. Not effected by an insidious or unlawful methods; not foul.
After all these conquests he passed the rest of his life in his own native country, and died a fair and native Subject.
Milton.

10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts: as, a fair rival, a fair disputant.
Virtuous and vicious ev'n my man must be,
Few in th'e extreme, but all in the degree.
The rogue and thief by fits is fairest and wise.

11. Open; direct.
For still, methought, she sung not far away:
At last I found her on a laurel-spray;
Close by my side she sat, and fair in sight,
Full in a face, against her opposite.
Dryden.

12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.
All the lords came in, and, being by fair means wrought thereunto, acknowledged King Henry.
Spenser on Ireland.

For to reduce her by main force
Is now in vain; by fair means, worse.
Hudibras.

13. Mild; not severe.
Not only do not degrade them, or remit
To life obscur'd, which were a fair dismission;
But throw'st them lower than thou didst exalt them high.
Milton's Agamem.

14. Pleasing; civil.
Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear Things that do sound so fair?
Shaks.
When fair words and good counsel will prevail upon us, we must be frighted into our duty.

15. Equitable; not injurious.
His doom is fair.
And dust I bow, and shall to dust return.
Milton.

16. Commendable; easy.
Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice, A stand where you may make the fairest shot.
Shaks.
I looked for the jugular veins, opened the fairest, and took away a dozen ounces of blood.

17. Liberal; not narrow.
He through his virtue was as free from greediness, as through his fair livelihood, far from neediness.
Cureus.

FAIR. adv. [from the adjective.]
1. Gently; decently; without violence.
He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end, than he that runs after every one, though he gallop.
Locke.

2. Civily; complaisantly.
F A I

Well, you must now speak sir John Falstaff, fair, and Shakesp.  
One of the company spoke him fair, and Shakesp.  
and have stopt his mouth with a crust.  
L'Estrange.  
In this plain fable you' th' effect may see  
Of negligence, and foul credulity;  
And learn beshrews of thatters to beware,  
Then most pernicious when they speak too fair.  
Dryden.

His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd  
To keep it better than the first he made;  
Thus fair they parted, till to morrow's dawn;  
For each had held his plighted faith to pawn.  
Dryden.  
Kalib ascend, my fair spoke servant rise,  
And soothe my heart with pleasing prophecies.  
Dryden.

This promised fair at first, Addison onItaly.

3. Happily; successfully,  
O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiss thy hand,  
In sign of league and unity with thee;  
No more the fair and thy noble house:  
Thy garments are not spotted with our blood.Shak.

4. On good terms.  
There are other sence, though inferior cases,  
in which a man must give him the intent to  
keep fair with the world, and turn the penny,  
Callier on Popularity.

F A I R.  n. s.  
1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.  
Of sleep forsaken, to relieve his care.  
He saw the conversation of the fair.Dryden.  
Fab.  Gentlemen who do not design to marry, yet pay their devours to one particular fair.  
Spectator.

2. Honesty; just dealing,  
I am not much for that present; we'll settle it  
between ourselves; fair and square, Noe, keeps friends together.  
Arbuthnot.

F a i r.  n. s.  [foir, Fr. ferie, or forum, Lat.]  
An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers; a time of traffick more frequented than a market.  
The privilege of holding fairs in England is granted by the king.  
With silver, iron, tin and lead, they traded in thy fairs.  
Edek.  
His corn, his cattle, were his only care,  
And his supreme delight a country fair.  
Dryden.  
The ancient Numidians, or fairs of Rome, were kept every ninth day; afterwards the same privileges were granted to the country markets, which were at first under the power of the consuls.  
Arbuthnot on Cesars.

F a i r i n g.  n. s.  [from fair.]  
A present given at a fair.  
Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart.  
If fairies ever dance, like children;  
Like children that esteem every trifle, and prefer a fairing before their fathers.  
Ben Jonson.  
Now he goes on, and slugs of fairs and shows;  
For still new fairs before his eyes arose;  
They are a very forward generation, children  
in whom is no faith.  
Shakesp. on Beech.

F A I R L Y.  a d v.  [from fair.]  
1. Beautifully; as, a city fairly situated.  
2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably  
to any purpose or design,  
Waiting 'til willing winds their sails supply'd,  
Within a trading town they long abide,  
Full fairly situate on a haven's side.  
Dryden.

3. Honestly; justly; without shift; without  
out the tiniest.  
There is due from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing where causes  
are fairly pleaded.  
Barcum.

Two of these advantages we may fairly lay claim  
I wish we had as good a title to the latter.  
Atter.  
It is a church of England-man's opinion, that  
the strength of a state consists in an absolute unlimited legislative power, wherein the whole body of  
the people are fairly represented in an executive daily limited.  
Swift.

4. Ingeniously; plainly; openly.  
The stage how loosely does Astrea tread,  
Who fairly puts all characters to bed!  
Pope.

5. Candally; without sinisterus interpreta-  
tions.  
As I interpret fairly your design,  
So look not with severe eyes on mine.  
Dryden.

6. Without violence to right reason.  
Where I have enlarged them, I desire the false  
crib-treaders of fairs and fairs in us, and that those thoughts  
are wholly mine; but that either they are secretly in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him.  
Dryden.

This nutritious juice, being a subtle liquor,  
scarce obtainable by a human body, the serum of  
the blood is fairly substitut'd in its place.  
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

7. Without blots.  
Here is that indiction of the good lord Hastings,  
Which in a set hand fairly is engraved.  
Shakesp.

8. Completely; without any deficiency.  
All this they fairly overcome, by reason of  
the continual presence of their king.Spens State of Ire.  
Let them say, 'tis grossly done; so be it fairly done,  
Our love is not so great, Horstens, but we may  
blow our nails together, and fast it fairly out.  
Shakesp.  Ingomar of the Shire.

F A I R N E S S.  n. s.  [from fair.]  
1. Beauty; elegance of form.  
That which made her fairness much the fairer,  
was that it was but a fair emission of a most  
bright mind full of life, which delighted more  
to judge itself than to show itself.  
Sidney.

2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity.  
There may be somewhat of wisdom, but little  
of that which is best in conduct.  
Atterbury.

F A I R S P O K E N.  a d j.  [from fair and speak.]  
Bland and civil in language and address.  
Arius, a priest in the church of Alexandria, a  
subtitled and a marvellous fairspoken man, but  
discovered that we should be placed before him  
in honour, whose superior he thought himself  
in desert; because through envy and stanch pride  
reason,  
Thirly.

F A T R Y.  n. s.  [pepbl, Sax. fe, Fr. Ab.  
Aira terra, &c. Macedonum dialecto;  
unde epee, &c. Romanis inferi,  
qui Secuto-Saxobibus dicuntur feries,  
omostratiq; vulgo corruptus fairies,  
In Fairy's Glossary.  
kataygena daemones, sive di manes;  

1. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear  
in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and re-  
ward cleanliness in houses, an elf; a fairy.  

2. Fairies.  
Then let them all encircle him about.  
And fairy like too pinch the unclean knight;  
And ask him, why, that hour of fairy revel,  
In their so sacred paths he dares to tread  
In shape professes to be, Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.  
By the idea any one has of faries, or centaurs,  
he cannot know that things, answering those ideas,  
exist.  
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear.Pope.

2. Enchantress.  
Warburton.  
To this great fairy I'll commend thy acts,  
Make her thank's bless thee.Shakesp. on Beech.  

F A I R Y.  a d j.  
1. Given by fairies.  
Be secret and discrete; these fairies  
Favors are lost when not concealed.  
Dryden.  Spanish Fary.  
Such fairies do; like fairy money, though  
it be gold in the hand from which he received  
it, will be but leaves and dust when it comes  
to the earth.  
Locke.

2. Belonging to fairies.
F A L

1. With firm belief in religion.
2. With full confidence in God.
3. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.

FALLOUT. n. [faldor] [faldor and stool.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England knelt at their coronation.

To FALL. v. n. pret. I fell; compound pret. I have fallen or falt. [realan, Sax. fallon, Germ.]

1. To drop from a higher place.
   Thou shalt make a bottleneck for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine house, if any man fall from thence.
   [Deut.]
   I shall fall
   Like a bright exhilaration in the evening,
   And no man see me more.
   [Shakespeare Henry VIII.]
2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture.
   Such fell all along on the earth.
   [1 Sam xxviii. 20.
   That is a step,
   On which I must fall down, or else o'erleap;
   For in my way there is a most rude smooth rock.
   [Micah.]]
3. To drop; to be held or adhere no longer.
   His chains fell off from his hands.
   [Acts, xii. 7.]
4. To move down any descent.
   All liquid bodies are diffusive; for their parts being congeries, have a mutual cohesion one with another; but glide and fall off any way, as gravity and the air presseth them.
   [T. Burnet.]
5. To drop ripe from the tree.
   As the leaf falleth off from the vine, and as a falling fig from the fig-tree.
   [Luke xxvi. 4.]
6. To pass at the outlet: as a river.
   Caesar therefore gave orders to build his galleys on the Lorn, and the rivers that fall into it.
   [Lor.]
7. To be determined to some particular direction.
   Birds and fowls that rest one foot to ease the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, and the centre of gravity may fall upon the foot they stand on.
8. Apostatispe; to depart from faith or goodness.
   Labour to enter into that rest, lest any man fail after the same example of unbelief.
   [Heb. iv. 11.]

FALLOING. n.s. A kind of coarse cloth. Dict.

FALSTOOL. n.s. [fald or fold and stool.] A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England knelt at their coronation.

FALCATION. n.s. [falces, Lat.] Crookedness; form like that of a reaper's hook.
   The hoes have antennae, or long horns, before, with a long falxation or incipient tail behind.

FALCHION. n.s. [enisis falcatus, in Fr. fauchon.] A short crooked sword; a cymeter.
   I've seen the day, with my good biting falchion,
   I would have made them skip:
   I am old now.
   [Shakespeare.]
   Old falchions are new tempered in the fire; the sounding trumpet every soul inspires.

FALCON. n.s. [falcon, Fr. falconne, Ital. falco, Lat.] Credo, a rostro falcatu sive advance, from the falcated or crooked bill.
   1. A hawk trained for sport.
   As Venus' bird, the white, swift, lovely dove,
   O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,
   Doth do and what seems wise, and acts as she.
   Finding the grip of falcon fierce not far.
   [Sidney.]
   Air stops not the high soaring of my noble falcon.

Falpe, n.s. Apraxia.

FALCONER. n.s. [foulenner, Fr.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.
   For, if we the sport of falconry.
   [Shakespeare.]
   His heart that would fly, with falconry.
   [Dryden.]

FALCONEET. n.s. [falconette, Fr.] A sort of ordinance, whose diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length six foot, load one pound and a quarter, shot something more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight.
   [Harris.]
   Mahonnet sent jeruzalems and nimble footmen, with certain falconets and other small pieces, to take the strongest.
   [Knolles.]

FALDAGE. n.s. [faldaugium, barbarous Lat.] A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds of sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manage them; and this not only with their own tenants but their tenants sheep. This fallage in some places they call a foldcouse or freehold.
   [Harris.]

FALDEE. n.s. [fald and fre.] A composition paid annually by tenants for the privilege of falldge.

FALD.
14. To come into any state of weakness, terror, or misery.
These, by ordaining the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will fall under the former guilt. 
Hammond.
One would wonder how so many learned men could fall into so great an absurdity, as to believe this river could preserve itself unmixed with the lake.
Addison on Italy.
The best men fall under the severest pressures. 
Hale.
15. To decrease; to be diminished, as in weight.
From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the Aa fell to two ounces in the first Punic war; when Hannibal, to one ounce, by the Papian law, to half an ounce. Arbuthnot.
16. To ebb; to grow shallow; as, the river falls.
17. To decrease in value; to bear less price.
When the price of corn falleth, men generally bear no more ground than will supply their own turn. Caro.
But now her price is full.
Shak.
For the will, and every day lessen, till industry and frugality, joined to a well- ordered trade, shall restore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly.
Looke.
18. The greatness of an estate, in bulk and territory, both fall under measure; and the greatness of finances and revenue doth fall under computation. 
Bacon.
19. To be rejected; to become null.
This book must stand or fall with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but by thy own. Locke.
20. To decline from violence to calmness; from intenseness to remission.
He was stir'd.
And something spoke in choler, ill and hasty; But he fell to himself again, and sweetly.
In all the rest she'd a most noble patience. Shak.
At length her fancy fell, her frowning ceased.
And exiling in her soul, the god decreas'd. Dryd.
21. To enter into any new state of the body or mind.
In sweet musick is such art.
Killing care and grief of heart. 
Fall asleep or hearing die. Shak.
Solyman, charg'd with the loss of his galleys and妹子, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, fell into such a rage that he curseth Barbarossa. Knolles.
When magnificence, upon the falsething of a lover, she felt distracted.
A spark like thee of the man-killing trade, 
Fell sick, and thins to his physician said; 
Shake off every step, 
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulse melancoly, and my breath is strong; 
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulse melancoly, and my breath is strong;
Is it not the disease of the times? 
Fell asleep.
He died calmly, and with all the calmness of a man falling asleep.
Atterbury.
Fortunatus that falls in tears before
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success. Addison.
For as his own bright image he survey'd,
He fell in love with the fantastic shade. 
Addison.
I fell in love with the character of Pope, Sir John.
Atticus; I langued to imitate him.
Bacon to Pope.
22. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection of the look.
If thou persuade thyself that they shall not be taken away in the fall. 
Culpep.
But if you have any other request to make, hide it not; 
for ye shall find we will not make your countenance to fall by the answer ye shall receive. 
Bacon.
I have observed, that the looks we fall, 
O'ercast with gloomy cares and discontent. 
Addison.
23. To sink below something in comparison.
Shone of the beauty and thy youth, Among the rest me hither brought, 
Finding this fame short of truth, 
Made me stay longer than I thought.
Walker.
24. To happen; to befal.
For such things as do fall scarce once in many ages, it did suffice to take such order as was requisite when they fell.
Hooker.
Of it fall out, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking.
Sidney.
A long advertent and deliberate counsel of the consequeuts, which falls not in the common road of ordinary men.
Hale.
Since this fortune falls to you, 
Be content and seek no new.
Shak.
If the worst fall that ever fell, I hope, I shall make shift to go without it. 
Shak.
O, how few have got the power,
That if good fortune fall,
Cannot abet another hour,
Nor a lost head 
Done.
Since both cannot possess what both pursue,
I'm griev'd, my friend, the chance should fall on 
Drogon.
I had more leisure, and disposition, than have 
since fallen to my share. 
Swift.
25. To come by chance; to light on.
Seek Percy therm and yourself the field; But seeing thin's fell on me so luckily, 
I will assay thee. Shak.
Shakespeare.
The Romans fell upon this model by chance, but the Spartans by thought and design. Swift.
26. To come to a stated method.
The odd hours at the end of the solar year, are not indeed thirty, but are deficient 1. 
Times, which deficiency, in 131 years, collected, amounts to a whole day; and hence may be seen the reason why the East equators, which at the time of the Nicasian council fell upon the 21st of March, falls now about ten days sooner. 
Holden on Time.
It does not lie within my subject to lay down the rules of odes. 
Felon on the Classics.
27. To come unexpectedly.
I am fallen upon the mention of mercenaries. Boyle.
It happened this evening that we fell into a very pleasant walk, at a distance from his house. Addis.
28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.
The king understanding of their adventure, suddenly falls to prise in making much of them. 
Sidney.
Each of us fell in praise of our country mistresses. Shak.
And the next multitude fell a bustling. North. 
It is better to sound a person off air, 
fell upon the point at first; except you mean to 
surprise him by some short question. 
Bacon.
When a horse is hungry, and comes to a good pasture, he falls to his food immediately. 
Hale.
They fell to blows, inasmuch that the Archers 
perform'd with all the show of them. 
Hale.
29. To handle or treat directly.
We must immediately fall into our subject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. Addison.
30. To come vindictively; as a punishment.
There fell wrath for it against Israel. 2 Chron.
31. To come by any mischance to any new possessor.
The stout bishop could not well brook that his province should fall into their hands. 
Knolles.
32. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence.
Let those let no partial favours fall. 
The people's parent, he protected all. Pope's Odes.
Some expressions fell from him, not very favorably to the people of Ireland. Swift.
33. To come forcibly and irresistibly.
Fear fell on them all. 
Acts, xvi. 17.
A kind refreshing sleep is fallen upon him: 
I saw him stretched at ease, his fancy lost 
In pleasing visions. Addison's Cato.
34. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwise.
All the lands, which will fall to her majesty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them. 
Swift.
35. To languish; to grow faint.
Their hearts fell for the common cause rose or fell with your lordship's interest. 
Addis. on Italy.
36. To be born; to be yeaned.
Lambes must have care taken of them at their first falling, else, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. 
Rutem.
37. To fall away. To grow lean.
Wadry vegetables are proper, and fish rather than flesh; in a Lent diet people commonly fall away. 
Arbuthnot on Diet.
38. To fall away. To revolt; to change allegiance.
The fugitives fell away to the king of Babylon. 
2 Kings.
39. To fall away. To apostatise; to sink into wickedness.
These for a while believe, and in time of temptation fall away. 
Say not thou, it is through the Lord that I fell away; for thou owest not to do the things that I have hated. 
Eccles. xv.
40. To fall away. To perish; to be lost.
Still propagate; for still they fall away: 
Thy providence to prevent entire decay. Dryd. Virg.
How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul, which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, shall fall away into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? 
Addison's Spectator.
41. To fall away. To decline gradually; to fade; to languish.
In a curious breed of cedelwork one colour falls away by such just degrees, and another so insensibly, that we see the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other. Addison.
42. To fall back. To fall of a promise made.
We have often fallen back from our resolutions. 
Taylor.
43. To fall back. To recede; to give way.
44. To fall down. [down is sometimes added to fall, though it adds little to the signification.] To prostrate himself in aloration.
All kings shall fall down before him; all nations shall serve him. Ps. liii. 11. 684
45. To fall down. To sink; not to stand. As she was speaking, she fell down for lassitude. 
Ezek. xvi.

46. To fall down. To bend as a suppliant. They shall fall down unto them, and shall supplicate them. 
Is. xl. 15.

47. To fall from. To revolt; to depart from adherence. 
Cherence
Is very likely to fall from him. 
Shak. Hen. VI.
The emperor being much solicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, fell by degrees from the king of England, 
Hayward.

48. To fall in. To concur; to coincide. 
Objections fall in here, and are the clearest and most convincing arguments of the truth. Wotton.
His reasons in this chapter seem to fall in with each other; yet, upon a closer investigation, we shall find them proposed with great variety and particularity. 
Attlee.
Any single paper that falls in with the popular taste, and leaves more than ordinary, brings it in a great return of letters. 
Adison.
When the war was begun, there soon fell in other incidents at home, from which the making of the consequence of necessity. 
Swift.

49. To fall in. To comply; to yield to. 
Our fine young ladies readily fall in with the direction of the graver sort. 
Spectator.
It is a good grace to men to a nation of which, it is thus given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and veerings of the people. 
Adison.
You will find it difficult to persuade learned men to fall in with your projects. 
Adison on Medals.
That prince represented himself first to the church of England; and, upon their refusal to fall in with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters. 
Swift.

50. To fall off. To separate; to be broken. 
Love cooks, friendship falls off, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies; in countries, discord. 
Shak.

51. To fall off. To perish; to die away. 
Languages need recruits to supply the place of those words that are continually falling off from the discourse. 
Fenton.

52. To fall off. To apostatize; to revolt; to forsake. 
Oh, Hamlet, what a falling off was there! 
Shak.
Revolted Mortimer! 
He never did fall off, my sovereign liege, but by the chance of war. 
Shak. Hen. IV.
They, accustomed to afford at other times either silence or short assent to what he did purpose, did then fall off and forsake him. 
Hayward.

53. To fall on. To begin eagerly to do any thing. 
Some cause cold saltd is before the set; 
Bread with the bran, perhaps, and broken meat; 
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. 

54. To fall on. To make an assault; to begin the attack. 
They fell on to their proper good my place; at length they came to the brownstock with me; I denied e'm still. 
Shaksp. Hen. VIII.

55. To fall over. To revolve; to desert from one side to the other. 
And dost thou now fall over to my foes? 
Thou wear a foe's hide! doff it, for shame! 
And hang a calf's skin on those recrann'd limbs. 

56. To fall out. To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious. 
Little needed those proofs to one who would have fallen off with another, rather than make any conjectures to Zelamine's speeches. 
Sidney.
How fell you out, say that? 
No contending, brother in antipathy, 
Till I and such a knife. 
Shaksp. K. Lear.
Meeting her of late behind the wood, 
Seeking sweet favours for this hateful fool, 
I did upbraid her, and fall out with her. 
Shaksp.
The cedar, by the instigation of the loyalists, fell out with the household, who had elected him to be their king. 
Howel.

57. To fall out. To happen; to fall foul of. 
Whoso think you is your Dornus fallen out to be 
Sidney.
Now, for the most part, it so falleth out, touching things which generally are received, that although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because of men's negligence, it is as certain that we hardestil able to bring proof of their certainty. 
Hobbe's.

58. To fall out. To fall into, to overthrow those who are in authority. 
We o'er-rod on the way: of those we told him. 
Shaksp.
Yet so it may fall out, because their end. 
Is, hate, not to help to me. 
Miltion's Dramatic.
There fell out a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. 
L'Estrange.
If it so fall out that you are miserable for ever, thou hast no reason to be surprised, as in some unexpected thing had happened. 
Tilton.

59. To fall to. To begin eagerly to eat. 
The men were fashion'd in a larger mould, 
The women fit for labour, big and bold; 
Gigantick hands, as soon as work was done, 
To their huge pots of boiling pulse would run; 
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. 

60. To fall to. To apply himself to. 
They would now, partaking his favours, be the most lively of those virtues which they before learned. 
Sidney.
I know thee not, old man; fall to thy prayers: 
How ill white hairs become a fool and jester. 
Shaksp.
Having been brought up on an idle horseboy, he would never after fall to labour: but is only made fit for the halter. 
Spenser.
They fell to raising money under pretence of the relief of Ireland. 
Cherendon.
My lady falls to play: so bad her chance, 
He must repair it. 
Pope.

61. To fall under. To be subject to; to become the subject of. 
We know the effects of heat will be such as will, with a fall under the dominion of men, if the force of it be altogether kept in. 
Bacon's Nat. Hist.
Those things which are wholly in the choice of another, fall under our deliberation. 
The idea of the painter and the sculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form, all things are represented with the utmost human sight. 
Dryd. Delineations.

62. To fall upon. To attack; to invade to assault. 
Auria falling upon the galleys, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. 
Knolles.
An infection in town first falls upon children, women, and soldiers, or those that are subject to other diseases; but, spreading farther, seizes upon the most healthy. 
Temple.
May fall upon every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or mushroom can escape him. 
Adison's Spectator.

63. To fall upon. To attempt. 
I do not intend to fall upon nice philosophical disquisitions about this heavy subject. 
Hobbe's.

64. To fall upon. To rush against. 
At the same time that the storm bears upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another. 
Adison.

65. Fall is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascertain or detail the full signification. It retains in most of its senses some part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively descent, violence, or suddenness. In many of its senses it is opposed to rise; but in others has no counterpart or correlative.

To FALL v. a.
1. To drop; to let fall. 
To-morrow in the battle think on me, 
And fall thy edgeless sword, despair and die. 
Shaksp.
If that the earth could teem with woman's tears, 
Each drop she falls would prove a crocodile. 
Shaksp.

2. To sink; to depress; the contrary to raise. 
If a man would endeavour to raise or fall his voice still by half notes, like the stops of a flute, or by whole notes alone without halfs, as far as an eighth, he will not be able to frame his voice unto this. 
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

3. To diminish; to let sink; opposed to raise. 
Upon lessening interest to four per cent, you fall the pressure of the gold, and those were Jacob's. 
Shaksp.

FALL. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. The act of dropping from on high. 
High over their heads in a cloud ring deck is placed. That promises a fall, and shakes at every blast. 

2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture. 
I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he chases him up and down again, and caught it again; or whether his fall enraged him, or how it was, he did set his teeth, and did tear it. 
Shaksp.

3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high. 
My son coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a fall, and died. 

A fever or fall may take away my reason. 
Litch. 685
8. Diminution; decrease of value.
That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our laws in purchase rise not, as naturally they should, with the fall of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the fall of interest hath had upon houses in London. Child.

9. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of musick.
That strain again; it had a dying fall; O, it came o'er my ear, like the sweet South.
That breathes upon a bank of violets.
Stealing and giving edums. Shakesp. Twelfth Night.
How sweetly did they float upon the wings of silence, through the empty-vaunted night.
At several smoothing the raven down.
2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.
The force of that fallacious fruit.
That with exhibiting a vapour bland.
About their spirits had play'd, and longest pow'r,
Made err, was now expell'd. Milton's Par. Lost.
This philosophy inspires fallacious hopes.
Milton.

10. Declivity; steep descent.
Waters when beat upon the shore, or stratified, as the falls of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a roaring noise.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

11. Cataract; cascade; rush of water down a steep place.
There will we sit upon the rocks,
And see the shepherds feed their flocks
By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals. Shakesp.
A whistling wind, or a melodious noise of birds,
among the spreading branches, or a pleasing fall
of water running violently, these things make
them to swoon for fear.

3. Deceitful; deceitful.
Liable to errors, to which men may be deceived.

4. Voidly; void; falsely.
Voidly; voidly you will make false accusation, and thereby make yourself to the mark, and thereby make your own righteousness to be void. Isaiah.
FAL

For how can that be false, which ev'ry tongue
Of ev'ry mortal man affirms for true?
Which truth hath been so strong, as
As loadstone like, all hearts it ever drew.

Shakespeare.

A face is in that poetry which grotesque is in a picture; for nothing of a face are all unnatural, and the manner false; that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind.

Dryden.

3. Succedaneous; supposititious.

Take a vessel, and make a false bottom of coarse canvas: fill it with earth above the canvas. Bacon.

4. Deceiving expectation; not solid; not sound.

He fell, as a huge rocky cliff,
Whose false foundation waves had wad'd away.
With dreadful pulse is from the main lend rift.

Dryden.

5. Attest, v. t. to declare falsely.

Falsehood. n. s. [from false.]

1. Want of truth; want of veracity.

Artificer of fraud; he was the first
That traitor's falsehood under scanty show show'd. Milton.

All deception in the course of life is, indeed, nothing else but a lie reduced to practice, and falsehood passing from words to things. Southa.

2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitfulness; perfidy.

Nothing wants, but that thy shape,
Like his, and color serpentine, may show
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee Henceforth; lest that too heavily form, pretend
To hellish falsehood, snare them. Milton.

3. A lie; a false assertion.

In your answer there remains falsehood. Job.

4. Counterfeit; imposture.

For no falsehood can endure
Touching of God, as long as earth remains, but returns
Of force to its own likeness. Milton.

FALSELY. adv. [from false.]

1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.

Simeon and Levi spake not only falsely but in.

2. Erroneously; by mistake.

He knows that to be inconvenient which we falsely think convenient for us. Smollett's Sermon.

3. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.

FALSENESS. n. s. [from false.]

1. Contrariety to truth.

2. Want of veracity; violation of promise.

Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemnly avow'd, and instead of fraud and rapine, and perjury and falseness to a man's word, and all vice were established by a law, that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature?

Tillotson.

3. Duplicitly deceit; double dealing.

Fidelity is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falseness or foulness of intention, especially to personated devotion. Hammond's Fundam.

4. Treachery; perfidy; traitors.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed
By his false friends, or cheated by the avance of such a servant.

Shakespeare.

Rogers.

FALSE. n. s. [from false.]

A deceiver; an hypocrite. Now obsolete.

Such end had the kid; for he would beane'd
Of craft coloured with simple word falsity.

And such end, parde, does all remain,
That of such falsers friendship been faild.

Spenser.

FALSEifiable. adj. [from falsify.] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted.

FALSIFICATION. n. s. [falsification, Fr. from falsify.]

1. The act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not.

Concerning the word of God, whether it be by misrepresentation of the sense, or by falsification of the words, it is a matter of great and awful consideration whether any thing may seem divine which is not, is very plainly to abuse, and even to falsify Divine evidence, which injustice is offered but unto men, is most wretchedly counted heinous.

Hooker.

To counterfeite the dead image of a king in his coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the livell image of a king in his person, exceedeth all falsifications; except it should be that of a Malboist, who counterfeites Divine honour. Bacon.

2. Conflation.

The poet invents this fiction to procure posterity from searching after this isle, and to preserve his story from detection of falsification. Brome.

FALSIFIER. n. s. [from falsify.]

1. One that counterfeiteth; one that makes anything to seem what it is not.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few experiments, what happens to falsifiers of coin; for counterfeit money will endure some one period of time after another, but all the falsehoods.

2. A liar; one that contrives falsehoods.

Boasters are naturally falsifiers, and the people, of all others, that put their sham's the worst together.

L'Estrange.

To FALSIFY. t. a. [Falsifier, Fr.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce something for that in which reality it is not.

We cannot excuse that church, which through corrupt translations of scripture, delivereth, instead of divine speeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God speaketh; or, through falsified additions, proposeth the people of God, as Scripture, which is in truth Scripture. Hooker.

The Irish birds use to forge and falsify every thing as they list, to please or displease an enemy. Spenser.

Falsifying the balance by deceit.

To confute; to prove false.

Our Saviour's prophecy stands good in the destruction of the temple, and the dissolution of the Jewish economy, when Jesus and Pagans united all their prejudices, under Julian the apostate, to falsify the predictions of Jeremiah.

To violate; to break by falsehood.

- It shall be thy work, thy shameful work, which is in thy power to shun, to make him live to see the falsify falsified, and his bed defiled.

Sidney.

The slyly falsified his fallacious tale; therefore did he slyly skew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself, mistrusting nothing less than the falsehood of the flage.

This superadds treachery to all the other pestiferous ingredients of the crime; 'tis the falsifying the most important trust.

Decay of Folly.

To pierce; to run through.

His crest is rashly'd away, his ample shield
Is falsify'd, and round with javsins fill'd.

Dryden.

Of this word Mr. Dryden writes thus: My friend carcassd at the way, as a new improvement in our language. The fact is confessed; for I remember not to have read it in any English author; though perhaps it may be found in some author of the ancient language. But suppose it to be there: why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polished language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Also this gives us a rule for coin'd words, si finge seco causum, especially when other words are joined with them which explain the sense; we wound the word falsify, in this place, to mean that the shield of Turnus was not of proof against the spears and javelins of Aeneas, which had pierced through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, makes my meaning plain:

Ma a't Usberg d' Angli era perfection, et che mai poter falsarli in meum cantus.

Ariosto, cant. xxvi.
To falsehood; to contrary truth.

Neither are they able to break through those errors, wherein they are so determinedly settled, that they can not mistake the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth. Hooker.

And as a mortal the most wise delude? Sandys.

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or falisy of things; but only imports a difference, and once their clearness or appearance to the understanding. South.

1. A lie; an error; a false assertion or position.

That Danubius ariseth from the Pyrenese hills, that Xeres is higher towards the North, and opinions truly charged upon Aristotle by the restorer of Epicurns, and all easily confutable falsities. Cell.

To falter. v. n. [falter to be wanting, Span. saltar to a stammerer, Islandick, which is probably a word from the same radical.]

1. To hesitate in the utterance of words.

With faltering tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein,
Tell on, quoth she.

The pale assistants on each other stare,
With gaping mouths for words issuing pared.

The still-born sounds upon the palatine hang,
And dy'd imperfect on the faltering tongue. Dryg.

He changes, gods! and falters at the question:
His fears, his words, his look, declare him guilty. Smith.

2. To fail in any act of the body.

This earth shall have a feeling: and these stones prove armed soldiers, ere her native king.

Shall only under foul rebellious arms. Shak.

He had lost all his old, familiar hopes. Witsman's Surgery.

3. To fail in any act of the understanding.

How far idios are concerned in the want or weakness of any or all faculties, an exact observation of their several ways of faltering would discover.

To falter. v. a. To sitt; to cleanse.

This word seems to be merely rustic or provincial.

Brayle for malt must be boil, dry, sweet, and clean faltered from frothiness, seeds and nets. Mortimer's Husbandry.

Falteringly. adv. [from falter.] With hesitation; with difficulty; with feebleness,

To famble. v. a. [famile, Dan.] To hesitate in the speech. This word I find only in Skinner.

FAM. n. s. [familiaris, Lat. ; chamer, Dorick.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding magnificil, of fance and glory throughout all countries. Chr.

The three of fame will not suffer endowments to lie useless. Addition's Spectator.

What is this, for which we thought employ.

The name of Sir North, and other men enjoy? Pope.

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the fame of him, and all that he did in Egypt. Jaa. ix. 9.

I shall shew what are true fames. Bacon.

FAMished. adj. [from fame.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He is fam'd for readiness, peace and prayer. Shak.

If purposes to seek the Christian god,
Avoiding Delphos, his more fam'd school.
Since Pilgrime reformed made the road. Dryg.

Aristides was an Athenian philosopher, fam'd for his learning and wisdom; but converted to Christianity. Addition.

FAMELESS. adj. [from fame.] Having no fame; without renown. Not in use.

Then let me, famelous, love the fields and woods,
The faithful wandering running floods. May.

FAMILIAR. adj. [familiaris, Lat.]

1. Domestick; relating to a family.

They range familiar to the dome. Pope.

2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.

Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar. Shak.

Be not too familiar with Piut, for he misses thys favour so much, that he swears thou art maruier his Gell. Shak.

3. Unceremonious; free, as among persons long acquainted.

Kalander straight thought he saw his niece Parthenia, and was about in such familiar sort to have spoken unto her, but she, in grave and bovnomournful manner, gave him to understand that he was mistaken. Sidar.

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice of custom.

I see not how the Scripture could be possibly made familiar unto all, unless far more should be read in the people's hearing than by a sermon can be opened. Hooker.

Let us choose such noble counsel,
That war, or peace, or both, at once may be
As things acquainted and familiar to us. Shak.

Recess and only consultation left
Familiar to our eyes! Milton's Par. Lost.

One idea which is familiar to the mind, connected with others which are new and strange, will bring those new ideas into easy remembrance. Watts.

5. Well acquainted with, accustomed; habituated by custom.

Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd
In temper and in nature, will receive
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain.Milton.

The sense of phenomena in particular ideas; the mind, by degrees, growing familiar with some of them, they are lodged in the memory, and came.

Lecce. He was amased how so importent and groveling an insect as I could entertain such inhuman ideas, and in so familiar a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the scenes of blood and desolation. Gulliver's Travels.

Patient permit the sadly-pleasing strain,
Famile new with grief, your tears return. Pope.

6. Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypothesis may be reduced the errors that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly understood: there is nothing more familiar than this. Lecce.

7. Easy; unconstrained.

He unites
His name, and sports in loose familiar strains. Addition.

8. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a priest familiar with his wife, whom he being on the road, and could not prove it, the priest sued him for defamation. Camden.

FAMILIARITY. n. s. [familiarité, Fr. from familiar.]

1. Easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony; affability.

We contract at last such an intimacy and familiarity with them, as makes it difficult and irksome for us to call off our minds. Afterbury.

2. Acquaintance; habitude.

They say any mortals may enjoy the most intimate famililrdies with these gentle spirits. Pope.

To familiarize. v. a. [familiariz, Fr.]

1. To make familiar; to make easy by habitude; to make common.

To bring down from a state of distant superiority.

The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that familiarized him to my imagination, and at once dispelled all fear and apprehensions. Addition's Spectator.

FAMILIARITY. adv. [from familiar.]

1. Unceremoniously; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Because that I familiarly sometimes
Do use you for my fool, and cast you, with your sawdy is, let us with our love.

There is a sort of familiarity of John of Gaunt as if he had been oon brother to him; and I'll be sworn he was never seen but once in the Tillyard, and then he broke his head. Shak.

Shakespeare's. The governor came to us, and, after salutations, said familiarly, that he was come to visit us, and called for a chair and sat down. Bacon.

2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedness or easiness of long custom.

Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do familiarly present our scenes with as great alterations in the sun and moon. Raleigh's History.

3. Easily; without solemnity; without formality.

Horace still charms with graceful negligence, and without method talks as into sense; Will, like a friend, comes and sits lightly.

The true notions in the easiest way. Pope.

FAMILY. n. s. [famila, Lat. famile, Fr.]

1. Those who live in the same house; household.

Who in the commonwealth, where I am. Young.

The night made little impression on myself; but I cannot answer for my whole family; for my wife procured on me to take what he pleased. Swift.

2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.

Of Derham was the family of the Libraries. Nym.

3. A course of descent; a genealogy.

If thy mother but ignoble blood
Has crept through scandrels ever since the flood,
Go, and complain thy family is young,
Nor own thy fathers have been fools so long. Pope.

4. A class; a tribe; a species.

There are two great families of things, sublunary and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watery. Bacon.

FAMILY. n. s. [famile, Fr. famile, Lat.]

Scarcity of food; dearth; distress for want of victuals.
Our castle's strength

Will laugh a siege to scorn; here let them lie,
'Till famine and the age eat them up. Shaksp. 

Famines have not been of late observed to be
rare, partly because of the industry of mankind,
partly by those supplies that come by sea, but
principally by the goodness of God. Halle.

This city began to be crowded before
But from the lake receiv'd its daily store;
Which now shut up, and millions crowded here,
Famine will soon in multitudes appear. Dryden.

To FAMISH. v. a. [from fames, Lat. fami-
1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to
destroy by want of food.
What, did he marry me to famish me? Shaksp.

The pains of famish'd Tantalus he'll feel,
And Sisyphus, that labours up the hill
The rowing rock in vain; and curst Eroton's wheel.

2. To kill by depravation or denial of any
thing necessary to life. Milton uses it
with of.

Thin air.
Above the clouds will pine its elements, gross,
And famish'd breath if not of bread. Milton.

To FAMISH. v. n. To die of hunger; to
suffer extreme hunger.
You are all resolved rather to die than to famish. Shaksp.

FAMISHMENT. n. s. [from famish.] The
pain of hunger; want of food.
A pieceth, thou didn't on thy gut bestow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remained to thee; which thou,
Feeding to suffer thirst and famishment, in
Poison'd potsh'n drink'st. Hakewill on Prov'd.

FAMOSITY. n. s. [from famous.] Renown;
celebrity.

FAMOUS. adj. [fameur, Fr. famousus, Lat.] 
1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of
and praised.
Henry the Fifth, too famous to live long
England ne'er lost a king of so much worth. Shak.

There rose up before Moses two hundred and
fifty princes of the assembly, famous in the con-
gregation, men of renown. Num. xvi. 2.
She became famous among women: for they
executed judgment upon her. Exek. xxxii. 10.

Pyrene was only famous for counterfeiting all
lost things, to sell them more dearly, a seller,
rogue; together by the ears, and swine tumbling in the
mire; whereupon he was surmised Hypocrates.

I shall be nam'd among the famousetest
Of women, sung at solemn festivals. Milton's Agon.

Many, besides myself, have heard our famous
Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his
numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, turned
into English by Fairfax. Dryden.

2. It has sometimes a middle signification,
and imports fame whether for good or ill.
Mencrates and Menas, famous pyrreus.
Make the sea serve them. Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.

FAMOUSLY. adv. [from famous.] With
great renown; with great celebration.
Then this land was famously enriched
With politick grave counsel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace. Shaksp.

They looked on the particulars as things
famous only spoken of and believed, and worthy to
be recorded and read. Grew's Can.

FAMOUSNESS. n. s. [from famous.] Ce-
lebrity; great fame.

FAN. n. s. [ranaus, Lat.] 
1. An instrument used by ladies to move
the air and cool themselves.

Vol. I.
fan

I have always had a fancy, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. Locke.

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.

The idea of the Substance is very near, and built with a pretty fancy. Addison.

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone? Shakesp.; Macbeth.

5. Inclination; liking, fondness.

His fancy lay extremely to travelling. L'Estrange.

For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself, To fit your fancies to your father's will: Or else else laid you up upon a show, To death, or to a vow of single life. Shakesp.

A resemblance in humour or opinion, a fancy, for the same business or diversion, is a ground of affection. Collier.

6. In Shakespeare it signifies love.

Tell me where is fancy bred, Or in the heart, or in the head? How begot, how nourished? It is engender'd in the eyes, With gazng fled, and fancy free.

In the cradle where we lies. Shakesp. Mer. of Ven.

7. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth shall gain me that, it may be said Desert, not fancy, enter a woman's bed. Dryden.

The system of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a fancy to turn the conversation that way, that they might not.

One that was just entering upon a long journey, took up a fancy of putting a trick upon Mercury. Addison.

8. False notion.

The altering of the scent, colour, or taste of fruit, by infusion, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatical, or medicinal substance, but fancies: the cause is, for those things have passed their period, and nourish not. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

9. Something that pleases or entertains without real use or value.

London-pride is a pretty fancy for borders. Morthimer.

To FANCY. v. r. [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

All are not always bound to hate and punish the true enemies of religion, much less any whom they may fancy to be so: all are always oblig'd to love their true friends, and to pray for their true enemies.

If our search has reached no farther than similar and superficial, we rather fancy than know, and are not yet penetrated into the inside and reality of the thing; but content ourselves with what our imaginations furnish us with. Locke.

To FANCY. v. a.

1. To pourtray in the mind; to image to himself; to imagine.

But he whose noble genius is allow'd, Who with stretch'd pinions soars above the crowd; Who can clothe with manly deeds, He whom I fancy, but can ne'er express. Dryden.

2. To like; to be pleased with.

Ninus both admiring her judgment and valour, together with her person and external beauty, fancied her so strongly, as, neglecting all princely respects, he took her from her husband. Raphael.

It is a little hard that the queen cannot desist from this game in whatever manner she pleases to fancy. Swift.

FANCY-MONGER, n. s. [from fancy.] One who deals in tricks of imagination.

It is a little known that the queen cannot desist from this practice in whatever manner she pleases to fancy. Swift.

FANCY-SICK. adj. [fancy and sick] One whose imagination is unsound; one whose distemper is in his own mind.

To be not necessary, but opinion, that makes men miserable; and when we come to fancysick, we have no measure. Shakesp. Hamlet.

FAND for found. It is retained in Scotland.

This when as true by tryald he out fand, He had to open with his brazen speare. Scot. Dryden's Enid.

To fancies repair'd, and humble rites Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods, Who with their vot'ries in one miniat. Shakesp. A sacred fancy in Egypt's fruitful lands, How from the Theban mountain's rocky Tomb. Tickell.

The fables are ravish'd from the industrious swains, From men their cities, and from gods their fancies. Pope.

FANFARONADE. n. s. [from Fanfaronade.] A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform.

There are fanciflous in the trials of wit too, as well in feasts of arms; and none so forward to engage in argument or discourse as those that are least able to go through with it. Dryden.

FANFARONADE. n. s. [from Fanfaronade.] A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform.

The bishop copied this proceeding from the fanciflous of Monsieur Bailleurs. Swift.

To FANG, n. v. a. [from Fang.] To seize; to grip; to clutch, To ravish; Fang is yet used in Devonshire. Shakesp. Timon.

Fang. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; any thing like 'em.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam, The season's difference; as the keen fangs And shrill chiding of the Winter's wind; Which, when it tincts and blows upon my body, Ev'n till I shrink with cold; I smile and say, This is no matter. Shakesp. As you like it.

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, where boars, bulls; or tusks; as bears, pikes, salmons, and dogs, though less.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

Prepar'd to fly, The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh, And cut the nerves; the nerves no more sustain The bulk; the bulk unprou'd, falls headlong on his temple. Dryden.

Then charge, provoke the lion to the rage Of fangs and claws, and, stooping from your form, Kivet the panting savage to the ground. Add. 

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protruberant Fangs of the yucca are to be treated like the Prickles. F. E. Kalendar.

FANGED. adj. [from Fang.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments of destruction, which can be exercised in imitation of fangs.

My two schoolfellow, Whom I will trust as I will adds Fang'd, That friendship in the world is, Shakesp. Hamlet.

Not Seychelles, nor fierce Daunens, onward rush With half the speed, nor half so swift retreat, In chagus, fang'd with scythes, they scour the field, Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl, And strew a dreadful harvest on the plain. Philips.

FANGE, n. s. [from Fang.] A voyager, Sax. to attempt; Skinnet. Silly attempt; tripling scheme. It is never used, or rarely, but in contempt with the epithet new; as, new fangles, new fangleness.

FANGLED. adj. [from Fangle.] This word seems to signify gawy; ridiculously shewy; vainly decorated; new fangled, is therefore new-fashioned; dressed out in new decorations.

Quick wits be in desire new fangled, and in purpose unsound. Aeschyl.

A book! oh, rare one! Ne'er be, as in this fangled world, a garment Nobler than that it covers. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

FANGLESS. adj. [from Fangle.] Toothless; without teeth.

The king hath wasted all his roads On late offenders, that he now doth lack The very instruments of chastisement; So that his power, like to a fangless lion, May offer, but not hold. Shakesp. Henry IV.

FANGOT. n. s. A quantity of wares; as raw silk, &c., containing from one to two hundred weight three quarters. Dict.

FANNEL. n. s. [from Fan.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest when he officiates. Dict.

FANNER. n. s. [from Fan.] One that plays a fan.

I will send unto Babylon fannera that shall fan her. Jeremiah.

FANTASIED. adj. [from fancy.] Filled with fancies or imaginations.

As I travail'd hither through the land, I found the people strangely fantastick. Shak.

FANTASM. n. s. [See Phantasm.] A thing not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FANTA'STICAL. adj. [fantastique, Fr.] FANTA'STICK. { from fancy.]

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's sin, can be nothing else but a fantastical, pretentional complacency, arising from that which he really has not feeling of. South.

2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Phantasma, or phantastic fants.

Are less than horrible imaginings:

My thought, whose lurking yet is but a fantastical, Stakes so my single state of man, that function Is another'd in sunshine; and nothing is,

But what is not.

Men are so possessed with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to some extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuse themselves with the fantastick ideas of a busy imagination. Decay of Pity.

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only assume visible forms occasionally

Are ye fantastick, or that indeed

Which outwardly ye show? Shakesp. Macbeth.

4. Uncertain; unsteady; irregular.
Not happiness can I, nor misery feel, From anything, but from my imagination. Prior.

5. Whimsical; fanciful; capricious; humorous; indulgent of one’s own imagination.

They put such words in the mouths of one of those fantastical mind-infected people, that children and Indians call each other, Sidney.

I’ll knit it up in silken strings, With twenty odd conceits true love-knots: To be fantastick, may become a youth. Of greater time than Shakespeare. Ten Cents. Of Ver. Dumddur is provided with an impetuous, expensive, and fantastick mistress; to whom he retires from the conversation of a discreet and affec-
tionate wife. Tattle.

We are apt to think our medallists a little fantastick in any parts of her fantasies, they set upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are composed. Addison.

**FANTASTICALLY. adv. [from fantastical.]**
1. By the power of imagination.

2. Capriciously; humorously; unsteadily.

England is so likely to supply her scriptre so fantastickly borne, By a vain, giddy, shallow, humorous youth, That fear attains not. Shakespeare. Henry V.

3. Whimsically; in compliance with imagination.

One cannot so much as fantastickly chance, even or odd, he thinks not why. Grew’s Comet.

**FANTASTICNESS. n.s. [from fantastical.]**
1. Humourousness; mere compliance with fancy.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonable.

I dare not assume to myself to have put him out of conceit with this, by having convinced him of the fantasticalness of it. Titilson. Pref.

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

**FANTASY. n.s. [from fantaisie, Fr. phanta-
sie, Lat. fantasia.]**
1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imag.

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the sug’ry sweet thereof allure,
Chaste ladies ears to fantasie impure. Hubberd.

3. Humour; inclination.

I wish that both you and others would cease from interpreting the Scriptures to your fantas-

FANTOM. n.s. [See PHANTOM.] Something not real, but appearing to the imagination.

FAP. adj. Fuddled. drunk. It seems to have been a cant word in the time of Shakespeare.

The gentleman had drunk himself out of his...
The enter'd in roe of gold and pearl,
The forced title running for the king. Shakesp. (1603)
FARCE, n.s. [from the verb] or from farcr, Cr. to mock. A dramatick representation written without regularity, and studded with wild and ludicrous conceits. There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is esteemed a farce for a farce is that in poetry which grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manner false; that is, inconsistent with the characters of the persons; grotesque painting is the just resemblance of this. Dryden's Dissecting.

Far should be to force. Prior. They often call a farce, because the irregularity of the plot should answer to the extravagance of the characters, which they say this play has, and that there is no farce. Gage.
FARCICAL, adj. [from farce.] Belonging to a farce; appropriated to a farce. They deny the characters to be farcical, because they are actually in nature. Gage.
FARCRY, n.s. [from Cary, Ital. farcino, Fr.] The revenge of those who have been slighted. It is probably of curious etymology.
FARDILO, n.s. [fardello, Ital. fardeun, Fr.] A bundle; a little pack.

Let us to the king: there is that in this fardeun will make him scratch his beard. Shakesp. (1603)
To fare, r. n. [from, Saxon, varen, Dut.] 1. To go; to pass; to travel. At last, resolving forward still to fare. Until the blustering storm is overblown. Fairy Q. His spirits, which are subject to our sight, Like to a man in shew and shape he farced. Fairf. So on he fare, and to the border comes. Of Eden. What! in the Prince's Parl. Lost. Sadly they far'd along the sea-beat shore; Still heav'd their hearts. Pope.
2. To be in any state good or bad. So bids the well to fare thy friendless heart. Fairy Queen. A stubborn heart shall fare evil at the last. Eccles. Well fare the hand, which to our humble sight Presents that beauty. Walker. So in this throng bright Sacharias far'd, Oppress'd with a hard fortune to be her guard. Wycher. As ships, though never so accomplished, fall Foul in a tempest on their admiral. Walker. So fares the stag among th' envenom'd hounds; Repells their force, and wounds returns for wounds. Denham.
But as a barren, that, in foul weather, Tous'd by the hard wind, froward and together, Is brain'd and beaten to and fro, and Knows not which to turn him to; So far'd the knight between two foes, And knew not which of them to oppose. Holidome. If you as I do, you may fare as I fare. E. Franklin. Thus fares the queen, and thus her fury blows Amidst the crowd. Dryden's Absalom. English ministers never fare so well as in a time of war with a foreign force, which diverts the private feuds and animosities of the nation. Addison
Some are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they shall fare no worse than their neighbours. Swift.
3. To proceed in any manner of consequence good or bad. Thus it fareth when too much desire of contradiction causes our speeches rather to pass by number than to stay for weight. Husk. So far's it with truth, falsehood confounded. Milton.
4. To happen to any one well or ill: with it preceding in an impersonal form. When the hand finds itself well warned and covered, let it refuse the trouble of feeding the mouth, or give the meal, till the body be starved or killed, and then shall we see how it will fare with the hand. South.
FAR

If chance the radiant sun with farwell sweet
Extend his evening beam, the fields receive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
Attach their joy, that hill and valley ring. Milton.

As in this grove I took my last farewell,
As on the path I fell. Dryden.

Before I take my farewell of this subject, I shall
advise the author for the future to speak his mean-
ing more plain, but natural if they determine.

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; leave-taking.

Several ingenions writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in farwell papers, will not give over so, but not to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title.

Spectator.

FARINAceous, adj. [from farina, Lat.] Mealy; tasting like meal or flower of corn.

The poorer food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind is taken from the farinaea or mealy seeds of some culineraeous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, yea, maize, panick, and millet. Arboles in Alimenta.

FARM. n. s. [ferme, Fr. propm provision, provision.

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.

Teaching their particular complaint for reducing lands and farms to their ancient rents, it could not be done without a parliament. Hayward.

2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

The lords of land in Ireland do not use to set out their land in farm, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from year to year, and some during pleaders. Spencer in Ireland.

It is great wilderness in landlords who make no longer or fewer unto their tenants. Spencer.

To FARM. r. a. [from the noun.]

1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.

We are enforc'd to our royal realm, the revenue whereof shall furnish us for our affairs in hand. Shakesp. Rich. II.

2. To take at a certain rate.

They received of the banks eighteent two shillings for thirty, which the Earl of Cornwall farmed of the king. Camden's Remains.

3. To cultivate land.

FARMER. n. s. [fermer, Fr. or from farm.

1. One who cultivates hired ground.

Thou hast seen a farmer's dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur; there thou might'st behold the great image of authority; a dog's obeyed in office. Shakesp.

2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

Nothing is of greater prejudice to the farmer than the stocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear. Mortimer's Husbandry.

FARmost. n. s. [superlativ of far] Most distant; remotest.

A spacious cave, within its farmost part, Was hewn & fashioned by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. Dryden's Xen.

FARNESS. n. s. [from far.] Distance; remoteness.

Their nearness on all quarters to the enemy, and their fartrue from timely succour by their friends, have forced the commanders to call forth the uttermost number of able hands to fight. Carew.

FARRAGOUS. adj. [from farrago, Lat.] Formed of different materials.

Being a confusion of knives and forks, and a farraginous concurrence of all conditions, temperers, sexes, sexes, and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and many ways inconsistent with truth. Brown's Vulg. Err.
FASCIA. n. s. [Lat.] A fillet; a bandage. 

FASCICATED. adj. [from fascinat.] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. 

FASCINATION. n. s. [from fascinat.] Bandage; the act or manner of binding diseased parts.

Three especial sorts of fascination, or rowling, have the virtues of our profession commended to posterity.

Wiens.

To FASCINATE, v. a. [fascino, Lat.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to fascinate or bewitch, but love and envy.

Such a fascinating sin this is, as allows men no liberty of consideration. 

Decay of Piety.

FASCINATION, n. s. [from fascinate.] The power or art of bewitching; enchantment; unseen inexplicable influence. 

He had such a crafty and bewitching fashion, both by what he said and by what he did, and as if he had a kind of fascination and enchantment to those that saw him or heard him.

Bacon.

The men having old rags, or such like ugly things, upon their fairest horses, and other goodly creatures, to secure them against fascination.

Wallace.

There is a certain heathwray or fascination in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of.

South.

FASCINE, n. s. [Fr.] A faggot. Military cant.

The Black Prince passed many a river without the help of pontoon, and filled a ditch with faggots as successfully as the generals of our times do with fascines. 

Addison's Spectator.

FASCIOUS, adj. [fascinum, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment. Not in use.

I shall not discuss the possibility of fascious diseases, farther than refer to experimented. 

Hervey.

FASHION, n. s. [facion, Fr. facies, Lat.]

1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.

The Academies groved at our solennities in erecting churches, at their form and fashion, at the statelessness of them and costliness, and at the opinion which we have of them.

Holker.

The fashion of his countenance was altered.


Stand these poor people's friend. 

-I will, 

Or let me lose the fashion of a man. 

Shakespeare.

2. The make or cut of cloaths.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glass, and entertain a score or two of tailors to study fashion to adorn my body. 

Shakespeare. 

You, sir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the fashion of your garments.

Shakespeare.

3. Manner; sort; way.

For that I love your daughter in such a righteous fashion as I do, 

Perforce against all checks, reluctance, and manners, I must advance. 

Shakespeare. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Black Casker by the sleeve.

And he will, after his soar fashion, tell you 

What hath proceeded. 

Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.

The commissioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and in such unseasonable and unseasoned fashion, as if it had been done in hostility against them. 

Huyghend.

4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestic ornaments.
FAS

Not tasted, nor had appetite; that fast

To virtue I set foot, or count part

Of what I suffer here.

Milton.

Happy and innocent were the ages of our forefathers, who broke their fasts with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted flesh, eat it only dressed with hunger and fire.

Taylor.

She's gone unkindly, and refused to fast.

One glance to feed me for so long a fast, Dryden.

2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.

We humble ourselves before God this day, not merely by the outward solemnities of a fast, but by affecting our souls as well as bodies for our sins.

Nor pray'st not fast its stubborn pulse restrain:
Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain.

Pope.

Fast. adj. [past, Sax.]

1. Firm; immovable.

He by his strength setteth fast mountains.

Psalm lv. 6.

Last, the tire and his three sons,
With their four wives; and God made fast the door.

Milton.

Be sure to find,
What I have foretold thee, many a hard essay
Of dangers and adversities, and pains
Lest thou of Israel's scripture get fast time.

Milton.

2. Strong; impregnable.

England, by report of the chronicles, was invested with robbers and outlaws; which lurking in woods and fast places, used often to break forth to rob and spoil.

Savage, in Ireland.

3. Fixed; adhering; not separable.

Lodronsius, with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a marsh; where, after that he, being almost fast in the deep mud, had done the uttermost, he yielded himself.

Ames.

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's fast to a ship, looks as if he resolved to draw the ship to the temple.

Swift.

4. Deep; sound.

I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal it, and again return to her bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep.

Shakespeare, Mac.

5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in desire new-fangled; in purpose, unconstant; light to promise any thing, ready to forget every thing, both benefit and injury; and thereby neither fast to friend, nor fearful to foe.

Ascham's Schoolmaster.

6. [from fitst, Welsh, quick.] Speedy; quick; swift. It may be doubted whether this sense be not always adverbial.

This work goeth fast on, and prospereth.

Spenser, En. v. 8.

Skill comes so slow, and life so fast doth fly,
We learn so little, and forget so much.

Dacier.

The prince governeth, fast to be a man, and is of a sweet and excellent disposition; it would be a stain upon you if you should misdoubt, or suffer him to be mistrusted.

Bacon to Villiers.

7. Fast and loose. Uncertain; variable; inconstant; deceitful.

A rope of fair-pearl, which now hiding, now hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at fast and loose each with other, giving and receiving richness.

Sidney.

If she perceived by his outward cheer,
That any would love by talk bewray,
Sometimes she heard him, sometimes stopt her ear.

And play'd fast and loose the live-long day.

Fairfax.

The folly and wickedness of men, that think to play fast and loose with God Almighty.

L'Estrange.

If they coveted, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be separated again; and so on in an eternal vicissitude of fast and loose, without ever consociating into the huge condensate bodies of planets.

Bentley.

FAST. n. a. [from fast.]

1. Firmly; immovably.

Bind the boy, which you shall find with me, to Fast to the chair.

Shakespeare, King John.

This leaf, whose own self they have often seen. Haply when they have judg'd me fast asleep.

Shakespeare.

2. Closely; nearly. In this sense it is united with some other word, as by or beside.

Barbarossa left fourteen galleys in the lake; but the tacking, sails, oars, and ordnance he had lay'd up in the castle fast by.

Knolles.

Sirly brook'd Fast by the oracle of God.

Milton's Par. Lost.

Let purling streams be in her fancy seen, and Bow'ry meads, and vales of cheerful green; And in the midst of deathless groves

Soft sighing wishes fyr,

And smiling hopes fast by.

And just beyond I ever-laughing loves.

Dryden.

Fast by the throne obsequious fame resides.

And wealth incessant in her golden veins.

Pope.

Well-known to me the palace you inquire;
For fast beside it dwells my honour'd seat.

Pope.

Here o'er the party-knight the marble weeps,
And fast beside him once fear'd Edward sleepe.

Pope.

3. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would gave a thousand pound I could run as fast as thou canst.

Davies.

There streams a spring of blood so fast.

From those deep wounds, as all emburr'd the face.

Swift.

The heaviest must the swiftest course has gone.

As clocks run fastest when most lead.

Pope.

You are to look upon me as one going fast out of the world.

Swift.

4. Frequently.

Being tried only with a promise, he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered.

Hammond's Prat. Cathch.

To FASTEN. n. a. [from fast.]

1. To make fast; to make firm; to fix immovably.

A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering most of that side, had no fastening on the left.

Sidney.

Moses reared up the Tabernacle, and fastened its sockets.

Exodus.

By chance a ship was fastened to the shore.

Which from old Chisum king Osirisborne. Dryden.

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.

She had all magnetick force alone.

To draw and fasten several parts in one.

Donne.

In the sea-coast of Iudia there is no iron, which files not like a bird unto those mountains, and therefore their ships are fastened with wood.

Brown.

3. To affix; to conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas fastened to them.

Swift's Examiner.

4. To stamp; to impress; to fix.

Thinking, by this face,
To fasten in their thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not so.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.

5. To unite inseparably.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and contrived the opinions in their true shape, upon which they could not so well fasten their dislike.

Dryden.

6. To lay on with strength.

Could he fasten a blow, or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach?

Dryden's En. Dedication.

To FASTEN. n. a. To fix himself.

This pacity of blood may be observed in other sorts of lizards, in frogs, and some fishes; and therefore an horse-deer will hastily fasten upon a fish.

Brown's Full. Err.

FAT

He fasten'd on my neck; and bellow'd out.

As he'd borne heaven.

Swift.

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will often fasten on the worse side, lies in misreporting on comparisons.

Locke.

FASTEN. n. a. [from fasten.]

One that makes fast or firm.

Faster. n. a. [from fast.]

He who abstains from food.

Ainsworth.

Fast-handed. adj. [fast and hand.] Avaricious; close-handed; close-fisted; covetous.

The king being fast-handed, and both to part with a second dowry, prevailed with the prince to be contracted with the princess Catharine.

Bacon.

FASTIDIOUS. n. a. [from fastidious.]

Disdainfulness; contemptuousness.

Swift.

FASTIDIOUS. adj. [from fastidious, Lat. fastidiosus, fastidieu, Fr.] Disdainful; squamish; delicate to a vice; insolently nice.

Reasons plainly delivered, and always after one manner, especially with fine and fastidious minds, enter but with a very small degree, and are not yet an acceptable thing.

Swift.

Let their fastidious vain
Commission of the brain,
Rum and sage, avarice and condescend,
They were not made for thee, less thou for them.

Ben Jonson.

A squamish fastidious neness, in meats and drinks, must be cured by starving.

Swift.

All hopes, raised upon the promises of supposed kindness of the fastidious and fallacious great ones of the world, shall fail.

Swift.

SUCH.

FASTIDIOUSLY. adv. [from fastidious.]

Disdainfully; contemptuously; squamishly.

Their sole talent is pride and scorn: they lock fastidiously, and speak disdainfully, concluding, if a man shall fall short of their expectations in his knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in the furniture of his heart.

Gourn of the Tongue.

FASTIGIATED. adj. [fastigatus, Lat.]

Roofed; narrowed up to the top.

Diet.

Fastingday. n. a. [fast and day.] Day of mortification by religious abstinence.

Do not call it a fasting-day, unless also it be a day of extraordinary devotion and of alms.

Taylor.

FASTNESS. n. a. [from fast.]

1. State of being fast.

2. Firmness; firm adherence.

Such as had given the king distaste, did contend by their forwardness to shew it was but their fastness to the former government, and that those affections ended with the time.

Bacon.

3. Strength; security.

All the places are cleared, and places of fastness laid open, which are the proper walls and castles of the Irish, as they were of the British in the times of Agriculture.

Donne.

The fore had left the fastness of their place, Prevail'd in light, and laid his men in charge.

Dryden.

4. A strong place; a place not easily forced.

If his adversary be not well aware of him, he encompasseth himself with a fastness, and holds out the siege with a new artillery.

Swift.

5. Closeness; conciseness; not diffusion.

Not used.

Bring his sistle from all loose grossness to such firm fastness in Latin, as in Deomethenes. Asham.

FASTOUS. adj. [fastosus, Lat. fastucur, fastuscent, Fr.] Proud; haughty.

Dict.

FAT. adj. [past, Sax.]

1. Fullled; plump; fleshy; the contrary to lean.
FAT

When Gods have hot backs, what shall poor men do? For me, I am here a Windsor stag, and the fattest, I think, t’th’ forest. Shaksp.

Let our wives
Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow. Shak.

Th’ is a true thing to be fat and smooth.

L’Estrange.

Spare diet and labour will keep constitutions, where this disposition is the strongest, from being fat; you may see in an army forty thousand foot-soldiers without a fat man; and I dare affirm, that by plenty and rest twenty of the forty shall grow fat. Arbuthnot.

2. Coarse; gross; [fat, Fr.]

fat, a’c hurry drew. That this phrase an adult-rate age; Nay, added fat pollutions of our own, T‘ increases the steaming ordures of the stage. Dryden.

3. Dull.

O souls! in whom no heavy fire is found, Fat minds, and ever-groving on the ground. Dryden.

4. Wealthy; rich.

Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of literatum terms, fat contentsions, and flowing fees. Milton.

These were terrible alarms to persons grown fat and wealthy by a long and successful imposture. South.

A fat benefice is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking. Ayliff.

FAT. n. s. An oily and sulphurous part of the blood; deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. The fat is to be found immediately under the skin in most parts of the body. There are two sorts of fat; one yellow, soft, and lax, easily melted; another firm, white, brittle, and not so easily melted, called suet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third sort of fat. Quincy.

In this ointment the strangest and hardest ingredients to come by, are the mos upon the skull of a dead man unburied, and the fats of a boar and a bear, known by the effect of generation. Aventurin.

This membrane separates an oily liquid called fat: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquid, expelit ad alimentum. To F A T. r. a. [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Oh how this villany
Doth fat me with the very thoughts of it! Shak.

Ere this
I should have fatted all the region kites With this slave’s offal. Shaksp. Homelst.

They fear such enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devoure them. Abbott.

The Caribbeans were wont to gild their children, on purpose to fat and eat them. Locke.

Cattle fattted by good pasture, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly. Arbuthnot on Diet.

To FAT. r. n. To grow fat; to grow full fleshted.

Cave, he is well repaid;
He is lured up to fattting for his pains. Shaksp.

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience, the other, like a beast, but fattting up for the slaughter. L’Estrange.

An old ox fats as well, and is as good, as a young. Mortimer.

FAT. n. [fat, Sax. vatte, Dut. This is generally written rat.] A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.
FAT

Jubal was the father of all such as handle the harp and organ. Gen. iv. 21.

Father of verse.

6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.

Men make talk of the fathers, and magnify the fathers, and seem to make the authority of the fathers next to infallible; and yet expose them to contempt. Stillingfleet.

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.

I was a father to the poor. Job, xlii. 16. He hath made me a father to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. Gen. xl. 8.

8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a Jesuit.

Formal in apparel, in gait and countenance surely like a father. Shaks. There was a father of a convent, very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as persons under any great affliction applied themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated father. Addison.


From hence the name of Alban fathers come, and the long glories of majestic Rome. Dryden.

10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.

The eternal Son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his Father, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. Tyger.

11. The compellation of God as Creator.

We have one Father, even God. John viii. 41. Almighty, everlasting Father. Com. Pray.

FATHER-IN-LAW. n.s. [from father.] The father of one’s husband or wife.

I must make my father-in-law a visit with a great train and equipage. Addison’s Spect.

To FATHER. v. a.

1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter. Ay, good youth, and rather father thee than master thee. Shakesp.

2. To supply with a father, of certain qualities.

I am no stronger than my sex. Being so father’d and so husbanded. Shak. J. Cesa. How light and portable my pain seems now, when that which makes me bend makes the king bow. He christed as I father’d. Shakesp. King Lear.

3. To adopt a composition.

Men of wit, often father’d what he writes. Swift.

4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production; with an.

And lest we seem to father any thing upon them more than is their own, let them read. Hooker. My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to father me in a new set of productions. Swift.

5. Magical relations comprehend effects derived and fathered upon hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reasons are derived. Brown.

FATHERHOOD. n.s. [from father.] The character of a father; the authority of a father.

Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, six whole books should by their fatherhoods of Trent be, under the pain of a curse, impiously estrayed upon God and his church? We might have had an entire notion of this fatherhood, or fatherly authority. Ex. xxi.

FATHERLESS. adj. [from father.] Wanting a father; destitute of a father.

Ye shall not afflict any widow, or fatherless child. Ex. xxi.

Our fatherless distress was left uncomted. Your widow’s doles likewise be unmet. Shakesp. The fatherless hath no friend. Son.

FATHERLINESS. n.s. [from father.] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.

FATHERLY. adj. [from father.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.

Let me but move one question to thy daughter, And, by that fatherly and kindly power That you have in her, bid her answer truly. Shak. The part which describes the fire, I owe to the piety and fatherly affection of our monarch subjects to his command. Dryden.

FATHERLY. adv. In the manner of a father.

Thus Adam, fatherly displayed’d:
O execrable soul! so to aspire!
Above his brethren! Milton.

FATHOM. n.s. [pæm, Sax.]

1. A measure of length containing six feet, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this fathom, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and crown. Bacon.

The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, a measure equal to the stature, is named a fathom. Holin.

2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when the line for sounding is called the fathom-line.

Dive into the bottom of the deep, Where fathom-line could not touch the ground, Milton.

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.

Another of his fathoms he have none To lead their business. Shakesp. Othello.

To FATHOM. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.

2. To reach, to master, to overcome.

Leave, leave to fathom such high points as these; Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please. Dryden.

3. To sound; to try with respect to the depth.

So strong for weak heads to try the heights and fathoms the depths of his flights. Fenton.

Our depths who fathoms, Pope.

4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent as, if, I cannot fathom his design.

FATHOMLESS. adj. [from fathom.]

1. Of that which no bottom can be found.

2. Of that which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Will you with counters sum The vast proportion of his infinite; And buckle in a waste most fathomless, With spans and inches so diminutive. As fears and reasons? Shakesp. Troll, and Crestida.

FATDICING. adj. [fatidicus, L. fatidiqué, Fr.] Prophectick; having the power to foretell future events. Fowle.

The oak, of all other trees only fatidical, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove. Howel.

FATIFFEROUS. adj. [fattifer, Lat.] Deadly; mortel; destructive. Diet.

FATIGABLE. adj. [fatigo, Lat.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

To FATTIGE. v. a. [fatigo, Lat.] To

weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour; to oppress with lassitude. Not in use.

By and by the din of war’gan to pierce His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit Resilient to what in flesh was fATIGed. And to the battle came he. Shak. Coriol. mat.

FATIGUE. n.s. [fatigue, Fr. fatige, Lat.]

1. Weariness; lassitude.

To FATIGUE. v. a. [fatigc, Fr. fatige, Lat.] To tire; to weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour.

The man who struggles in the fight, Fathigues left arm as well as right. Prior.

FATKIDNEYED. adj. [fat and kidney.]

Fat: by way of reproach or contempt. Peace, ye fatkined’d rascal! what a bawling dust thou keep! Shallot. Henry IV.

FATTING. n.s. [from fat.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the fatting shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them. Is. xi. 6.

FATNESS. n.s. [from fat.]

1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.

2. Fat; grease; fullness of flesh.

And by his side rode loutiousome glutony, Deformed creature, on a filthy swine; His belly was upsworn with luxury, And eke with fatness swollen were his eyes. FAiry Queen.

3. Uncutious or greasy matter.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous fatness. Bacon’s Nat. Hist.

4. Oleaginousness; slimness; uncutiousness.

But the olive-tree said unto them, Should I leave my fatness wherewith me they honour God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees? Judg.

By reason of the fatness and hardiness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals good pitch, and some fruits. Arbathe.

5. Fertility; fruitfulness.


6. That which causes fertility.

When around The clouds drop fats, in the middle sky The dew suspended staid, and left unmoist The executable glebe. Philips.

Vappors and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dewes and the fatness of showers. Bentle.

To FATTEN. v. a. [from fat.]

1. To feed; to make fleshly; to plump with fat.

Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often increases the force of the organs of digestion, and fatness and increaseth the distemper. Arbathe.

2. To make fruitful.

Town of stuff to fatten land. Lib. Lond. margin.

Doxe not, on thy life, Touch aught of mine; This falthcun else, not thither withstand: These hostile fields shall fatten with thy blood. Drured.

3. To feed grossly; to increase.
FAV

Obscene Oromes
Conveys his whale to Tyber's hungry shores.
And fattens Italy with foreign whores.

Dreyden.

To FATTEN. v. n. [from fat.] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleshy.
All agree to spoil the public good,
And villains laden with the brave man's labour.
Owey.
Apollo check'd my pride, and made me feed
My fatt'ning flocks, not dare beyond the field.
Dreyden.

Yet then this little spot of earth well fill'd,
A numerous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and th'irritate housewife spent
Their days in peace, and fatten'd with content;
Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to see
A nation's de-crescent and a wealth unseen;
Tygers and wolves shall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin fatten on the mead,
And every element exchange its Kind,
When trying honesty in courts we find.
Granville.

FATUOUS. adj. [fatuus, Lat.] 1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.
We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagant,
While yet ourselves have a considerable dose of
what makes them so.
Glan.
2. Impotent; without force; illusionary; ad
luding to an ignis fatuus.
And when that flame finds combustible earth,
Theuece fatuous fires and meteors take their birth.
Denham.

FATUITY. n. s. [fatuité, Fr. from fatuus.]
Foolishness; weakness of mind; morbid
feebleness of intellect.
It had argued a very short sight of things, and
extreme fatuity of mind in me, to blind my own
hands at their request.
King Charles.
These symptoms were so high in some as to pro
duce a sort of fatuity of mind.
Arbuthnot.

FATWITTERED. adj. [fat and aet.] Heavy; dull; stupid.
There are so fatwittered with drinking old sack
and unbottoming thee after supper, and sleeping upon
benches in the afternoon, that thou hast forgetten.
Shakespeare. Henry IV.

FATTY. adj. [from fat.]
Uncountous; oleaginous; greasy; partaking of the nature
of fat.
The like cloud, if oily or fatty, will not dis
charge; not because it sticketh faster, but because
air preyeth upon water, and flame and fire upon oil.
The gourd
And thirsty cucumber, when they receive
The approaching fumes, with revulsion
Her fatty liberis, and with tendril creep
Diverse, detesting contact.
The common symptoms of the unmitrated scurry
are, a saline taste in the throat, and a distillate
juice, sometimes with a fatty substance like a
thin skin a-top.
Arbuthnot on Alam.

FAUCET. n. s. [faucet, Fr. fauces, Lat.]
The pipe inserted into a vessel to give
vent to the liquor, and stopp'd up by a
peg or spigot. It is sometimes improperly
written fassou.
You can't put a good wholesome in a fassou
in hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a
fassou-seller, and adjourned a controversy of three
years to a second audience.
Shakespeare.
If you are sent down to draw drink, and find
it will not run, blow strongly into the fassou,
and it will immediately pour into your mouth.
Swift.

FAUCON. s. [See FAUCON]
A crooked sword.
A stately torch, whose top a trumpet bore;
A soldier's faucion, and a scavanger's tool.
Dreyden.

FAUPEL. n. s. [Fr.]
The fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAVILLOUS. adj. [favilla, Lat.]
Consisting of ashes.

FAU.

As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungous
particles about the wicks of the candle, it only
signifieth a moistness about them, hindering the
avolution of light and the luminous particles.
Brown.

Faulcon.  
See FALCON.

FALCÓN.  
See FALCON.

FAULT. n. s. [faute, faute. Fr. faltar.]
To be deficient; Spanish. The is sometimes
 sounded, and sometimes mute. In
conversation it is generally suppressed.

1. Offence: a slight crime; somewhat liable
to censure: a regret.
The prophet chuseth rather to charge them with
the fault of making a law unto themselves, than
the crime of transgressing a law which God had
made.
Dryden.
He finds no fault with their opinion about the
tree God, but only that it was not clear and
distinct.
Swift.
He that bet conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault:
Then what must he expect that still proceeds.
To commit sin, and work up thoughts to deeds?
If you like not my poem, the fault may possibly
be in my writing; but none probably, its in your
morals, which cannot bear the truth of it.
Dreyden.
They wholly mistake the nature of criticism,
who think its business is principally to find faults.

To be desirous of a good name, and careful to
do everything that tends to the benefit of,
it is so far from being a fault, even in private
persons, that it is their great and indispensible
duty.
Afterby.
Before his sacred name flies every fault.
And each exalted stanza teems with thought.
Pope.
Which of our thron-cap's ancestors found fault,
For want of superstitious, or appos for salt King.
Behold him with all friendliness and eminence,
they never complain, nor find fault with the times.
Swift.
2. Defect; want; absence.
I could tell to thee, as to one it please me,
for fault of a better, to call my friend, I could be sad,
and sad indeed too.
Shakespeare.

3. Puzzle: difficulty; as, the enquirer is
at a fault.
To Fault. v. n. [from the noun.]
To be wrong; to fail.
Which moved him rather in eclogues than oth
wise to write, minding to furnish our tongue in
this kind wherein it faileth.
Spenser.

To FAULTER. v. a. To charge with a fault;
to accuse.
For that I will not fault thee,
But for humbleness exact thee.
Old Sm.

FAULTER. n. s. [from fault.]
An offender; one who commits a fault.
Then also, behoil the faultier here in sight.
This hand committed that suppos'd offence.
Faint.

FAULTFINDER. n. s. [fault and find.]
A censor; an objector.

FAULTLY. adv. [from faulty.]
Not rightly: improperly; defectively; erroneously.

FAULTINESS. n. s. [from faulty.]
1. Badness; viciousness; evil disposition.
When her judgment was to be practised in
courts of justice; things that he had undertaken,
she was like a young town, who coming in the wind of
the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or
not to be eschewed.
Salvian.
2. Delinquency; actual offences.
The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that
the faultiness of their people ceretofore is laid open.
Hooke.

FAULTLESS. adj. [from fault.] Exempt
from fault; perfect; completely excellen.

FAVOUR. n. s. [favor, Lat. favor, Fr.]
1. Countenance; kindness; kind regard;
propitious aspect: with of before the
favoured.
I pleased my majesty to turn your looks
Of favour from myself, and all our house.
Shak.
The child Samuel was in favour, both with the
Lord, and also with men.
1 Samuel ii. 26. They shut not the door by their own sword:
but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy
countenance, because thine hast a favour unto them.
Psalm xxii. 3.
His dreadful navy, and his lofty mind.
Gave him the fear and favour of mankind.
Walker.
This favour, it had been employed on a
more deserving subject, had been an effect of justice
in your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity.
Dryden's Aureng-Ze do Preface.

2. Support; defence; vindication; in
clination to favour: with of before the
thing favoured.
The pleasures which these Scriptures ascribe to
religion, are of a kind very different from those in
favour of which they are foreboded.
Reynos.
At play, among the strollers, we are apt to find
our hopes and wishes engaged on a sudden
favour of one who more than another.
Swift.
5. Kindness granted; benevolence shown.
   All favours and punishments pass’d by him, offices and
   importance of worship were distributed to his favorites.

6. Leave; good will; pardon.
   Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure.
   —Give me your favour; my dull brain was
   What with forget. Shakespeare
   Yet ere we enter into open act.
   With favour there is no loss: might we inquire
   What the condition of these arms be? Shakespeare
   Ben Jonson
   Come down, said Heynand, let us taste of peace:
   A peace, with all my soul, said Chastizer.
   But with your favour, I will treat it here. Dryden

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.
   And every one his hostess will advance
   unto his several mistresses, which they’ll know
   By favours several which they did bestow. Shak.
   It is received that it helps to continue
   if one wear the other, or party beloved;
   And perhaps a glove, or other like favour, may as well
   do it. Bacon’s Nat. Hist.
   A blue ribbon tied round the sword-arm, I
   conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing
   a mistress’s favour on such occasions of old.

8. Any thing worn openly as a token.
   Here, Floduun, wear thou this favour for me, and
   stick it in thy cap. Shakespeare Henry V.

9. Feature; countenance.
   It is now little used.
   That is only suitable in laying a foul complexion
   upon a filthy favour, setting forth both in sulli
   Sidney.
   High staid through thou art, thin eye
   Haste staid upon some favour that it loves. Shakespeare
   Dissest thy favour with an unsunned head. Shak.
   There’s no goodness in thy face; if Anthony
   Be free and healthful, why so tart a favour
   To trumpet such good tidings? Shak. Ant. and Cleop.
   Yet well I remember
   The favours of these men: were they not mine?
   Did they not sometime cry, all hail! to me! Shak.
   A youth of fine favour and shape. Bacon.
   Be their virtues and their beauty as they compensate
   the hardness of their favour, and by the pockish
   ture of their souls, make up what is wanting in the
   beauty of the body. Burleigh.

Favourable, adj. [favorable, Fr. favorable, Lat.]
1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.
   Famous Plantagenet! most gracious prince,
   lend favourable ear to our requests. Shak. Rich III.
2. Palliative; tender; averse from censure.
   None can be more favourable to the public
   That to obey a tyrant’s will they fought. Dryden.
3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.
   People are multiplied in a country by the tem
   per of the climate, favourable to generation, health,
   and long life. Temple.
4. Accommodate; convenient.
FEA

Is it not strange that a rational man should worship a God that he should fear? Is he who is before a cat, and before a gutter? South.

To court servility,

To live to bear to fear upon their frowns;

What danger or what sorrow can befall them,

So long as Edward is thy constant friend? Shaksp.

And then, sly hypocrite, who now would sit the

Patriot of liberty, who more than thou,

Once fawn’d, and cringe’d, and servilely ador’d,

Heax’s awful moment.

A moment, Milton’s Par. Lost.

But vain within, and proudly popular, Drudgen.

Dextros the craving frowning crowd to quit,

And pleas’d to scape from fable to will. Pope.

To bring forth a fawn.

Fawn. n. s. A servile cringe; low flattery.

You will rather shew our gentle lords

How you can fawn, than spend a fawn upon them

For the inheritance of their loves. Shakespeare, Coriol.

Fawner. n. s. [from fawn.] One that

fawns; one that pays servile courtship.

By softness of behaviour we have arrived at the

appellation of fawners. F. Ady.

Fawning. [from fawn.] In a cringing servile way.

Faxed. adj. [from fax, Saxx, hair.]

Hairy. Now obsolete.

They could call a comet a faxed star, which is all

one with Stella eritum, or comets. Camden’s Rem.

Fay. n. s. [fé, Fr.]

1. A fairy; an elf.

And they that wander’d, to a child give ear;

Fay, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear! Pope.

2. [From fai, Fr.] Faith. Wholly obsolete.

Their ill favour garees men missay,

Both of their doctrine and their fay. Spencer.

Feaberry. n. s. [grossularia.] A gooseberry.

Diet.

To Feague. v. a. [Gower Uses To feigue, for to censure; Egen, Germ. to sweep; faken, Dut. to strike.] To whip; to chastise; to beat.

Fealty. n. s. [fælitty, Fr.] Duty due to

a superior lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,

And lasting fealty to the new made king. Shakespeare.

Let my sovereign

Command my eldest son, may, all my sons,

As pledges of my fealty and love. Shakespeare, Hen. IV.

Man disobeying,

Disloyal, breaks his fealty, and sins

Against the high supremacy of Heaven. Milton.

Each bird and beast behold

After his kind; I bring them to receive

From thee their names, and pay thee fealty

With little subjection. Milton’s Paradise Lost.

Whether his first design be to withdraw

Our fealty from God, or to disturb

Conjugal love. Milton’s Par. Lost.

FEAR. n. s. [peanam, Sax. to fear; eayer.

Dut. feake, Erse.]

1. Dread; terror; painful apprehension of
danger.

Fear is an uncleaness of the mind, upon the

thought of future evil likely to befal us. Locke.

Trembling fear still to and fro did gy,

And found no place where safe she showed him

Fair Queen.

We conclude was upon them, because of the people

of those countries.

What are your fears? Are we depot to

Wheat, and hope, that we have not, for fear of wishing ill? Dryden.

Fear, in general, is that passion of our nature

whereby we are excited to provide for our safety

upon the approach of evil. Roger.

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence

of any person or thing; terror impressing

with: of before that which impresseth.

And the fear of you, and the dread of you, shall

be upon every beast. Genesis iv. 2.

3. Anxiety; solicitude.

The principal fear was for the holy temple. Mac.

4. That which causes fear.

Fear not thy enemy, lest thou be tempted to evil.

Thy demon, that’s the spirit that keeps thee, is

Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable;

Where Caustic darts of wit, thy angel

Becomes a fear, as being overpower’d. Shakespeare.

5. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham, and the fear of

of Israel has been with me. Exodus xxix. 13.

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its

colour or noise.

He who fleeth from the noise of the fear shall

fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of

the midst of the pit, shall be taken in the snare.

Isaiah xliii.

FEAR. n. s. [peapan, Sax.] A companion.

Obsolelce.

But far Clarissa to a lovely fear

Was linked, and by him had many pabilities dear,

To Fear. v. a. [peapan, Sax.]

1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions

of terror to be afraid of.

—Now, for my life, the monster fears his widow.

Then never trust me if I be afraid

You are very sensible, yet you miss my sense;

I mean Horsensio is afraid of you. Shakespeare.

To fear the foe, since foe apprehends strength,

Gives, in its weakness, strength unto your foe.

There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be

fear’d above all the kingdoms before it.

When I view the beauties of thy face,

I fear not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace.

To Fear. v. a.

1. To live in terror; to be afraid.

Well you may fear too far,

—Safer than trust too far.

Let me still take away a thousand arms I fear,

Not fear still to be born’d.

If any such be here, if any fear

Less for his person than an ill report;

If any thing brave death entwists up life. Shakespeare.

2. To be anxious.

Then let the greedy merchant fear

For his ill-gotten gain; and pray to gods that will not hear,

While the debating winds and billows bear

His wealth into the main. Dryden’s Homer.

See, in the midst of different strife,

Thy struggling Albion’s bosom torn:

So much she fears for William’s life,

That she makes a shade, without a form. Prior.

FEARFULL. adj. [fear and full.]

1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid;

His gentle, and not fearful.

Shakespeare.

Them that are of a fearful heart. Isaiah.

2. Afraid. It has of before the object of

fear.

The Irish are more fearful to offend the law than the

English. Dutens in Ireland.

I have made my heroine fearful of death, which

neither Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been

4.

FEAR. n. s. [fiall, Fr.]

Practiceable; such as may be effected; such

as may be done upon.

We conclude many things impossibilities, which

yet are easy feasiblities. Glanville’s Scipia.

Things are feasible in themselves; else the

eternal proposition of the feasibilities, and

things impossible for possibilities themselves.

Brown’s Vulg. Err.

FEASIBLE. adj. [faißaible, Fr.] Practicable.

A nation, whose distinguishing character it is

to be more fearless of death and danger than any

FEASIBILITY. n. s. [feasible.]

1. Practicability.

A thing practicable.

Men often swallow fallacies for truths, delusions

for certainties, and impossibilities for feasibilities, and

things impossible for possibilities themselves.

2. That which is practicable.

Many things are impossible, which yet are easy feasible.

Glanville’s Scipia.

Things are feasible in themselves; else the

eternal proposition of the feasibilities, and

things impossible for possibilities themselves.

South.
FEAST. n.s. [feste, Fr. festum, Lat.] 1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers.

Here's our chiefest. If he had been forgotten, It had been as a gap in our great feast. Shakesp.

On Friday his birthday he made a feast unto all his servants. Gen. xl. 20.

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feast,
And made the lads of the flower's her guest;
When, lo! a bow ascended on the plain,
With sudden seats o'ertold, and large for either train.
Dryden.

2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion. Opposed to a fast.

This day is called the feast of Crispian. Shakesp.

3. Something delicious to the palate.

Many people would, with reason, prefer the guising of a hungry belly to those usages which are a feast to others. Locke.

To FEAST. v.n. [from the noun.] To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends, Did feast together. Shakesp.

The parish finds, indeed; but our church-wards Feast on the silver, and give us the farthings. Gay.

To FEAST. v.a. 1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently.

He was entertained and feasted by the king with great show of favour. Hayward.

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously.

All these are our's, all nature's elegance, Whose taste or smell can bless the feasted sense. Dryden.

FEASTER. n.s. [from feast.]

1. One that feasts deliciously.

These feasters could speak of great and many excellencies in manna. Taylor.

2. One that entertains magnificently.

FEASTFUL. adj. [feast and full.]

1. Festive; joyful.

The virgins also shall on feastful days
Visit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot unfortunato in nuptial choirs,
From whose captivity and loss of eyes. Milton.

Therefore be sure Thou, when the bridegroom with his feastful friend,
Passes in his glory and his glory's light,
Hast'nd thy entrance, virgin wise and wise.
Milton.

2. Luxurious; riotous.

The suitor train
Who crowd his palace, and with lawless pow'r
His herds and flocks in feastful rites devote. Pope.

FEASTRite. n.s. [feast and rite.] Custom observed in entertainments.

His hospitable gate,
Unbend'd to all, invites a numerous train Of daily guests; whose board with plenty crown'd.
Revives the feastful ode. Philips.

FEAT. n.s. [fait, Fr.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pyrocles is his name, renowned far
For his bold feats, and hardy confidence.
Fell off approach, and many a cruel war.
Fairly Q.

Tarquin's self he met,
And struck him on his knee: in that day's feats,
When he might act the woman in the scene.
He prov'd th'best man in th' field. Shakesp.

Our soldiers are men of strong heads for action, and perform such feats as they are not able to express.
Addison's Spectator.

2. A trick artful, festive, or ludicrous performance.

The joints are more supple to all feats of activity now than with them afterwards. Bacon.

FEAT. adv. [fait, bien fait, Fr. homo facut ad usum.]

1. Ready; skilful; ingenious.

FEA

NEVER more hast a page so kind, so dutiful, serene
So tender over his occasions, true
So feast, so nurse-like.
Shakesp. Cymbel.

2. It is now only used in irony and contempt.

That feast man at controversy. Stillfeet.

3. Nice; neat.

... Much faster than before. Shakesp. Tempest.

FEATEOUS. adj. [from feast.] Neat; dexterous. Obsolete.

FEATEOUSLY. adv. [from feast.] Neatly; dexterously.

In not, use.
And with fine fingers cleft full feateously.
The hand so well astay garments sit upon me.
... Much faster than before. Shakesp. Tempest.

FEATHER. n.s. [p'rep, Sax. feder, fether.]

1. The plume of birds.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face.
Shak. Henry IV.

The brave eagle does with sorrow see
The forest wasted, and that lofty tree
Which held her nest, about to be o'er blown.
Before the feathers of this young crow;
She will not leave them, nor she cannot stay.
But bears them boldly on her wings away. Wagner.

When a man in the dark presses either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns away his eye from his finger, he will see a circle of colours like to the feathers of a peacock's tail.
Neve.

I am bright as an angel, and light as a feather. Swift.

2. Kind; nature; species; from the proverbial expression, birds of a feather; that is, of a species.

Clifford and the haughty Northumberlander.
And of their feather many more proud birds,
Have wrapt the easy-melting king like wax.
Shak. Henry VI.

I am not of that feather to shake off
My friend, when he most needs me. Shakesp.


[Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzing of hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure resembling the tip of an ear of corn.
Carver's Dict.

To FEATHER. v.n. [from the noun.]

1. To dress in feathers.

2. To fit with feathers.

3. To tread as a cock.

Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart;
Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,
He feather'd her with feathers of the noblest.
Dryden.

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

They stark not to say, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to feather himself.
Bacon's Henry VII.

5. To feather one's nest.

[Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their nest.] To get riches together.

FEATHERBED. n.s. [feather and bed.]

A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed.

The husband cock looks out, and strait is sped,
And meets his wife, which brings her featherbed.
Donne.

FEATHERDRIVER. n.s. [feather and drive.]

One who cleanses feathers by whipping them about.

A feather sheaf, most full of his tunes filled with the fine dust and down of others. Derham.

FEATHERED. adj. [from feather.]

1. Clothed with feathers.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His casings on his lips, gallantly armed,
Rise from the ground; the 'feather'd Mercury.'
Shakesp. Henry IV.
To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainsworth.*

To ferricitate. n. [ferricitare, Lat.]

To be in a fever. *Dict.*

Ferriculose. adj. [ferriculosus, Lat.]

Troubled with a fever. *Dict.*

Ferrifuga. n.s. [ferris et fuga, Lat. ferrifuga, Fr.]

Any medicine serviceable in a fever.

Quinine, like other herbs, are the best soothing, and also the best ferrifugas. *Fyer on the Harumers.*

Ferrifuga. adj. Having the power to cure fevers.

Ferrifuga draughts had a most surprising effect. *Arbuthnott.*

Ferbille. adj. [fibrilis, Lat. fibrile, Fr.]

Constituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

The spirits, emboiled with the malignity in the blood, and tinged and tainted by the ferriculate fermentation, are by all physicians relieved. *Harvey.*

February. n.s. [Febrarius, Lat.]

The name of the second month in the year.

You have such a February face.

Soul of frost, of stroma, and gloominess! *Shak.*

Feces. n.s. [feco, Lat. feces, Fr.]

1. Dregs; lees; sediments; subsidence.

Hence the surface of the ground with mud and slime besmeared, the fece of the food.

Feces: all the rays of our; and rolling in the seeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryd.*

2. Excrement.

The symptoms of such a constitution are a sour smell in their feces. *Arbuthnott on Aliments.*

Feculent. n.s. [feculentius, Lat.]

Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.

2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.

Pour upon it some very strong lece, to facilitate the separation of its feculentis. *Bogle.*

Whether the wilding's fibres are contrived to draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist its feculenties, which in more porous stones, are less sieved. *Philips.*

Feculent. adj. [feculentius, Lat. feculent, Fr.]

Foul; dreary; excrementitious.

But both his hands, most filthy feculent, Above the water were on high extent, And fair and gentle themselves incessantly, Yet nothing cleaner were for such intent. *Fairly Q.*

They are to the body as the light of a candle to the dark, and from the least spirit, which as it is pent up in it, so neither doth it partake of its impurity. *Glanv. Apol.*

Fecund. adj. [fecundius, Lat, fecund, Fr.]

Fruitful; prolific.

The more sickly the yeares are, the less fecund or fruitful of children also they be. *Granat.*

Fecundation. n.s. [fecundate, Lat.]

The act of making fruitful or prolific.

She requested these plants as a medicine of fecundation, & c. to make her fruitful. *Proov.*

To fecundify. v. a. To make fruitful; to make prolific. *Dict.*

Fecundity. n.s. [from fecund; fecundate, Fr.]

1. Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the vast numbers whereby not only to justify the extreme luxuriance and fecundity of it. *Woollard.*

2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients mention some seeds that retain their fecundate forty years; and I have found that melon-seeds, after thirty years, are best for raising of melons. *Roy.*

Fee.

God could never create so ample a world, but he could have made a larger; the fecundity of his creature power never growing lazier, nor being exhausted. *Bentley.*

Fed. Preterite and participle pass. of To feed.

For on the grassy verdure as he lay, And breathed the freshness of the early day, Devouring dogs the helpless infant tore, Fed on his trembling limbs, and lap'd the gore. *Pepe.*

Fedary. n.s. [fedus, Lat. or from feudum.]

This word, peculiar to Shakespeare, may signify either a confederate; a partner; or a dependent.

Darn'd paper!

Black as the sea, that's a thing, senseless balbie! Art thou a fedy for this act, and hoketz So virgin-like without? *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*

Federal. adv. [from fedus, Lat.]

Relating to a league or contract.

It is a federal rule between God and us, as eating and drinking, both among Jews and Heathens, was wont to be. *Hamm.*

The Roman law compelled them, contrary to all federal right and justice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and also to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grew.*

Fedary. n.s. [from fedus, Lat.]

A confederate; an accomplice.

She's a traitor, and Canillo is a fedy for her. *Shak.*

Federeate. adj. [federatus, Lat.]

Leagued; joined in confederacy.

Fee. n.s. [see, Sax, fee, Danish, cattle; feudo, low Lat. fec, Scottish.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord. All lands and tenements, that by them hath a personal estate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into allodium and feudum: *allodium* is every man's own land, which he possesses merely in his own right, without acknowledgment of any service, or payment of any rent to any other. *Fudum, or fee,* is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe services, or pay rent, or both, to a superior lord. And all our land in England, the crown-land, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of feudum; for though a man have land by descent from his ancestors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of such a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by descent or purchase, but with the burden that was laid upon him who had novel fee, or first of all received it as a benefit from his lord, to him, and to all such to whom it might descend, or be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has directum dominium, that is, the very property or demesne in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has fee has juris perpetuum utile dominium, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not simply his own. Fee is divided into two sorts; fee-absolute, otherwise called fee-simple, and fee-conditional, otherwise termed fee-tail.—*Fee-simple is that whereof we are seised in those general words, To us and our heirs for ever: fee-tail is that whereof we are seised to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body. And fee-tail is either general or special: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: fee-tail special, is where a man and his wife are seised of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. Cowl.*

Now like a lawyer, when he land would let, Or sell fee-simples in his master's name. *Hubbert's Tale.*

Here's the lord of the soil come to seize me for a stray, for entering his fee-simple without leave. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

2. Property; peculiarity.

What concern they? The general cause; or is it a fee-grief, Due to some single breath? *Shak.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompense.

These be the ways by which, without reward, Livings in courts he gotten, though full hard.

For nothing there is done without a fee. *Hubbert.*

A dying, death's my fee; But if I help what do I receive? *Shak.*

4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office.

Now that God and friends Have turn'd my every story, At our enlargement what are thy due fees? *Shak.*

5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers. He does not refuse any good office for a man, because he cannot pay the fee of it. *Addison.*

6. Portion; pittance; share. Obsolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees, Reserve to each cell their property fees. *Tissot.*

Fefarm. n.s. [fee and farm.]

Tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord.

John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them back again, to hold in fefarm; which brought him into such hatred, as all his lifetime after he was possess with fear. *Davies.*

To fee. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To reward; to pay.

No man fees the sun, no man purchases the light, nor earns if he walk in South. *Watch the disease in time; for when within The dropsey rages, and extends the skin, In vain for health did the patient cries, and fees the doctor; but too late is wise. *Dryden.*

2. To bribe; to hire; to purchase.

I have long loved her, and ingrossed opportunities to meet her; feel every slight occasion, that could but ingenuously give me sight of her. *Shak.*

3. To keep in hire.

There is not a shire of them but in his house I have a servant feed. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Feeble. adj. [faible, Fr.]

Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm; without strength of body or mind.

The men carried all the feeble upon asses to Je-richo. *2 Chron.*

Command th' assistance of a faithful friend, But feeble are the succours I can send. *Dryden.*

How I have lov'd, excuse my failing tongue; My spirits feeble, and my pangs are strong. *Dryden.*

We carry the imagery of God in us, a rational and immortal soul, and though we be now miserable and feeble, yet we aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers. *Bentley.*

There is a crutch that helps the weak along, Supports the feeble, but retards the strong. *Smith.*

To feeble. v. a. [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeebles; to deprive of strength or power. Not in use.
FEE

Or as a castle reared high and round,
By subtle engines and malicious slight.
Its underrun from the lowest ground,
And her foundation fore'd and felled quite.
Fairy Queen.

Shall that victorious hand be felled here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement?—
Shak. King John.

FEEBLEMINDED. adj. [flebbl and mind]. Weak of mind; defective in resolution and constancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the ffebleminded, support the weak, be patient toward all men. 1 Thess.

FEEBLENESS. n. s. [from fleebly. Weakness: imbecility: infirmity: want of strength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits.
Thas his that shakes for age and ffebleness. Shak.
Some in their latter years, through the feebleness of their limbs, have been forced to study up on their knees.
South.

FEEBRILY. adv. [from fleebly. Weakly: without strength.

Like mine, thy gentle numbers feebly creep.
Thy tragic music gives smiles, thy comic sleep.
Drayton.

To FEED. v. a. [fudan, Goth. pabam, freeban, Sax.]

1. To supply with food.
   Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
   And fed the hounds that help'd him to pursue.
   Beorn.
   The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason take care to feed it close before Winter.
   Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. To supply; to furnish.
   A constant smoke rises from the warm springs,
   That fed the many baths with which the island is stocked.
   Addington.
   The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not feed them too fast.
   Mortimer's Husbandry.

3. To graze; to consume by cattle.
   Once in three years feed your mowing lands,
   If you cannot get manure constantly to keep them in check.
   Shakespeare.

4. To nourish; to cherish.
   How oft from pomp and state did I remove,
   To feed despair, and cherish hopeless love?
   Prior.

5. To keep in hope or expectation.
   Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor,
   Craftily feeding him with the hope of liberty.
   Kinkel.

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from satiety.
   The alteration of scenes, so it he without noise,
   feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object.
   Bacon.

7. To make fat. A provincial use.

To FEED. v. n.

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals.
   To feed were best at home;
   From thence the swan to meet is ceremony.
   Meeting were bare without it.
   Shak. Marth.

2. To prey: to live by eating.
   I am not covetous of gold;
   Nor care I, who doth feed upon my cost.
   Shak.
   Ye try against the noble senats, who,
   Under the gods, keep you in awe, which else
   Would feed on another.
   Shak. Coriolanus.
   Gideon speaketh of the curing of the scurvy of the liver by milk of a cow, that fedeth upon
   certain herbs.
   Bacon.
   Some birds feed upon the herries of this vegetable.
   Brown.

3. He feeds an fruits, which of their own accord,
   The willing groves and laden fields afford. Dryd.
   The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived
   in fields and woods, and fed only upon rice, milk,
   or herbs.
   Temple.
   All feed on one vain passion, and enjoy
   Tho extensive blessing of his luxury.
   Pope.

4. To pasture; to place cattle to feed.
   If a man shall not be fed, and shall put in his beast, and shall feed in another man's field, he shall make restitution. Ex. xxii. v.

5. To grow fat or plump. A provincial use.

FEED. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.
   A fearful deer then looks most about when he comes to the best food, with a shunning kind of
   tremour through all her principal parts.
   Sidney.
   An old work'd ox as well as a young one, their
   feed is much cheaper, because they eat no
   oats.
   Mortimer's Husbandry.

2. Pasture.
   Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of feed
   Are now on sale.
   Shak. As you like it.

3. Meal; act of eating.
   Plenty hung
   Tempting so nigh, to pluck and eat my fill
   I spared not; for such pleasure till that hour.
   At feed or fountain never I had found.
   Milton.

FEEDER. n. s. [from feed.]

1. One that gives food.
   The beast obeys his keeper, and looks up,
   Not to his master's, but the feeder's hand.
   Desh.

2. An exciter; an encourager.
   When thou dost hear I am as I have been,
   Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wnest,
   The tenter and the feeder of my ills.
   Shak.

3. One that eats.
   With eager feeding food doth chock the feeder.
   Shak.
   But that our feasts
   In every morn have felly, and the feeders
   Jest with it as a custom, I should blush
   To see you so attired.
   Shak.

   We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thirst,
   Called the missel thirst, or feeder upon misseltoe.
   Brown's Fug. Err.

4. One that eats in a certain mode; as, a
   nice feeder, a gross feeder.
   But such fine feeders are no guests for me;
   Rost agrees not with fragility.
   Then, that should act, the man am I,
   With me they'd starve for want of irony.
   Shak.

To FEEL. pret. felt; part. past. felt, v. n. [pelan, Sax.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.
   The sense of feeling can give us a notion of
   extension, shape, and all other ideas that enter at
   the eye, except colours.
   Addison's Spect.

2. To search by feeling. See FEELER.
   They should seek the Lord, if happily
   they might feel after him, and find him.
   Acts.

3. To have a quick sensibility of good or
   evil, right or wrong.
   Man, who feels for all mankind.
   Pope.

4. To appear to the touch.
   Blind men ray black, feel rough, and white feels
   smooth.
   Dryden.
   Of these tumours one feels fessac and rumpled;
   the other more even, flatulent and springy.
   Shag. Stal. Evid.

To FEEL. v. a.

1. To perceive by the touch.
   Suffer me that I may feel the pillars.
   Judges.

2. To try; to sound.
   He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour.

3. To have perception of.
   The air is thin, that a bird has therein no
   feeling of her wings, or any resistance of air to
   mount herself by.
   Raleigh.

4. To have sense of external pain or
   pleasure.
   Nor did they perceive the evil plight
   In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel.
   Milton.

   But why should those be thought to escape, who feel
   Those rods of scorpions and those whips of steel?
   Crotch.

5. To be affected by; to perceive mentally.
   Would I had never tied this English ear
   With the flatteries that grow upon it!
   Shak. Henry VIII.

   The well-sung woes shall sooth my passive ghost;
   He best can paint them who can feel them last.
   Pope.

   Not youthful kings in battle seized' alive,
   Felt such grief, such terror, and despair.
   Pope.

6. To know; to be acquainted with.
   His overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
   For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
   And found the blessedness of being little.
   Shak. Henry VIII.

FEEL. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The sense of feeling; the touch.
   The difference of these tumours will be
   distinguished by the feel.
   Sharp's Surgery.

FEELER. n. s. [from feel.]

1. One that feels.
   This hand, whose touch,
   Whose every touch would force the feeler's soul
   To th' oath of loyalty.
   Shak. Cymbeline.

2. The horns or antennae of insects.
   Insects clean their eyes with their forelegs as
   well as antennae; and as they are perpetually feeling
   and searching before them with their feelers or
   antennae, I am apt to think that besides wiping
   and cleaning the eyes, the uses here named
   may be performed.
   Lancr. Entom. Theolog.

FEELING, participial adj. [from feel.]

1. Expressive of great sensibility.
   O wretched state of man in self-defilement!
   O well thou say'st a feeling declaration.
   Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep incision!
   Sidney.

   Thy wailing words do much my spirits move;
   They utter in are in such a feeling fashion.
   Sidney.

   When will your infant tears, and your youth's
   Must it again; and frame some feeling line,
   That may discover such integrity.
   Shak.

2. Sensibly felt. This sense is not suffi-
   ciently analogical.
   A most poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
   Who, by the art of knowing and feeling sorrows,
   Am pregnant to good pity.
   Shak.

   I had a feeling sense
   Of all your royal favours; but this last
   Strikes through my heart, Southern.

FEELING. n. s. [from feel.]

1. The sense of touch.
   Why was the sight
   To such a tender ball as the eye confi'd
   So obvious and so easy to be speech'd?
   And not, as feeling, through all parts disd'd.
   That she might look at will through every pore?
   Milton.

2. Power of action upon sensibility.
   The apprehension of the good.
   Gives but the greater feeling to the worse.
   Shak. Richard III.

3. Perception; sensibility.
   Their king, out of a princely feeling, was
   sparing and compassionate towards his subjects.
   Bacon.
   Great persons had need to borrow other men's
   opinions to think themselves happy; for if they
   judge by their own feeling, they cannot find it.
   Bacon.

   As we learn what belongs to the body by
   the evidence of sense, so we learn what belongs to
   the soul by an inward consciousness, which may be
   called a sort of internal feeling.
   Watts.
FEELINGLY. adj. [from feeling.] 1. With expression of great sensibility.
2. So as to be sensibly felt.

Sidney.

Fel

FEELERS. n. s. Worms in hawks.

Fel

FEELICITATE. n. a. [felicit, Fr., felicitu, Lat.]

1. To make happy.
2. To congratulate.

Shakespeare.

Felicitously.

Felicitously. adv. [from felicitous.]

Felicitously.

Felicitous. adj. [felix, Lat.] Happy.

Felicitous.

Felicity. n.s. [felicitas, Lat., felicity, Fr.]

Felicitous.

Felicitously.

Felicitously.

Felicitally, good; or, Felicitating the evil to follow.

Felicitating. n.s. [Fr., from felicitate.]

Felicitating.

Felicitous. adj. [felix, Lat.] Happy.

Felicitous.

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Felicitously.
F E L

Chieftain of the rest
He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his fellow-commoners, mankind.

5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair.

When virtue is lodged in a body, that seems to have been prepared for the reception of vice; the soul and the body do not seem to be fellow.

6. One like or equal to another; as, this knave hath not his fellow.

A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; sometimes with esteem, but generally with some degree of contempt.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.

—The same indeed; a very valiant fellow, Shakesp.

An officer was in danger to have lost his place, but his wife made his peace; whereupon a pleasant fellow said, that he had been blessed, but that he saved himself upon his horns. Bacon.

Full fifteen thousand lusty fellows
With fire and sword the fort maintain;
Each ward with brave fellows we'll tell us
Yet out they march'd like common men. Prior.

8. A word of contempt: the foolish mortal; the mean wretch; the sorry rascal.

Those great fellows scornfully receiving them, as foolish birds fallen into their net, it pleased the eternal justice to put them to sudden death by their hands.

Sidney.

Casso hath been set on in the dark
By Rodrigo, and fellows that are leap'd. Shakesp.

I have great comfort from this fellow: methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows.

Shakesp. Tempest.

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had still kept loyal to possession;
And let me in reprieve consequent,
A fellow of no mark or likelihood. Shakesp.

How oft the sight of men, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for had they done not by a fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and signd'to do a deed of shame,
This murder had not come into my mind. Shakesp.

The Moor's abs'nd by some most villainous knave
Some base notorious knave, some scours fellow! Shakesp.

The fellow had taken more fish than he could spend while they were sweet. L'Estrange.

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This fellow would chuse a foreign name.

Upon our stock, and the Sisyphean seed
By fraud and theft asserts his father's breed. Dryden.

You must contrive such an ordinariness as this Mr. Wood, could have got his Majesty's bread seal. Swift.

You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, coughs as if he were to drink.

Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow; the rest is all but leather and prunella. Pope.

9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.

The fervent command of his men to hang him up on the nearest tree: then the fellow cried out that he was not the miller, but the miller's man. Haywood.

To Fell, a. To suit with; to pair with; to match. Fellow is often used in composition to mark community of nature, station, or employment.

Imagination,
With what's real, thou co-active art,
And fellow'ist nothing. Shakesp.

Fellow-commoner, n. s.

1. Who has the same right of common.

F E L

2. Combination; joint interest: commonly in an ill sense.

Even your milk woman and your nurserymaid have a fellow-feeling. Addison.

Fellow-like. adj. [fellow and like.

Fellowly. s Like a companion; on equal terms; companionable.

All which good parts he grace with a good fellowlike, kind, and respectful carriage. Carew.

One seed for another to make an exchange, with fellowly neighbourhood sense not strange. T.auer.

Fellowship, n. s. [from fellow.

1. Companionhip; consort; society.

This boy cannot tell what he would have, but kneads and builds up hands for fellowship. Shak.

From blissful bours
Of amaranthine shade, fountain, or spring.

By th' waters of life, wherein they sat
In fellowship of joys, the same all blest.

Milton's Par. Lost.

There is no man but God puts excellent things into his possession, and gives to men mutual fellowship. Calvin's Sermons.

God having designed man, for a susceptible creature, made him not only with an inclination, and under the necessity to have fellowship with those of his own kind, but furnished him also with language, which was to be the great instrument and cement of society. Locke.

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

We [should] not die in that man's company,
That earns his fellowship to die with us. Shak.

Those laws do bind men absolutely, even as they are to all who shall have any settled fellowship, or any solemn agreement among themselves. Hobbes.

Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the fellowship of that war. Knox.


You should not dare to serve a man of great estate, though not of a lower degree than yourself. Paradise Regained.

O love! thou sternly dost thy power maintain,
And will not bear a rival in thy reigns the common Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. Dryden.

5. Company; state of being together.

The great contention of the sea and skies,
When fellowship is distracted. Dryden.

6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.

In a great town friends are scattered, so there is not that fellowship which is in less populous places. Bunyan.

Corusdes having, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty pounds out of a beggary fellowship, went to London and bought nothing. Swift.

7. Fitness and fondness for feste entertainments, with good prefixed.

He had by his excessive good fellowship, which was grateful to all the company, made himself popular with all the officers of the army. Clarendon.

8. An establishment in the college, with share in its revenue.

Corusdes having, by extreme parsimony, saved thirty pounds out of a beggary fellowship, went to London and bought nothing. Swift.

9. [In arithmetic.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock, so that they may every man have his proportional gain, or sustain his part of loss. Cocke.

Felly, adv. [from fell.] Cruelly; inhumanly; savagely; barbarously.

Fair ye he sure, but cruel and unkind.

As is a tyger, that with bloody hand
Hunts after blood, when by chance doth find
A feeble beast doth felly him oppress. Spence.

4 X 705
F E M

Felo-de-se, n.s. [in law.] He that
committeth felony by murdering him-
self.

Felon, n.s. [felen, Fr. felo, low Lat. fel, Sax.] 1. One who has committed a capital crime.
I apprehend thee for a felon here.

Felon. adj. Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.
Aye me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds.

Feloniously, adv. [from felon.] Wicked.
Not used.

Felm, the pretence of Feli, which see.

Felt, n.s. [felt, Sax.] 1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.
It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horses with felt. Shaksp. King Lear.

2. A hide or skin.
To know whether sheep are sound or not, see that the felt be loose.

Felt. v. t. a. [from the nom.] To unite without weaving.
The same wool one man felt into a hat, another wool another into a kirtle. Hals.

Feltre, v. a. [from felt.] To clot together like felt.
His fettered locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountains briers and thorns resemble.

FEL'CCA, n.s. [felen, Fr. felon, Arab.] A small open boat with six oars. Diet.

FEMALE, n.s. [femelle, Fr. femella, Lat.] A she; one of the sex which brings young; not male.
God created man in his own image, male and female he made them.

If he offer it of the herd, whether it be male or female, he shall offer it without blemish.

Indúd with intellectual sense and soul,
Are masters to their females, and their lords. Shak.
FEN

These, being polynhaled arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or cudgel-playing.

Arthurist and Pope.

FENCELESS. adj. [from fence.] Without inclosure; open.

Each motion of the heart rises to fary.
And love in their weak bosoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as destructive:
So the wind, fenches to the ocean.
And heaves the billows of the building deep.
As like from North, as from South. Bow's Jane Shore.

FENCE. n. s. [from fence.] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons, or science of defence.

Canons is great advantage ; he that lets
Another chase, may war them at his fire.
Mark all his wand rings, and enjoy his frets;
As cunning fencers suffer heat to the fire.
Herbert.

A nimble fencer will put in a thrust so quick,
That the foil will be in your bosom when you thought it a yard off.

FENCIBLE. adj. [from fence.] Capable of defence.

Addison.

FENCINGMASTER. n. s. [fence and master.] One who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons.

FENCINGSCHOOL. n. s. [fence and school.] A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his son for duels, I had rather none should be a good wrestler than an ordinary fencer, which is the most a gentleman can attain to, unless he will be constantly in the fencing-school, and every day exercising.

Locke.

FEN-CRAT. n. s. [fen-crat.] A small insect that digs itself holes in the ground.

To FEND. v. a. [from defend.] To keep off; to shut out.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath to fend the bitter cold.
Dryden.

To FEND. v. n. To dispute; to shuf off a charge.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to fend and prove with them, passes for a great part of learning but it is learning distinct from knowledge.

Locke.

FENDER. n. s. [from fend.] 1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.
2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION. n. s. [feneratio, Lat.] Usury; the gain of interest; the practice of increasing money by lending.

The bare figure not only surpasseth and titillity from its temper, but endanger and party from its capacity and separation. Brown.

FENUGREEK. n. s. [senum Graecum, Lat.] A plant.

FENNEL. n. s. [fencium, Lat.] A plant of strong scent.

A sav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fenell, or the taint
Of ewe, or goat, drooping with milk at ev'n. Milton.

FENNELFLOWER. n. s. [nigella.] A plant.

FENNELGIANT. n. s. [ferula.] A plant.

FENNY. adj. [from fen.] 1. Marshy; boggy; moistish.
2. Inhabiting the marsh.

Fillet of a fenney snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. Shakspere.

FENNYSONES. n. s. A plant.

FENSUCKED. adj. [fen and suck.] Suck out of marshes.

Infect her beauty,
You fenney'd fole, drawn by the powerful sun. Shakeps. King Lear.

FEOD. n. s. [feodum, low Lat.] Fee; tenure.

FEODAL. adj. [feodal, Fr. from feod.] Held from another.

FEODARY. n. s. [from feodum, Lat.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superiour lord.

Hannen.

To FEEOFF. v. a. [feoff, feiffer, Fr. feoffaire, low Lat.] To put in possession; to invest with right.

FEOFFEE. n. s. [feoffatus, Lat. feiffer, Fr.] One put in possession.

The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, secretly all his lands to feoffees in trust, in hope to have cut off his majesty from the exchequ of his lands. Spencer.

FEORDER. n. s. [feoffatory, low Lat.] One who gives possession of any thing.

See FEEOFF.

FEOFFMENT. n. s. [feoffamentum, Lat.] The act of granting possession.

Any gift or grant of any honours, castles, lands, or other immovable things, to another in fee simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin of the thing given: when it is in writing, it is called a deed of foendom; and in every foendom the giver is called the feoffor, and he that receiveth by virtue of that the feoffor, feoffatus. The proper difference between a lessee and a donor is, that the foessor gives in fee-simple, and the lessee in fee-fief.

Addison.

FERACITY. n. s. [feracitas, Lat.] Fruitfulness; fertility.

Feral. adj. [feralis, Lat.] Wilder; savage.

To FERREATION. n. s. [feriation, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday; cessation from work.

As though there were any feration in nature, this season is commonly termed the physicians of nature.

Brown.

FERINE. adj. [ferinus, Lat.] Wild; savage.

The only difficulty is touching those ferine, nosorous, and untameable beasts; as lions, tigers, wolves, bears.

FERICANESS. n. s. [from ferine.] Barbarity; savageness; wildness.

A ferine and accessors kind of life, a conversation with those who were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would assimilate the next generation to barbarism and ferenceness.

Hace.

FERTILITY. n. s. [feritas, Lat.] Barbary; cruelty; wildness; savageness.

He reduced him from the most subject and stupid ferity to his senses, to a better reason.

Woodward's Natural History.

To FERMENT. v. a. [fermento, Lat. fermenter, Fr.] To exalt or raryfy by intestine motion of parts.

Ye vigorous swells! while youth fermenteth your blood,
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills, the thickest woods beset,
Wind the shrill horn, spread the waving net. Pope.

To FERMENT. v. n. To have the parts put into intestine motion.

FERMENT. n. s. [ferment, fermentum, Lat.] 1. That which causes intestine motion.

FERMATE. adj. [from ferment.] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Aromatic spirits destroy by their fermentive heat.

FERN. n. s. [fern, Sax.] A plant.

The leaves are formed of a number of small pinnules, dotted on the edge of another one by another on slender ribs. On the back of these pinnules are produced the seeds, small and extremely Numerous.
The country people esteem it a sovereign remedy decocted for the rickets in children.

Hild.

Black was the forest, thick with beech it stood, fiery with fern, and intricate with thorn; Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were found.

There are great varieties of fern in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens.

Miller.

FERNY. adj. [from fern.] Overgrown with fern.

The herd suff'rd, did late repair
To ferny groves, and to their forest-lace.
Dryden.

FEROCIOUS. adj. [feror, Lat. ferocite, Fr.] 1. Savage; fierce.

Smould'ry rose in majesty of rad;
Shaking the horns of his ample brows,
And each ferocious feature grin with oze. Pope.

2. Ravacious; rapacious.

The hare, that becomes a prey unto man, unto beasts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto superfection; but the lion and ferocious animal hath younger ones but seldom, and but one at a time.

Brown. Fug!' Errors.

FEROCITY. n. s. [ferocitas, Lat. ferocite, Fr. ferocious.] Savageness; wildness; ferocity.

An uncommon ferocity in my countenance, with the remarkable flatness of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion.

Addison's Guardian.
One who keeps a ferry: one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

I past, nethought, the melancholy flood.
With that grim ferryman who poises o'er
Unto the king's技术研发
Shakespeare.
The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted
Over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made
By the Greek@ technicians of hell, and
doomsday stories raised after him.
Brown.

The greedy ferryman of hell deny'd
Access entrance, till he knew his guide. Reuben,
FERTH or FORTH. Common terminations are the same as in English an army; coming from the Saxon word _gyth_.

Gibbon.

**FERTILE. adj.** [fertile, Fr. fertilité, Lat.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plentiful.

I had hope of France,
As firm as I hope for fertile England. Shakespeare,
I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field,
so fertile, that it has given me two harvests in a
Summer.
Drapier.

I ask whether in the uncultivated waste of America,
a thousand acres yield as many conveniences
of life as ten acres of equally fertile land do in
direct: Dedic.

View the wide earth adorns with hills and
woods,
Rich in her herbs, and fertile by her floods.
Blackmore.

2. With of before the thing produced.
The earth is fertile of all kind of grain. Camden,
This happy country is extremely fertile, as of
these above, so likewise of its productions under
ground.
Woodward.

**FERTILITY. n. s.** [from fertile.]

Fruitfulness; fecundity.

To FERTILIZE, v. a. [from fertile.]

To fecundate; to fertilize; to make
fruitful or productive. Not in use.

A cock will in one day fertilize the whole
reception of or cluster of eggs not excluded
in many weeks after.
Brown.

**FERTILITY. n. s.** [fertilitas, Lat.]

Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plentifulness.

I will go root away.
The noise wets, that without profit suck
The soil's fertility from wholesome flowers.
Shakespeare, Rich. II.
Paradise itself exceeded in beauty and fertility; and
these places had but a resemblance thereof.
Rabine's History.
The quickness of the imagination is seen in the
invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the
accuracy in the expression of truth.

To inundate England, through which the Nile
flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary
fertility, and those mighty crops they produce after
these waters are withdrawn.
Woodward.

To FERTILIZE, v. a. [fertilizer, Fr.]

To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make
productive; to fecundate.

Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terres-
trial fertiliz'd the kind, as being proper
for the formation of vegetables.
Woodward.

**FERTILY, adv.** [from fertile.]

Fruitfully; plentifully; plentifully; abun-
dantly.

**FERVENcy. n. s.** [fervens, Lat.]

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerness.

One day, dined in his house, which he
With fervency drew up.
Shakespeare.

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all sides last lost most of our first fervour
To kindle God's perpetual fire. Hooker, Bellesis.

There must be zeal and fervency in him which
propohest for the rest these suits and supplications,
which they by their joyful asseverations must
ratify.
Hooker.

**FERVENTLY. adv.** [from fervent.]

1. Eagerly; vehemently.

They all that charged with fervent apply
With greedy malice and impertinent toil. Fairy Q.

2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras saluteth you, labouuring fervently for
you in prayer. Col. iv. 12.

He cares not how or what he suffers, so he
be suffering, and, he who so suffers, he may do it frequently,
fervently, and acceptably.
Taylor.

**FERVID. adj.** [fervidus, Lat.]

1. Hot; burning; boiling.

2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

**FERVIDity. n. s.** [from fervid.]

1. Heat.

2. Zeal; passion; ardour.

**FERVIDness. n. s.** [from fervid.]

Adour of mind; zeal; passion.

**FERVOUR. n. s.** [fervor, Lat. fervent, Fr.]

1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual fervour proceeded from this star, yet would not the same determine the opinion.
Brown.

Like bright Aurora, whose refugial ray
Forrestals the fervour of ensuing day.
And warns the shepherd with his rocks retreat
To leafy shadows, from the threatened heat. Waller.

These silver drops, like morning dew,
Forrestals the fervour of the day.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

So from one cloud do we view the other,
And blasting lightnings burst away.
Pope.

2. Heat of mind; zeal.

Obstinate must needs be had to abolish that
which all had held for the space of many ages,
without reason so great as might in the eyes of im-
partial men appear sufficient to clear them from all
blame. But the application in fervour of zeal
they had removed such holes.
Hooker.

Happy despair hath seized her;
Or, wing'd with fervour of her love, she's flown
To her tender Posthumus. Shakespeare, Cymbeline.

3. Ardour of piety.
The morning trumpets festoons proclaim'd
Through each high street,
Milton's Agonies.
Follow, ye,ymphs and shepherds all,
Come celebrate this festival,
And merrily sing and sport, and play;
'Tis Oriana's nuptial day.
Grasshille
By sacrifice of the toasts they purged away
Whatever they had spoken amiss during the festival.
Broome on the Odyseym.
The festival of our Lord's resurrection, we have
Celebrated, and may now consider the chief conse-
quences of his resurrection a judgment to come.
Afterbury's Sermons.
FESTIVE. adj. [festivus, Lat.]
Joyous; gay.
Joyous.
Festive circle round them yield their sounds
To festive mirth and wit that knows no goll.
Thomson.
FESTIVITY. n. s. [festivitas, Lat. from
festive.]
1. Festival; time of rejoicing.
The daughter of Jephthah came to be worshipped
as a deity, and had an annual festivity observed
unto her honour.
There happened a great and solemn festivity,
such as the shep-hearings used to be, David con-
descends to beg of a rich man some small reptast.
Festoon. n. s. [feston, Fr.]
An ornament of carved work in the form of a
wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves
twisted together, thickest at the middle,
and suspended by the two extremes,
whence it hangs down perpendicularly.
Harris.
FESTUCINE. adj. [festuca, Lat.]
Straw-coloured between green and yellow.
Therein may be discovered a little insect of a
fes-tiline or pale green, resembling a locust or grass-
hooper.
Brown.
FESTUOUS. adj. [festiva, Lat.]
Formed of straw.
We speak of straw, or fes-tual divisions, lightly
drawn over with oil.
Brown's Pulp. Euphry.
To FEST. r. a. To fetch; to go and bring.
Get home with thy Jellation, make ready to fet.
The sooner the easier carriage to get.
Tasur.
But for he was unable to feter them.
A little boy did on him still attend.
Fairy Queen.
And they yet forth Urash out of Egypt to Je-
holiak, who slew him with the sword.
South.
FET. n. s. [I suppose from fust, Fr. a
part or portion.] A piece.
Not in use.
FET. n. s. [fet, fr. fets, Fr.]
1. To go and bring.
They have devils'd a mean
How he her chamber-widow will ascend,
And without further fetch down.
Shakesp.
We will take men to fetch victuals for the people.
Judges.
Go to the flock, and fetch me from those
Gen. 39.
Two of the monsters of the abyss profound,
Or fetch the aerial eagle to the ground.
Pope.
3. To derive; to draw.
On, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fetch'd from fathers of war-proof.
Shakesp.
3. To strike at a distance.
The conditions of weapons, and their improve-
ments, are the fetching afar off; for that
outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and
musters.
Shakesp.
4. To bring to any state by some powerful
operation.
In smells we see their great and sudden effect
in fetching men again, when they swoon.
Bocon.
At home any of those arts immediately thrive,
under the encouragement of the prince, and may
be fetched up to its perfection in ten or a dozen
years, which is the work of an age in other
countries.
Add. in Italy.
5. To draw within any confinement or
prohibition.
General terms may sufficiently convey to the
people what our intentions are, and yet not fetch
us within the compass of the ordinance.
Sanderco.
6. To produce by some kind of force.
These ways, if there were any secret excellence
among them, would fetch it out, and give it fair
opportunities to advance itself.
Milton.
An human soul without education is like marble
in the quarry, which shows some of its beauties,
 till the skill of the polisher fetches out the colours.
Add. in Spectator.
7. To perform: It is applied to motion or
cause.
I fetch a turn about the garden, pitting
The pangs of bard's affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you should not speak together.
Shakesp.
When evening grey doth rise, I fetch my round
Over the mount.
Milton.
To come to that place they must fetch a compass
three miles on the right hand through a forest.
Knolles's History.
8. To perform with suddenness or
violence.
Note a wild and wanton herd
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mid bounds, bellowing and neighing loud.
Shakesp.
The fox fetch'd a hundred and a hundred leeps
at a delicious cluster of grapes.
L'Estrange.
Talk to her of an unfortunate young lad
that lost her beauty by the small-pox, she fetch'd a deep
sigh.
Add.
9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.
Mean time flew our ships, and straight we fetch
The syrens isle; a spleeness wind to stretch
Her wings to waltz upon our heads.
Chap.
If earth, industrious of herself, fetch'd day
Travelling East; and with her part averse
From the sun's beam, met night; here pass
Still luminous by his ray.
Milton's Par. Lost.
The hare laid himself down, and took a nap;
for, says he, I can fetch up the torture when I
L'Estrange.
10. To obtain as its price.
During such a state, silver in the coin will never
fetch as much as the silver in bullion.
Leke.
To FETCH. r. n. To move with a quick
return.
Like a shifted wind unto a sail,
It makes the course of thoughts to fetch about.
Shakesp.
FETCH. n. s. [from the verb.] A strata-
gey by which any thing is indirectly
performed; by which one thing seems
intended and another is done; a trick;
an artifice.
An envious neighbour is easy to find.
His cunning fetches are seldom behind;
His fetch is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpose greater gotten, a pin for thee then.
Tasur.
It is a fetch of wit;
You laying these slight sullies on my son,
As 'twere a thing a little sail'd I'd 'tis working.
Shakesp, Hamlet.
709
FET

But Siderophel, as full of tricks
As rota men of politicians,
Straightly about you, and at your head.
I turn my way with a fetter. Hudibras.
With this fetter he laughs at the trick he hath
played me. Johnson.
The fox has a fetter in.
From these instances and fetters
Thou makst of horses, monks, and witches,
Quoth Albinus, thou seemst to mean
That Alma is a mere machine.
Prior.

FETCHER. n. s. [from fetch.] One that fetches any thing.

FETID. adj. [festidus, Lat. fetide, Fr.] Stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive.

FETRATION. n. s. [from fetter.] The quality of stinking.

FETLOCK. n. s. [feet and lock.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the outer joint of many horses: horses of a low size have scarcely any such tuft. Farrier’s Diet.

FETOR. n. s. [factor, Lat.] A stink; a strong and offensive smell.

Feter. n. s. [from feet; perepe, Sax.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

FETTER. n. s. [from feet.] It is commonly used in the plural. Fetters. From feet; perepe, Sax.

FETUS. n. s. [fetus, Lat.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

Fever. n. s. [fever, Fr. febris, Lat.] A disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermitting.

Think’st thou the fiery fever will go out With titles blown from abdution? Will give place to flesue and low bending? Shakspeare, Henry V.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life’s feeble fever he sleeps well. Shakspeare.
Should not a kingly fever be removed,
Because it long has tag’d within my blood? Brutus.
And yet there’s less, perhaps, in Brutus’ life than had the fever he was then newly recovered. Locke.

To fever. v. a. [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lively fever thrice
Shake to thee, shake. Shaft. Ant. and Cleopatra.
Her blood all fever’d, with a furious leap,
She sprang from bed distracted in her mind. Dryden.

Feveret. n. s. [from fever.] A slight fever; febricula.

A light fevered, or an old quaran tique, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance. Agisfe.

Feverfew. n. s. [febris and fugo, Lat.] A plant.

Common feverfew is the sort used in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England. Miller.

FEVERISH. adj. [from fever.] 1. Diseased with a fever. 2. Tending to fever. 3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold. When all our ease must come by lying still; For all the happiness mankind can gain, is not in pleasure, but in rest from pain. Dryden.

Feverishness. n. s. [from feverish.] A slight disorder of the feverish kind.

Feverous. adj. [feverous, Fr. from fever.] 1. Troubled with a fever or ariague.

Thou mad’st thine enemies shake, as if the world Were feverous, and did tremble. Shak. Coriol. 1. 1.

2. Having the nature of a fever. All feverous kinds.


3. Having a tendency to produce fevers. It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds, blowing much without rain, do cause a feverous disposition of the year; but with rain not. Baco’s Nat. History.

Feverry. adj. [from fever.] Diseased with a fever.

O Rome, thy head
Is drown’d in sleep, and all thy body fe’ry.
Ben Jonson’s Catiline.

FEUILLAGE. n. s. [Fr.] A bunch or wreath.

Of Homer’s head I inclose the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it so large, or reduced to make room for feuillages or branches of the foregoing order. Homer. Juven. to Pope.

FEUILLEMOIR. n. s. [Fr.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to philemt.

FEUTERER. n. s. A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.

FEW. adj. [fewo, poepea, Sax. fue, Dan.] 1. Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but few of many. Jer.
So much the throst of honour fires the blood; So many would be great, so few be good.
For who would virtue for herself reward?
Or would without the portion of reward? Dryden.

On Winter seas we fester storms behold.
Thus foul diseases that infect the fold. Dryden.

Men have fever or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety. The fever still you name, you wound the more; Bond is but one, but Harpain is a score. Pope.
The party is the madness of many, for the gain of a few. Swift.
The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice and delicate, that it is no easy matter to find out images capable of giving pleasure to one of the fees, who, in any age, have come up to that character. Dryden to Pope.

2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words. To answer both allegations at once, the very substance of that which they contain is in few but this. Hooker.

So having said, he thus to Eve in few: Say, woman, what is this which thou last done?
Thus Jupiter in few unfolds the charge. Dryden.

The firm resolve I here in few disclose. Pope.

FEXW. n. s. [feu, Fr.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and farthest in any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are as dry fuels, apt beforehand unto tumults, seditions and blood.

Pope. Harpiker, Dedication.

Others may give the feuer or the fire; But they the breath, that makes the flame, inspire. Despom.

A known quantity of feuer, all kindled at once, will cause water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it. Bentley’s Serm.
To F E W E L. v. a. [from the noun.] To feed with fewel.

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That feeds the infernal flame.
Cowley.

FEWNESS. n.s. [from few.]

1. Paucity: smallness of number.

These, these, fewness, I could not
Distinguish between them as they were named.
Dryden.

2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness.

French and true, his Tus.
Shak.

To FEW, v. a. [whegn, Duth.] To cleanse a ditch of mud.

Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
That all a dry summer no water will yield,
By freqent and continual amends.
Commenaries many the husbandman rejoys.
Trav.

FIB. n.s. [A cant word among children.]

A lie; falsehood.

Destroy his fib or sophistry; in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again.
Pope.

I to often lie,
Searc Harvey's self has told more fibs than 1. Pope.

To FIB. v. n. [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lies; to speak falsely.

If you see any mark, thereby one may know when you fib, and when you speak truth, you had best tell it.
Arbuth.

FIBBER. n.s. [from fib.]
A teller of fibs.

FIBRE. n.s. [fibra, fr. fibra, Lat.]

1. A small thread or string; the first constituent of bodies.

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving dew.
Pope.

2. A fibre, in physick, is an animal thread, of which some are soft, flexible, and a little elastic; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spongious and full of small cells, as the nervous and flabby fibres: others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous fibres; and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the fibres of the bones. Some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them appear to be composed of still smaller fibres: these fibres first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles.
Quincy.

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slack'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature setting down the springs of life.

The name of father awes me still.
Dryden.

FIBRIL. n.s. [fibrile, Fr.] A small fibre or string.
The muscles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little fibres bound together, and divided into little cells.
Chev.'s Phil. Princ.

FI BR OUS. adj. [fibræus, Fr. from fibræ.]

Composed of fibres or stamens.
The difference between bodies fibræs and bodies vicious is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and silk, have a greenness of moisture.
Bacon.

I saw Petrus' arm emboz'd around
A well-prow'ed oak, to root it from the ground;
This way and that where he wrenched the fibres bands,
The truth of it was in his hands.
Dryden.

The fibrous and solid parts of plants pass undisturbed through the intestines.
Arbuthnot on Anim.

FIBULA. [Lat.] The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia: it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle.
Quincy.

FICKLE. adj. [psil, Sax.]

1. Changeable; inconstant; irresolute; wavering; unstable; mutable; changeful; without steady adherence.

Remember where we are,
In France amongst a fickle waverous nation.
Shak.

Dwells in the fickle grace of her he follows.
Shak.

Changeable is the fickle nature of man.

The fickle penmen of Morpheus' train.
Milton.

They know how fickle common lovers are;
Their oaths and vows are cautiously believed.

For few there are but have been once deceived.
Dryden.

We in vain the fickle sex pursue,
Who change the constant lover for the new.
Prior.

2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.

He would be list
To usher; lest the adversary
Triumph, and, by fickle their state, whom God
Most favour's!
Milton's Par. Lost.

FICKENESS. n.s. [from fickle.]

Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

Neither her great worthiness, nor his own suffering for her, could make her change; but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Becsea of whom she complained.
Sidney.

Beware of fickle ness of fickleness.

In choice and change of thy dear-loved dame.
Quincy.

FICKLY. ade. [from fickle.]

Without certainty or stability.

Do not now,
Like a young wasteful heir, mortgage the hopes
Of godlike majesty on broken terms.

To raise a present powr't that's fickle held
By the frail tissue, frail.

Southern.

FID. n.s. [Ital.]
An act of contempt done with the fingers, expressing a fig for you.

Having once recovered his fortress, he then gives the fig to his adversaries.
Core.

FIDAL, adj. [fidel, Lat.]
Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.
The cause of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore stone is more fragil than metal, and so fidel earth is more fragil than earth.

FICTION. n.s. [fetio, Lat. fiction, Fr.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

If the presence of God in the image, by a mere fiction of the mind, be a sufficient ground to worshipt that image, there is no presence in every creature a far better ground to worshipt it: Stilling it.

Fiction is of the essence of poetry, as well as of painting; there is a resemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true story by a fiction.
Dryden.

2. The thing feigned or invented.

If the king, in an oath, pieces any consolations,
By wise discourse, sweet tunes, or poetical fictions;
If I should ceaze these hideous exclamations,
While that my soul, she lives in afflictions, Sidney.

So also was the fiction of those golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the serpent, which tempted Eve.

Reklegh.

3. A falsehood; a lie.

FICTIOUS. adj. [fetio, Lat. ficitious;
FIE
His greedy beard was long and thick, With which he strung his fiddlestick. Hudibras.
Fiddlestring. n. s. [fiddle and string] The string of a fiddle; that which makes the noise. A fiddlestring, moistened with water, will sink in a note of time, and consequently must be relaxed or lengthened one-sixteenth. Arbuthnot.
Fidelity. n. s. [fidelitas, Lat. fidelitatem, Fr.]
1. Honesty; veracity. The church, by her publick reading of the book of God, ground only as a witness; now the principal thing required in a witness is fidelity. Hooker.
2. Faithful adherence. They mistake credulity for fidelity. Clarke.
To Fidge. v. n. [A cant word] To move nimbly and irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation. Tim, thou't the Punch to stir up trouble; You wigglie, fidge, and make a rout, Put all your brother puppets out. Swift.
Fiducial. adj. [fiducia, Lat.] Confident; undoubting.
Fie! The faith is cordial, and such as God will accept of, when the effect is fiducial reliance on the promises, and obdissuondum to the command. Hammond's Proct. Catech.
Fiduciary. n. s. [fiduciarus, Lat.]
1. One who holds any thing in trust.
2. One who depends on faith without works.
The second obtrusive is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only instrument of his justification; and excludes good works from contributing anything toward it. Hammond.
Fiduciary. adj.
1. Confident; steady; undoubting; un-}
2. Not to be doubted. Elision can rely on no where upon mere love and fiduciary obedience, unless at her own home, where she is in her own hand. Hoo-}
FIEF. n. s. [fief, Fr.] A fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superiour. To the next realm she stretch't her sway, For place near adjoining lay, A plentiful province and alluring prey; A chamber of dependencies was from d, And the whole fief, in right of poetry, she claim'd. Dryden.
As they were honoured by great privileges, so their lands were in the nature of fiefs, for which the possessors were obliged to do personal service at sea. Arbuthnot on Coins.
FIELD. n. s. [pelb, Sax, field, Germ. veld, Dan.
1. Ground not inhabited; not built on. Live with me, and be my love, And we will all the pleasure prove, That hills and vallies, dale and field, And all the many mountains yield. By the civil law the corpse of persons deceased were buried out of the city in the fields. Yeardley.
2. Ground not enclosed.
A great Ostrich, who first taught the swain In Pharian fields to sow the golden grain. Pope.
3. Cultivated tract of ground.
Great Erith, where first taught the swain To fence fields to sow the golden grain. Pope.
4. The open country: opposed to house or quarters. Since his majesty went into the field, I have seen her from her bed. Shak. Macbeth.
FIE
The bell-hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood, Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food; The fiend remonstrates his countenance. Dryden.
O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind Is bent, all hell contains no fouler fiend. Pope.
Fierce. adj. [fier, Fr. feror, Lat.]
1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged. Thus humain me as a feris relations, And to the noise of the drum in his head. Dryden.
2. Vehemence in rage; eager of mischief. Destruction cutters in the terebrous wood, And vengeful slaughter, fierce for human blood. Pope.
3. Fierceness, that unrelenting die. Pope.
4. With that the god, whose earths rocketh the ground. Fiercely to Phoebus art the vast profound. Pope.
5. Violent; outrageous; vehemence. Cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel. Gen. xiii. 6.
Fiercely. adv. [from fierce.] Violently; furiously.
Battle joint'd, and both sides fiercely fought. Shakesp.
The defences fiercely assailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordinance behind, were grievously distressed. Kendall.
The air, if very cold, irritates the furnace, and makes it burn more fiercely, as fire scorcheth in frosty weather. Bacon.
Fierceness. n. s. [from fierce]
1. Fiercely; savagely.
The defect of heat which gives fierceness to our nature, may contribute to that roughness of our language. Swift.
2. Eagerness for blood; fury.
Suddenly there came out of a wood a monstrous lion, with a she-lion not far from him, of little less fierceness. Sidney.
3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger and resentment.
The Greeks are strong, and skilful to their strength, Fierce to their skill, and to their fierceness valiant. Shakesp.
4. Violence; outrageous passion.
His pride and brutal fierceness I abhor; But scorn your mean suspicions of me, Dergy.
5. Vehemence; hasty force.
Fierificialis. ] [in law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, as to the debt or the damages of his goods against whom the recovery was had. Coke.
Fieriness. n. s. [from fiery]
1. Hot qualities; heat; ceremony. The ashes, by their heat, their fieriness, and their dryness, belong to the element of earth. Boyle.
Fiery. adj. [from fire.]
1. Consisting of fire.
2. Scarcely had Phoebus in the gloomy East Yet harnessed his fiery footeed steed. Ne rest'd above the earth his flaming crest, When the last deadly smook alit did stream. Fairy Queen 712
L'Estrange. (six, Lat. fig. Span. figura, French.)
1. A tree that bears figs.
2. A luscious soft fruit; the fruit of the fig-tree.

FiguE. n.s. [ficus, Lat. figo, Span. figura, French.]
1. A tree that bears figs.
2. A luscious soft fruit; the fruit of the fig-tree.

FIFF, n.s. [fire, Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum; military wind music.

FIGHT. v.n. [fight, L. figet, figere, figere] To fight; to contend; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms.

3. To act as a soldier in any case.
Richard, that rob'd the lion of his heart, and fought the holy wars in Palestine, By this brave duke came early to his grave. Shaksp.

Greatly unfortunate, he fights the cause

4. It has with before the person opposed; sometimes against.
Ye fight with the Chaldens. Jer.
The stars in their courses fought against Sisera. Judges.

5. To contend.
The hot and cold, the dry and humid fight. Sands.

To FIGHT. v.a. To war against; to combat against.

FIGHTER. n.s. [from fight.] Warrior; duellist.

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.
An host of fighting men went out to war by bands. 2 Chron.

2. Occupied by war; being the scene of war.
In fighting fields as far the spear I throw. As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow. Pope.

FIGMENT. n.s. [figuremum, Lat.] An invitation; a fiction: the idea feigned.
Upon the like grounds was raised the figure of Briareus, who, dwelling in a city called Hexastochoria, the fancies of those times assigned him a hundred hands.
Those assertions are in truth the figments of those idle brains that brought romances into church history.
It carried rather an appearance of figment and invention, in those that bordered down the memory of it, than of truth and reality. Woodward.

FIGPECTER. n.s. [fig and peek; factula, Lat.] A bird.

FIGURATE. adj. [figulus, Lat.] Made of figures or clay.

FIGURABLE. adj. [figuro, Lat.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is figurable, but not water.

The differences of impresible and not impresible, figurable and not figurable, scisible and not scisible, are plebeian notions.

FIGURABILITY. n.s. [from figurable.] The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL. adj. [from figure.] 1. Represented by delineation.
Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the figural resemblances of several regions.

2. Figural Number. Such numbers as do or may represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered, and are either lineary, superficial, or solid.

Harris.

Figurate. adj. [figuratus, Lat.]

1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Plato and Descartes and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not; for look how far the spirit is able to spread and continue itself, so far goeth the shape or figure, and then is determinate.

Bacon.

2. Resembling any thing of a determinate form: as, figurate stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge.

3. Figurate Counterpoint. [In music.]

That wherein there is a mixture of discords along with the concords. Harris.

4. Figurate Descant. [In music.]

That wherein discords are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords; and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of music, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, syncope, diversities of measures, and whatever else is capable of depending the composition. Harris.

Figuration. n.s. [figuratus, Lat.]

1. Determination to a certain form.

Neither doth the wind, as far, as it carrieth a voice, with motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate figuration of living creatures perfect.

Boas's Nat. Hist.

2. The act of giving a certain form.

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vividification and figuration in living creatures perfect.

Figurative. adj. [figuratif-ee, Fr. from figura, Lat.]

1. Representing something else; typical, representative.

This, they will say, was figurative, and served by God's appointment but for a time, shadow of the here-ever-existing glory of a more divine sanctity; wherein Christ being long since entered, it seemeth that all these curious exercises should rather cease.

Hooker.

2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning; not literal.

How often have we been misled at for understanding words in a figurative sense, which cannot be literally understood without overthrowing the plainest evidence of sense and reason.

This is a figurative expression, where the words are used in a different sense from what they signify in their first ordinary intention.

Rogers.

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of changes from the original sense.

Sublime subjects ought to be adorned with the sublimest and with the most figurative expressions.

Dryden's Journal, Pref.

Figuratively. adv. [from figurative.]

By a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply; not literally.

The custom of the apostle is figuratively to transfer to himself, in the first person, what betides to others.

Homann.

Such words are different, but the sense is all the same; for therein are figuratively intended Usiah and Zacharias.

Brown.

SAVAT. A kind of poetry in which human voices are repeated, partly dramatically, partly simply; but for the most part, figuratively and occasionally.

Dryden's Journal, Dedication.

FIGURE. n.s. [figura, Lat.]

1. The form or anything as terminated by the outline.

Flowers have all exquisite figures, and the flower numbers are chiefly five and four; as prim-roses, briar-roses, single muskroses, single pinkroses, which have five leaves or sepal, filies, flowereludes, borac, buglass, which have four leaves.

Bacon.

Men find green clay that is so long as is in the water, so that one may print on it all kind of figures, and give it what shape one pleases.

Boyle.

Figures are properly modifications of bodies; for pure space is not any where terminated, nor can be; whether there be or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued.

Locke.

2. Shape; form; semblance.

He hath himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the figure of a lamb the feats of a lion.

Addison.

3. Person; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.

The blue German shall the Tigris drink, Ere I, forsaking grander and as with truth, Perch the bright and refulgent youth.

Dryden.

I was charmed with the gracefulfulness of his figure and delivery, as well as with his discourses.

Addison.

A good figure, or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either.

Clariss.

4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favour'd while his arms support The cause, and told the counsels of the court, I made some figure there, but not my name

Dunciad.

Obscure, without my share of fame.

Dryden.

The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a figure in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country.

Addison's Spectator.

Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a figure either as a maid, a wife, or a widow.

Addison's Guardian.

Whether or no they have done well to set you up for making another kind of figure, time will witness.

Addison.

Many princes made very ill figures upon the throne, when before were the favours of the people.

Chaucer's Freeholder.

5. Magnificence; splendour.

If it be his chief end in it to grow rich, that he may live in figure and negligence, and be able to retire, both a great estate and happy trade, as to him, loses all its innocence.

Law.

6. A statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else.

Several statues which seemed at a distance of the whitest marble, were nothing else but so many figures in snow.

Addison.

7. Representations in painting; persons exhibited in colours.

In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to form personages, of which this consists the principal beauty of his work.

Dryden.

My favourite books and pictures sell;

Kilkennythrow'red of that figure.

And set the price upon the bigger.

Prior.

Arrangement; disposition; modification.

The figure of a syllogism is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question.

Watts's Logick.

9. A character denoting a number.

Hearts, tongues, figures, scritas, bars, poetical care.

Think, speak, cast, write, sing, number

His love to Antony.

Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.

He that seeketh to be eminent amongst men, hath a great task; but that is ever good for the publick; but he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age. Bac.

Brown.

As in accounts cyphers and figures pass for real sums, so in human affairs we pass for things themselves.

South's Sermons.

10. The oroscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.

We do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling; she works by charms, hy spells, by the figure, and doubtful beyond our element.

He set a figure to discover

If you were tied to Rye or Dover.

Shakespeare.

Figure-fingers and star-gazers pretend to forecast the most illustrious events, but have no foresight in what concerns themselves.

L'Estrange.


Who was the figure of him that is come to come. Rem.

12. [In rhetoric.]

Any mode of speaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive sense. In strict acceptation, the change of a word is a trope, and any affection of a sentence a figure; but they are confounded even by the exactest writers.

Silken terms precise,

Three pild' hyperbolas, spuce affecation,

Figures technical, there Summer.

Have blown me for without distinction. Shaks.

Here is a strange figure invented against the plain and natural sense of the words; for by praying the nextest, must be understood only praying to pray.

Sellingfigurs.

They have been taught rhetoric, but never taught language; as if the names of the figures that embellished the discourse of those, who understand the art of speaking, were the very art and skill of speaking well.

Locke.

In grammar. Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To Figure. v. a. [from figura, Lat.]

1. To draw or determine a figure or shape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not figured, and keep no order.

Accept this goblet, rough with figure'd gold.

Dryden. Virg.

2. To show by a corporeal resemblance: as in picture or statue.

Archange figure'd how Jove did abuse Europa like a ball, and by his back Her through the sea did bear; so lively seen, That it true sea, and true ball ye would ween.

Spenser.

Now marks the course of rolling orbs on high, O'er figure'd world now travels with his eye. Pope.

3. To cover or adorn with figures, or images.

I'll give my jewels for a set of beads, My gorgeous palace for a hermitage, My gay apparel for an almsman's gown, My figure'd goblets for a dish of wood. Shaks.

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effusion of such manly drops, Starlike nine eyes, and make me more amaz'd Than had I seen the vanity top an e'en. Dryden.

There is a history in all men's lives, Figuring the nature of the times deceased. Shaks.

Thee, warrior-ring, how should I love? Oh! why should ought less precious or less tough Figure our loves? Danie.

An heroic poem should be more fitted to the common use of the human life, and not more like a glass of nature, figuring a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients. Dryd.
FIL

There is also another kind, called the *filler* of Conventionalism, whose nostrums are even more virtual, and whose base in its head is enlightened and actuated by its brains. *Addison.*

To *FILCH.* *r. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology. The French word *filer*, from which some derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pilage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is usually spoken of petty thefts. He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in bucklores, where they are always having a saucy bearing, that none have continually filled and stolen. *Spencer.*

The common robloch by night, And fights andpeiishes by day. *Tennyson.* What steals my pore, steals trash; it is something, nothing: Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands; But he that filches from me my good name, Robs me of that which enrichts him, And makes me poor in having. *Shaks. Orbello.*

He could discern cities like hives of bees, wherein every bee did nouthe else but sting; Some like hortlets, some like fillets, some like drones. *Burton on Melancholy.*

What made the venture to betray, And filled the lusus, the rogue. *Hudibras.*

The piaule was formerly a household man, that secretly filled away his neighbour's goods. L'Estr. Fail would they fill that little food away. While unmerited they fill'd those streets, or file-strokes prey. *Dry.*

So speeds the wildy fox, alar'd by fear, Who lately fill'd the turkey's coule care. *Gay.*

FILCHER. *n. s.* [From *filler.*] A thief; a petty robber. *FILCHE.* *n. s.* [file, frum thread, Lat.] A thread; not used. But let me resume the file of my narration, which this object of books, best agreeable to my course of life, hath a little interrupted. *Tennyson.*

2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order. All records, wherein there was any memory of the king's attainer, be cancelled and taken off the file. *Bacon.*

3. A catalogue; roll; series. Our present masters grow upon the file To five and twenty thousand men of choice. *Shaks.*

4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another. That o'er the files and muster of the war Have show'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn Upon a furs front. *Shaks. and Climp.*

5. *prol. Sax. rife, Dut.* An instrument to rub down prominences. The rough or coarse-toothed file, if it be bare, is called a rasp, and is so called from the unevenness of your work which the hammer in the forging: the bastard-toothed file is to take out of the work, the decay of the fishtongues, the rough file made: the fine-toothed file is to take out those cuts, or file-strokes, the bastard file made; and the smooth file is to take out those cuts, or file-strokes, that the fine file made. *Morton.*

A file for the mantocks and for the cutters. *Tennyson.*

The smiths and armourers on palmyr's side, *Dry.*

FILLET. *n. s.* [file and cutter.] A maker of files.

Gad-steed is a tough sort of steel; file-cutter use it to make their chisels, with which they cut their files. *Mason.*

To *FILE.* *r. a.* [From *filem* a thread.] 1. To string upon a thread or wire. Whence to file a bill is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge. From the day his first bill was filed he began to collect debts. *Artabanus and Nepos.*

2. [From *pelan, Sax.*] To cut with a file. They which would file away most from the largeness of that offer, do in more sparing terms acknowledge little less. Let us be careful how they attempt to cure a blemish by filing or cutting off the head of such an overgrown tooth. *Hey.*

3. To smooth; to polish. His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue filed, and his eye ambitious. *Shaks.*

4. [From *filar, Sax.*] To foul; to pollute. This sense is retained in Scotland. For Banquo's issue have I fill'd my mind, For them the glorious Duncan have I mur'd. *Shaks.*

His weeds divinely fashioned. All file'd and smog'd. *Chapman.*

To *FILIC.* *r. n.* [From the noun.] To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another. All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and filed off. *Talier.*

5. Did all the groser atoms at the cell Of chance file off to form the pondeous ball, And undetermin'd into order fall? *Blackmore.*

FILEMOT. *n. s.* [corrupted from *feuille morte* a dead leaf, Fr.] A brown or yellow-brown colour. The colours you ought to wish for are blue or filement, turned up with red. *Swift.*

FILER. *n. s.* [From file.] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.

FILLIAL. *adj.* [filial-ile, fr. filius, Lat.] 1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son. My mischievous proceeding may be the glory of his filial piety, the only reward now left for so great a virtue. *Dry.*

2. From imposition of strict laws, to free. Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear To fill; to work; to work for a snake of filth, *Milton.*

He grie'd, he wept, the sight an image brought Of his own filial love, a sadly pleasing thought. *Dry.*

3. Bearing the character or relation of a father. And thus the filial godhead awaking spoke. *Milton.*

Where the old myrtle her good influence shed, Springs of like leaf erect their filial heads; And when the parent rose decayed and dies, With a resembling face the daughter birds arise.* Dry.*

FILLATION. *n. s.* [from filius, Lat.] The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity. The relation of paternity and filiation, between the first and second person, and the relation between the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the denomination thereof, must needs be eternal, because the cause of relations between whom that relation inheres was eternal. *Hale's Orig. Mason.*

FILLINGS. *n. s.* [without a singular; from fill.] Filing the iron infused in vinegar, will, with a delection of galls, make good ink, without any copperas. *Brown.*
1. To fill store 'till no more can be admitted. Fill the waterpots with water; and they filled them up to the brim. John, ii. 7. 

2. To fill abundantly. Be fruitful, multiply, and in the sea. Genesis ii. 11. 

3. To satisfy; to content. He with his consent Erec. The story heard attentive, and was fill'd Milton. 

4. To glut; to surfeit. Thou art going to lord Timon's feast. Ay, to see meat fill'd knives, and wine heat flows. 

5. To fill out. To pour out liquor for drink. 

6. To fill out. To extend by something contained. I only speak of him Whom pomp and greatness sits so loose about, That he wants majesty to fill then out. Dryden. 

7. To fill up. [Up is often used without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full. Hope leads from goal to goal, And opens still, and opens on his soul; Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd, It pours the bliss that fills up all the mind. Pope. 

9. To fill up. To occupy by bulk. There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to the height of the mountains and hills would fill up part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite. Burnet. 

10. To fill up. To engage; to employ. Haste, far you ride! —As far, my lord, as will fill up the time. "Twixt this and supper. Shakesp. Macbeth. 

11. To fill. v. n. 

1. To give to drink. In the cup which he hath fill'd, fill'd to her double. Rev. xviii. 

2. To grow full. 

3. To glut; to satiate. Things that are sweet and fat are more filling: do swim and hang more about the mouth of the stomach, and go not down so speedily. Bacon. 

4. To fill up. To grow full. Neither the Palus Moscus nor the Euxine, nor any other seas, fill up, or by degrees grow shallower. Woodward. 

5. Fill. n. s. [from the verb.] 1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction. Her neck and breasts were ever open bare, That eye thereof her babies may suck their fill. Fairy Queen.
FIN

It is described like tissipeps, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palimpsest of purpose, like a weasel and other animals according to the method of nature in lustrative or flat-billed birds; which being generally swimmers, were removed out of the action, and they are framed with fins or ears upon their feet.

Brown.

FINABLE, adj. [from fine.] That admits a fine; that which deserves a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be

FIN. [Fr., fain.] To desire.

He sent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himself favoured in bringing his

FINISH, n.s. [from finish.] To percolate; to filter.

To finish a method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. The filtration in use is straining a liquor through paper, which, by the smallness of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind.

Quincy.

We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of solution, filtration, and consummation, of the nitre, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible.

Boyle.

FIN. [Fr., fain.] Revenue; income; profit. It is seldom used in the singular.

This sort of finance hath been increased. Bacon.

The residue of these ordinary finances be casual or uncertain; as be the escheats and forfeitures.

Bacon.

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their pyramids, though he practised the same nothing when his was left behind in the siege of Byzantium.

Arbuthnot.

FINANCER, n.s. [Fr.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue; one who understands the publick revenue.

FINARY, n.s. [from To fine.] In the iron works, the second forge at the iron mills.

Dict.

FINCH. n.s. [true, Sax.] A small bird, of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch.

To FIN, v.r. [mean, Sax. vindu, Dut.] To obtain by searching or seeking.

Ask, and it shall be given to you; seek, and ye shall find.

Matt. vii. 7.

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Matt. vii. 7.

Whereas thou hast searched all my stuff, what hast thou found of all the household stuff?

Gen. xxxi. 37.

She disappears, and left me dark; I wak'd To find her, or for ever to deplore

Her, I threw it out, and hurled it against the cage, ending at last up passage out, It sits and sings.

Cowley.

2. To obtain something lost.

When he hath found his sheep, he layeth it on his shoulders rejoicing.

xv. 5.

In my school days, when I had lost one shaft, I shot his fellow of the self-same flight The selfsame way, with the same wan watch To find the other forth; by wearing both, I left found both.

Shakesp. Mer. of Venice.

3. To obtain something desired.

Thus I embolden'd to speak, and freedom acted Permissive, and accept found.

Milton.

Our voluntary service he requires, Not our necessitated, such as himself finds no acceptance, nor can find.

Milton.

4. To meet with; to fall upon.

There watchful at the gate they find

Suspicion with her eyes behind.

Dodd's Miscell.

Milton.

The bad must nis, the good unsought shall find.

Fope.

5. To know by experience.

How oft will be

Of thy chang'd faith complaint!

And his fortunes, find to be so airy and so vain.

Cowley.

The torrid zone is now found habitable.

Cowley.

6. To come to; to attain.

The sun that barren shines,

Whose virtue on itself works no effect,

But in the fruitful earth; there first received

His beams, uneative, else, their vigour found.

Milton.

7. To discover by study, or attention.

The fox that first this cause of grief did find,

"Gain first truth by this sense with wandering mind.

Hubbard.

Physicians

With sharpen'd sight, some remedies may find.

Dry.

Thy said! ah, find some noble theme,

Whereon they doubts to place.

Cowley.

8. To discover what is hidden.

A curse on him who found the oar.

Cowley.

9. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.

They build on sands, which if mudder they find,

Tis but because there was no wind.

Cowley.

10. To gain by any mental endeavours.

I was conversing with a wise man

From prone, nor in their ways compleance find.

Milton.

If we for happiness could leisure find,

And wandering time into a method bind,

We should not then the great men's favour need.

Cowley.

We oft review, each finding like a friend

Something to blame, and something to commend.

Pope.

11. To remark; to observe; to perceive.

Thus far to try thee, Adam, I was pleased,

And found thee know what is and what is not.

Thou thoughtest rightly nam'd, but of thyself.

Milton.

Beauty or wit in all I find.

Cowley.

12. To detect; to deprr hend; to catch.

When first found in a sin, talk to him of it as a strange monstrous matter, and so shame him out of it.

Lecky.

13. To reach; to attain.

They are glad when they can find the grave.

Job, iii.

They also know,

And reason not concerning with these;

Find pastime, and bear rule.

Milton.

In solitude What happiness, who can enjoy alone.

Or all enjoying, what contentment find? Milton.

He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,

Yet found them not so large as was his mind.

Cowley.

717
14. To meet. A clear conscience and heroic mind, In all their business and their glory find. Cowley.

15. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion. Some men
The marks of old and fast would find. Cowley.

16. To determine by judicial verdict. They would enforce to find as they would desire; and if they did not, convert, imprison, and fine them. Bacon.

17. To supply; to furnish: as he finds me in money and in victuals. A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at first; the war in consequence will find them. Bacon.

Still govern thou my song,
Urania, and fit audience find, though few, Milton.

18. [In law.] To approve: as to find a bill.

19. To determine: as to find for the plaintiff.

20. To find himself. To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain, health or sickness.

Pray, sir, how d'ye find yourself? says the doctor. L'Estrange.

21. To find out. To unfind; to solve. The finding out of parable is a wearisome labour of the understanding. Eccles. xiii. 26.

22. To find out. To discover something hidden.
Canst thou by searching find out God? Canst thou find the Almighty to perfection? Job, ii. 10.

There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies stick together by very strong attractions, and it is the business of experimental philosophers to find them out. Bacon.

What hinders then, but that you find her out, and hurry her away by main force? Addison. Cato.

23. To find out. To obtain the knowledge of.
The principal part of painting is to find out, and thoroughly to understand, what nature has made most beautiful.

24. To find out. To invent; to excogitate. The art of Tyre, skillful in work of gold, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. 2 Chron. ii. 18.

25. The particle out is added often without any other use that it adds some force or emphasis to the verb.

While she proudly march'd about, Greater conquests to find out, She beat out Susan by the way. Cale.

It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and to try if we can find out in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper. Addison.

He was afraid of being insulted with Greek; for which reason he desired a friend to find him out a clergyman rather of plain sense than much learning. Addison's Spectator.

26. To find, a word of very licentious and capricious use, not easily limited or explained; its first idea is the consequence of search; the second, equally frequent, is mere occasion.

FINDER. n. s. [find.] 1. One that meets or falls upon any thing. We give the device to the sea, and crown thee for a finder of madness. Shak. Twelfth Night.

2. One that picks up any thing lost. Some lewed speaking cryer, May call the finder's conscience, if they meet. Donne.

O yes! if any happy eye This roving wanton shall descry Let the fair seer surely know Mine is the wag; 'tis that one The wag'd wand'erer. Croswell.
FIN

FINE, adj. [fine and finger.] Nice; artful; exquisite. The most finelinger'd workman on the ground, A circumstance of ease must be stood upon, in case it were not upon some fineene. Haywood.

FINELY, adv. [from fine.]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than justly. Plutarch says very finely, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; because if you indulge this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others. Addition.

2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point. Get you black lead, sharpened finely, Peckam.

3. Not coarsely; not meanly; guilty. He was alack, save that he had two persons of honour, on either hand one, finely attired in white. Bacon's New Atlantis.

4. In small parts; subtly; not grossly. Salt-petre was but grossly beaten; for it should not be finer powder than that. B. of N. Hist.

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deserve contemptuous notice. Let him be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom finely governed in a short time. South.

For him she loves! She nam'd not me; that may be Torridonism, Which, if it privy seen this day, Then is finelinger'd in my own snare. Dryden.

FINENESS, n. s. [from fine.]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. Everything was full of a choice fineness, that, if wanted any thing in making, it supplied such an increase in pleasantness; and if at the first it struck not admiration, it ravished with delight. Sidney.

As the French language has more fineness and smoothness, it had more of the common spirit, and force in Montaigne's days. Temple.

The softness of her sex, and the fineness of her genius, conspire to give her a very distinguishing character. Prior.

2. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance. The fineness of clouts destroys the ease: It often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any; the body may languish under the most splendid cover. Decoy of Piety.

3. Subtily; artfulness; ingenuity. Those, with the fineness of their souls, Shall keep alive their dignity. Shakesp.

4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures. Our works are, indeed, nought else But the purest tryals of great Jove, To find perspicuous constancy in men. The fineness of which metal is not found In fortune's love. Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.

I am doubtful whether men have sufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, brass, and tin be refined to the height; but when they come to such a fineness as serveth the ordinary use, they are no finer powders than that. B. of N. Hist.

The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and fineness, only in times of exigencies; they have diminished both the weight and fineness. Atholbutch on Coins.

FINERY, n. s. [from fine.] Show; splendour of appearance; gaiety of colours. Dress up your houses and your images, And put on all your finery, To consecrate this day a festival. Southern.

The capacities of a lady are sometimes apt to fall short in cultivating cleanliness and finery together. Do not chance your place of study by the finery of the prospects, or the most various scenes of sensible things. Swift.

They want to grow rich in their trades, and to maintain their families in such some figure and degree of finery, as a reasonable Christian life has no occasion for. Law.

FINESE. n. s. [Fr.] Artifice; stratagem; an unnecessary word which is creeping into the language. A circumstance of ease must be stood upon, in case it were not upon some fineness. Haywood.

FINER, n. s. [from fine.] One who purifies metals. Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the finer. Prov. xxxv. 4.

FINING, n. s. [from fine.] Six or from finage to hold. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold. The fingers and thump in each hand consist of fifteen bones, there being three to each finger. Quincy.

You seem to understand me, By each at once her clumpky finger laying Upon her skinny lips. Shak. Mac.

Diogenes, who is never said, For aught that ever I could read, To whine, put finger i' th' eye, and sob, Because he had never a fiNing hand. [Footnote: Libibras.] The hand is divided into four fingers, bending forward, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them. The thumb is so highly inclined, which with them severally united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. Bayle.

A hand of a vast extension, and a prodigiously number of fingers playing upon all the organs pipes of the world, and making every one sound a particular note. Keist against Burnet.

Poor Dog sewed, spun, and knit for a livelihood, 'till her fingers ends were sawed. Arathy, John Bail.

3. A small measure of extension; the breadth of a finger. Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath, Because' d four fingers from his broken death. Or seven at most, when thickness is the test. Dryden.

One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three fingers thick, Willius.

The hand; the instrument of work; manufacture; art; Fool, that forgets her stubborn look, This softness from thy finger took. Woller.

To finger. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with. Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie; You would be fingering them to anger me. One that is so highly pleased with the near sight and fingering of money, as with the thoughts of his being considered as a wealthy man. Leech's Complete Sec.

2. To touch unseasonably or trivishly. His ambition would need be fingering the sceptre, and hoisting him into his father's throne. South.

3. To touch an instrument of music. She hath broke the lute; I did but tell her she mistook her frets, And bow'd her hand to touch her fingeering. Shak.

4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers. Not any skill'd in loops of fingering fine, With this so curious net-work might compare. Spearer.

FINFER, n. s. [finger and corn; asplenium, Lat.] A plant. Finger-fern.

FINERSTONE, n. s. [finger and stone; delictes, Lat.] A fossil resembling an arrow. Finglefangle.

FINELANGE, n. s. [from fangles.] A trifle; a burlesque word. We agree in nothing but to wrangle About the slightest finglefangle. Hudibras.

FINICAL, adj. [from fine.] Nice; foppish; pretending to superfluous elegance. A whoreson, glassglazing, super servicable, finical rogue. Shakep. King Lear.

FINISH. v. a. [fair, Fr. finito, Lat.] 1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete. For which of you, intending to build a tower, sighteth not down first, and cometh the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it? Luke, xiv. 29. As had began, so he would also have finished in the same grace. 2 Cor. vii. 11.

2. To make perfect. A poet uses episodes; but episodes, taken separately, finish nothing. [Footnote: Brome on the Odyssey.]

3. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended. Though here you all perfection should not find, Yet is it all th' Eternal Will design'd; It is a finish'd work, and perfect in its kind. Blackmore.

I would make what bears your name as honour'd as the work ought to be; that is more finish'd than the rest. Fig.

4. To end; to put an end to.

FINISHER, n. s. [from finish.]

1. Performer; accomplisher.

He that of greatest works is finisher, Oft does them by the weakest minister. Shakep.

2. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the condition of those times; the world against Atheanaxis, and Athanaxis against it; half an hundred years spent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the side which had all, or else that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocence, the other a finisher of all his troubles. Hooker.

3. One that completes or perfects. The author and finisher of our faith. Hebrews.

O prophet of glad tidings! finisher Of utmost hope! Milton's Par. Lost.

FINITE, adj. [finitus, Lat.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Serving conceives no more thereby than a finite number for indeXability. Bowens. Err.

Finite of any magnitude limits not any proportion to infinite. Leets.

That supposed infinite duration will, by the very supposition, be limited at two extremes, though never so remote asunder, and consequently be in itself finite. Litt.

FINITELESS, adj. [from finite.] Without bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reason, and finiteless as their desires. Brown's Vulg. Err.

FINITELY, adv. [from finite.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures limited, and that sets them at an infinite distance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but finely distant from other things. Seguer.

FINITENESS, n. s. [finite.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I sought now to unbay the current of my passion, and love without other boundary than what is set by the nature or capacity of one another; infinitem, the unboundedness of these degrees of affections, or properties. Chene.

FINLESS, adj. [from fin.] Wanting fins.
They spied many parts of the city, and fired the houses of those whom they esteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at first kindred, and then appeased by the fall of a sudden shower of rain. Hayward.

The breathless body thus bewailed they lay, And fire the pile.

A second Paris, diffusing flame, Shall fire his country with a second flame. Dryden.

2. To inflame the passions; to animate.

Yet, if desire of fame, and thirst of pow'r, A fortunate prince with a crown in d'vour, So fire your mind, in arms assert your right. Dryden.

3. To drive by fire.

He parts that us shall bring a brand from heav'n And fire us hence. Shaks. King Lear.

To FIRE, v. n.

1. To take fire; to kindled.

2. To be inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge any firearms.

The fainting Dutch remotely fire, And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. Smolik.
FIRBRAND. n. s. [fire and brand.] 
1. A piece of woodkindled.

I have caus'd my father-in-law of a firebrand, to set upon him house by house. —Shak."n.

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who causes mischief.

'Troy must not be, nor gladly Ilium stand: Out firebrand brother, Paris, burns us all. —Shak."n.

He sent Surrey with a complot of wood to enrage the rebels, who fought with the principal branch of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber, the firebrand, and 160 men. —Bacon.

FIRECROSS. n. s. [fire and cross.] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in some parts smeared with blood. It is carried from one place to another. Upon refusal to send it forward, or to raise, the last person who has it shoots the other dead.

He sent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the firecross to be carried, namely two firebrands set in fashion of a cross, and pitched upon the point of a spear. —Hogwood.

FIRELOCK. n. s. [fire and lock.] A soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

Prime all your firelocks, fasten well the stake. —Gay.

FIREMAN. n. s. [fire and man.] 1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.

The fireman sweat beneath his crooked arms; a leather casque his venturous head defends. Boldly he climbs where thickest smoke ascends. —Gay.

2. A man of violent passions.

I had last night the fate to drink a battle with two of these fire-wagons. —Tatler.

FIREPLAN. n. s. [fire and pan.] 1. A pan for holding fire.

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRESHIP. n. s. [fire and ship.] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

Our men that thrice met themselves of the fireship, by cutting the spirits tackle. —Weseman.

FIREHOVEL. n. s. [fire and scowl.] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Culinary utensils and irons often feel the force of fire. As tongues, firehovals, prongs, and irons. —Brown.

The neighbours are coming out with forks and firehovals, and spits, and other domestic weapons. —Dryden's Spanish Fridge.

FIRESTONE. n. s. [fire and stone.] The firestone, or pyrites, is a compound metallic fossil, composed of vitrified, sulphur, and an unmetallic earth, but in very different proportions to the several masses. The most common sort, which is used for kindling, is a greenish shapeless kind found in our clay-jets, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has the name of pyrites, or firestone, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the sparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter of which being broken off from the stone burning itself out before the spark becomes extinguished. —Hill's Mat. Med. Firestone, if broke small, and laid on cold grounds, must be of advantage as a combustible power again.

FIREWOOD. n. s. [fire and wood.] Wood to burn; fuel.

FIRING. n. s. [from fire.] Flew.

They burn the cakes, firing being there scarce. —Mortimer.

To FIRE. r. a. [fire, Lat.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chastise.

Vol. 1.
F IR

First-begotten. n. s. [first-born and fruits] and begotten.] The eldest of children. Milton.

First-born. n. s. [first born] and first. Eldest; the first by the order of nativity. Last, with one midday stroke, all the first-born of Egypt must die. Milton's Par. Let. Hall, holy light, offspring of he'av'n first-born! The first-born has not a sole or peculiar right, by any law of God and Nature; the younger children have an equal title with him. Locke on Education.

First-fruits. n. s. [first fruits] and fruits. 1. What the season earliest produces or matures of any kind. A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. The blooming hopes of my then virgins young patron have been confirmed by most noble first-fruits, and his life is going towards a plentiful harvest. Prior.

2. The profits of any thing which are soonest gained. Although the king loved to employ and advance his servants, because, having rich bounties, they carried their reward upon themselves; yet he did use to raise them by steps, that he might not lose the profit of the first-fruits, which by that course of graduation was multiplied. Prior.

3. The earliest effect of any thing. See, Father, what first-fruits are on earth are sprung, from thy implanted grace in man. Milton.

First-listing. n. s. [from first] That which is first produced or brought forth. All the first-fruits males that come of thy herd, and of thy flock, thou shalt sanctify unto the Lord thy God. Deut.

First-listing. n. s. [from first] 1. The first produce or offspring. A shepherd next. More meek, came with the firstlings of his flock. Choicer and mildest, Milton's Par. Let. List. Many a one under firstlings of my woody beech, shall on his holy alter often bleed. Milton's Virgils. The firstlings of the flock are doomed to die. Pope.

2. The thing thought or done before another. Our play Leaps over the vacant and firstlings of these bolls, Glimm'ring 't middle. Shaksp. Trew. and Crew.

FISH. n. s. [fish, catch, etc.] 1. An animal that inhabits the water. Fish is used collectively for the race of fishes. The beasts, the fish, the winged flies. And many a fishy word and phrase. Spenser, Com. of Err. And now the fish glide safe to escape. Since Venus ow'rd her safety to the shape. Creech. There are fishes, that bring their eggs, that are not strung to the airy region; and there are some birds that inhabit the water, whose blood is as cold as fishes; and their flesh is so like, in taste, that the scrumpulous are allowed them on fish-days. Locke.

2. The flesh of fish opposed to that of terrestrial animals, by way of eminence called flesh. I fight when I cannot chuse, and I eat no fish. Shaksp. Lear.

We mortify ourselves with the diet of fish, and think we fare cosily if we abstain from the flesh of other animals. Brown.

To FISH. v. n. 1. To be employed in catching fishes. 2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice. While others fish, with craft for great opinion, With great truth catch so simplicity. Shaksp. To FISH. v. n. a. To search water in quest of fish, or any thing else. Some have fished the very jakes for papers laid there by men of wit. Swift. Oft, as fish caught in heretrealms for wit. The goddess favou'rd him, and favours yet. Pope.

Fish-hook, n. s. [fish and hook]. A hook baited, with which fish are caught. A sharp point, bend'd upward and backward, like a fish-kettle. Great's Museum.

Fish-pond, n. s. [fish and pond]. A small pool for fish. Fish-ponds are no small improvement of witty bogy lands. Mortimer's Husbandry.

Fish ponds were made wide for forests shooting. And hills were level'd to the extend the view. Prior. After the great value the Romans put upon fishes, it will not appear strange, that C. Hirius should serve them with a virtuus. Prior.

Fishers, n. s. [from fish] One who is employed in catching fish. In our sight three were taken up, by fishermen of Corinth, as we thought: At length another seiz'd on us, and would have seiz'd the fishers of their prey, Had not they been very slow of all. Shaksp.

We know that town is but with fishers fraught, Where Theseus govern'd and where Plato taught. Sandys.

Lest he should suspect, it draw it from him, As fishes do the boll, to make him follow it. Pope.

A soldier now he with his cost appears; A fisher vow, his trembling angle bears. Pope.

Fisherman, n. s. [fisher and boat]. A boat employed in catching fish. Fisherman. n. s. [fisher and man]. One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

How careful, and dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low! The fishermen that walk upon the beach Appear like those that go a-wandering. Shaksp. Lear.

At length two monsters of unequal size, Hard by the shore, a fisherman espies. Waller.

Do see how it be yet of this exactness; You might have 'bought the fishersmen for less. Dryd.
FIT
FIT

FISTULA. n. s. [Lat. fistula, Fr.] A sinuous ulcer callous within; any sinuous ulcer.

That fistula which is recent is the easiest of cure; those of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and carries in the bone.

Wm.SONs's Surgery.

2. Fistula Lacrymalis. A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease: in the next there is matter discharged with the tears from the puncta lacrymalis, and sometimes from an orifice broke through the skin between the nose and angle of the eye. The last and worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also affected the subjacent bone. Sharp's Surgery.

FISTULAR. adj. [from fistula.] Hollow like a pipe.

FIT
FIT

By fits my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs and falling tears. Addison. On Italy. Thus o'er the desolate steppes of time
Hangs quivering on a point, leaped off by fits,
And falls again as lost to quit its hold. Addison. Religion is not the business of some fits only and irregular hours; but a system of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct. Rogers. And balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like spending this year, part of the next.

Swift.

3. Any violent affection of mind or body, the life did not cease, and all his senses were with deadly fit opprest. Fairy Queen.

An ambitious man puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a fit of melancholy. Addison.

4. Disorder; distemperature.

For your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fit of the season. Shakesp. Macbeth.

5. It is used without an epithet of discrimination, for the hysterical disorders of women, and is no rare visit of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepsies of the brain.

Mrs. Bull was so much enraged, that she fell downright into a fit. Arbuthnot's John Bull.

6. It was anciently used for any reconnaissance after intermission. The parts of a song orcantus of a poem were called fits.

Fits.

FITCH, n. s. [fist, fr. fr. fesse, fr. fische, fr. Dutch.] A stinking little beast, that robs the hen-roost and warren. Skinner calls him the stinking ferret; but he is much larger, at least as some provinces distinguish them, in which the polecat is termed a fitchet, and the stinking ferret a stoat.

'Tis such another fitchet naery, a perfamed one What do you mean by this hauint of me? Shak.

The fitchet, the salamand, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth.

Walten's Angler.

FITAL. adj. [fit and full.] Varied by paroxysms; disordered by change of maladies.

Dunce is in his grave; after life his fitts feverish to all. Shak. Mach.

FITLY. adv. [from fit.]

1. Properly; justly; reasonably.

Even so much ffit.
As you nulgin our senator. Shakesp. Coriol. Where a man cannot fully play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the stage. Bacon. I cannot fitcher compare marriage to any other sort; for, in both, he that ventures may succeed, and may miss; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture; but in both lotteries the misfortunes of others he must bear.

The whole of our duty may be expressed most ffit by departing from evil.

2. Commonly; meetly; aptly.

To take a latitude.
Sun or stars are fittish view'd At their brightest; but to conclude Of longitudes, what other way have we But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be.

Demor.

An animal, in order to be moveable must be flexible; and therefore is fittish made of separate and small solid parts, with proper fluids. Arbuth.

FITNESS. n. s. [from fit.]

1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness.

In things the fitness wheresof is not of itself apparent, nor easy to be made sufficiently manifest unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concerning with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unparticular.

Hakker. The queen being absent, 'tis a needful fitness That we adjourn this court. Shakesp. Henry VIII.

We try our fittness.
To let these hands obey my bleeding blood, They're apt enough to dissolve and scatter Free and bare branches. Shakesp. King Lear.

2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit.

Nur time nor place
Did then coherence, and yet you would make both:
They've made themselves, and that their fitness now

FITMENT. n. s. [from fit.] Something adapted to a particular purpose. Not used.

Poor because, 'twas a fittent for
The purpose I then follow'd. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

FITTER. n. s. [from fit.]

1. The person or thing that confers fitness upon any thing.

Sowing the sandy gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with French furze seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a fitter of it for corn.

Mortimer's Husbandry.
FIX

2. [from fæta, It. feto, Ger.] A small piece; as, to cut into fillets. Skinner.

FIXTURE. n. s [Norman, from fis a son, Fr.]
A son. Only used in law and genealogy as Fitcher, the son of Herbert; Fitzthomas, the son of Thomas; Fitzroy, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

FIVE. adj. [p. or Sax.]
Four and one; half of ten.

And ofe of them were wise and ofe were foolish. Matt.

No person, no incident, but must be of use to carry on the main design: all things else are like fingers to the hand, when nature, which is superfluous in nothing, can do her work with five.

Dryden.

Five herbs, five bleeding flox's, his pastures fold'd.

Dryden.

Our British youth lose their figure by that time they are five and twenty. Addison.

FIVELEAVED Grass. n. t.
Cinquefoil; a species of clover.

FIXEDLY. adv. [from fixed.]
1. Certainly; firmly; in a manner settled and established.

If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is fixed and established by the real and secret constitutions of things.

Leake.

2. Stedfastly.

Omnipotency, omniscience, and infinite goodness enlarge the spirit while it fixeth on them.

Burnet.

FLACCID. adj. [flaccidus, Lat.]
Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the sun; can I take it to be, that the part against which the sun beareth the loathsome root and fishted in the stalk, and thereby less able to support the flower. Bacon.

Thev whose muscles are weak or fixated, are untap to pronounce the letter r. Holdier.

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too supple, or too tough, or as they harden and produce callilities. Arbuthnot.

FLACCIDITY. n. s. [from flaccid.]
Laxity; limbernness; want of tension; want of stiffness.

There is neither flusion nor pain, but flaccidity joined with inertia. Surgeon's Surgery.

To FLAG. n. n. [flaggen, Dut. ploggen, Sax. to fly.]
1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension.

Beds of cotton wool hang up between two trees, not far from the ground; in which, flagging down between the middle, men, wives and children lie together.

Abbt.

2. To flag the drapery melancholy, night.

Who with their drowsy, slow, and flagging wings
Clip dead men's graves.

Shakespeare, Henry VI.

It keeps their slender and tired bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would flag or curve.

Boyle's Essays of the Air.

Like a fiery meteor sunk the sign.

The promise of a storm; the shifting gales.

Forsake by fits, and fill the flagging sails.

Dryden.

3. To grow feeble or deserted.

Flaggy soil flues under her own pitch.

Like bowl in air too damp, and bags along
As if she were a body in a body.

My senses too are dull and stupify'd.

Their edge related: sure some ill approaches.

Dryden's Don Sebastian.

3. To grow feeble: to lose spirit.

Juice in language is somewhat less than blood:
for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, starved, scarce covering the bone, and shews like stones in a sack: some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice, they lose their good.

Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

His stomach will want vitals at the usual hour, either fretting itself into a troublesome exess, or flagging into a downright want of appe-

Leake.

Fame, when it is once at a stand, naturally flags and languishes. Addison's Spectator.

If on sobbmer wings of love and praise,
My love above the weary vault I raise.

Lir'd by some vain conceit of pride or lust,
I flag, 1 drop, and tatter in the dust. Arbuthnot.

He is a man balanced against himself, and he only watches till it begins to flag: he goes about watching when to devour us. Swift.

The flagging of the sun, the flag and grow languid, giving way daily to cool mists from the spleen.

Swift.

To FLAG. n. n.
1. To let fall into feebleness; to suffer to droop.
FLAG

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace; As well as Cupid, Time is blind: Soon must those glories of thy face The fate of vulgar beauty find: The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye, Must drop their quivers, flag their wings, and die.

2. [From flag, a species of stone.] To lay with broad stone. The sides and floor were all flagged with excellent marble. Several.

FLAG, n. s. [from the verb.] A water stone used for flagging floors. Woodward.

FLAGLET, n. s. [flaglet, Fr.] A small flute; a small instrument of wind music. Play us a lesson on your flaglet.

FLAGELATION, n. s. [from flagello, Lat.] The use of the scourge. By Bridewell all descended, As morning prayer and flagellation, Garth.

FLAGGINESS, n. s. [from flaggy.] Laxity; limberness; a want of tension.

FLAGGY, adj. [from flag.] 1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense. His flaggy wings, when forth he did display, Were like two sails, in which the hollow wind Is gather'd full, and worketh speedily.

2. Weak in taste; insipid. Graft an apple-cion upon the stock of a cow-wort, and it will bear a great flaggy apple.

FLAGITIOUS, adj. [from flagitius, Lat.] 1. Wicked; villainous; atrocious. No villainy or flagitious action was ever committed by a man, but upon a due enquiry into the causes of it, it will be found, that a lye was first or last the principal engine to effect it. Smith.

2. Guilty of crimes. He dies, and outcast of each church and state; And harder still, flagitious yet not great. Pope.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, n. s. [from flagitius.] Wickedness; villany.

FLAGON, n. s. [fla'geon, Welsh; plaxe, Sax. flaske, Dan. flacon, Fr. flasce, Ital. flasce, Span.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth. A mad rogue! he pour'd a flagon of Rhenish on my head once.

FLAG-ROOM, n. s. [from flag and broum.] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twig, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

FLAG-OF-CODE, n. s. [flag and officer.] A commander of a squadron.

FLAG-OF-UNIT, n. s. [flag and ship.] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, n. s. [flag and worm.] A grub bred in wet places among flags or sedge.

FLA

He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or a green gente. Walton's Angler.

FLAGELET, n. s. [flaglet, Fr.] A small flute; a small instrument of wind music. Play us a lesson on your flaglet.

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FLAM. n. s. [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext.

FLAMBEAU. n. s. [Fr.] A lighted torch.

FLAME. n. s. [flamme, Lat. flamme, Fr.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

2. Fire.

3. Arduour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

4. Ardour of inclination.

5. Passion of love.

6. To shine like flame.

FLAMCOLOURED. adj. [flame and colour.] Of a bright yellow colour.

FLAMEN. n. s. [Lat.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.

FLAMMABILITY. n. s. [flammable, Lat.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire, so as to blaze.

FLAMMATION. n. s. [flammatio, Lat.] The act of setting on flame.

FLAMMIFEROUS. adj. [flammiferus, Lat.] Brining flame.

FLAMMIVOMOUS. adj. [flammus and vome, Lat.] Vomiting out flame.

FLAMY. adj. [from flame.] 1. Inflamed; burning; blazing.

2. Having the nature of flame.

FLANK. n. s. [flanke, Fr. according to Menage, from spay; more probably from latus, Lat.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

2. [men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.

3. The side of any army or fleet.

4. [in fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face, the flank and the curtain.

To FLANK. v. a.

1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side.

FLAP. v. a.

1. To move with a flap or noise made by the stroke of any thing broad.

2. To ply the wings with noise.

3. To fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

FLAPDRAGON. n. s. [from a dragon supposed to breathe fire.]

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.
To Flash Dragon, v. a. [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. Low cant.

To Blare, v. a. [from blared to flutter, Dut. Skinner; perhaps accidentally changed from glare.]

1. To glitter with transient lustre. Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one When they combine and mingle, bring A strong regard and awe; but speech alone.

2. To glitter offensively. Then the Bourdeaux you may freely ask; But the Champaigne is to each man his flash. King.

FLASH. n. s. [flak, Minstrel.]

1. A sudden, quick, transitory blaze. When the canvas blue lightning seemed to open
The breast of heav'n, I did present myself.
Ev'n in the smoky and the instant flash of it.

2. A powder-well. Powder in a skill'd soldier's flash
Is set on fire.

3. A sudden burst of wit or meriment. The silver stands with golden fletches gild'd.


To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

This salt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to flash divers times, almost like melted nitre.

Boyle.

To burst out into any kind of violence. By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour He flashes into one gross crime or other.

That sets on all at odds.

Shaks., King Lear.

3. To break out into wit, meriment, or bright thought. They flash out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought. Felton in the Classtics.

To Flash, v. a. To strike up large bodies of water from the surface.

With his raging arms he rudely flash'd
The waves about, and all his armour swept, That all the blood and fait was wash'd away.

Carman.

FLASHILY. adv. [from flashy.] With empty show; without real power of wit, or solidity of thought.

FLA SHY. adj. [from flash.]

1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance.

Flashy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large discourse. Dryden on the Soul, Dedication. When they list, his heat and flashy songs

Grate on their scambered pipes of wretched straw.

Milton.

This mean conceit, this dry matter, [boy] Which thou wouldst think little and fine,

Car. I shall not

Nor will I change for all the flashy wit. Dryden.

2. [From faccious, Skinner.]

Insipid; without force or spirit.

Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, flashy things. The tastes that must offend in fruits, herbs and roots, are bitter, harsh, sour, waterish or flashy.

Bacon's Natural History. Bacon. His writings, &c.

FLASK. n. s. [flaque, Fr.]

1. A bottle; a vessel.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely ask; But the Champaigne is to each man his flash. King.

2. A powder-well. Powders in a skill'd soldier's flask

Is set on fire.

FLASKET. n. s. [from flask.] A vessel in which viands are served.

The silver stands with golden fletches gild'd.

FLAT. adj. [plat, Fr.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination.

Thou, all-thundering thunder, strike flat the thick clouds of earth, planet. Shakespeare.

2. Smooth; without protuberances.

In the dawning of the next day we might plainly discern it was a land flat to our sight, and full of hospice.

Bacon.

3. Not elevated; fallen; not erect.

Cense 'tadmir, and admiring its planes
Flat fall, and shrink into a trivial toy.

At every sudden slighting quite abashed.

Bacon.

4. Level with the ground. In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,

What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,

What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities flat.

Milton.

That Christ-church stands above ground, and that the church of Westminster lies not flat upon the earth, South.

5. Lying prostrate; lying along.

The wood-born people fall before her flat,

And worship her as goddess of the wood. F. Queen.

Which laid that wretched prince flat on the ground.

Daniel.

6. [In painting.] Wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures.

7. Tasteless; insipid; dead.

He, like a piling cackled, would drink up

The lies and drags of a flat tamed piece.

Shaks.

Taste so divine! that what of sweet before

Hath touch'd my sense, seems flat to this and harsh.

Milton.

8. Dull; unmanned; frigid.

Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be shot out of secret intencions; but as for long discourses, they are flat things, and not so much noted.

Bacon.

FLATTERER. n. s. [from flat.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality. Dict.

FLASHER. n. s. [from flash.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality.
Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of such as flatter deny the being of God; but of them that believing his existence, exclude him from directing the world.

**FLATNESS.** [from flat.]

1. Evenness; level extension.
2. Want of relief or prominence. It appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think the coinier looked on the flatness of a figure, as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture. *Addison on Medals.*

3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness. Deadness or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessel. *Moritmer's Husbandry.*

4. Dejection of fortune. The emperor of Russia was my father.

5. Evenness of mind. How fast does obscurity, flatness, and impermeability of soul grow in our meditations? *Tis a difficult task to talk to the purpose, and to put life and perspicuity into our discourses, *Collier.*

6. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity. Some of Homer's translators have swelled into fustian, and others sunk into flatteries. *Pope.*

7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound. Take two saucers, and strike the edge of the one against the bottom of the other within a palm of water, and you shall find the sound groweth more flat and low, while the saucer is above the water; but that flatness of sound is joined with a harshness. *Bacon.*

**To FLATTEN.** v. a. [flatter, Fr. from flat.]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground.
3. To compress; to depress; to dissipate.

**To FLATTEN.** v. n.

1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and insipid. Here joys that are pleasing, fresh, and in vogue, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and flatteries in the most vapid.

3. To make flat or even.

**To FLATulent.** adj. [from flatulent, L.]

1. Turgid with wind; windy. Turgid with wind, whose anger is a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of flatulence. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness. Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural flatulence of that airy species of animals. *Glaucus.*

**FLATulence.** n. s. [from flatulent, L.] Windiness; fulness of wind; turbulence by wind confined. Vegetable substances contain a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of flatulence. *Arbuthnot.*
FLA

spirit of wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach and belly. Bacon.

FLATN. adj. From flat, Lat.] Windy; full of wind.
Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, both digest and overcome, being not flatulent nor lothsome; and so sourness to the stomach, and, being opened, it helps to set down urine. Bacon.

FLATUS. n. s. [Lat.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by indigestion and a gross internal perspiration; which is therefore discussed by warm aromatics.

FLAT, flat, flat and wise; or flat. It should be written, not flatways. With the flat downwards; not the edge. Its posture in the earth was flat, and parallel to the side of the stratum in which it was reposted. Woodward on Fossils.

To Flaunt, v. n.
These courteous of applause deny themselves things proper to be flaunted out, being frequently enough vain to immolate their own desires to their vanity.
Boyle.
Here, at our pleasure, we go, for useless ornamental and flaunting show: We take on trust, in purple robes to shine, And promise to display them to be fine. And you, you seek to being to be fine. You set, you loiter about shawls, or flaunt about the streets in your new-gilt chariot, never mindin your numerous family. Arthuk.
2. To be hung with something loose and flying. This seems not to be proper: the words flaunt and flatter might have more propriety have changed their places.
Fortune in men has some small difference made; One flaunts in rage, one flaunts in brocade. Pope.

FLAUNT. n. s.
Any thing loose and airy. How would he look to see his work so noble, Wildly bound up, what would be say! or how Should I in these my bow'rd flaunts behold The sternness of his presence? Shakesp.

FLAVOUR. n. s.
1. Power of pleasing the taste. They have a certain flavour, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early. Addison's Spectator.
2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance. Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose. With these, that wrap, touch their bloom disclose, Each seems to smell the flavour which the other blows. Dryden.

FLAVOROUS. adj. [from flavour.] 1. Delightful to the palate. Sweet grapes degenerate there, and fruits decline From their first flav'rous taste, renowne their kind. Dryden.
2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. n. s. [Fr or Pr, to break; plough, Sax. a garment.] 1. A crack or break in any thing.
Or else weep. Shakesp. King Lear.

Weed, new-sown, bring laid casually upon a vessel of verjuice, after some time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the vessel were yet full, but without any flaw, and had not the bong-hole open. Bacon's Nat. Hist.
We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in to any imperceptible hole or flaw. Boyle.

A flaw is in thy ill-laid vessel found 'Tis follow, and returns a jarring sound. Dryden.

As part of a ship, from his height. Should sink beneath his heavey weight; Vol. I.

And with a mighty flaw the flaming wall, as once it shall, Should burst immense, and rushing down, over which that bell. Dryden.
Whether the nymph shall break Diana's bow Or some frail Cupid's arrow receive a flaw. Pope.
He that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or flaw, and supply it immediately, else time alone will bring all to ruin. Swift.

2. A fault; defect; something that weakens or invalidates. Yet certain though it, be it hath flaws; for that the screechers and brokers do value unsoundness in their own turn. Bacon's Essays.

Traditions were a proof alone, Could we be certain such there, so known: But since some flaws in long descent may be:

They make not truth, but probability. Dryden.
And laid her dowry out in law, To null her joyners with a flaw. Hudibras.

Their judgment has found a flaw in what the generality of mankind admire. Addison's Spect.

Or to the earth's dark basis underneath, Are to the main inconsiderable. Milton's Par. Lost.

4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar, And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage, Until the golden sun sets Hymen's tapestry. Do calm the fury of this madbraun's flaw. Shakesp.
The fort's revoluted to the emperor, The gates are open, the portcullis drawn, And deluges the town Came pouring in: I heard the mighty flaw; When first it broke, the crowding ensigns saw To the English standard and the flaw's Duragize. Dryden.

5. A sudden commotion of mind. Oh these flaws and starts, Impostors to fear true, would become A woman's story at a Winter's fire. Shak. Macbeth.

To FLAW. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure. But his flaw'd heart, Alack, too weak the conflict to support, Twixt two extremes of passion, joy, and grief. Burn'ting triumphs on my head. Shakesp. King Lear. The cup was flawed with such a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a crystal. Binnie.
The brazen cauldrons with the flaws are flaw'd, The garment still with ice, at hearts is thaw'd. Dryden.

2. To break; to violate. Out of use. France hath flaw'd the league, and the league hath attack'd Our merchant's goods. Shakesp. Henry VIII.

FLAWLESS. adj. [from flaw.] Without cracks; without defects.
A star of the first magnitude, which the more high, more vast, and more distant heaven's flaws, shines only bright enough to make itself conspicuous. Boyle.

FLAWN. n. s. [Jena, Sax. flaw, Fr. fauve, Dut.] A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish, Fill oven full of flawn, Ghury pass not for sleep, To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep. Tamer.

To Flawter. v. a. To scrape or pare a skin.

FLAWY. adj. [from flaw.] Full of flaws.

FLAX. n. s. [peax, pleyx, Sax. vlas, Dut.] The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made.

2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner. I'll fetch some flaw, and white of eggs, To apply to its bleeding face. Shakesp. King Lear. Then on the rock a scanty measure place of vital flaw, and then 'round the wheel space, And turning sung. Dryden's Oxid.

FLAXCOMB. n. s. [flax and comb.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLAXDRESSER. n. s. [flax and dress.] He that prepares flaw for the spinner.

FLAXEN. adj. [from flaw.]
1. Made of flaw.

The matron, at her nightly task, With pensive labour draws the flaws thread. Thomas's Winter. The best materials for making flaws are the flaws thread that shoemakers use. Sharpe's Surgery.

2. Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flaw.
I bought a fine flaw leng long wig. Addis.

FLAXWEED. n. s. A plant.

To PLAY. v. a. [ad flaw, Islandick; flaw, Dan. fraan, Dut.] 1. To strip off the skin.

I must have been eaten with wild beasts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been flaw'd alive. Raleigh.

Whilst the old levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to play the sacrifices. South.

Then give command the sacrifice to haste; Let the flaw'd victim in the plagues last. And sacred vows, and mystick song, apply'd To grisly Pluto and his gloomy bride. Pope's Ody.

2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing.

To play their skin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces. Mor.

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting scars, which is faying off the great surface of the ground, to cover their cabinets. Swift.

FLAYER. n. s. [from flaw.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLEA. n. s. [plea, Sax. vloe, Dut, flesh, Scott.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which sucks the blood of larger animals.

While wornowwood hath seed, get a handful or two. To save against March to make flaw to refrain: Where chamber is swept, and wormwood is sown, No flaw for his life dare abide to be known. Tamer. A valiant flaw, that dares eat his breakfast on the lip of a lion. Shakesp. Henry V.

Let the flaw'd victims in the plagues last. Those were prized principally of strange flowers, where there had been a little moisture. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

To FLEA. v. a. [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLEABANE. n. s. [flea and bane.] A plant.

It hath undivided leaves, which, for the most part, are cuttick, and have a strong scent: the cup of the flower is for the most part sallow, and of...
FLE.

1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks.

2. To skimp the water.

(continued)
3. In the country.] To skin milk; to take off the cream: whence the word floting dish.

FLEETINGDISH. n. s. [from fleet and dish.] A skimming bowl.

FLÉE'TLY adj. adv. [from fleet.] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLÉETNESS. n. s. [from fleet.] Swiftness of course; nimbleness; celerity; velocity; speed; quickness.

FLESH. n. s. [flæch, plæch, Sax. fleše, Dut. vleesch, Erse.]

1. The body distinguished from the soul. As this flesh, which walls about our life, Were here unrecognized. Shak. Richard II.

2. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons.

3. Animal food distinguished from vegetable.

Flesh should be farbored as long as he is in coats, or at least till he is two or three years old. Locke. Flesh, without being qualified with acids, is too alkaline a diet. Archibald on Aliments. Acidity in the infant may be cured by a fish diet in the nurse. Archibald on Aliments.

4. The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes.

There is another indictment upon thee, for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law. Shak. Henry IV. We mortify ourselves with fish; and think we fare corably, as we abstain from the flesh of other animals. Brown.

5. Animal nature.

The soul of any flesh is come before us. Gen. vi. 13.

6. Carnality; corporal appetites.

Name not religion; for thou lov'st the flesh. Shak. Fasting serves to mortify the flesh, and save the last thereon. Snodgrass's Sermon.


That they are in the flesh cannot please God. Rom. viii. 8. The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh. Gal. v. 16.

8. Near relation: a scriptural use. Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our flesh. When thou seest the naked, cover him; and hide not thyself from thine own flesh. Isa. liii. 7.

9. The outward or literal sense. The Oriental term is the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type the flesh, and the remote or typical meaning of the spirit. This is frequent in St. Paul. Ye judge after the flesh. John viii. 15.

To FLESH. v. a.

To initiate: from the sportsman's practice of feeding his hawks and dogs with the first game that they take, or training them to pursue by giving them the flesh of animals.

Full bravely lust thou flesh They that are in the flesh, says Shak. Henry IV. Every puny swordsman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and flesh himself upon. Government of the Tongue.

To harden: to establish in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing.

To FLESH. v. n.

3. To glut; to satiate. Harry from curb'd licence plucks The muzzle of restraint; and the wild dog Shall flesh his teeth on every innocent. Shak. He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and this might he fleshes his will in the will of her heart. Shak. The kindred of him that hath been flesh'd upon us; And he is bred out of that bloody strain, That hunted in our familiar paths. Shak. H. V.

FLESHBROATH. n. s. [flesh and broth.] Broth made by decocting flesh. Her leg being enainted, I advised bathing it with flesh-broth, wherein had been decocted emollient herbs. If the driver's surgery.

FLESHCOLOUR. n. s. [flesh and colour.] The colour of flesh.

A complication of ideas together makes up the single complex idea which he calls man, whereas the colour of flesh contains one. A loose ear of a pale flesh-colour, that is, white with a blush of red, is found in a mountain in Cumberland. Woodward.

FLESHFISH. n. s. [flesh and fly.] A fish that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it. I would no more endure This wooden slavery, than I would suffer The fishesly brook, says Shak. Tempest. It is a wonderful thing in fishesfies, that a fly-maggot in five days space after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude. Roy.

FLESHHOOK. n. s. [flesh and hook.] A hook to draw flesh from the caldron. All that the flesh-hook brought up the priest took. 1 Sam. xi. 12.

FLESHLESS. adj. [from flesh.] Without flesh.

FLESHLINES. n. s. [from fleshly.] Carnal passions or appetites. When strong passions or weak fleshliness Would from the right way seek to draw him wide, He would, through temperance and stedfastness, Teach his will the virtue to strengthen, and the strong to suppress, says Spencer. Corrupt manners in living, breed false judgment in doctrine; sin and fleshliness bring forth sects and heresies. Acharn.

FLESHLY. adj. [from flesh.]

1. Corporal.

Nothing resembles death so much as sleep; Yet then our minds themselves slumberless keep, When from their fleshly bondage they are free. Dryden.

2. Carnal; lascivious.

Belial, the dissolute spirit that fell, says the sensuously; and, after Asmodeus, The fleshliest incinus. Paradise Regained.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

To then for thought that mother earth provides, The stores of all she shows, and all she hides, If men with fleshly morsels must be fed, says Dryden. And chew with bloody teeth the breathing bread.

4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.

Else, never could the force of fleshly arm Ne moist metal in his flesh embrac, Fairy Queen. The earthly Lord in fleshly shine Enwrapped was, from wretched Adam's line, To purge away the guilt of sinful crime. Fairy Q. Much extroversion, vain fleshly arm, And of frail arms, much instrument of war Before mine eyes thou'rt set. Milt. Par. Regained.

FLESHMEAT. n. s. [flesh and meat.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

These princes finding them so flesh'd in cruelty, as not to be reclaimed, secretly undertook the matter. The women ran all away, saving only one, who was so flesh'd in malice, that neither during nor after the fight she gave any trace to her cruelty. Sidney.

FLESHMONGER. n. s. [flesh.] One who deals in flesh; a pimp.

Was the duke a fleshmonger, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? Shak. Measure for Measure.

FLESHPOT. n. s. [flesh and pot.] A vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh.

If he takes away the fleshpots, he can also alter the appetite. Taylor's Rule for Living Holy.

FLESHQUAKE. n. s. [flesh and quake.] A tremor of the body; a word formed by Jonson in imitation of earthquake.

They may, blood-shaken then, feel such a fleshquake to possess their powers, as they shall cry like oxen in sound of peace or wars, no harp e'er hit the stars. Ben Jonson's New Inn.

FLESHY. adj. [from flesh.]

1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; muscled. All Ephesians are fleshly and plump, and have great hips; all which by motion and rest is drawn out. Bacon.

We say it is a fleshly stile when there is much EMPHASIS and circuit of words, and when which with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent. Ben Jonson.

The sole of his foot is flat and broad, being very fleshly, and covered only with a thick skin; but very fat to travel in sandy places. Ray.

2. Pulpos; plump; with regard to fruits. Those fruits that are so fleshly, as they cannot make drink by expression, yet may make drink by mixture of water. Bacon.

FLETCHER. n. s. [from fleche an arrow, Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows. It is commended of our fletchers for bows, next onto yew. Monthermer's Husbandry.


They drank flesh milk, which they just warm. Mortimer.

FLEW. The preterite of fly, not of fle. The single up, says Dryden, xir. 32. 'Till now the distant island rose in view. Pope's Od.

FLEW. n. s. The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. Hamur.

FLEWED. adj. [from flew.]

Chapped; mouthed.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind, So famed, so sudden, and their heads are hung With ears that sweep away the morning dew. Shak.

FLEXAN'IOUS. adj. [flexan'ious, Lat.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind. Diet.

That flexan'ious and golden-tongued orator. Howell.

FLEXIBILITY. n. s. [flexibility.] Fr. from flexible.

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.

Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in flexibility? And are they not, by their different inflections, separated from one another, so as after separation to make the colours? Near.

Coruscates of the same set agree in every thing; but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specific
gravity, in hardness, and in flexibility, as in bigness and figure.

2. Easiness to be persuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility. Resolve rather to err by too much flexibility than too much perverseness, by meekness than by self-love. Hammond.

FLEXIBLE. adj. [flexibilis, Lat. flexible, French.]
1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; easy to be bent; pliant; not stiff.
When splitting winds
Make flexible the branches of knotted oaks. Shakespeare.
Take a stock gillyflower, tie it upon a stick, put them both into a glass full of quicksilver, so that the flower be covered: after four or five days you will find the flower fresh, and the stalk harder and less flexible than it was. Bacon.
2. Not rigid; not inexcusable; compressible; obsequious.
Phlemon was a man of great severity, and no way flexible to the will of the people. Bacon.
3. Ductile; manageable.
Under whose curse soever a child is put to be brought, during the tender and flexible years of its life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education Locke.
4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.
This was a principle more flexible to their purpose and necessity than universal Rogers.

FLEXIBILITY. n.s. [from flexible.]
1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent; not stiffness; pliantness; pliancy.
I will rather choose to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose embossed flexibility shall be forced to bend. King Charles.
Keep those slender aerial bodies separated and stretched out, which otherwise, by reason of their flexibility and weight, would flag or curl. Bpke.
2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.
3. Ductility; manageableness.
The flexibleness of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable in many things. Locke.
FLEXILE. adj. [flexilis, Lat.] Pliant; easily bendable; obsequious to any power or impulse.
Every flexible wave
Obey the blast, the aerial tumult swells. Thomson.

FLEXION. n.s. [from flexible. Lat.]
1. The act of bending.
2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.
Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four flexions, trial would be made. Bacon's Nat. Hist.
3. A turn towards any part or quarter.
Fifty caustic sometimes tears, and a fission or east of the eye aside. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

FLEXOR. n.s. [Lat.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.
Flatterers, who have the flexor muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. Arbuthnot.

FLEXUOUS. adj. [flexuosus, Lat.]
1. Winding; full of turns and meanderings; tortuous.
In regard of the soul, the numerous and crooked narrow canals, and the restrained flexuous rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible Digby.
2. Bending; not straight; variable; not steady.
The trembling of a windy discover a wind, that otherwise we did not feel; and the flexuous burning of flames both shew the air begin to be unquiet. Bacon's Natural History.

FLEXURE. n.s. [flexura, Lat.]
1. The form or direction in which anything is bent.
Contrary is the figure of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward. Ray.
2. The act of bending.
The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy; his legs are for necessity, not figure. Shakespeare.
3. The part bent; the joint.
His mightly strength lies in his able joints, and where the figure of his navel joins. Sandys.
4. Obsequious or servile cringe. Not used.
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out with titles blown from adulatation? Will give place to figure and low bends? Shakespeare, Hen. V.

To FLECKER. v.a. [fligthen, Dut. plecuen, Sax.] To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.
The wreath of radiant fire
On flexing Phoebus' front. Shakespeare, King Lear.
Was ebbing darkness, past the mid' of night, And, Phoebus, on the light Prom' st the sun, ere day began to spring;
The teneal kark already stretch'd her wing, And flexing on her nest made short essays to sing. Dryden.
At her atretch her little wings she spread, And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead; Then flexing on his belly, she strove
To print a kiss, the last essay of love. Dryden.

FLIER. n.s. [from fly.]
1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a run-away.
The gates are open, now prove good seconds; To for the fortunate fortune without them, Not for the fliers. Shak. Coriolan.
Now the fliers, and from of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them. King Charles.
2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest; as in a jack.
The flier, that had led heaven, Turn'd so small a space could see. Swift.

FLIGHT. n.s. [from To fly.]
1. The act of flying or running from danger.
And now, too late, he wishes for the flight, That strength he wasted in ignoble flight. Dryden.
He thinks by flight, which must be done,
And claims the prize because he best did run. Dryden.
As eager of the chase, the maid
Beyond the forest's verdant limits stray'd;
Pan saw and lov'd, and, burning with desire,
Purs'd her flight; her flight increas'd his fire. Pope.
2. The act of using wings; volation.
For he so swift and nimble was of flight,
That from his lower tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds, mid thence with pinions light,
To mount aloft unto the crystal heaven. Spenser. A child, by a constant course of kindness, may be accustomed to bear very rough usage without fainting or complaining. Locke. Now the fliers, and from of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them. King Charles.
And on her wicker wings, sublimed through night,
She to the Latian palace took her flight. Dryden.
Ere the bat hath flown
His cloister'd flight. Shakespeare, Macbeth.
The owls shall take their flight away together. Shakespeare, Fa. v. 6.
Fowls, by Winter force'd, forsoke the fields, And wing their quieter lairs. Dryden.
3. Removed from place to place by means of wings.
Three, from the place to place by means of wings.

To FLY. v.t. [from the verb.] He who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To FLYING. v.t. [part. flaying or fling. v.a. [from fling. Lat. Skinner.] According to others from flying; so to fling is to set flying.
1. To cast from the hand; to throw.
FLIGHT, n. s. [from flirt.] A quick sprightly motion. A cant word among women.

A muslin flounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable animation.

To FLIT, v. n. [To fleet; or from flitter, Dan. to remove.]

1. To fly away.

Liest, it seemeth, in my simple wit,
Unto the far-sunny in Summer's day,
That when a dreamful form from wide the sky
Through the broad world doth spread his glossy ray.

Spenser.

2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarterday, or the usual term.

His guiding ghost did strive
With the frail flesh; at last it fitted is,
Whither the souls do die of men that live.

Fairy Queen.

So hardly be the fitted life does win,
Unto her native prison to return.

Fairy Queen.

It became a received opinion, that the souls of men, departing this life, did out of one body into some other.

Hooke.

3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.

He made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;
Yet missed it so narrowly, that he cut the word
Which fasten'd, by the foot, the flitting bird.

Dryden.

Fear the just gods, and think of Scylla's fate
Chang'd to a bird, and sent to fill in air.

Fairy Queen.

And the free soul to flight dying air's
Dryden's Amen.

4. To be flux or unstable.

Himself uplifted he lifted from the ground,
And with strong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which might too far he found
Her flitting parts, and element unsusod.

Fairy Queen.

He stopt at once the passage of his wind,
And the free soul to flight resign'd.

Dryden's Amen.

FLIT, adj. [from fleet.] Swift; nimble; quick. Not in use.

And in his hand two darts exceeding flit,
And deadly sharp, he held; whose heads were dight
In poison and in blood, of malice and despatch.

Fairy Q.

FLITCH. n. s. [place, Sax. flytke. Dan. fleche, flecher, Fr. Skinner.] The side of a hog salted and cured.

But heretofore 'twas thought a sumptuous feast,
On birthday, festivals, or days of state,
A salt dryhatch of bacon to prepare;
If they had fresh meat, 'twas delicatrices.

Dryden's Juvenal.

While he from out the chimney took
A fitch of bacon off the hook,
Cut large slices to be fry'd.

Swift.

He sometimes accompanies the present with a fitch of bacon.

Addison.

FLITTERMICE. n. s. [respect to; from flit and mouse.] The bat; the winged mouse.

FLIGHTING, n. s. [flit, Sax. scandal.] An offence; a fault; a failure; a desert.

Thou tellst my flights, my tears into thy bottle.

Pascal.

FLIX. n. s. [corrupted from flix.] Down; fur; soft hair.

With his blood'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows his fleshy up as she lies
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,
And looks back to him with beseeching eyes.

Dryden.

FLIXWOOD. n. s. A plant.

To FLOAT, v. n. [flotter, Fr.]

1. To swim on the surface of the water.

When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Stowed mast upon mast in floating.

Shakespeare.

The ark no more now floats, but seems on ground,
Fast on the top of some high mountain fir'd.

Milton. 732
FLO

That men, being drowned and sunk, do float
the ninth day, when their gull breaketh, are popu-
larly termed.

Three bustling nights, born by the southern
blast.
I floated; and discover'd land at last. Dryden.
His very breath was dropping long before.
Born by the tide of wine, and floating on the floor.
Dryden.

On foamy billows thousands float the stream.
In cumbrous sail.
Carp are very apt to float away with fresh water.

2. To move without labour in a fluid.
What divine monsters, O ye gods, were these
that float in air, and fly upon the seas! Dryden.
Swift the red-wing'd, with wing to wing conjoint.
Stretched their broad plumes, and float upon the
wind.

3. To pass with a light irregular course:
perhaps mistaken for fleet or flot.
Floating visions make not deep impressions
enough to leave in the mind clear, distinct, lasting
ideas.

To FLOAT. v. a.

To cover with water.

Proud Pausolus floats the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich mantle of golden sands.
Dryden's En
Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town
half floated by a deluge.
Addison on Italy.
Now smocks with show'ss the misty mountain-
side.
And floated fields lie undistinguish'd round.
Popc.
The vast pertresses a thousand hands shall make :
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lute.
Popc.

FLOAT. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. The act of flowing; the flux; the con-
tary to the ebb. A sense now out of use.
Our trust in the Almighty is, that with us con-
tentions are now at their highest float.
Hooker.
There is some disposition of bodies to remain,
particularly from East to West; of which kind we
conceive the main float and refloat of the sea is,
which is by consent of the universe, as part of the
diurnal rotation.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.

2. Any body so contrived or formed as to
swim upon the water.
They took it for a ship, and, as it came nearer,
for a boat; but it proved a float of weeds and
rushes.
A passage for the weary people make.
With oyer floats the standing water strow,
Of many stows make bridges, if it float.
Dryden.

3. The cork or quill by which the angler
discover'd the bite of a fish.
You will find this to be a very choice bait, some-
times casting a little of it into the place where
your float swims.
Wotton.

4. A cant word for a level.
Banks are measured by the float or floor, which
is eighteen foot square and one deep.
Mortimer.

FLO'ATY. adj. Buoyant and swimming
on the surface.

The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length
of a ship, especially if she be floaty, and want
sharpness of way forwards.
Raleigh.

FLOCK. n. s. [ploc, Sax.]
1. A company; usually a company of birds
or beasts.
She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love hot to a brother,
How will she love when the rich golden shaft
Hath kindled of all affection else?
That live in her.
Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.

2. A company of sheep, distinguished from
herds, which are of oxen.
The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
Those rare and solitary; these in flocks
Panting at ease, and in broad herds upsprung.
Milton.

FLO'EGATE. n. s. [from flos and gater.] Gate
or shutter by which the watercourse is
closed or opened at pleasure.
As if the opening of her mouth had opened
some great floodgate of sorrow, whereas her heart
could not abide the violent issue, she sunk to
the ground.
Sidney.
Yet there the steel staid not; but bate
Deep in his flesh, and opened wide a red floodgate.
Sidney.

His youth, and want of experience in maritime
service, made him somewhat shrewdly touched,
before the sluices and floodgates of human
liberty were yet set open.
Wotton.
The rain descanded for forty days, the cutlets
or floodgates of heaven being thus opened.
Burnet.

FLOOD. n. s. [flying a plow, Germ.]
1. The broad part of the anchor which
takes hold of the ground.
2. A flounder; a flat river fish.

FLOOR. n. s. [plop, plape, Sax.]
1. The pavement: a pavement is always
of stone, the floor of wood or stone;
the part on which one treads.
His stepmother, making all her gestures coun-
tree and indignant, lay almost groveling upon the floor
of her chamber.
Sidney.
He rent that iron door
Where entered in, his sword could find no floor,
But all a deep descent as dark as hell.
"Fairy Queslook.
Look how the floor of heavy
Is thickly laid with pates of bright gold:
There's not the smallest orb which thou beholdst,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubins.
Shakespeare.
The ground by strewn with pikes so thick as
a floor is usually strewn with rushes.
Hayward.
He winnow'd barley to-night in the threshing
floor.
Rut.

2. A story; a flight of rooms.
He that building stays at one
Floor, or the second, hath erected none.
Jenson.

To FLOOR. v. a. [from the noun.] To
cover the bottom with a floor.
Hewn stone and timber to floor the houses.
2 Chron. xxiv.

FL'ORD. n. s. [from floor.]
Bottom; pavement.
The flooring is a kind of red plaister made of
brick, ground to powder, and afterwards
worked into mortar.
Addison.

To FLOOR. v. a. [from fleap.] To clap
the wings with noise; to play with any noisy
motion of a broad body.
A blackbird was frighted almost to death
with a large fluttering kite that she saw over her head.
L'Estrange.

FLO'RAL. adj. [floralis, Lat.] Relating to
Flora, or to flowers.
To celebrate sports and floral play
Be set aside.
Prior.

FLO'RENCE. n. s. [from the city Florence.]
A kind of cloth.
Diet.

FLO'REN. n. s. [so named, says Camden,
because made by Florentines.] A gold
coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLO'RET. n. s. [fioret, Fr.] A small im-
perfect flower.

FLO'RID. adj. [florus, Lat.]
1. Productive of flowers; covered with
flowers.
2. Bright in colour; flushed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferior to many
flowers; and when it is most florid and gay, three
fits of fainting, or groans, by which the ague can change it into yellowness and long
ness.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.
The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be
florid, when let out of the vessel, the red part
concealing strongly and root.
Arbuthnot.
3. Embellished: splendid; brilliant with decorations.

The florid, elevated, and figurative way is for the passions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the soul, by showing their objects out of the natural frame of things.

Dryden.

How did they the florid youth off?
Whose speech you took, and gave it to a friend?

FLORIDITY. n. s. [from florid.] Freshness of colour.

There is a floridity in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood.

Finger.

FLORIDNESS. n. s. [from florid.] 1. Presence of colour; splendour.

2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philosopher need not delight readers with his floridness, yet he may take a care that he should not be by nature.

Boyle.

FLORIFEROUS. adj. [florifer, Lat.] Productive of flowers.

FLORELL. n. s. [Fr.] A coin first made by the Emperor Napoleon. That of Germany is in value 2s. 4d. that of Spain 4s. 6d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2s. 6d. that of Holland 2s.

In the Imperial chamber the princes have a half florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial motion of the head.

Aspinaly.

FLORIST. n. s. [floriste, Fr.] A cultiver of flowers.

Some botanists or florists at the least. Dunciad.

And while they break
On the charm’s eye, ’tis exclam’ning florist marks
With secret pride the wonders of his hand. Thom.

FLORULENT. adj. [floris, Lat.] Flowery; blossoming.

FLORUSCULUS. adj. [floruscus, Lat.] Composed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnose covering, and the second a dry and floriforous coat.

Brown.

To FLOTE. v. a. [See To frit.] To skim.

Such cheeses, good Chisle, ye floted too nigh.

Tasso.

FLOTSON. n. s. [from flote.] Good that swim without an owner on the sea.

FLOTTEN. part. [from flote.] Skimmed. Skinner.

To FLOUNC. v. n. [plonsen, Dut. to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to struggle or dash in the water.

With his broad fins and forked tail he laves
The rising surge, and flows and waves in the waves.

Addison’s Ode.

2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six flouncing Flanders horses
Are even as good as any two of theirs.

Prior.

3. To move with passion; passionate agitation.

When I’m taller than a post,
Nor can the pleasant word pronounce,
You neither turn, nor fret, nor flounce.

Swift.

To FLOUNCE. v. a. To deck with flowers.

She was flounced and flutilowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl.

Addison.

They are all the fashion of florencing the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lutestrings.

Flounce.

n. s. [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose so as to swell and shake.

May, off in dreams invention we bestow,
To change a flounce, or add a furfelow.

A muslin flounce, made very full, would be very agreeable.

Pope.

To FLOUNCE. v. n. [from the verb.] To adorn with embellishments of language; to grace with eloquence ostentatiously diffusive.

The labours of Hercules, though flounced with much fabulous matter; yet notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating giants, monsters and tyrants.

Shaksp.

As they are likely to over-flourish their own case, so their flattery is hardiest to be discovered. Collier.

6. To adorn; to embellish; to grace.

To bring you thus together, ’tis no sio
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Both flourish the deceit.

Shaksp.

FLOURISH. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Bravery; beauty; ambitious splendour.

I call’d thee then vain flourish of my fortune,
I call’d thee then your shadow, painted queen;
The presentation of but what I was.

Shaksp.

The flourish of his sober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth.

Crashaw.

2. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness; far-fetched elegance.

This is a flourish; there follow excellent parables.

Bacon.

We can excuse the duty of our knowledge, if we only bestow the flourish of poetry thereon, or those complimentary conceits which popularly set forth the eminence of this creature.

Brow.

The sensation of the eye may be fixed upon my mind, that such rhetorical flourishes cannot but loosen or brush it out.

More.

Flourishes have not the same connotation, when there are great interests, plausible colours, and flourishes of wit and rhetoric interposed between the sight and the object.

L’A’range.

Our mock ornament and ornament of their former speeches were commonly the trusty word they spoke, though least believed by them.

South’s Sermons.

Studious to please the genius of the times;
With periods, points, and tropes he shuns his crimes;
He lards with flourish’s long harangue;
’Tis fine, say thou: what, to be prais’d and hang!

Dryden.

3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems fancily drawn and painted, and takes some pleasure in beholding the next characters and flourishes of a Bible curiously pricketed.

Shaksp.

They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the flourishes about a great letter that signify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye.

More. Hence Addison.

FLOURISHER. n. s. [from flourish.] One that is in prime or in prosperity.

They count him of the green-hair’d eld, they may, or in his flour.

For not our greatest flourisher can equal him in profit. Chapman.

To FLOUT. v. a. [from flouten, Dut. flowere; Fric. To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You must flout my insufficiency.

Shaksp.

The Norwegian hammers flow the sky,
And fan our people cold. Shaksp., Marcbth.

He mock’d us when he begg’d our voices;
Certainly he flout’d us downright.

Shaksp. Shall the day be so immemorial
to write to one she knew would flout her. Shaks.

Philida flout me.

Watson’s Angle.

To FLOUT. v. n. To practise mockery; to behave with contempt; to sneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to flout at fortune, hath not fortune sent us in this fool to cut off this argument?

Shaks.

With talents well end’d
To be scorning and rude;
When you gently raise your snout,
Fleer and gibe, and laugh and flout.

Swift.

FLOUT. n. s. [from the verb.] A mock; an insult; a word or act of contempt.

He would ask of those that had been at the other’s table, Tell’d truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given?

Bacon.
FLO

She opened it, and read it out;
With many a smile and laughing flood. Hudibras.
Their doors are bard against a bitter flood;
Snarl, if you please; but you shall snarl without.

How many floods and jeers must I expose myself to by this repentance? How shall I answer such an old acquaintance when he invites me to an interminable cup?
Calamy's Sermons.

FLOU'TER, n. s. [from flout]. One who jeers.

To FLOW. v. n. [plemp, Sax.]

1. To run or spread as water.
The god am I, whose yellow water flows.
Aftren these flood, and frets as it goes.
Dryden.
Fields of light and liquid either flow,
Pang'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

Endless tears flow down in streams. Swift.

2. To run; opposed to standing waters.
With osier thatts the standing water strow;
Of many stones make bridges, it is flow. Dryden.

3. To rise; not to ebb.
This river hath thrice flow'd, no ebb between.
Shakespeare.

4. To melt.
Oh that thou would'st rent the heavens, that the mountains might flow down at thy presence.
Is. vii. 1.

5. To proceed; to issue.
I'll use that tongue I have; if wit flow from't, I shall do good.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.
The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which flows from speculation or discourse.
South.

6. To glide smoothly without asperity: as, a flowing period.
This discourse of Cypryan, and the flowers of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been of a great wit and flowing eloquence. Hakewill on Providence.

7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.
Virgil is sweet and flowing in his lamentations.
Dryden.

Did sweeter sounds adorn my flowing tongue
Than ever man pronounced, or angels sang. Prior.

8. To abound; to be crowdéd.
The dry streets flow'd with men. Pope's Odyssey.

9. To be copious; to be full.
Then shall our names
Be in their flowing cups freely remember'd.
Shakespeare. Hen. V.

There every eye with splendid boughs she deck'd
And dash'd the flowing goblet to the ground.
Pope's Odyssey.

10. To hang loose and waving.
He was clothed in a flowing mantle of green silk, interwoven with flowers. Spectator.

To FLOW. v. a. To overflow; to deluge.
Watering hops is scarce practicable, unless you have a stream at hand to flow the ground. In Morer's Husbandry.

FLOW. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The rise of water; not the ebb.
Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to solve the flows and motions of these seas, illustrating the same by water in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the motion of the vessel. This the ebbs of tide, and their mysterious flow.
Brook's Valye. Err. 8.
We art as elements shall understand.
Dryden.

2. A sudden plenty or abundance.
The noble power of suffering bravely is as far above that of enterprising greatly, as an unbleached conscience and inflexible resolution are above an accidental flow of spirits, or a sudden tide of blood.
Pope.

3. A stream of diction; volatility of tongue.

FLOWER. n. s. [fleur, fr. flours, flores, Lat.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds.
Such are reckoned perfect flowers which have petals, a stamen, apex and stylum; and whatever flowers want either, are reckoned imperfect.
Perfect flowers are divided into simple ones, which are not composed of other smaller, and which usually have but one single style, and compounded, which consist of many Roscioli, all making but one flower. Simple flowers are monopetalous, which have the body of the flower all of one entire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many seeming petals, or leaves; as in borage, bugloss; or polypetalous, which have distinct petals, and those falling of singly, and not altogether, as the seeming petals of monopetalous flowers always do: but those are further divided into uniform forms.

2. The flower, the human flower have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the diaphragm have no such regularity, as in the flowers of sage and dead-nettle.
A monopetalous flower is likewise divided further into, first, semi-fuscular, whose upper part resembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the astreuse; 2d. labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthus and scorodon, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate flowers, and here the upper lip is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the echinacius; but most commonly the upper lip is as above, and turns the hollow part downwards to its fellow below, and represents a kind of helmet, or monshod; and from these these are frequently called galatèa, carunculéa, and galactéa flowers; and in this form are the flowers of the lantian, and most verticillate plants.
Sometimes the lamina is fusciculéa, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d. Cor- sica, or daisy; that is, such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn, as in the linaria, delphinium, &c. and the carunculéa, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compounded flowers are, first, discous, or discoidal; that is, whose Roscioli are set so close, thick, that on the surface of the flower plain and flat, which, because of its round form, will be like a discus; which disk is sometimes radiated when there is a row of petals standing round in the disk, like the points of a star, as in the matricaria, chamomelum, &c. and sometimes deformed, having the petals leaves round the limb of its disk, as in the tuscacentum: 3d. plaufoluis, which is composed of plain flowers, set together in chains, and sometimes jagged, and whose face is usually indented, notched, and jagged, as the hieracium. 3d. Fistular, which is compounded of long hollow little flowers, like pippes, all divided into large jars at the ends. Imperfect flowers, because they want the petals, are called staminous, speculatus, and capilaccaes; and those which have none by fine threads, like the juli, are by Turnefort called amamentaeus, and we call them cats-tail. The term canindiscent is given to such as are in the shape of a bell, and infundibuliform for such as are in the form of a funnel.

3. Good man's lives
Expire before their roses are in their cups.
Dying or ere they sicken. Shaksp. Macbeth.
With flower's invenos tresses torn,
The umbilis in twilight shade of thangled ketts, black, moon.
Milton.

Beautiful flowers why do we spread
Upon the blossom's head?
Cowley.
Though the sun's beam with all-diffusive myra
Blursh in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We praise the stronger effort of his power,
And always, praise the flower.
Pope.

If the blossom of the plant be of most importance,
We call it a flower; such are daisies, tulips, and carnations.
Mallet.

12. An ornament; an embellishment.

The nomination of persons to those places being so prime and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to himself. Clarendon.

This discourse of Cypryan, and the excellent flowers of rhetoric in it, shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator. Hakewill.

Truth needs no flower's of speech.
Pope.

3. The prime; the flourishing part.
Also, young man, your days can ne'er be long;
In flower's of age you perish for a song.
Pope.

4. The edible part of corn; the meal.
The bread I would have in flower, so as it might be baked still to serve their necessary want.
Spenser.

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the flower of all,
And leave me but the bran.
Shakespeare.
The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

But by thy grace, for sweetness and beauty of its
Next these in worth, and firm those uns be seal'd;
Be twice ten measures of the choicest flower
Prepar'd, ere yet descends the evening hour.
Pope's Odyssey.

5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence.
The choice and flower of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain, and more manifestly express, by reason of their poetical form.
Hooker.

Thou hast slain
The flower of France for his chivalry.
Shakespeare.
The French monarch is exhausted of its bravest subjects; the flower of the nation is consumed in its wars.
Addison.

6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.
Miller specifies thirty-four species of this plant; and among them the Persian flower of dace is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.
Dropd are the flower's of dace in your arms:
Of England's coat one half is cut away. Shen.
The iris is the flower de luce.
Peacham.

To FLOWER. v. n. [fleurir, fr. or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in blossom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.
So forth they marched in this goodly sort,
To take the solace of the open air,
And in fresh flowering fields themselves to sport.
Fairy Queen.

Sacred hill, whose head full high,
Is, as it were, for endless memory to be fill'd,
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,
For ever with a flower'd garland crown'd.
Fairy Queen.

Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden flower'd,
Op'ning their various colours.
Milton.

Mark well the flower'd almonds in the wood
If odour blooms the bearing branches load.
Dryd. Georg.

To leafless shrubs the flower'd palms succeed,
And odous myrtle to the muskane woman give.
Pope.

2. To be in the prime; to flourish.
Wildebe, in youth, when flower'd my youthful
As like swallow swift, I wandered here and there;
For heat of heedless lust me did confine,
That I of doubled danger had no fear.
Spenser.

This cause detain'd me all my flower'd youth.
Within a leaseless dungeon there to tire.
Shakespeare. Henry VI.

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.
The above water were best, and that heat did fill with little; whereas that under water did not, though it was fresh. Bacon.

An extreme clarification doth spread the spirits so smooth through them that it destroyeth, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little flowering.

Bacon's Natural History.

4. To come as cream from the surface.

If you can accept of these few observations, which have flowered off, and are, as it were, the bringing up of many sublunary and contemplative years, give them to dispose of. Milton.

To FLOWER. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWERAGE. n. s. [from flower.] Store of flowers.

FLOWERET. n. s. [floweret, Fr.] A flower; a small flower.

Sometimes her head she fondly would assume With garden garlands, or fresh flowerets bright;
About her neck, or rings of rushes tight. F. G.
That same dew, which sometimes on the bards Was wont to swell, like round and orient pearls, Stood now within the pretty floweret's eyes,
Like tears that did their owne disgrace bewail. Shakespeare

So to the sylvan lode
They came, that like Pomona's arrow smil'd,
With flowerets deck'd, and fragrant-smells. Milton.

Then sought the childish year with flowerets crownd,
And lavishly performs the fields around;
But no resident remain to the leaves endure;
Infra the stalks, unless are the leaved. Dryden.

FLOWERGARDEN. n. s. [flower and garden.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

Observing that this rarene produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try those shells in my flowergarden, and I never saw better caritations of flowers. Mortimer's Husbandry.

FLOWERINESS. n. s. [from flowerey.] 1. The state of abounding in flowers.
2. Floridness of speech.

FLOWERINGBUSH. n. s. A plant.

FLOWERY. adj. [from flower.] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the syrens there,
Amidst the flowery kirtled Naiades. Milton.

Day's harbinger
Comes darting from the East, and leads with her
The flowery May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose. Milton.

Over such a floweret was he thrown. Pope.
To her the shady grove, the flowery field,
The streams and fountains so delight could yield. Pope.

FLOWingly. adv. [from flow.] With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWK. n. s. [fluke, Scott.] A flounder; the name of a fish.

Among these the flounders, sole, and plaice, follow the tide up into the fresh waters.

Where the high majesty of David's throne? Prior.

2. Puffed; inflated; stale.

And when night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, flow with insolence and wine. Milton.

Is the fally feast
Or from your deeds I rightly may divine,
Unconly flow with insolence or wine. Pope

FLUC. It is not malleable, but yet is not fluent, but stupefied.

FLUC. It is not malleable, but yet is not fluent, but stupefied.

FLUC. To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to stand wishing and hankering at a venture, here is it possible for any one to be at rest in this fluent wandering humour and opinion.

L'Estrange.

To FLUCTUATE. v. n. [fluctuate, Lat.] To roll to and from, as in agitation.

The fluctuating fields of liquid air,
With all the curious motions having there,
And the wide regions of the land, proclaim
The flow'ret Divine, that raise the mighty frame.

Theocritus

2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.
3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion.

The temper
New parts on; and, as to passion mov'd,
Fluctuates disturb'd. Milton's Paradise Lost.

4. To be in an uncertain state; to feel sudden vicissitudes.

As the greatest part of my estate has hitherto been of an unstable and volatile nature, either cast upon seas, or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed and settled in substantial accums and tenements.

5. To resort; to be undetermined.

The alternate motion of the water.

Fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, storms, shores, shelves, and every interjacency irregular,:

That they were caused by the impulses and fluctuation of water in the hollows of the earth. Wood.

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.

It will not hinder it from making a proselyte of a person, that loves fluctuation of judgment little enough to be willing to be cas'd of it by any thing but error.

FLUE. n. s. [A word of which I know not the etymology, unless it be derived from flow of fly.] 1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or smoke.
2. Soft dawn or fur, such as may fly in the wind.

FLUELINN. n. s. The herb SPEEDWELL.

FLUENCY. n. s. [from fliment.] 1. The quality of flowing: smoothness: freedom from harshness or asperity.

Fluency of numbers, and most expressive figures for the poet, morals for the serious, and lexicons for admirers of points of wit.
Earth.
2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility.

Our publick liturgy must be ascharmed, the better to please those men who gloried in their extraordinary vein and fluency. King Charles.

We reason with such fluency and fire.

The beaux buffle, and the learned tire.

Tickel.

The common fluency of speech in many men, and most women, is owing to a scarcity of matter, and a scarcity of words; far whoever is master of language, and hath mind full of ideas, will be at, in speaking, to hesitate upon the choice of both. Swift.

3. Affluence; abundance. This sense is obsolete.

Those who grow old in fluency and ease,
Behold him lost on seas. Sandys.
God riches and renown to men impart.

Even all they who are dull and empty heads
Cannot so great a fluency receive,

But their fruition to a stranger leave. Sandys.

FLUENT. adj. [fluens, Lat.] 1. Liquid.
2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.

Motion being a fluent thing, and one part of its duration being indepenent upon another, it doth not follow that because any thing moves this moment, it must so to the next. Bayle on the Creation.

3. Ready; copious; voluble.

Those have some natural dispositions, which have given grace in youth than in age, as such is a fluent and luxurious speech. Bacon.

I shall lay before you all that's wise, and with most fluent oration. Dryden's Soph. Phy.

FLUENTLY. adv. [from fluent.] With ready flow; volubly; readily; without obstruction or difficulty.

FLUID. adj. [fluidus, Lat. fluidus, Fr.] Having parts easily separable; not solid.

Or serve them as a flow'ry verge to bind
The thinly skirts of that smile 'ry cloud.

Leech.

Let it again dissolve, and show the earth?Milton.

If particles slip easily, and are of a fit size to be aggregated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them together, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to stick to things, it is bound. Newton.

FLUID. n. s. 1. Any thing not solid.
2. In [physick.] Any animal juice; as the blood.

Consider how luxury hath introduced new diseases, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole course of the fluids. Arbuthnot.

FLUENCY. n. s. [fluidité, Fr. from the Latin fluidius.] The quality in bodies opposite to stability; want of coherence between the parts.

Hat's preserve fluidity very much, by diminishing the tenacity of bodies; it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increases the fluidity of tenacious liquids; as oil, balsam, and honey; and thereby decreases their resistance.
Newton.

A disease opposite to this spissitude is too great dryness. Boyle.

FLUIDITY. n. s. [from fluid.] That quality in bodies opposite to stability.

What if we should say that fluidity and stability depends so much upon the texture of the parts, or by the change of that texture the same parts may be made to constitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? Boyle.

FLUMBERRY. n. s. A kind of food made by conglomeration of wheatflower or oatmeal.

Milk and flumbery are very fit for children.

FLUNG. participle and preterite of fling.

Thrown; cast.

Several statues the Roman themselves flung into the river, when they would revenge themselves. Addison on Italy.

FLUOR. n. s. [Lat.] 1. A fluid state.

The particles of fluids, which do not cohere too strongly, and arc of such a smallness as renders them to be most scarce; of those agitation which keeps them in a fluid are, most easily separated and rarified into vapours. Newton's Opt.

2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

To FLUSH. v. n. [flusyen, Dut. to flow; flus, or flux, Fr]
1. To flow with violence.

The pulse of the heart he attributes to an exhibition and sudden expansion of the blood in the veins, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to a degree, doth suddenly and all at once, flash up and run over the vessel. *Rag.*

It flashes violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then stops. *Morison's Husbandry.*

2. To come in haste.

If the place but affords Any store of lofty birds, As I make 'em to flash, Each owl out of his bush. *Ben Jonson's Odes.*

3. To glow in the skin; to produce a color in the face by a sudden afflux of blood. It is properly used of a sudden or transient heat of countenance; not of a settled complexion. Ere yet the salt of most magnificent tears Had left the flushing in her gazed eyes, She married. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Thus Eve with countenance blite her story told, But in her cheek dissembler flushing glow'd. *Milton.*

What can be more significant than the sudden flushing and confusion of a blush? *Collier.*

What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas, that blood, which flushes guilty in your face? *Dryden.*

At once, in all the colors of the flushing year, The garden glows. *Thomson's Spring.*

4. To shine suddenly. Obsolete.

Take of eve that flushing in his beard, Him all amaz'd. *Speni.*

To FLUSH. v. a.

1. To colour; to reddent: properly to reddent suddenly.

The glowing damns of Zama's royal court Live faces flush'd with more exultate change. *Addison, Cato.*

Some court, or secret corner seek, Nor flush with shame the passing virgin's cheek. *Gay's Frie.*

2. To elevate; to elevate; to give the appearance of sudden joy.

As prosperous people, flushed with great victors and successes, are rarely known to conceal their joys within the bounds of modesty and innocence. *Addison's Sermons.*

FLUSH. n. S.

1. A gloss; sudden impulsion; violent flow. This is commonly corrupted to flush: as, a flush of water.

No he had any man such a loss, cries a widower, in the flush of his extravagancies and a dead wife. *L'Estrange.*

The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or flush, but by the motion of the arteries themselves. *Rag.*

Success may give him a present flush of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the care of acquispting. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Cards all of a sort.

To FLUSTER. v. a. [from To flush.] To make hot and rosy with drinking; to make half drunk.

Three kids of Cyprus, noble swelling spirits, Have I to-night flushed with drinking cups, And they watch too *Shakespeare, Othello.*

FLUTER. n. S. [flute, flute, Fr. flûte, Dut.*

1. A musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers.

The ears were silver, Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke. *Shakespeare.*

The soft complaining flute is dying out. The voices of hopeless lovers, Whose dirge is whisper'd by the warbling lute. *Dryden.*

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute split.

To FLUTE. v. a. To cut columns into hollows.

To FLUTTER. v. n. [jlopean, Sax. flottar, Fr.*

1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings.

As an eagle stirs up her nest, fluttereth over her young, and spreadeth abroad her wings, to the Lord alone did he lead her. *Deut.*

Think you've an angel by the wings; One that slowly will rise. *Watt.*

T. wait upon each morning-sigh; To flutter in the balmy air Of your well-performance. *Crashaw.*

They fed, and, fluttering, by degrees withdrew. *Dryden.*

2. To move about with great show and bustle without consequence.

Excess modulates the best wit, and only makes it flutter and froth high. *Gower.*

No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit, That once so flutter'd, and that once so writ. *Pope.*

To be crossed with quick vibrations or undulations.

Ye spirits! to your charge repair; The fluttering fan be Zephyretta's cure. *Pope.*

Fly the fair maid above the vessel rear, Or teach the fluttering sail to float in air. *Pope.*

To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a state of uncertainty.

The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and how long we fluttered upon the wings of doubtful success, he was not surprised. *Herbert's Fiscal Forest.*

It is impossible that men should certainly discover the agreement or dissonance of ideas, whilst their thoughts flutter about, or stick only in sounds of doubtful signification. *Leeds.*

Excitement would be my friends! event and change! Product by atoms from their fluttering dance! *Prior.*

His thoughts are very fluttering and wandering and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively. *Watts.*

To FLUTTER. v. a.

1. To drive in disorder; like a flock of birds suddenly roused.

Like an eagle in a dovecot, I flutter'd your Volcanos in Coriolis. *Shakespeare.*

2. To hurry the mind.

To FLUTTER. v. n. [from the verb.]

1. Vibrations; undulation; quick and irregular motion.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the flight of a fan: there is the angry flutter, the maddened flutter, and the timorous flutter. *Addison's Spectator.*

2. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind.

3. Confusion; irregular position.

FLUVIATIC. adj. [fluvialis, Lat.*

Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. n. S. [fluxus, Lat. flux, Fr.*

1. The act of flowing; passage.

The simple and primary motion of fire is flux, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference. *Dugby.*

FLY. By the perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of sublimation is thrown out of the body. *Culpeper.*

2. The state of passing away and giving place to others.

Whether the heat of the sun in animals whose parts are successive, and in a continual flux, can produce a deep and perfect gloss of blackness. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

What the state of interest should be, in the constant change of affaires, and flux of money, is hard to determine.

In the constitutuion matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the stock or find can never be estimated, nor the flux and attention sensible. *Wardara.*

Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual flux, and stand in need of simples to supply those words that are continually failing. *Leeton.*

3. Any flow or issue of matter.

Quinces stop fluxes of blood. *Arabian.*

4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.

East eastern spice, secure From burning fluxes and hot catarrh. *Holifax.*

5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies. Cyst is the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shak.*

6. Concourse; confusion.

Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends; 'Tis right, quoth he; thus ninny doth part The flux of company. *Shakespeare.* As you like it.

7. The state of being melted.

6. That which mingled with the body makes it melt.

FLUX. adj. [fluxus, Lat.*

2. Not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To FLUX. v. a.

1. To melt.

2. To sublate; to evacuate by spitting.

He might fashionably and genteelly have duched or fluxed into another world. *South.*

FLUXiITY. n. S. [fluxus, Lat.*

Ease of separation of parts; possibility of liquidation.

Experiments seem to teach, that the supposed aversion of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in consequence, partly of the weight and fluidity, or at least fluidity of the bodies here below. *Boyle.*

FLUXION. n. S. [fluxus, Lat.*

1. The act of flowing.

2. The matter that flows.

The fluxions increased, and abscesses were raised. *Wiernman.*

3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite small or infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given. *Harris.*

A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and fluxions, are not wth the labour of those who design the learned professions as the business of life. *Watts.*

To FLY. pret. flew; pld; past. fled; flew. v. n. [plegean, Sax. To fly is properly to use wings, and gives flux and flown. To flee is to escape, or to go away, pleam, Sax. and makes fled. They are now confounded.]

1. To move through the air with wings.

Ere the bat hath flown His cloister'd flight, *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. *Gen. 1. 20.*

These men's business the water sort of you do not comprehend: ye wish they had them-
selves longer in, and not flown so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause were all grown.

Hooker.

Hos.

beard who, Pope.

to speak mean, To mean O—Dl To Spenser.

henlth To komson's One Thatpiirtofa One Milt.

[lean, To to hack [pam. make

As strifes whip the top for sport,

The wooden engine flies and whirrs about. Dryd

6. To part with violence. 

Glad to catch this good occasion,

Most thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff

And corn shall fly sander. Shakesp.

He basses heads, to save his own, made fly;

And now, the sultan to preserve, must die. Waller.

7. To break; to shiver; to burst asunder with a sudden explosion.

Behold, a forthy substance rise;

Be cause of my bottle flies. Swift.

[plean. Sax. flichen. Germ.] To run away; to attempt escape. [Inc this sense the verb is properly to flee, when fled is formed; but the following examples shew that they are confounded: they are confounded often in the present than in the praper tense.] 

Which when the valiant efl perceiv'd he kept, As he fled the flying prey. Spenser.

Ye shall flee, as ye fled from before the earthquake. Zech. xiv. 3.

Ah! had the sable wing been swift, Rev'd the drooping arts again;

If science ran'd her head,

And soft humanity, that from rebellion fled. Dryd.

He oft desir'd to fly from Isreal's throne,

And live in shades with her and love alone. Prior.

I'll fly: they shall fly and thee I'll leave. Shakesp.

And his toad's limbs are weary'd into rest.

Then dreams invade. Dryden's Journal.

Nature flies him like enchanted ground. Dryden.

3. To quit by flight. 

Dedalus, to fly the Cretan shore,

His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,

The first who said 'tis done in air. Dryden's Alex.

4. To attack by a bird of prey.

If a man can tame this monster, and with her fly other ravenging foul, and kill them, it is some-what worth. Bacon.

5. It is probable that flew was originally the preterite of fly, when it signified volition, and fled when it signified escape: flown should be confined likewise to volition; but these distinctions are now confounded. I know not any book except the Scriptures in which fly and flee are carefully kept separate.

FLY. n. s. [pleoge, Sax.] 1. A small winged insect of many species. As flies to wanton boys, are we to their gods; They kill us for their sport. Shakesp.

My country neighbours begin to think of being in general, before they come to think of the fly in their sheep, or the darts in their corn. Locke.

To prevent the fly, some propose to tow ashes with the seed. North'me's Husbandry.

To heedless flies the window proves a constant death. Thomson's Summer.

2. That part of a machine which being put into a quick motion, regulates and equalizes the motion of the rest.

If you suppose a man tied in place of the weight, it were easy, by a single hair fastened unto the fly or balance of the jack, to draw him up from the ground.

3. That part of a vane which points how the winds blow.

To FLY-BLOW. n. s. [fly and blow.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FOA

I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to figbblow my words, to make others distaste them. Shakesp. Isettings feet.

Like a frighten cake of tallow: "Or, on frahly, ink turn'd yellow. Swift.

So morning insects, that in muck beguine, Seem to the eye in mud, and the figbblow of a destructive mire. Pope.

FLYBOAT. n. s. [fly and boat.] A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLYCA'TChER. n. s. [fly and catch.] One that hunts flies.

There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a figbblower. Dryden.

The swallow was a figbblower as well as the sparrow. L'Espruche.

FLYER. n. s. [from fly.]

1. That flies or runs away. This is written more frequently flier.

They hit one another with darts, as the others do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the fly, Sand's Flowel.

He grieves so many Britons should be lost; Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield, To save the flies than to win the field. Waller.

2. One that uses wings.

3. The fly of a jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure, whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, and so are their ends: the second of these fliers stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, and so are said to fly off from one another.

Mason's Mech. Eerr. To FLYFISH. r. n. [fly and fish.] To angle with a hook baited with a fly, either natural or artificial.

I shall give you some directions for flyfishing. Walpole.

FOAL. n. s. [pala, Sax.] The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burden. The custom now is to use colt for a young horse, and foal for a young mare; but there was not originally any such distinction.

Also flew his steed.

And with his winged heels did tread the wind, As he had been a foal of Pegasus's kind. F. Q. Twenty she-asses and ten foals. Gen. xxiii. 1.

To FOAL. v. a. [from the noun.] To bring forth. Used of mares.

Give my horse to Timon: it feeds me straight Ten able horses, Shakesp. Timon. Much as are.

Soils call as are.

Of generous race, straight, when they first are foaled, Walk proudly. May's Georgick.

To FOAL. v. n. To be disburthened of the foals. Used of beasts of burden.

About September take your mares into the house, where keep them till they foal. Mortimer's Husbandry.

FOLABIT. n. s. Plants.

F.O.A.

FOLIOOT.

FOAM. n. s. [pan, Sax.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.

The foam upon the water. Hor. n. 7.

Whitening down their mossy tinctur'd stream. Descends the bellow'd foam. Thomson's Spring.

To FOAM. r. n. [from the noun.]

1. To froth; to gather foam.

When, buzz, and flyblow. To break out into the general use, and foam'd at mouth, and was s, ceaseless. Shakesp.
FOG

To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crow’d in, And sprink’d large Biass on the ground. Pope.

There followed a man of royal port and rie. I

FOAMY, adj. [from foam.] Covered with foam; frothy.

More-white than Neptune’s foam face. Dry.

When the singing rocks he would enshroud and en- Dried.

Behold how high the foamy shoulders rise! Shak. Mark, ii. 11.

FOB. n. s. [Jupp, Jup’sack, Germ.] A small pocket.

Which’d a job at holding forth. Hudibras.

When the dice with more profusion throw’d. Dry.

The well-fill’d job, not empty’d now alone. Dry.

He put his hand into his job, and presented me Filled.

in his name with a tobacco-stopper. Dry.

Two pockeats he call’d his jobs; they were two Filled.

large ads squeezed close by the pressure of his Ankle.

belly. Orphans.

The winds and waves are on the juster side. Dried.

FOB. v. a. [Jupp, Germ.] 1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud,” I

think it is scurry, and begin to find myself Filled.

fool’d. Shak.

Shall there be a gallows standing in England Filled.

when thou art king, and resolution thus fill’d as it Filled.

with the rusty eath of old father anticke ther- Law.

law, Shak. Henry IV.

He goes pressing forward, till he was fool’d Filled.

again with another stow. Add.

2. To job off. To shift off; to put aside with an Filled.

artifice; to delude by a trick.

You must not think

To job off your disguises with a tale. Shak.

that they were glad to cheat, To get their wives and children meat; But these will not be fool’d off so, They must have wealth and power too. Hudibras.

Upon a foaming horse.

Dry.

Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art king, and resolution thus fill’d as it with the rusty earth of old father anticke the law.

Shak. Henry IV.

He goes pressing forward, till he was fooled again with another stow. Add.

FOCAL, adj. [from focus.] Belonging to the focus. See Focus.

Schlemmader demandeth whether the convexity or concavity of the drum collects rays into a focal point or scatters them. n. t. Devion.

FOCAL, n. s. [facilis, Fr.] The greater or less bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.

The fracture was of both the facets of the left leg. Nicoll.

FOCILLATION. n. s. [facilito, Lat.] Comfort; support. Diet.

FOCUS. n. s. [Lat.] 1. In optics. ‘T’he focus of a glass is the point of convergence or concurrence, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass.

2. A focus of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or lotus rectum. Harris.

3. Focus of an Ellipsis. A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis. Harris.

FOG. n. s. [fogarium, low Lat. Gramen in forst regis locutae pce fogagio. Leges forest. Scotiae.] Aftergrass; grass which grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.

FOGGILY. adv. [from foggy.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FOGGINESS. n. s. [fremcy/foggy.] The state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

FOGGY. adj. [from fog.] 1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.

Bats, while we are wrapped in foggy mist. Our self-love, so passions do deceive, We think they hurt, when most they do assist. Sidney.

And Phoebus flying so, most shameful sight, His blushing face in foggy cloud implied, And hides for shame. Spencer.

To whence have they this mettle? Is not their climate foggy, raw and dull? Shaks. Henry V.

As elecere Phoebeus, when some foggy cloud His brightness from the world a while doth showed, Both by degrees began to shew his light. Dry.

Fo’t to be shewn. Let not sirbe be subject to any foggy noisomeness, from fens or marshes near adjoining. Horat. Architectura.

About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no mean foggy, retic your rarest plants. Evens. Eccles. Calendar.

2. Cloudy in understanding; dull. Foi. interject. [from gah, Sax. an enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence: as if one should at sight of any thing hate. I cry out a fce! Not to affect many proposed matches Of her own elaine, complexion and degree, Where we see in all things nature tends, Foh! one may smell in such a will most rank, Foul disproportions, thoughts unnatural. Shak.

FOIL B.L.E. n. s. [Fr.] A weak side; a blind side; a failing.

He new the fables of human nature. Friend.

The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their own failings, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of argument. Watts’s Logick.

To FOILL. v. a. [afforder to wound, old Fr.] 1. To put to the worst; to defeat; though without a complete victory.

Amagements. The rebel thrones; but greater rage to see Thus foul’d their mightiest. Milton.

Leader of those nations bright, Which but the omnipotent move might have had it! Milton.

Yet these subject not I to these discourses. What inward thence I feel, I not therefore fould: Who meet with various objects, from the sense Variously representing; yet still free, Approve the best, and fellow what I approve. Milton.

Strange, that your fingers should the pencil flout, Without the help of office or art of dill. Filler. He had been foud in the cur, and had left it to nature. Nicoll’s Sarcory.

In their conflicts with sin they have so often failed, that they now despair of ever getting the day. Calamy’s Sermons.

Victory, disdain, despair, I oft have try’d; And, fould, I have with new arms my foe def’d. Dryden.

But I, the consort of the thunderer, Have war’d a long and unsuccessful war; With various arts and arms in vain have toll’d, And by a mortal man at length am toll’d. Dryden.

2. [Fouiller, Fr.] To blurt; to droll.

When light with joy.

Of feather’d Cupid fell, with wanton dulness, My speculative and idle instrumants. Shak.
3. To defeat; to puzzle.

While I am following one character, I am cross'd in my way another, and put up such a variety of cut animals in both sexes, that they foul the scent of another, and puzzle the chase. 

Addison.

FOLIOL. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conquest.

We of that cunning had no disidence; One stabel never beat another. Shak.

Whenever overthroweth his mate in such sort, as that either his back, or the one shoulder, and eye, chance to be an idle one, the thing shall be accounted to give the full; if he be disengaged, and make a narrow escape, it is called a fall. Carece.

So after many a fall the tendering ground, Extending his assurance, and in all pride, Fell wherein he stood to his victor fall. Milton.

When age shall level me to impotence, And fleeting pleasure leave me on the Southern.}

Death never won a stake with greater toil, 

Hector was left so near a fall. Dryden.

2. [Fuelle, Fr.] Leaf gilding.

A stately palace, built of squared brick, Which cunningly was without mortar laid, Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor golden foil all over them display'd. Fairy Q.

Fane is no plant that grows on mortal soil, Nor in the abstraying set off to the world, nor in broad rumour lies. Milton.

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre.

As she a black silk cap on him began To set for foil of his milk-white to serve. Sidney.

Like bright metal on a sullen ground, Mirror of glory on my face, Shall show more gradually, and attract more eyes, Than that which hath no foil to set it off. Shak.

The sullen passage of thy weak steps Extelling with his doleful sound, to set The precious jewel of thy name. Shak.

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the foil closely to itself, and thereby better augment its lustre; the foil is a mixture of mastich and burnt ivory. Grew's Museum.

A Foliage of pinnas to set him off; and we oppose the incontinence of Passus to the temperance of Hector. Brome on the Odyssey.

4. [From fouiller, Fr.] A blunt sword used in fencing.

He saw the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall have tribute of me; the adventurous knight shall use his foil and target. Shak.

FOILER. n. s. [from foil.] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN, v. n. [fiondre, Fr. Skinner.]

To push in fencing.

He baw'd and lash'd, and found, and thunder'd shows, And every way did seek into his life; Ne plate, ne nail, could ward so mighty thieves, But yielded passage to his cruel knife. Fairy Q.

He cars not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out; he will found like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman, nor child. Shak.

Then both, no moment lost, at once advanced Against each other, armed with sword and lance; They lash, they found, they pass, they strive to bore Their corses whilst, and the thinnest parts expire. Dry.

Foin. n. s. [from the verb.] A thrust; a push.

FOININGLY. adv. [from foin.] In a punishing manner.

FOISON. n. s. [poison, Sax.] Plenty; abundance. A word now out of use.

Pay justly thy titles, whatsoever thou be, That God may bless in blessing send to thee. Taz.
FOL

FOLIO. n. s. [in folio, Lat.] A large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

Plutarch and Plutarch made less progress in knowledge, though they had read more folios. Watts on the Mind.

FOLIOMORT. adj. [folium mortuus, Lat.] A yellow color; the color of a leaf faded: vulgarly called philomel. Woodward on Fossils.

FOLK. n. s. [polec, Sax. volk, Dut.: it is properly a noun collective, and has no plural but by modern corruption.]
1. People, in familiar language.

Never troubling him, either with asking questions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolorous discourses of their own and other folk's misfortune. Sidney.
2. Any kind of people as discriminated from others.

The river three hath flow'd, no ebb between; And the old folk, time's doting chronicles. Swift.
3. It is now used only in familiar or burlesque language.

Old good man Dobson of the green. Remembers be the tree has seen, And goes with folk now that the light. Swift.
4. There are many more folk than upon earth.

FOLKMOTE. n. s. [from folk and mote.]

Those bills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations: the one is that which you call folkmotes, built by the Saxons, and signified in the Saxon a meeting of folk. Spooner on Ireland.

FOLICILE. n. s. [folliculus, Lat.]
1. A cavity in any body with strong costs.

Although there be no eminent and circular follicle, or vesicle, which long contains this humour; yet is there a certain receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts.
2. Follicle is a term in botany, signifying seed-vessels, capsula seminalis, or case, which some fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the allgenc, peduncularis, &c. Quincy.

To FOLLOW. v. a. [polgyn, Sax.; volgen, Dut.]
1. To go after; not before, or side by side.

I had rather, forsooth, go before you like a man, than follow you like a buffer. Shaksp.

2. To pursue as an enemy; to chase.

He would not let us guess what it was indeed the place. Shakespeare.

3. To accompany; not to forsake.

Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain God is as here, and will be and alike

FOLK

FOLLOVER. n. s. [from follow.]
1. One who comes after another; not before him, or side by side.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a follower; but now you are a leader; whether you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your master's heels. Shakep.
2. One who observes a guide or leader.

The understanding that should be eyes to the blind, fingers to the blind, and so brings all the inconveniences that attend a blind follower, under the conduct of a blind guide. South's Sermons.

3. An attendant or dependant.

No follower, but a friend. Pope.

4. An associate; or companion.

How accompanied, can't thou tell that?—Sir John, and other his continual followers. Shaksp. Henry IV.

5. One unter the command of another.

I hold it no strange thing to leave unto the Irish chiefs too much power over their kindred, but rather with whom their followers from them as much may be, and gather them under the command of law. Spencer's State of Ireland.

And since their Eman, when his ships were lost, To leave his followers on a foreign coast. Dryg. En.

6. A scholar; an imitator; a copier.

Be ye followers of me, even as I am of Christ. 1 Corinthians.

The true profession of Christianity indispensably engages all its followers to do good to all men. Spence's Serm. for All.

Every one's idea of identity will not be the same that Pythagoras and thousands of his followers have. Locke.

The church of Smyrna professed they worthily loved the martyrs, as the disciples and followers of Our Lord: and because of the exceeding great affection to their king and their master. Newton.

The studious head or generous mind, Following of God, or true patriot, or patriot, rose to but restore The faith and moral nature gave before. Pope.

7. One of the same faction or party.

FOLLY. n. s. [folie, Fr.]
1. Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.

This is folly: childhood's guide. This is childhood at her side. Hakeworth.

2. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

Think'st thou, that duty should have dread to speak. When power to flatter bow'd? To plainness honour Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. Shakep.

3. Act of negligence or passive, or unbecoming gravity or deep wisdom. In this sense it has a plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot see. The pretty follies that themselves commit; For if they did, Cupid himself a thief To see me transformed into a boy. Shakep.

Thy human vein, thy pleasing folly, Lies all neglected, all forgot. Prior.

Leave such toIMA with more grace and ease, Whom folly pleases, or whose follies please. Pope.

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FOREM. v. a. [fomentor, Lat. foment, Fr.] 1. To cherish with heat. Every kind that lives, Fomented by his birth, by his virtue, and warm'd, Milton. 2. To bathe with warm lotions. He fomented the head with ointments to procure sleep, and a solution of opium in water to foment the bowels, Dryden. 3. To encourage; to support; to cherish. They love their givings, and foment their deeds no less than parents do their children. Burton. Hence they who stand in reason's law require: Since nature gave, and thou fomented my fires, Drayden. They are troubled with those ill humours, which they themselves intusied and fomented in them, Locke.

FOMENTATION. n. s. [fomentation, Fr. from foment.] 1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called also stupeing, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the steams breathe into the parts, and discuss obstructions. Quinque. Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultis, drawn into the surface of the humour out; for it is a gentle fomentation, and laith without a mixture of some stupefactive. Bacon's Natural History. 2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts. This lotion is prepared by the physicians, and the lotions of fomentation by the nurses. Arberthut.

FOMENTER. n. s. [from foment.] One that foment: an encourager; a supporter. These fatal distempers, as they did much hurt to the body politic at home, being like humours stirred in the natural without evaporation, so did they produce disadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raisers and fomenters of them had never sprung up, Houel.

FOX, n. s. [Scott. A word now obsolete.] A fool; an idiot; Sicker I hold him for a greater fox, That love's the thing he cannot purchase, Spenser. FOND. n. s. [fom, Scott. A word of which I have found no satisfactory etymology. To fomme is in Chaucer to doat, to be foolish.] 1. Foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious. The Grecians or Gentiles ever did think it a fond or unlikely way to seek men's conversion by sermons, we have not heard, Hooker. He was beaten out of all love of learning by a fond school-master, Ascham. Fell these sad women, To fond to wait imitable strokes, As 'tis to laugh at them, Shakespeare. Coriolanus. Grant I may never prove so fond To trust man on his oath or bond, Shakespeare. Tempest. I am weaker than a woman's tear, Tanner than sleep, fonder than ignorance, Shakespeare. Fond thoughts may fall into some idle brain; But one belief of all, is ever wise, Duties. Thou seest How subtly to detain thee I devise, Having my fruition, while I debate; Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply, Milton. S. fond are mortal men, Fall into wrath divine, As their own ruin on themselves invite. 'Tis never for grief'd Apollo's wrong That make their ears on Midas' temple hang. But fond repentance of his hapless wish. Waller. But reason with your fond religion lights; For many gods are many vanities, Dryden. This is fond, because it is the way to cherish thyself, Tickell. 2. Trifling; valued by folly.

FOOD. n. s. [fod, Sax. veoden, Dut. to feed; feed, Scott.] 1. Virtuats: provision for the mouth. On my knees I beg, That youll vouchsafe me raiment, bed, and food, Shakespeare. Much food is in the tillage of the poor. Proverbs, iii. 23. Under my lowly roof thou hast vouchsafed To enter, and assort these earthy fruits to taste; Fed not of angels, yet accepted so, As that more willingly thou couldst not seem At heaven's high feast, 't is fed. Milton. They give us food, which may with nectar vie, And was that does the absent sun supply, Waller. 2. Any thing that nourishes. Give me some musick; musick, moody food Of us that trade in love, Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop. They are not for the food of thy abased father's wrath, Might I but live to see thee in my touch, I'd say, I had eyes again. Shakespeare. King Lear. FOODFUL. adj. [food and full] Fruitful; full of food; plentiful. There Titius was to see, who took to his birth From heav'n, his nursing from the fruitful earth, Dryden.

FOOF. adj. [from food.] Eatable; fit for wood.
FOOT  3.

Three times a day my footcloth burst at stumps.

And started when he looked upon the Tower,
As boats to bear me to the clattle-house, shriek.

FOOTED. adj. [from foot.] Shaped in the foot.

Sounded and rallied as a boar, and footed like a bull.

FOOTFIGHT. n.s. [foot and fight.] A fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback.

So began our footfight in such sort, that we were well entered to blood of both sides.

FOOT HOLD. n.s. [foot and hold.] Space to hold the foot; space on which one may tread surely.

All fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little foothold, that the first blast laid it flat on the ground.

L'Estrange.

He's at his top; he has nothing above him to aspire to, nor any foothold left him to come down by.

L'Estrange.


doer, and so...
Footlicker. n.s. [foot and lock.] A slave; an humble fawner, one who kicks the foot.

Do that good mischief which may make this island
Thine for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For thy footlicker. Shakespeare. Tempest.

Footman. n.s. [foot and man.] 1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did consist
Of footmen three millions, of hercules one million. Shakespeare’s History of Ireland.

2. A low menial servant in livery.

He was in a rich erccoli, litererwise, with two horses at either end, and two footmen on each side.

Beau.

Like footmen running before coaches.
To tell the inn what lod approaches. Prior.

Footman. n.s. [foot and man.] The art or faculty of a runner.

The Irish archers enjoying this, suddenly broke up, and committed the safety of their lives to their nimble footman. Heywood.

Yet says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifted than ever you did with your footmen. L’Estrange.

Footpace. n.s. [foot and pace.] 1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs. Moron.

2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

Footpad. n.s. [foot and pad.] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horseback.

Footpath. n.s. [foot and path.] A narrow way which will not admit horses or carriages.

Know’st then the way to Dover?—Both side and gate, horseway and footpath. Shakespeare.

Footpost. n.s. [foot and post.] A post or messenger that travels on foot.

For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointed a footpost, whose dispatch is well near as speedy as the horses. Careae.

Footstall. n.s. [foot and stall.] A woman’s stirrup.

Footstep. n.s. [foot and step.] 1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot.

Clear-sighted reason, wisdom’s judgment leads,
And sense, her veil, in her footstep tread. Denh.

A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, for think that he is in the right way, whereby ever he has the footstep of others to follow. Locke.

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our system, if there we may trace any visible footstep of Divine wisdom and beneficence. Bentley’s Sermon.

3. Example.

Footstool. n.s. [foot and stool.] Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

Thus have we swept suspicion from our seat,
And made our footstool of security. Shak. Hen. VI.
The footstool and erccoli’s to bring to
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
By these mysterious legs to fly and fly
Men to the footstool of the Deity. Dryden’s Sopy.

Let echoing anthems make his praises known
On earth, his footstool, as in heaven his throne.

Fop.

By the phrase of worshipping his footstool, no more
is meant than worshipping God at his footstool.

Fop. n.s. [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender; a man fond of show, dress, and flatter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of fops,
Got t'ween ask and awake. Shak. King Lear.

When such a fellow as a fop,
Leans. Among his numerous absurdities,
Stumbles upon some tolerable line,
If feet to see through. Rouseman.

The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a fop in a gay coat.

In a dull stream, which moving slow,
You hardly see the current flow;
When a small breeze obstructs the course,
It works about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers.

The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with every wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fops, fools, and rakes, for chaff and straw, Swift.

Fopdoodle. n.s. [fop and doodle.] A fool; an insignificant wretch.

We where stone your nodle,
And handled you like a fopdoodle. Hudibras.

Foppery. n.s. [from fop.] 1. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the sound of shallow foppery enter
My sober house. Shak. Merchant of Venice.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fair, and yet the gulliness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my powers, drove the greatness of this foppery as a received belief, in despight of the teeth of all rhyme and reason, that they were fair.

Sh. Lik. Merry Wives of Windsor.

This is the excellent folly of the world, that when we are sick in fortune, often the surfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our disasters, the son, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity. Shak. King Lear.

2. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly.

Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their fopperies, than to be suffered to break loose from that subjection which your superstition kept them in. Shakespeare.

But though wefetch from Italy and France Our fopperies of tone and modes of dance, Our sturdy Britons seem to borrow sense. Grave.

I wish I could say against fopperies were wholly absent from grave subjects. Swift.

Foppish. adj. [from fop.] 1. Foolish; idle; vain.

Fools we're less happy grace in a year;
For wise men are grown foppish,
And know not how their wits to wear,
Their manners are so apish. Shak. King Lear.

2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentations; vain of dress.

With him the present still some virtues have;
The vain are shewy, and the stupid grave;
The doleful neglect, the foppish neat;
The few and disdaining grace. Gay.

The Romans grew extremely expensive and foppish so that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their shoes, still to wound their own face. Arbeuthnot.

You would know who is rude and ill-natured,
Who is vain and foppish, who lives too high,
And who is the noblest and the greatest,
Tell him that is the truest. Addison.

Foppishly. adv. [from foppish.] Vainly; ostentatiously.

Foppishness. n.s. [from foppish.] Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.
FOR

Rather our state’s defective for requital,
Than we to sketch it out. Shakesp. Coriolanus.

A paltry ring
That she did give me, whose poyzy was,
For all the world, like cutler’s poetry.
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not.
Shakesp.

For all the world.

As the art at this hour was Richard then. Shak.
It was well contrived for the persons, and
violent counsel for the matters. Bacon’s Essay. Authority followed old men, and favour
and popular youth; but for the moral part, per-
haps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age
hath for the politic. Bacon’s Essay. Considered
is absolute Carretson. beneficial and.
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30. Noting accommodation or adaptation.
F or
F or

31. With intention of.
F or

32. Becoming; belonging to.
F or

33. Notwithstanding.
F or

34. To the use of; to be used in.
F or

35. In consequence of.
F or

36. In recom pense of; in return of.
F or

37. In proportion to.
F or

38. By means of; by interposition of.
F or

39. In regard of; in preservation of; I cannot for my life is, I cannot if my life might be saved by it.
F or

40. For all. Notwithstanding.
F or

41. Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more womanish; since you do love me in this apparel, there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man in this enterprise.
F or

42. For so much. In consideration of.
F or

43. For why. Because; for this reason.
F or

44. To forage. v. n. [from foris abroad, L.]
F or

45. To wander far; to rove at a distance.
F or

46. To ravige; to feed on spoil.
F or

47. To forage. v. a. To plunder; to strip; to spoil.
F or

F or

Besides, in gratitude for such high matters, know I have yow'd two hundred gladiators.
Dryden.

First the wily wizard must be caught;
Dryden.

He is not in very tall, yet for his years he's tall.
Shaksp.

As he can see deal, for these times, through supervision so he would be blinded, men and thence, by human policy.
Bacon.

Lauded Socrates! divinely brave!
Dryden's Juvenal.

Injur'd he felt, and dying he forgave.
Dryden's Juvenal.

To the noble for revenge.

By means of; by interposition of.
Moral consideration can no way move the sensible appetite, were it not for the will.

Of some calamity we have no relief but from God alone; and what would men do in such a case, if it were not for God?
Tillotson.

In regard of; in preservation of; I cannot for my life is, I cannot if my life might be saved by it.

I bid the roused knight upon your gate;

But could not get him for my heart.

I cannot for my heart leave a room, before I have thoroughly examined the papers pasted upon

The wall.

Solicity.

For all the carefulness of the Christians the English bawcock was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of September part thereof was blown up.

But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more, Did shew she fondness for all the do.

They resolute, for all this, do proceed

Unto that judgment.

If we apprehend the greatest things in the world of the emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented, for all that, to let them govern at home.

Slighting.

Though that very ingenious person has anticipated part of what I should say, yet you will, for all that, expect that I should give you a fuller account.

Her pertness.

For all her vast plot, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition.

South.

For to. In the language used two centuries ago, for was commonly used for to, the sign of the infinitive mood, to note the final cause.

As, I come for to see you, for I love to see you; in the same sense with the French pour. Thus it is used in the translation of the Bible. But this distinction was by the best writers sometimes forgotten; and for, by wrong use, appearing superfluous, is now always omitted.

Whoso shall let me now

On this vile body for to wreak my wrong?
Fair Q.

A large hostility
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
O blessed as art to you I dedicate the court. Spencer.

These things may serve for to represent how just cause of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain.
Bacon.

FOR. conj.
1. The word by which the reason is introduced of something advanced before.
Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themselves; for if our virtues

Did not go forth of us, were all alive
As if we had them not.
Shaksp. Men, for Men.

Old husbandmen i' the country I am
Who for another year dig, plough, and sow;
For never any man was yet so old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold.
Draughton.

Tell me what kind of thing is wit;
Shaksp.Merchant of Venice.

For the first matter loves variety less. Cowley.

Thus foolishly; for they are jealous.
Shaksp. Othello.

Heaven defend your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant;
For she is with me.
Shaksp. Othello.

Old husbandmen I at Salisbury, when fear of any thing in this world, venturous to displeasure God; for in so doing he runs away from men, and falls into the hands of the living God.
Tillotson.

2. Because, on this account that it is in this sense properly followed by that, and without it is elliptical. This sense is almost obsolete.
I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet for that the worst men are most ready to remove, I would wish them chosen by discretion of wise men.
Spenser on Ireland.

Jealous souls will not be answer'd so;
They are not ever jealous for a cause.
Shaksp. Othello.

Neither doubt you, because I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more womanish; since you do love me in this apparel, there is nothing I desire more than fully to prove myself a man in this enterprise.

Many encroaches of trees grow chieflly where the tree is dead or faded; for that the natural sap of the tree corrupteth into some preternatural distemper.
Dean's Nat. Hist.

3. For as much. In regard to that; in consideration of.
For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to consider what is needful, in regard of God; but there is also in men that which we must regard; we somewhat incline to length, lest our quick dispatch should give occasion to deem, that the thing itself is but little accounted of. Harte.

He who is the thirteenth, the patient may be indulged the free use of spaw water.
Browne.

To forage. v. n. [from foris abroad, L.]
1. To wander far; to rove at a distance. Not in use.
Forage, and run.

To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him, ere he come so nigh. Shak.

2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions.
As in a stormy night,
Wolves, urged by their raving appetite,
Forage for prey.

There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam went abroad to forage for them. L'Estrange.

Nor dare they stay.

When rain is promised or a stormy day;
But near the city walls their waiting lake,
Nor forage far, but short excursions make. Dryden.

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil.
His most mighty father on his hill
Stood smiling, to behold his Ben's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility.
Shaksp.

To forage. v. a. To plunder; to strip; to spoil.

They will both strengthen all the country round,
And also as cruelly hold for her majesty,
If the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to forage and over-run the whole land.
Spenser.

748
FOR

The victorious Philistines were worsted by the captivated airs, which forsook their country more than the enemy, by South.

FORAGE. n. s. [furopean, Germ. and Fr. from ferre, Lat.] 1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad.
   One way a band select from forage drives
   A herd of bieves, far oxen, and fast kine,
   From a fat meadow ground; or theychock,
   Ewes and their bleeding lambs, over the plains
   Their hoity. Milton's Par. Lost.

   Some o'er the publick magistrates preside,
   And some are sent new forage to provide. Dryd.

   Provided forage, our spent arms renew'd. Dryd.

FORA'MINOUS. adj. [from foramen, Lat.]
   Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.
   Soft and foraminous bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will deade it; but in the passage of the sound they will admit it better than harder bodies. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

To FORBEAR. v. n. pret. I forbore, anciently forbode; part. forboren, [opobcan, Sax. For has in composition the power of privation; as, forbear; or deprecation; as, forswear, and other powers not easily explained.

1. To cease from anything; to intermit.
   Who can forbear to admire and adore him who
   Weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance. Cheyne.

2. To pause; to delay.
   I pray you, stay, pause a day or two,
   Before you hazard; for in choosing wrong,
   I lose your company; therefore forbear a while. Shaksp.

3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abstain.
   He forbore to go forth. 1 Sam. xiii.
   At this he started, and forbore to swear. 1 Sam. xiii.
   Not out of conscience of the sin, but fear. Dryd.

To FORBIDDING. part, adj. [from forbidd.] Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.

   Tragedy was made forbidding and horrible. A. Hud.

FORCE. n. s. [force, Fr. fortis, Lat.]
1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.
   He never could maintain his part but in the
   Force of his will. Shaksp. Much ado about Nothing.
   A ship, which hath striked sail, doth run
   By force of that force which before it went. Dryd.

2. Violence.
   Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,
   Which now they hold by force, and not by right.
   They shew not the same, but but force.
   The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride.
   By force away, and then by force enjoy'd; Dryd.

   3. Virtue; efficacy.
   Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, force and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion. Hooker.
   No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of force enough to destroy constant experience. Locke.

4. Validness; power of law.
   A testament is of force after men are dead.
   Not long in force this charter stood; Dryd.
   Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood. Dech.

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often
   forces in the plural.
   O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
   Look on my forces with a gracious eye. Shaksp. R. III.
   The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of miscellaneous forces of all nations, Bacon. A greater force than that which here we see, Ne'er press'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. Waller.

   Those victorious forces of the rebels were not able to sustain their arms. Dryd.

6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion. To FORCE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To compel; to constrain.
   Dangers are light, if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men than forced them. Bacon.
   I have been forced to use the cant words of Whig and Tory. Sylph's Examiner.
   The actions and operations did force them upon dividing the simple idea. Bouvres View of Epic Poem.

2. To overcome by strength.
   O that consummate
   Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd
   To have wrought such wonders with an ass's jaw,
   I should have forc'd thee soon with other arms. Milton.

   With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
   To force their monarch, and insult the court. Dryd.

3. To impel; to press; to draw or push by main strength.
   Thou shalt not destroy the trees by forcing an
   ax against them. Deut. xx. 19.
F OR

Stooping, the spear descended on his chine,
Just where the bone distinguish'd each bone:
It stuck so deep as he fell, and lay,
That scarce the force'd the steel away. Dryd.

4. To enforce; to urge.
Three blustering nights, born by the southern
1 floated, and discovered land at last:
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and galling to the shore. Dryd.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never see,
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with force'd fingers take:
Shatter our leaves before the mellowing year.

5. To drive by violence or power.
This way of flattering their willing benefactors
out of part, contrived another of forcing their un-
will ing neighbours out of all their possessions.
Dryden's En.

To free the ports, and ope the Punica land
To Trojan guests; lest, ignorant of fate,
The queen might force them from her town and
state. Dryd.

6. To gain by violence or power.
My heart is yours: but, oh! you left it here
Abandoned with my hopes and fears:
If they force'd from me one kind look or word,
Could not you not, that not that small part afford?

7. To storm; to take or enter by violence.
Troy wall'd so high,
Attitudes might as well have force'd the sky, Wither.
Here from all ages, deeply did prostrate,
This wealth, for the brave nation's sake:
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,
Dare boldly go a new found world to force. Dryd.

8. To make force; to violate by force.
For her,—I like it not. Dryd.

9. To constrain; to disturb; not to obtain
naturally or with ease.
Our general taste in England is for epicum,
turns of wit, and force'd conceits. Addison's Spec.

10. To man; to strengthen by soldiers;
garrison.
Here let them lies,
Till famine and the ague eat them up: force'n,
Were they not forced with those that should be
We might have met them dear, heard to bear.
Shakespeare.

If you find that any great number of soldiers
be necessary to be sent to Oregonique, and that the pass-
eges he already forced, then be well advised how
you land.

11. To force out. To extort.
The heat of the dispute had force out from
Luther expressions that seemed to make his doctrine
run higher than really it did. Atterbury.

To FORCE, v. a. To lay stress upon. This
word I have only found in the following
passage.
That morning that he was to join battle with
Harold, his armorer put on his backpiece before,
and his breastplate behind; the which being espy'd
by some that stood by, was taken among them,
for an ill taken, and therefore advised him not
to fight that day: to whom the duke answered, I
force my name, but if I have any
impression made in soothsaying, as in sooth I have none, it doth
prophesie that I shall change copy from a dead to a living.
Calvola. Dryd.

FORCEFULLY, adv. [from force.] Violently;
constrainedly; unnaturally.
This foundation of the earth upon the waters
must in all ways agree to that structure of the
abysses of antique nature; but very imper-
pert and forcefullly to the present form of the earth

FORCEFUL, adj [force and full.] Violent;
strong; driven with great might; impetuous.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow

Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which, lodging as it flew,
Fell'd through the yield'd plastra. Dryd. En.

Were it by chance, or forceful destiny,
Which forms in cause first what'ler shall be,
Assisted by a friend, or unlook'd night,
This Palæmon from prison took his flight. Dryd.
He pass'd in air, the javan sent.
Through Paris shield the forceful weapon went. Pope.

FORCEFULLY, adv. [from forcful] Violently;
impetuously.

FORCELESS, adj. [from force.] Having
little force; weak; feeble; impotent.

FORCEPS. n. s. [Lat.]
Fors exhibitions in pairs of tongues; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occasions.
Quinsey.

F ORCER. n. s. [from force.]
1. That which forces, drives, or
constrains.
2. The embosom of a pump working by
pulsion, in contradiction to a suckter,
which acts by attraction.
The usual means for the ascent of water
is either by suckers or forces. Wits Jenkins's Daddas.

FO RCEBLE, adj. [forceful.]
1. Strong; mighty; opposed to weak.
That punishment, which hath been sometimes
forcible to bridle sin, may grow afterwards
harder and feeble. Hooker.

2. Violent; impetuous;
The Sax.violent force.
Jersey, behov'd by all, for all must feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comes grace and constant virtue dwell,
Like ming'd streams, more forcible when join'd:
Jersey shall at the altar stand,
Shall then receive the azure band.
Prior.

3. Efficacious; active; powerful;
Sweet smells are most forcible in dry substances,
when broken; and so likewise in oranges,
the ripping of their rind giveth out their smell more.
Bacon's Natural History.

4. Prevalent; of great influence.
How forcible are right words?
Job.
God hath assured us, that there is no inclination or temptation so forcible which our humble prayers and desires may not frustrate and break avar.
Raleigh's Apology.

5. Done by force; suffered by force.
He swifter far,
He overtook, his mother all dismay'd,
And in embraces forcible and foul
Ingend with me. Milton.

The abjurations of king James, the advocates
on that side look upon to have been forcible and
unjust, and consequently void. Sect.

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.
F ORCELLENCE, n. s. [from forcible.]
Force; violence.

FORCEFULLY, adj. [force and full.] Violent;
strong; driven with great might; impetuous.

This doctrine brings us down to the level of
horse and mule, whose mouths are forcible holden
with bit and bridle.
Hammond.

FORCIPATED. adj. [from forceps.]
Forcipated, adj like a pair of pincers to open and
inclose.
The foulds have antennae, or long horns before,
with a long fluctuation or forcipated tail.
Brown.

When they have seized their prey, they will
so transport it, hold it with their forcipated mouth,
that they will not part therewith, even when
it be out of the waters. Derham.

FORD. n. s. [ford, Sax. from fapan to pass.]
1. A fallow part of a river where it
may be passed without swimming.
Her men the paths rode through made by her
sword;
They pass the stream, when she had found the ford.
Racine.

2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the
current, without any consideration of passage or shallowness.
Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The ford, and of itself the water lyes
All taste of living wight.
Milton's Par. Lost.

Rise, wretched widow! rise; nor unpeop'd
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian ford;
But rise, and in black to burn thy per-
ish'd ford. Dryd.

To FORD, v. a. [from the noun.]
To pass without swimming.
A dom's shine-holes must contain a thou-
sand fathom, and much more, if he had for'd the
ceil, Raleigh's History.
Forcing his current where thou findst it low.

F O R D A B L E, adj. [from ford.]
Passable without swimming.
Pliny placeth the Scenitae upon the Ephrates,
where the same beginneth to be forcable.
Racine.

A countryman sounded a river up and down,
to try where it was most forcable; and where the
water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and,
on the contrary, shallowest where it made most
noise.
L'Estrange.

FORE. adj. [pope, Sax.]
1. Anterior; that which is before; not
behind.
Though there is an orb or spherical area of
the sound, yet they move strongest and go farthest in the
fore lines from the first local impression.
Bacon.

2. That which comes first in a progressive
motion.
Resistance in fluids arises from their greater
pressing on the fore than blind part of the bodies
turning in them.
Cheyne.

FORE, adv. 1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears
first to those that meet it.
Each of them will bear six demiculverins and
four sakers, needing no other addition than a
slight spar deck fore and aft, which is a slight
deck throughout.

To FOREADVISE, v. n. [fore and advice.]
To counsel early; or to counsel before the
time of action, or the event.
Thus to have said,
As you were forcipated, I had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

To FOREAPPOINT, v. n. [fore and ap-
point.] To order beforehand.

To FOREARM. v. a. [fore and arm.] To
provide for attack or resistance before the
time of need.

750
To FORECLOSE. r. a. [fore and close.]
1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.
   The embargo with Spain foreclosed this trade.
   
2. To foreclose a Mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.
   
To FOREDECK. n. s. [fore and deck.]
The antepurier part of the ship.
I to the foredeck went, and thence did look
   Forikey Scylla.
           Chapman's Odyssey.
   
To FOREDESIGN. r. a. [fore and design.]
To plan beforehand.
All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreseen and foreordained by the wise Author of nature, Cheyne.
To FOREDO'. r. a. [for and do, do not.]
1. To ruin; to destroy. A word obsolete. Other than ruined happy.
   Beseeching him, if either salves or oils
   A foredoomed wight from door of death might raise.
   He would at her request prolong her husband's days.
   Fairy Queen.
   This was on men God's hatred and his wrath;
   And many souls in doleful foredoom.
   Fairy Q.
   This doth betoken,
   Or terror they fell with desperate hand
   Foredoom'd his own.
   Shakesp. Hamlet.
   This is the night
   That either makes me, or foredoom'd me quite.
   Shaks.
2. To overdo; to weary; to harass.
   While the heavy plowman sweats,
   With all weary task foredoom'd.
   Shaks.
To FOREDOOM. r. a. [fore and doom.]
To predestinate; to determine beforehand.
Through various hazards and events we move
   To Latium, and the realms foredoom'd by Jove.
   Dryden's En.
   The willing metal will obey thy hand,
   Following with ease; if favour'd by thy fate,
   Thou art foredoom'd to view the Sician state.
   dryden.
   Fate foredoom'd; and all things tend
   By course of time to their appointed end.
   Dryden. Here Britain's statesmen out the fall foredoom'd
   Of foreign tyrants, and of nympher at home.
   Pope.
   FORE-END. n. s. [fore and end.]
   The antepurier part.
   I have live a honest freedom; paid
   More plenteous debts to heaven than in all
   The fore-end of my time.
   Shakesp. Cambiine.
   In the fore-end of it, which was towards him,
   Great was the joy of it.
   Shaks.
   FOREFATHER. n. s. [fore and father.]
   Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy preceades another.
   The custom of the people of God, and the decrees of our forefathers, are to be kept, tonching those things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge.
   Hooker.
   If it be a generous desire in men to know from whence their own forefathers have come, it cannot be displeasing to understand the place of our first ancestor.
   Raleigh's History.
   Conceit is still deriv'd
   From some forefather's grief; mine is not so.
   Shak.
   Shall I not be distraught,
   And madly play with my forefathers joints? Shak.
   Our forefathers had left him a right to conquer but his country.
   Addison.
   When a man sees the prodigious pains our forefathers have been at in these barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been instrocted in the right way.
   Addison on Italy.
   Best Peer! his great forefathers ev'ry grace
   Reflecting, and reflected in his race.
   Pope.
   To FOREFEND. r. a. [it is doubtful whether from fore or for and defend.]
FOR
This is the very ecstasy of love,
Whose violent property foregoes itself,
And leads the will to desperate undertakings. Shake.
FOREGOER. n.s. [from forego.] Ancestor; progenitor.
Shakesp.
FOREGROUND. n.s. [fore and ground.] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.
All agree that white can subsist on the foreground of the picture; the question therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is behind, and is being universal, and the figures supposed to be in an open field. Dryden.
FOREHAND. n.s. [fore and hand.] 1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.
2. The chief part. Not in use.
The great Achilles whom Odin's Crowns
The snout and the forehead of our host. Shakesp.
FORDMORD. adj. Done sooner than is regular.
You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so commit the forehand sin. Shakesp.
FOREHAND. n.s. [from fore and hand.] 1. Early; timely. If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and forehanded care, yet be sure, by time, to lend your assistance and apply.
2. Formed in the foreparts. He's a substantial true-bred beast, heavily fore-handed: mark but the cleanliness of his shapes too. Dryden.
FOREHEAD. n.s. [fore and head.] 1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.
The breast of Hebe, when she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier than Hector's forehead when it spirt forth blood.
At Grecian swords contending. Shakesp. Coriolanus.
Sons angel copy'd, while I slept, each grace, and montaged every feature from my face; such majesty goes from her forehead, her cheeks such blushes cast, such rays her eyes. Dryden.
2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; audaciousness; audacity. The forehead is the part on which shame visibly operates.
A man of confidence preseth forward upon every appearance of advantage; where his force is too difficult to be reckoned with, and he is not the least disposed to be left behind; these men of forehead are magnificient in promises, and inapplicable in their prescriptions. Collier.
I would fain know to what branch of the legislature they have this forehead to apply. Swift.
FOREHOLDING. n.s. [fore and hold.] Predictions; ominous accounts; superstitions prognostications.
How are superstitions men haggled out of their wits with the fancy of omens, foretellings, and old wives tales! L'Estrange.
FOREIGN. adj. [from forain.] Fr. forane, Span. from foris, Lat.
1. Not of this country; not domestick. Your son, that with a fearful soul Leads discontented steps in foreign soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall come into shape. Shakesp.
The learned correspondence you hold in foreign parts. Milton.
The positions are so far from being new, that they are commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domestic and foreign writers. Atterbury.
The same thing is curious and obvious amongst us may several ways bring destruction upon our country, at the same time that our united force would secure us against all the attempts of a foreign enemy. Addison's Frech.
2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation. It is often used to; but more properly with from.
I must dissemble,
And speak a language foreign to my heart. Addison.
Families are in a manner to intimate to us that we have no faculty in the soul adapted to it; nor any organ in the body to relish it, placed out of the possibility of fruition. Addison.
This design is not foreign from some past discourses. Swift.
3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance.
They will not stick to say you envi'd him;
And fearing he would rise, he was so virtuous,
Kept him a foreign man still: which so grie'd him,
That he ran mad and died. Shakesp. Henry VIII.
4. [in law.] Foreign plea, placita foriasociis; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.
5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.
There are who, fondly studious of increase,
Rich foreign mould in their ill-natured hand. Indus.
FOREIGNER. n.s. [from foreign.] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger.
Joy is such a foreigner,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. Dryden's Sophy.
To this false foreigner you give your throne,
And wrong'd a friend, a kinsman, and a son. Dryden's En.
Water is the only native of England made use of in punch; but the lemons, the brandy, the sugar, and thequinines, are all foreigners. Addison.
He could not think the matter of the English crown appear in a greater likeness, either to foreigners or subjects. Swift.
FOREIGNNESS. n.s. [from foreign.] Remoteness; want of relation to something.
Let not the foreigners of the subject hinder you from endeavouring to set me right.
To FOREIMAGINE. v.a. [from and imagine.] To conceive or fancy before proof.
We are within compass of a foreimagined possibility in that behalf. Dryden's Beaux.
To FOREJUDGE. v.a. [from and judge.] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed; to prejudge.
To FOREKNOW. v.a. [from and know.] To have prescience of; to foresee.
We foreknow that the sun will rise and set, that all men are born again; and that Winter the Spring shall come; after the Spring, Summer and Harvest; yet is not our foreknowledge the cause of any of those. Dryden's Alexander.
He foreknew John should not suffer a violent death, but go into his grave in peace. Brown.
Calculs the sacred seer, who had in view things present and the past, and things to come foreknew. Dryden's Hind.
Who would the miseries of man foreknow?
Not knowing, we but share our part with war Dryd.
FOREKNOWABLE. adj. [from foreknow.] Possible to be known before they happen.
It is certainly foreknowable what they will do in such and such circumstances. More.
FOREKNOWLEDGE. n.s. [fore and knowledge.] Presence; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.
Our being in Christ by eternal foreknowledge, save us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowship of his saints in this present world.
I told him you was asleep: he seems to have a foreknowledge of that too
and therefore chooses to speak with the natives. Shakesp.
If I foreknew, Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no less prov'd certain unforeknowledge. Milton.
I hope the foreknowledge you had of my esteem for you, is the reason that you do not dislike any letters. Pope.
FORELAND. n.s. [from fore and land.] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape.
As a ship, when by skilful seamen wrought, Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind Veers off, as of so steers, and shifts her sail. Milt.
To FORELAW. v.a. [from fore and lay.] 1. To lay wait for; to intrap by ambush. A serpent shoots his sting at unawares; an animal'd thief forelays a traveller. Addison.
The man lies murdered, while the thief and snake, One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake. Dryden.
2. To contrive antecedently.
To FORELIFT. v.a. [from fore and lift.] To raise aloft any interior part.
So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
ForfTing up aloft his speckled breast;
And often bounding on the leisured grass,
As for great joy of his new comen guest. Spencer.
FORELOCK. n.s. [from lock and.] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.
Tell her the joyous time will not be staid,
Unless she do him by her care. Spencer.
Hyacinthine locks.
Round from his parted forelock many hang, Chast, but not beneath his shoulders broad.
Milton.
Zeal and duty are not slow,
But on occasion decks watchful wait. Mit.
Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, signifying thereby that we must take time by the forelock; for when once it is there, there is no finding out it. Swift.
FOREMAN. n.s. [fore and man.] The first or chief person.
He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times foreman of the petty jury. Addis.
FOREMENTIONED. adj. [from and mention.] Mentioned or recited before.
It is observable that many particles are compounded with fore, whose verbs have no such composition. Dryden.
Dacier, in the life of Ausonius, has not taken notice of the forementioned figure on the pillar. Addison on Italy.
FOREMOST. adj. [from fore.] 1. First in place.
All these are set among the foremost ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt. Sidney.
Our women in the foremost ranks appear;
March to the fight, and meet you victors there. Dryden.
The bold Scipio, That still broke foremost through the crowd of patriots,
As with a hedge of zeal transported,
And virtuous even to madness! Addison's Cato.
2. First in dignity.
These rise foremost in the field,
As they the foremost rank of honour held. Dryden.
FORENAAMED. adj. [from fore and name.] Not mentioned before.
And such are rare ones, As Carius and the forenamed Lentinus. B. Jenson.
FORENOON. n.s. [from fore and noon.] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: opposed to after-noon.
The manner was, that the forenoon they should run into the afternoon in a broad field: in manner of a battle, 'ill either the strangers or the country knights won the field. Sidney.
Carlo, at the funeral of his father, built a temple theatre, consisting of two parts turning on
FOR

FOR

FOR

brings, according to the position of the sun, for the convenience of forerunners of the evening's diversions.

FORENOTICE. n. s. [fore and notice].

Information of an event before it happens.

So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth give some notice of it.

Rome's Tragedy.

FORENISK. adj. [forensis, Lat.]

Belonging to courts of judicature.

Person is a forensisk term, appropriating actions and the form of trials only to judge men of good and bad manners, capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consent of judges.

The forum was a public place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases; thence all sorts of disputations in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of foreneisk disputes.

Watts on the Mind.

To FOREORDAIN. v. a. [fore and ordain.]

To predestinate; to predetermined; to preordain.

The church can disengage, in manner convenient, the whole book of so profound a subject, by foreordaining some short collect wherein briefly to mention thanks.

Hooker.

To FOREPAST. n. s. [fore and part.]

1. The past in time.

Had it been so raised, it would deprive us of the sun's light all the forerun of the day.

Raleigh.

2. To place anteriour in place.

The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the forepart of upper breast and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture.

Ray.

FOREPROOSED. adj. [fore and possess.]

Preoccupied; presupposed; engaged.

The testimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other classical divines, may be clear and abundantly answered to the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely possessed with prejudices.

Sanderson.

FOREANK. n. s. [fore and rank.] first rank; front.

Yet leave our cousin Catherine here with us; She is our capital demand, compris'd within the forerun of our articles.

Shakespeare.

FORERECITED. adj. [fore and recite.]

Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bird him recount.

The forerecited practices, whereas

We cannot feel too little, hear too much. Shakespeare.

To FORERUN. v. a. [fore and run.]

1. To come before as an earnest of some thing following; to introduce as a harbinger.

Against ill chances men are ever merry; But heaviness foreruns the good event. Shakespeare.

Was set, and twilight from the East came on, Forerunning night. Milton's Parad. Lost.

Shakes me hope: oh heavy, she pities me! And pity still foreruns the coming love. As lightning does the thunder.

Dryden.

2. To precede; to have the start of.

I heard it be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not forerun, all that is or will be practiced in London.

FORERUNNER. n. s. [from forerun.]

1. An harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, nadam, to take their leave; and there is a forerunner come from a seventh, the prince of Morocco. Shakespeare. A cock was sacrificed as the forerunner of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of Providence.

Stilling fight.

My elder brothers, my forerunners came.

Rough draughts, I designed, and lane: Blown off, like blossoms, never used to bear; Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. Dryden.

2. A forerunstick; a sign forshowing anything.

Or else some further change awaits us nightly. Which heavy, by these mute signs in nature, shews forerunners of his purpose. Milton's Par. Lost.

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the forerunner of death. South.

The keeping insensible perspiration up in due measure is the cause as well as sign of health, and the least deviation from that due is a forerunner of a disease. Arbuthnot.

Already opera prepares the way.

The sure forerunners of the event to follow. Pope.

To FORESAV. v. a. [fore and say.]

To predict; to prophesy; to forecast.

Let ordainance.

Come as the gods forsyed it. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

To FORESEE. v. a. [fore and see.]

1. To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened; to have prescience; to forsee.

The first of them that could things to come forsee; The next, could of things present advise; The third, things past could keep in memory.

Fairy Queen.

If there be any thing forseen that is not usual, be armed for it by any hearty though a short project, and an earnest resolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. Taylor.

At his foresseas approach, already quake The Caspian kingdoms and Mevician lake; Their seen behold the tempest from afar, And threaten oracles denounce the war. Dryden.

2. To provide for: with fo. Out of use.

A king against a storm must foresee to a contempt stock of a convenient store.

Bacon.

To FORESHAME. v. a. [fore and shame.]

To shone; to bring reproach upon.

Oh bill, forshaming.

These ribb, left heirs, that let their fathers lie Without a monument. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

To FORESHEW. v. a. [See FORSHOW.]

FORESHIP. n. s. [fore and ship.]

The anterior part of the ship.

The shipment would have cast anchors out of the forship.

Shakespeare.

To FORESHORTEN. v. a. [fore and shorten.]

To shorten figures for the sake of shewing those behind.

The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the forshortenings, because they make the parts appear too little. Dryden's Drafismy.

To FORESHOW. v. a. [fore and show.]

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate.

Christ had called him to be a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according to that to which the prophets and Moses had foreshown.

Hocker.

Next, like Aurora, Speiser rose.

Whose purple blushe the day foreshows. Denham.

You chose to withdraw yourself from publick business, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent shifting of the wind foreshewed a storm. Dryden.

2. To represent before it comes.

What else is the law but the gospel forseen? What other the gospel than the law fulfilld?

Hocker.

FORESIGHT. n. s. [fore and sight.]

1. Prescience; profession; for foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the last syllable.

He had a sharp foresight, and working wit. That never idle was, else he could rest a while. Spenser.

In matters of arms he was both skilful and industrious, and as well in foresight as resolution present and great. Hayward.

Difficulties and temptations will more easily be born or avoided, if with prudent foresight we arm ourselves against them. Roger.

2. Provident care of futurity.

He gave him no such panic as the forseen fire he had of his silly successor. Sidney.

To FORESIGNIFY. v. a. [fore and signify.]

To betoken beforehand; to foresignify; to typify.

Discoveries of Christ alone present, whose future coming the Psalms did but forseenigh, Hook. Yet as being past times noxious, where they light On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent. They oft forsignify, and threaten ill. Milton.

FORESKIN. n. s. [fore and skin.]

The prepuce.

Their own hand.

An hundred of the falsehood for shall say, And for a doo they will for their foreskin pay. Be Michol thy reward. Cowley's Dives.

TO FORESIP. n. a. [fore and stalk.]

To neglect by illness.

It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion forseised, that might have been the eternal good of mankind.

Sweeney's State of Ireland.

TO FORESLOW. v. a. [fore and slow.]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

No stream, no wood, no mountain could foreslow their lusty pace.

Fairfax.

Now the illustrious nymph return'd again.

Brings every grace triumphant in her train; The wound ring Nereids, though they rais'd no storm. Furrow'd her passage to behold her form. Dryden.

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it stood upon him, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by so much the sooner to dispatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldness in forerslowing, but wisdom in chusing his time, resolved with speed to assail them. Bacon's Henry VII.

Our good purposes foreslowed are become our tormentors upon our deaths-bed.

Bishop Hall.

Chremes, how many fishers do you know That take their boats and use their nets aright, That neither wind, nor time, nor tide foreslow.

Some such have been; but, ah! by tempests spite Their boats are lost; while we may sit and moan, That few were such, and now these few are none. P. Fletch.
To FORETELL, v. a. [foretell]—pass.
1. To predict; to prophesy.
What art thou, whose heavy looks foretell
Some dreadful snare hanging on thy tongue?—Shak.

To FORETELLER, n. s. [from foretell]—dictator; foreshower.
Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the foreteller of them was able to foresee these.

To FORTEPHINT, v. a. [fore and think].
1. To anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of.
The soul of every man
Prophetically does forethink thy fall.
Shak.

To FORD, n. s. [from for and spurst].
On that ride before.
A day in April never came so sweet,
To show how costly Summer was at hand,
As this foreteller comes before his lord.

To FOREST, n. s. [forest, Fr. forêt, Ital. foresta].
1. A piece of ground interspersed with wood.
By many tributaries we enter into the king
Dom of heaven, because, in a forest of many wolves,
Sheep cannot chase but in continual danger of its enemies.

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forests, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure. The manner of making forests is this: the king sends out his commission, directed to certain persons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to forest: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made, that none shall hunt any wild beasts within that precinct, without licence; after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preservation of the vert and venison; and this becomes a forest by matter of record. The properties of a forest are these: a forest, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the forest; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, as the justices of the forest, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agisters, warders, bailiffs, and beekeepers. The chief property of a forest is the swain, which is no less incident to

To FORGET, v. a. [forget]—pret. and part. pass. foretold; [fore and tell].
1. To forget; to prophesy.
What art thou, whose heavy looks foretell
Some dreadful snare hanging on thy tongue?—Shak.

To FORGET, n. s. [from forget].
The new-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had foretold.
Milton.

To FORETOLD, v. a. [foretell].
To foretell.
To FOREST, n. s. [from forest]—to prophesy.
All the prophets from Samuel, and those that
Follow after, have likewise foretold of these days.

To FORESTALL, n. s. [from vert and stal].
1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.
If thou be master-gunner, spend not all
That thou canst shoot at once; but husband it,
And give heed toward of speech; do not forestall
By lavishness thine own and others wit;
As if thou mad'st thry will:
What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would most avoid.
Mitt.

2. To hinder by precaution or prevention.
And though good lock's prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like mischance forestall.
Fair Queen.

What's in prayer, but this twofold force
To be forestalled ere we come to fall,
Or pardon'd being down.
Hamlet.

3. Bestowed before.
We must receive him.
Accord to the honour of his sender;
And towards himself, his goodness forestall us;
We must extend our notice.
Shak.

To FORESPRUNGER, n. s. [fore and spur it].
On that ride before.
A day in April never came so sweet,
To show how costly Summer was at hand,
As this foreteller comes before his lord.

To FORESTALLER, n. s. [from forestall].
One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman must take at his master's rate; or sit still and starve; whilst, by this means, this new sort of ingrossers or forestallers having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landsfeller.

To FORESTEN, adj. [forest and born].
Born in a wild.
This boy is forest born,
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
Of desperate studies.
Shak. As you like it.

To FORESTEMER, n. s. [from forest].
1. An officer of the forest.

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

To FORESTEMER, adj. [from for and swel].

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F O R

FOREVO'UCHED. part. [fore and vouch].
Affirmed before; formerly told.
Sure her offence.
Must be of such an unbroken degree,
That monsters it: or your foresworn'd affection
Fall'n into taint.
Shakesp. King Lear.
F O R E W A R D. n. s. [fore and ward].
The van; the front.
They that marched in the forward were all mighty men.
1 Mac. xii. 11.
T O F O R E W A R N. v. a. [fore warn and warn].
1. To admonish beforehand.
I will forwarn you whom you shall fear: fear him whom I first bath bathed, bath power to
cast into hell.
Luke, xii. 5.
2. To inform previously of any future event.
Divine interpreter, by favour sent
Down from the empyrean, to forerun
Us timely of what might else have been our loss.
Unknown.
Milton's Par. Lost.
3. To caution against any thing beforehand.
- Well I will arm thee, being thus forwarn'd.
Shakesp. Henry VI.
Thy pride.
And wanding vainly when least was safe,
Rejected my forwarning, and disdain'd
Not to be trusted.
Milton's Paracl. Lost.
The bo'ards had forewarned him of singing wars,
yet the search of nature was free.
Shakesp. V. London.
Young Choromans, who by love was led
To win renown and fair Cassandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Priam's side;
Forwards 0 in vain by the prophetick maid.
Dryd. to ForServe.
To dispose; to destroy. Out of use.
Vespuian, with great spoil and rage,
Forewast all, until Genissa gent
Fenimbled him to cease.
Shakesp. Faerie Queen.
High time 'gan it wax for Una fair.
To think of those her captive parents dear,
And their forewasted kingdom to repair.
Shakesp. Faerie Queen.
T O F O R E W A R Y. v. a. [for and wary].
To dispirit with labour.
By your toil
And labour long, through which ye hither came,
The better sever'd be: therefore a while;
I read your rest, and to your lowering recoil.
Why should they?
F. Queen.
T O F O R E W I S H. v. a. [fore and wish].
To desire beforehand.
The better sever'd be, even as much as what in them lies,
To procure that the good commonly foresuffed might in time come to effect.
Knolles.
F O R E W O R N. part. [fore and warn, from warn.]
Worn out; wasted by time or use.
Neither the light was enough to read the words,
And the ink was already forwarn'd, and in many places blot'ted.
Salvy.
F O R E W I T. n. s. [forfeit, Fr. forfet, Welsh].
1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; something paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mullet.
Thy sleders I forgive, and therewithal
Remit thy other forfeits.
Shakesp. Th' execution lev'd, high disposalty,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy penal forfeit from thyself.
Milton's Agonistes.
Thy life, Melanctha: I am come to take,
Of which foul treason does a forfeit make.
Waller.
2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whose life is forfeited by his offence.
Now obsolete.
You must lose your forfeit of the law,
And you but waste your words.
Shakesp. Claudio whom here you have warrant to execute.
To FORFEIT. v. a. [for, old Fr.]
1. To form by the hammer; to beat to shape.
The queen of martials,
And Mars himself conducted them; both which
Must needs have golden furniture.
Chapman's H. Tyger with tyger, bear with bear, you'll find
In leagues offensive and defensive join'd;
But lawless man the anvil dares profane,
And forge that steel by which a man is slain,
Which first for earth, but has since his strokes did afford,
Nor yet the smith had learn'd to form a sword.
Tate's Jovial.
2. To make by any means.
He was a kind of nothing, titleless,
Till he had for'd himself a name 7 th' fire
Of burning Rome.
Shakesp. Coriolanus.
His heart's his mouth.
What his breast forges, that his tongue must vent.
Shakesp.
Those names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of authors, could never get admittance into common use, or obtain the licence of public approbation.
Locke.
3. To counterfeit; to falsify.
These were king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
For my more having would he but as sauce
To make me hunger more, that I should forge
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal
Destroying them for wealth.
Shakesp. Macbeth.
F O R G E R. n. s. [forge].
1. One who makes or forms.
2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falsifier.
As in stealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves: so in slander, if there were fewer spreaders, there would be fewer forgers of libels, and less contempt of the Tongue.
No forger of lies willingly and willingly furnishes out the means of his own detection. West.
F O R G E R Y. n. s. [from forge].
1. The crime of falsification.
Has your king married the lady Gray?
And now, to soothe your forger'y and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience. Shok.
Nothing could have been easier for the Jews, the enemies of Jesus Christ, to have disproved these facts, had they been false, to have shewn their falsity, and to have convinced them all.
Stephen's Sermon.
A forger, in setting a false name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law behaves the forger in this, as if he had inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the same thing in print, though books sold under a false name are so many forgeries.
Sewc.
The man who is formed into a work, and
And weaponless himself,
Made arms ridicules, unless the forgery
Of brass shield and spears, the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and flock of mail
Ancient and most complete proof.
To FORGET. r. a. preter. forget; part.
Forgotten, or forget. [ponyczan, Sax.
European, Dut.]
1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.
That is not forget
Which never I did remember; to my knowledge.
I never in my life did love him.
Shakesp.
When I am forgotten, as I shall be,
And sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
One must more be heard.
Shakesp.
Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not
Mindful of him in thy riches.
Eccles. xxvi. 6.
No sooner was our deliverance accomplished, but we forgot our danger and our duty.
Atterbury.
Alive, ridiculous; and death, forget.
Pope.
2. Not to attend; to neglect.

To FORGET. v. a.
FOR

Can a woman fear her sucking child? Yea, they may forger; yet I will not forget thee. Is. lix. 5.

If we might forget ourselves, or forget God; if we might disregard our reason, and live by humour and fancy in any thing, or at any time, or at all times, it would be as lawful to do the same in every thing, at every time, and every place. Law.

The mass of mean forgetten things. Ashm.

FORGETFUL, adj. [from forget.] 1. Not retaining the memory of. 2. Causing oblivion; oblivious. But when a thousand rolling years are past, So deathly punishments and penance last, Whole droves of minds are by the driving God Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood, In large forgetful dainties to steep the cares Of their past labours, and their sins. Dryden's Aeneid.

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careless.

Be not forgetful to entertain strangers. Heb. xii. 2. The queen is comfortless, and we forgetful. In our long absence. Shake. Henry VIII. Have you not love to bear with me, When this sheep baw, which my mother gave me, Makes me forgetful? Shake. Julius Caesar. 1. I in his interest have, Which to my own advantage I would save; And, with the usual contriver's trick, intend To make myself, forgetful of my friend. Prior. Wroxeter.

FORGETFULNESS, n. s. [from forgetful.] 1. Oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory.

O gentle sleep! Nature's soft nurse, how have I frigted thee, That with this hand, I will weigh my eyelids down, And steep my senses in forgetful's sleep! Shake. All birds and beasts lie husht'd; sleep steals away.

The wild desires of men and toils of day; And brings, descending through the silent air, A sweet forgetfulness of human care. Pope's Status.

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charg'd with forgetfulnes of her duty. Hooker.

FORGETIVE, adj. [from forge.] That may orge or produce. A word, I believe peculiar to Shakespeare. Good naure rakes itself into the brain, drives me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes it apprehensive, quick, forgettive, full of nimble shapes, which, delivered to the voice, becomes exult wit.

FORGETTER, n. s. [from forget.] 1. One that forgets.

2. A careless person.

To FORGIVE. v. a. [forgyan, Sax.] 1. To pardon a person; not to punish. Then have forgine him too! Shake. I do besor your grace for charity; if ever any malice in your heart Were hid against me, now forgne me frankly. Shake. I am so free for you, as I would be forgene; I forgive all. Shake. Slowly provok'd, she easily forgies. Prior.

2. To pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity. Is. xxxviii. 26.

If prayers Could alter great decrees, I to that place Went with a speed more swifte, and more tender hearted, That on my head all might be visited, Thy frailty and infirm sex forgien, To come commisser, and by me expound. Miller.

3. To remit; not exalt debt or penalty.

The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and forgien him the debt. Mat. xviii.

FORGIVENESS, n. s. [forgyanisse; Sax.] 1. The act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belongeth mercies and forgiveness. Du. 2. Pardon of an offender. Thus has promised repentance and forgiveness to them that have sinned against thee. Proverb of Ma. Exchange forgiveness with me, noble Hamlet; Mine and my father's death come not upon thee. Not thine on me. Shak. Forgiveness to the injured doth belong; But they not'er pardon who commit the wrong. Dryden.

3. Pardon of an offence. God has certainly promised forgiveness of sin to every one who repents.

South.

4. Tenderness; leniency to pardon. Here are introduced more heroic principles of meekness, forgiveness, bounty and immortality, than all the learning of the heathens could invent. Spratt.

Mercy above did hourly plead For her resemblance here below; And mild forgiveness interceded To stop the coming blow. Dryden.

5. Remission of a fine, penalty, or debt. FORGIVER, n. s. [from forgien.] One who pardons. FORGOT, part. pass. of forgot.

FORGOTTEN. n. s. Not remembered.

This song shall not be forgotten. Deut. xxxii. 21. Great Spirit of that name, thouest all of thee could be forgotten, but thy fall. Denham. The soft ideas of the cheerful note, Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgot. Prior. To FORGIVE, v. a. [An old word, probably for, forhale, for from and haul.] To harass; tear; torment.

All this long tale Nought easeth the care that doth me forhale. Spenser's Past.

FORK, n. s. [forke, Lat. forchel, Welsh, fourche, Fr.]. 1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, used on many occasions.

At Midsummer down with the brambles and brakes, And after abroad with thyr forks and thy rakes. Tusser.

The ricas first, and after him the crew With forks and staves the fenon to pursue, Ran Coll our dog. Dryden's Nun's Priest.

I dine with forks that have but two prongs. Swift.

2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn; make from the fork. —Let it fall rather, though the fork invade The region of my heart. Shakes. King Lear.

3. A point.

Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients, that represented a thunderbolt with three forks, since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning and mellowing. Addison.

To FORK, v. n. [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground. The corn beginneth to fork. Mortimer's Husb. FORKED, adj. [from fork.] Opening into two or more parts.

Ye dragons, whose contageous breath People the dark retaires of death, Change your fierce hissing into joyful song, And praise your Maker with your forked tongue. Roshcommon.

FORKEDLY, adv. [from forked.] In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS, n. s. [from forked.] The quality of opening into two parts or more.

FORKHEAD, n. s. [fork and head.] Point of an arrow.

It seling, no way enter might; But back resounding, left the forkhead keen. Esbous it fled away, and might no where be seen. Fairy Queen.

FORKY, adj. [from fork.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

The smilling infant in his hand shall take The crested basilisk and speckled snake; Pleas'd the green lustre of the scales survey, And with their forked tongue and pointess sting shall play. Pope's Messiah.

FORLIER. [The preterite and participle of the SAXON popcean in Dutch verloren.] Deserted; forsook; forsaken. Obsolete.

Such as Dian by the sandy shore Of swift Eurus, or on Cynthia's green, Where all the nymphs have her forlorn. P. Queen. There was a weight in her old world, And mortal life 'gan loth as thing forlorn.

Fairy Queen. Thus fell the trees, with noise the desots roar; The heasts their caves, the birds their nests forlorn. Fairy Queen.

FORLORN, adj. [popilen, from popenein, Sax. verloren, Dut.] 1. Deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless; solitary.

Make them seek for that they want to secur; Of fortune and of hope at once forlorn. Hubberd. Tell me, good Hoblins, what gars thee greet; What! hatts some wol thy tender lams yorn? Or is thy haggpipe broke; that sounds so sweet? Or art thou of thy loved lass forlorn? Spenser. In every place was heard the lamentations of women and children; every thing showed the heaviness of the time, and seemed as altogether lost, and forsaken. Knolles's History.

How can I live without thee! how forego Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly joint, To live again in those good forlorn? Milton. Their way Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood; The nodding horror of those shandy bows, Threat the forlorn and wand'ring passenger. Milt. My only strength and stay! forlorn of thee, Whilster shall I betake me, where substib! Milton. Like a declining statesman, left forlorn To his friends pity and pursers scorn. Denham. The good old man, forlorn of human aid, For vengeance to his heavily patron pray'd. Dry. Philonem laments forlorn.

Some poor sad tatter, too lost to love deplor'd, Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn; Alike unheard, unpry'd, and forlorn. Pope.

2. Taken away. This sense shews that it is the participle of an active verb, now lost.

When a day night hath us of light forlorn, I wish that day would shortly resound. Spenser. What is become of great Arcates's son? Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade, That hath so many haughtie conquests won? Is all his force forlorn, and all his glory done? Fairy Queen.

3. Small; despicable: in a ludicrous sense.

He was so forlorn, that his dimensions to any thick sight were invisibile. Shak. Henry IV.
1. A lost, solitary, forlorn man.

Henry

Is of a king become a banishment man, And for'd to live in Scotland forlorn. Shakesp.

2. Forlorn. adj. The soldiers who are first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish. Crickets in plume, Who lolling on our foremost benches sit, And still charge first, the true forlorn of wit. Dryden.

FORLORNNESS. n. s. [from forlorn.]

Disposition; misery; solitude.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeit ed a right of life in Him, and even whilst they com plished the forlornness of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it. Boyle.

To FORLYE, v. n. [from forlorn and lye.]

To lye before. Knit with a golden braid, which forlorned her snowy breast, and did divide her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May, Now little 'gan to swell; and being lyed,'Through her thin weed, their places only signified Kings.

FAIRY QUEEN. n. s. [from forlorn and lye, and churches. Dryden.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.

What you say seems to be far too, —Ay, as the glasses where they view themselves Which are as easy broke as they make forms.

It stood still; but I could not discern the form thereof. Job.

Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts; yet may presently be precipitated, so as to appear again in its forms. Greek's Camel. Sir.

Matter, as wise logicians say, Cannot without a form subsist; And as I must tell you well, Their frame, as well as they, Must fall, if matter brings no grace. Swift.

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.

When noble benefits shall prove Not well dispay'd, the mind grown once corrupt, They turn to vicious forms, ten times more noble Than ever they were fair. Shakesp. Hen. VIII.

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, sleep, Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep; With anxious pleasures of a guilty mind, Deep fears before, and open force behind. Dryden.

3. Particular model or modification.

He that will look into many parts of Asia and America, will find men reason there perhaps as acutely as himself, yet never heard of a syl logism, nor can reduce any one argument to those forms. Locke.

It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any trans vertent form of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship. Addition.

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.

He hath no form nor comeliness. Isa. lxi. 2.

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he spoke, though it lack'd form a little, Was not like madness. Shakesp. Hamlet.

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

Then those whom form of laws condemn'd to die, when traitors judge their cause. Dryden.

They were young heirs sent only for forms from schools, where they were not suffered to stay past three years. Swift.

7. Ceremony; external rites.

Though well we may not pass upon his life, Without the form of justice; yet our pow'r Shall do a court'sy to our wrath, which men May blame, but not control. Shakesp. King Lear.

FOR.

1. To make out of materials. God formed man of the dust of the ground. Gen. ii. 7.

2. To model to a particular shape or state.

A long table, and a square table, and a seat about the walls, seemed things of form, but are things of substance; for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, stay all the business; but in the other form, there is more use of the councillors or who sit at the lower chair. Baron's Essays.

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable form used in England, he caused a particular form to be prepared that the lords of Ireland should appear in parliament robes. Davies.

Their general use, in all dispatches made by himself, to observe all decency in their forms. Clarendon.

12. To model for speaking; changes the wind, and leaves the Scythe's arrow far behind. Dryden.

FAIRY QUEEN. adj. [from fair and Queen.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation.

The justice, In fair round blythe, and carven cap in'ed, With eyes severe, and board of formal cut, Full of wise saws and modern instances, And so he did, as others. As you like it. Formal in apparel.

In gait and countenance surely like a father. Dryden.

Ceremonies be not to be omitted to strangers, and formal natures; but the exciting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminish the credit of him that speaks. Bacon.

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not irregular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by formal express consent, and not by secret ap probation, as in customs it cometh to pass, but may be taken away, if occasion serve. Hooker. As are forms of speech, by which peculiarities, particular to a person or place, are expressed, are not the same, as in former ages; nor is there a natural and tacit consideration amongst all men against the common enemies of human society, so as there needs no intimation or denunciation of war; but all those formalities of the laws of nature supplies, as in the case of pirates. Bacon.

3. Regular; methodical.

The formal stars do travel so, As we whose names and courses know ; And he that on their changes looks, Would think them his, by the stars' known, Waller.

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.

Of formal duty, make no more thy boast. Thou disobey'st't where it concerns me most. Dryden.

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.

Still in constraint your suffering sex remains, Or bound in formal or in real chains. Pope.

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; constitutive; essential.

Of letters the mouth, with part is breath and voice; the formal of speech constitutes the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which each letter is discriminated into an individual element of speech. Belsham. 

Bellarmine argues in making the formal act of adoration to be a subjection to a superior, but withal
FORMALIST. n. s. [formaliste, Fr. from form.] One who practises external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who seems what he is not.

FORMALITY. n. s. [formalité, Fr. from form.] 1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.

FORMALIZE. v. a. [formaliser, Fr. from formal.] 1. To model; to modify. A word not now in use.

FORMALLY. adv. [formal.] 1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies or rites.

FORMALLY, according to our law, Depose him. Shakespeare, Richard II.

FORMALLY; stiffly; precisely.

To be stiff and formally received, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. Collier on Pride.

In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

You must, ye folowers do stand formally divided against the authorised guides of the church, and the rest of the people. Hooker.

FORMATIONS. n. s. [formation, Fr. from forme, Lat.] 1. The act of forming or generating.

The mass discharged forth of volcanos, and other spindles, contributes to the formation of meteoric Woodcock.

The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual formation of a thin diamond. Arithmet.

Complicated ideas, growing up under observation, give not the same confusion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your observing the original and formation of them. Hartsook.

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the foetal formation, the don door lay under. Brown.

FORMATIVE. adj. [formule, Fr. formule, Lat.] Having the power of giving form; plastic.

As we have established our assertion of the musical production of all kinds of animals; so likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant cannot be raised without seed, by any formative power residing in the soil. Bentley's Sermons.

FORMER. n. s. [from form.] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and former of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he must have in the formation of several parts for several uses.

FORMER. adj. [from popna, Sax. first; whence former, and formerist, now commonly written foremost, as if derived from before. Foremost is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and former only to time; for when we say the last rank of the procession is the former, we respect time rather than place, and mean that which we saw before, rather than that which had precedence in place.

1. Before another in time.

Thou other gold-brown bow, is like the first:—A third is like the former. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deserves better usage than a bad critic: a man may be the former merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. Pope.

Past: as this was the custom in former times.

The present point of time is all thou hast. The future doubtful, and the former past. Harte.

FORMERLY. adv. [from former.] In times past.

The places were all of them formerly the cool retreatments of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the woods and mountains, during the excessive heats of their Summer. Add.

As an animal degenerates by diseases, the animal salts, formerly benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. Arbuthnot.

FORMIDABLE. adj. [formidable, Lat. formidable, Fr.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific: to be feared. Swell my pride, and make it formidable, when you see so many pages behind. Dryden's En. Dedication.

They seem'd to fear the formidable sight, And roll'd their billows on, to speed his flight. Dryden.

FORMIDABleness. n. s. [from formidable.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing causing dread.

They rather chose to shew the formidableness of their danger, than by a blind embracing it, to perish. Dryden, Decay of Piety.

FORMIDABLY. adv. [from formidable.]

In a terrible manner.

Behold! e'en to remote shores, A conquering navy proudly spread; The British cannon formidable roars. Dryden.

FORMLESS. adj. [from form.] Shapeless; without regularity or form.

All form is formless, orderless.

Save what is opposite to England's love. Shak.

FORMULAE. n. s. [formulae, Fr. formula, Lat.] A set or prescribed model.

To FORNICATE. v. a. [from fornix, Lat.] To commit lewdness.

It is a new way to fornicate at a distance. Brown.

FORNICATION. n. s. [fornication, Fr. fornicatio, Lat.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

Bless me! what a fray of fornication is at the time! Lord, I can’t prevent it, like a Fool. Shakespeare.

The law ought to be strict against fornications and adulteries; for, if there were universal liberty, the increase of mankind would be too like that of foxes at best. Grant.

2. In Scripture, sometimes idolatry.

Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, thou playedst at the harps, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy fornications on every one that passed by. Ezek. xvi. 15.

FORNICATOR. n. s. [fornicator, Fr. from fornix, Lat.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A fornicator or adulterer steals the soul, as well as dishonours the body of his neighbour. Taylor.

FORNICATION. n. s. [from fornicator.] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the fornicator be removed; Let her have needful but not slavish means. Shak.

To FORSAKE. v. a. preter. forsook; part. pass. forsook, or forsaken. [verxaeken, Dut.]

1. To leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike.

'Twas now the time when first Saul God forsook, God Saul; the room in his heart wild passions took. Cony.
FOR

Daughter of Love, whose arms in thunder wield
Th' almighty bolt, to shake the dreadful shield,
Forsake by thee, in vain I sought thy aid.
 Pope.

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I forsake thy friendly state.
Commanded by the gods, and fate by fate.
 Dryden.

3. To desert; to fail.

Truth, modesty, and shame the world forsake;
Fame, vater, and force their places take.
 Dryden.

When even the flying sails were seen no more,
Forsaken of all sight she left the shore.
 Dryden.

[In my journey's progress,
And all the outward shows which we call great-
Languish and droop, seem empty and forsaken,
And the wide world in its eyes borer.
Ruskin.]

FORSAKER, n. s. [from forsake.]
Deserter; one that forsakes,

Thou didst deliver us into the hands of lawless
enemies, most hateful forswears of God. Apocryphal.

FORSOOTH. adv. [poppSse, Sax.]
1. In truth; certainly; very well.
It is used almost always in an ironical or
contemptuous sense.

Wherefore doth Lysander
Deny thy love, so rich within his soul,
And tender me, forsworn, affection!
Shak. 

2. A man, forsworn, to govern a realm, who had so
goodly government in his own estate. Hayward.

Unlearned persons use such letters as jolly
express power or some taint of pride; yet
forsworn, we say, write not true English, or true
French.
Hodgson on Speech.

In the East Indies a widow, who had any
regard to her character, threw herself into the
flames of her husband's funeral pile, to shew,
forsaken, that she is faithful to the memory of her
deceased lord. Addison's Frendoher.
She would cry out murder, and disturb the
whole neighbourhood; and when John came run-
ning down, did not forsee who the matter
was, nothing, forsworn, only her maid had stuck a
pin through her gown. Arbuth. Hist. of John Bull.

Some question the genuineness of his books, because,
forsaken, they cannot discover in them
the firmness orationis that Cicero speaks of. Baker.

2. It is supposed once to have been a word
of honour in address to women. It is
probable that an inferior, being called
shewed his attention by answering in the
way you, forsworn; hoping, no doubt, to
lose the meaning; and instead of a more
exemplary interjection, was sup-
posed a compellation. It appears in
Shakespeare to have been used likewise
to men.

Our old English word forsworn has been changed
for the French madam. Guardian.

To FORSWEAR. v. a. proter, forswore; part. forsworn. [poppSse, Sax.]
1. To renounce upon oath.
I firmly vow
Never to weare her more; but do forswear her,
As one unworthy all the former favors
That, with a false heart, I forswore.
Shak.

2. To deny upon oath.
And that soft strain about his neck,
Which he forswore most monstrously to have,
Shak. 

Observe the wretch who hath his faith forsworn,
How clear his voice, and how assured his look
Like innocence, and as serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he forswear the word?
Dryden. Juw.

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, to
forswear himself to be perjured; to
swear falsely.

To leave my Julia, shall I be forsworn?
To keep my promise, shall I be forsworn?
Shak.

To wrong my friend, shall I be much forsworn?
Ev'n that power which gave me first my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury. Shak.

One says, he never should endure the sight
Of that forsworn, that wrongs both hands and laws,
Daniel.

I too have sworn, ev'n at the altar sworn,
Eternal love and endless faith to Theus,
And yet am false, forsworn; the hollow'd shrine,
That heard me swear, is witness to my falsity.
Smith.

To FORSWEAR. v. n. To swear falsely;
to commit perjury.

Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.
And that same vengeance doth on him
Forswear, and for murder too. Shak.

FORSWEARER. n. s. [from forswear.]
One who is forsworn.

FORT. n. s. [fort, Fr.] A fortified
house; a castle.

They erected a fort, which they called the
fort de For; and from thence they bolted like
hearts of the forest.
Bacon.

Now to their feet they are about to send
For the lead engines which their brave defend.
Wall.

He that views a fort to take it,
Plants his artillery's against the part. Dryden.

My fury does not that jealous forts, pursue
With death ev'n strangers who but come to view.
Dryden.

FORTED. adj. [from fort.] Furnished
or guarded by forts. Not used now.

Your desert speaks loud, and I should wrong
To lock it in the wards of covert bosom,
When it deserves with characters of
A fortified residence, against the tooth of time

FORTH. adj. [poppS Sax. Whence furth and furthest.]

1. Forward; onward in time.
From that day forth I'll do that face divine;
From that day forth I cast in careful mind
To seek her out. Fairy Queen.

2. Forward in place or order.
Look in the second advertisement, and so forth,
where they speak in most unchristian manner.
Whitegift.

Mad Pandarn steps forth, with vengeance vov'd
For Titus's death.
Dryden's Xerxes.

3. Abroad; out of doors.
Uncle, I must come forth. Shakep. Othello.
I have no mind of feats forth for to-night. Shak.
Attend you of the door of our stern daughter.
Shak.

Will she not forth? Shak.

When Winter past, and Summer scarce begun,
Invites them forth to labour in the sun. Dryden.

4. OutWard; beyond the boundary of any place.
They will privily relieve their friends that are
forth; they will send the enemy secret advertise-
ments; and they will not also stick to draw the
curtain privately upon them.
Shak.

Ev'n that sunshine brew'd a show for him,
That wist'd his father's fortunes forth of France.
Shak.

5. Out into a public character; public view.
You may set forth the same with farmhouses,
How shall you meet them at the beacham.
Shak.

But when your troubled country call'd you forth,
Your flaming courage, and your matchless worth,
To fierce contention gave a prosperous end. Wall.

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.
Out of use.
You, cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter forth,
Do with your issues as seems you best. Shak.

7. To a certain degree. Obsolete.
Hence we learn, how far forth we may expect
justification and salvation from the sufferings of
Christ; no farther than we are wrought on by his
resuming grace.
Hammond.

8. On to end. Out of use.
I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquisitor bad
me say forth; I said I was taught no more.
Memoir in St跑pe.

FORTH, prep. Out of.
And here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From the streets of Pontefract.
Shak.

Such forths as the current, deep.
And trembling ask, what news, and do fear so
As jealous husbands, who they would not know.
Donne.

FORTHCOMING. adj. [forth and coming.]
Ready to appear; not ab-
sconding; not lost.

Carry this mad knife to jull. I charge you see
that he be forthcoming. Shak. Taming of a Shrew.
We'll see your trinkets here forthcoming all.
Shak. Henry VI.

FORTHISSING. adj. [forth and issue.]
Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

Forthissuing thus, she gave him first to wield
A weighty ax, with truest temper steel'd.
And double edg'd.
Pope's Odyssey.

FORTHRIGHT. adv. [forth and right.]
Strait forward; without flexions. Not
in use.

He ever going so just with the horse, either
forswear or turning, when he bor-
rowed the horse's body, so he lent the horse his
mind.
Sidney.

The river not running forthright, but almost
continually winding, as if the lower streams
would return to their spring, or that the river
had a delight to play with itself.
Sidney.

Wherefore, he is forthright in

For still to all the gate stood open wide. Fairy Q.

Thither forthright he rode to raise the prey. Dry.

FORTHRIGHT. n. s. A straight path.

Here's a mean trod, indeed.

FORTHWITH. adv. [forth and with.]
Immediately; without delay; at once;
straight.

Forthwith he runs, with feigned honest haste.
Unto his guest; who, after troubles sights
And dreams, 'gan now to take more sound rest.
Spenser.

Few things are so restrained to any one end
or purpose, that the same being extinct, they should
forthwith utterly become frastur.
Hooker.

Neither did the martial men daily prosecute the
serviceary, but did forthwith quench that
fire.
Davies on Ireland.

Forthwith began these fury-moving sounds,
The noise of wrath, the music from hell,
The rattling drums.
Daniel's Civil War.

The winged heralds, by command
Of sovereigns, forthwith make the land
A solemn council forthwith to be held
At Pandemonium.
Milton's Paral. Lost.

In his passage this other one, this bound a
note of the whole conspiracy, desiring him to
read it forthwith, and to remember the giver of
it as long as he lived.
South.

FORTIETH. adj. [from forty.]
The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail
To be the fortieth man in an entail? Donne.

Burnet says, Scotland is not above a fortieth
part in value to the rest of Britain; and, with
respect to the profit that England gains from hence,
not the four thousandth part.
Swift.

FORTIFIABLE. adj. [from fortify.]
What may be forttied.

FORTIFICATION. n. s. [fortification,
Fr. from fortifie.]
1. The science of military architecture.

Fortification is an art shewing how to forttie a
place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and others
bulwarks; to the end that the cittie within may be able
to defend themselves, for a
considerable time, against the assaluts of a
nume-
rous army without; so that the enemy, in attacks
within, may be compelled to retire with great loss.
It is either regular or irregular; and, with respect
to time, may be divided into durable and
temporary.
Harri.
The Phenomenic, though an unwarlike nation, yet of instanced art of fortification. Broune.

2. A place built for strength.

The hounds were uncoupled, and the stag thought it best to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his lodging.

Sidney.

Excellent devices were used to make even their springers, battles, and fortifications being then delivered to their memory, which, after stronger judgments, might dispense some advantage.

Sidney.

3. Addition of strength. Not much used.

To strengthen the infected parts, give some few advices by way of fortification and antidote.

Government of the Tongue.

FORTIFIER. n. s. [from fortify.] 1. One who erects works for defence.

The fortifier of Frenodius made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground. Carew.

2. One who supports or secures; one who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the fortifiers of wickedness, to the place of execution. Sidney.

To FORTIFY. v. a. [fortifier, Fr.] 1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works.

Great Dunstan in he strongly fortifies. Shakes.

He fortified himself; no man could have his fortune. Dryden.

A young man, before he leaves the shelter of his father's house, should be fortified with resolution to secure his virtues.

Locke.

To FORTIFY. v. n. To raise strong places.

Thou as impov'd

To fortify thus far and overlay

With this portentous bridge the dark abyss. Milt.

FORTILAGE. n. s. [from fort.] A little fort; a blockhouse.

Yet was the fence thereof but weak and thin, Nought fasten'd their force that fortification to win.

Spenser.

In all straight and narrow passages there should be some little fortillage, or wooden set, which should keep and command the straight. Spenser.

FORTIN. n. s. [Fr.] A little fort raised to defend a camp, particularly in a siege.

Thou hast talk'd

Of palisadoes, fortins, parapets. Shakes.

FORTITUDE. n. s. [fortitude, Lat.] 1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatness of mind; power of acting or suffering well.

The king-becoming graces.

Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude, I have no relish of them. Shakes. Macbeth.

The better fortitude

Of patience, and heroic martyrdom

Unsam'l'd, Milton, Par. Lost.

Fortitude is the guard and support of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce keep his friends to his counsels, and kill up the character of a truly worthy man.

Locke.

They thought it reasonable to do all possible honours to the memories of martyrs; partly that others might be encouraged to the same patience and fortitude, and partly that virtue, even in this world, might not lose its reward. Nelson.


FORTUENESS. n. s. [from fortune.] Happiness; good luck; success.

Oh me, saith she, whose greatest fortune is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest unfortu-

nateness. Sidney.

FORTUNE. n. s. [fortuna, Lat. fortune, Fr.] 1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortu:ne, that art revenge, Ne'er turns the key to th' poor. Shak. King Lear.

Though fortune's malice overturn my state, My mind exceeds the scale of her wheel. Shak.

2. The good or ill that befalls man.

Rejoice, said he, to-day.

In you the fortune of Great Britain lies:

Among the gods, who are they Whom heav'n has chosen to fight for such a prize. Dryden.

The adequate meaning of chance, as distin-

guished from fortune, in that the latter is understood to befall only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies.

Bentley.

3. The chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to seek his fortune. Swift.

4. Success, good or bad; event.

This terrestrial globe has been surrounded by the fortunates and baldest of many navigators. Tempest.

No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live.

Our equal crimes shall equal fortune give. Dry.

5. Estate; possessions.

If thou dost,

And this instructs thee, thou dost make thy way
to noble fortunes. Shakes. King Lear.

That eyesless hand of thine was first from'd, at'shild,

To raise my fortunes. Shakes. King Lear.

But tell me, Titius, what heavenly power

Preserv'd your fortune in that fatal hour? Dryd.

The fate which governs poets thought it fit

He should not raise his fortunes by his wit. Dryd.

He was younger son to a gentleman of a good estate, but small fortune. Swift.

6. The portion of a man or woman; gene-

rally of a woman.

I am thought some hellich rich in lands,

Fled to escape a cruel guardian's hands;

Which may produce a story worth the telling.

Of the next sparks that go a fortune stealing.

Prologue to Orphan.

The fortune hunters have already cast their eyes

upon some, and take to care plant themselves in her view.

When meet delights in her spinner,

A rider may a fortune get. Swift.

7. Futurity; future events.

You who means fortunes in their faces read,

To find out mine, look not, alas, on me;

But mark her face, and all the features heed;

For only there is writ my destiny. Cowley's Mist.

To FORTUNE. v. n. [from the noun.] To befall; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass.

If fortune, as fair it then befell

Behind his back, unscared, where he stood,

Of ancient time there was a springing well,

From which fast trickled forth a silver flood.

Fair Queen.

It fortuned the same night that a Christian, serving a Turk in the camp, secretly gave the watchmen warning. Knolles.

Knows.


FORTUNED. adj. Supplied by fortune.

Of the full fortune'd Caesar ever shall

Be brook'd with me. Shakes. Ant. and Cleop.

FORTUNEBOOK. n. s. [fortune and book.] A book consulted to know fortune or future events.

Thou know'st a face, in whose each look

Beauty lays ope love's fortune-book;
FOR

On whose fair revolutions wait
The obsequious motions of love's fate. Crashaw.

FORTUNEHUNTER. n. s. [fortune and hunt.] A man whose employment is to enquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them.

We must, however, distinguish between fortune hunters and fortune tellers.

To FORTUNETELLER. v. [fortune and telll.] 1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortunetelling. Shakesp.

I'll conjure you, I'll fortunetell you. Shakesp.

The gypsies were to divide the money got by stealing lines, or by fortunetelling. Walton's Angler.

2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while his casting done pipe scan'd
The mystick figures of her band,
He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her fortunetelling lines. Cleaveland.

FORTUNETELLER. n. s. [fortune and teller.] One who cheats common people, by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry je'an-fac'd
A thread-bare jingler, and a fortuneteller. Shakesp.

A Welchman being at a sessions-house, and seeing the lawyers and orators make their speeches before the bar, related to some of his acquaintance that the judges were good fortunetellers; for if they did but look upon them, they could certainly tell whether they should live or die. Bacon's Apothegms.

Hast thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams or fortunetellings, or gone about to know any secret things by lot? Dippy's Rules for Devout Men.

There needs no more than impudence on one side, and some superstitious credulity on the other, to the setting up of a fortuneteller. L'Estrange.

Long ago a fortuneteller
Exactly said what now befell her. Swift.

FORTY. adj. [forty, Sax.] Four times ten.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them. Shakesp.

He that upon levity quits his station, hopes to be better, 'tis forty to one losses. L'Estrange.

FORUM. n. s. [Lat.] Any public place.

The forum was a public place in Rome, where law and orators made their speeches before their proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend. Watts on the Mind.

Close to the bay great Neptune's fate adjoins, And near a forum flanked with marble shines, Where the bold youth, the numerous fleets to store, Shape the broad sail, or smooth the taper oar. Pope.

To FORWARD. v. a. [forward and wander.] To wander wildly and warily.

The better part now of the lingering day
They travelled had, when as they far espied
A weariness by the way. F. Queen.

FORWARD. adv. [poppeped, Sax.] Towards; to a part or place before; onward; progressively.

When fervent sorrow shooked was,
She up arose, resolving him to find
Alive or dead, and forward forth doth pass.
Fair Queen.

From smaller things the mind of the hearers may be lost, and ignorance of greatness, and climb up from the lowest to the highest things.

Hooker.

He that is used to go forward, and finnishes a step, falleth oft his own favour, and is not the thing he was. Bacon's Essay.

VOL. I.

FORWARD. adj. [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earnest; not backward.

They that remember not poor, which I also was forward to do. Gal. ii. 10.

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You'll still be too forward.

Two Gentlemen of Verona.

Unskil'd to dart the pointed spear,
Or lead the forward youth to noble war. Prior.

3. Ready; confident; presumptuous.

Premature; early ripe.

Short Summer lightly has a forward Spring. Shakesp.

4. Not reserved; not over modest.

'Tis a perilous boy,

Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable; He's all the mother's from the top to toe. Shakesp.

5. Not behindhand; not inferior.

My good Camillo,

She is as forward of her breeding, as Shakspeare's Winter's Tale.

To FORWARD. v. s. [from the adverb.] To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.

As we house hot country plants, as lemons, to save them; so we may house our own country plants to forward them, and make them ripe in the cold season. Bacon's Nat. History.

Whenever I slince,

I forward the grass and I ripen the vine. Swift.

To patroon; to patronize.

FOWARDER. n. s. [from forward.] He who promotes anything.

FOWARDLY. adv. [from the adjective.]

Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

The sudden and surprising turns we ourselves have felt, should not suffer us too forwardly to admit presumption.

FOWARDNESS. n. s. [from forward.]

1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act.

Absolutely we cannot dissemble, we cannot absolutely approve either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. Hooker.

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furnished by ill men of a sinister intent and purpose, whose forwardness is not therefore a bane to such as favour it, the same the better and more precious? Hooker.

Is it possible to show who are the great ones in forwardedness, the people in rarities, entertaining this airy phantasm with incredible affection. Bacon.

2. Quickness; readiness.

He had such a dextrous prudence, as his teachers were forwardly to be his brothers, who were under the same training, might hold pace with him. Wotton.

3. Earliness; early ripeness.

4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

In France it is usual to bring their children into company, and to cherish in them, from their infancy, a kind of forwardness and assurance. Addison.
FOUL.

The goddess thus he called,
With pleasant stories, her false foster-father. Addison.

FOSTERED. n. s. [Foster and dun.]
A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf, were laid the tender twins;
In spite of danger, they hung
The foster-dam's loll'd out her fav'ring tongue. Dray.

FOSTERED, n. s. [foster and earth.]
Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

In vain the nursing grew
Seems fair a while, and shelter'd with a foster earth
But when the alien compost is exhaust,

FOSTERER. n. s. [from foster.]
A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

To Ireland they put their children to fosterers:
The rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children in the opinion of the Irish, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood. Davis on Ireland.

FOSTERFATHER. n. s. [parr-epenab, Sax.]
One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland fosterchildren do love and are beloved by the parents, and, when they are not, rather than of their own natural parents and kindred. Davis.

The duke of Bretagne having been an a host and a kind parent or foster-father to the king, in his tenderness of age and weakness of fortune, did force
aid this time from king Henry. Bacon.

Tyrethens, the fosterfather of the beast,
Then clinched a hatchet in his hony fist. Dryden.

FOSTERMOTHER. n. s. [foster and mother.
A nurse.

FOSTERNURSE. n. s. [foster and nurse.
This is an improper compound, because foster and nurse mean the same.]
A nurse.

Our foster-nurse of nature is repose,
The which he lacks. Shakesp. King Lear.

FOSTERSON. n. s. [foster and son.]
One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

Nature in years, to ready honours more;
Of celestial seed! O fostered of Jove! Dray. Virg.

FOUGADE. n. s. [Fr.]
In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a wheel, which had ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barley or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth. D'Uit.

FOUGHT.
The preterite and participle of fight.
Though unknown to me, they sure fought well,
Whom Repton led, and who were British born.

FOUGHTEN. [The passive participle of fight. Rarely used.]
Contested; disputed by arms.

On the foughten field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, placed in guard their watch and rounds
Cherubick waving fires.
Milton's Par. Lost.

FOUL. adj. [fals, Gothick; ful, Sax.]
1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through most of its significations it is opposed to fair.
My face is foul with weeping.
Job, xvi, 16.
It's monstrous labour when I wash my brain.
And it grows fouder. Shakesp. Antony and Cleopatra.
He that tarries in deep and foul ways, ought not to say that he cannot walk, in fair.
Tillotson.
The stream is foul with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains. Addison.

2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.
With foul mouth.
And in the world's unclean place,
To call him villain, Shakesp. Measure for Measure.
Kill thy physician, and the face bestow
Upon the foul disease.
Shakesp. King Lear.

Latent appearance and sensuality base minds, clothe their spirits, and make them gross, foul, listless and uncouth. Ticklem.

3. Wicked; detestable; abominable.
Jesus rebuked the foul spirit.
Mark, ix, 25.

He hates foul heurings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blows in noblest gesture. Hubberd's Tale.

This is the greatest and most irrational superstitious
action, as well as the foulest atheism, that can be imagined.

Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest if not the best,
To tell men truly of their foulest faults.
To laugh at their vain dreads, and vainer thoughts.

4. Not lawful; not according to the established rules.
By foul play were we he'd thence,
But blessedly help'd thither.
Shakesp. Tempest.

5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome.
Th' other half did woman's shape retain,
Most loathsome, filthy, foul, and all of vile distain.
Fair Queen.

Hast thou forgot
The foul witch Syraca, who with age and envy
Waj grown into a hoop?
Shakesp. Tempest.

Foul sights do much offend.
Thomas's Priest.

All things that seem so foul and disagreeable in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively.

6. Disgraceful; shameful.
Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with too much and wanton fault
Hath lost us hea'n.
Milton's Par. Lost.

Who first seduced them to the foul revolt? Milton.
Reason half extinct,
Or impotent, or else approving, sees
The foul disorder.

7. Coarse; gross.
You will have no notion of delicacies if you table with them; they are all for rank and foul feeding, and spoil the best preparations in cooking. Felton.

8. Full of gross humors, or bad matter;
Wanting purgation or munnification.
You perceived, the body of the whole kingdom,
Foul it is; what rank diseases grow,
With what danger near the heart of it. Shaks.

9. Not bright; not serene.
Who's there besides foul weather?
One mind like the weather, most inequitably.
Sick. Be fair or foul, or rain or shine,
The joys I have professed, in spite of fate are mine.
Dryden.

10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence.
So in this throng bright Suchariss fah'd,
Oppress'd by those who strive to be her guard:
As ships, though not so obsequious, fail
Foul in a tempest on their admiral.
Waller.

Is his sallies their men might foul each other?
St. Claremont.

The great art of the devil, and the principal
Decret of the heart is to keep fair with God himself,
While men foul upon his laws. South.

11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is foul of the anchor.
To Foul. v. a. [fulan, Sax.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty.
Sweep ye your decks from autumnal leaves, lest
The worms draw them into their holes, and foul your garden.
Evelyn.

While Tobacco all his ordure scatters,
To foul the man he chiefly flatters.
Swift.
The soul is a smash more in one hour than the kitchen-maid dath in a week. Swift's Direct. to Serv.
FOU

They Obian walls, and strong Fidelice rear, 
Noratoba, but Pumilia found, 
And raise Colatian tow’rs on rocky ground. Dryd. 

3. To establish; to erect. 
This also shall they gain by their delay 
In the wide lands; there they shall found 
Their government, and their great senate chuse, 
Through the twelve tribes, by rule of laws 
Obedient. 

He founded a library, gathered together 
The acts of the kings and prophets. 2 Mar. ii. 33. 

4. To give birth or original to; as, he 
founded an art; he founded a family. 

5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground. 

Though some have made use of the opinion of 
some schoolmen, that dominion is founded 
in grace; were it admitted as the most certain truth, it could 

Dryd. 

not warrant any such sanguine method. 

Decay of Piety. 

A right to the use of the creatures is founded 
originally in the right a man has to subsist. Locke. 

Power, founded on contract, can descend only 
to him who has a right by that contract. Locke. 

The they could not believe, d. They found upon 
the ignorance of his time. Pope’s Preface to the Iliad. 

6. To fix firm. 

Pleasure is escap’d. 
—Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect. 
Whole as is the rock on which he stood. Shaks. 

To FOUNTAIN. v. a. [founding, Lat. fonder. 
Fr.] To form by melting and pouring 
into moulds; to cast. 

A second multitude 

With wondrous art founded the mazy ore, 

Severing each kind, scum’d the dunlin drawer. Milton. 

FOUAD. n. s. [foundation, Fr.] 

1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice. 

The swells of house, the goodliness of trees, 
when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but 
that foundation which beareth up the one, 
that root which ministrs unto the other ornament, 
is in the bosom of the earth concealed. Hooker. 

That is the way to make the city flat, 
To bring the roof to the foundation, 
To bury all. 
O Jove, I think, 

Fountations fly the wretched; such I mean, 
When we set up our house, 

Shaks. Coriolanus. 

I draw a line along shore; 

I lay the deep foundations of a wall, 
And Ears, the city call. Dryd. 

2. The act of fixing the basis. 

Ne’er to these chambers where the night’s rest, 
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest. Tickell. 

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised. 

If we give way to our passions, we do but gratify 
ourselves for the present; in order to our future 
disquiet; but if we resist and conquer them, we lay 
the foundation of perpetual peace in our minds. 

Tillotson. 

That she should be subject to her husband, the 
laws of mankind and customs of nations have 
ordered it so; and there is a foundation in nature 
for it. Locke. 

4. Original; rise. 

Throughout the world, even from the first 
foundation thereof, all men have either been taken 
as lords or lawful kings in their own houses. Hooker. 

5. A revenue settled and established for 
any purpose, particularly charity. 

He had an opportunity of going to school on 

a foundation. Swift. 

6. Establishment; settlement. 

FOUNDER. n. s. [from found.] 

1. A builder; one who raises an edifice; 
one who presides at the erection of a city. 

Of famous cities we the founders know; 

But rivers, with which they give 

are nature’s bounty: ties of more renown 
To make a river than to build a town. Waller.
FOUL
He shall restore the lamb foullite, because he had no play.

FOURFOOTED. adj. [four and foot.] Quadrupled; having twice two feet.
Angus Athysos, whose art in vain
From fight dissuaded the fourfooted train.
Now belched, and with Nessus on the plain. Dry.

FOURS'O'RE. adj. [four and score.]
1. Four times twenty; eighty.
When they were out of reach, they turned and crossed the ocean to Spain, having lost fourscore of their ships, and the greater part of their men. Bacon's War with Spain.
The Chieftains were first a free people, being a commonwealth, maintaining a navy of four-score ships.

FOURSQUARE. adj. [four and square.]
Quadrangular; having four sides and equal angles.
The temple of Bel was enwrought with a wall carried fourscore, of great height and beauty; and on such square certain broken gates curiously engraven. Raleigh's History.

FOURTEN. adj. [peepopeyn, Sax.] Four and ten; twice seven.
I am not fourscore on the score for sheer.

FOURTHE'NTH. adj. [from fourteenth.]
The ordinal of four; the fourth after the tenth.
There have not been any that see the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of some not open before the fourteenth day. Brown's Vulg. Errors.

FOURTH. adj. [from four.]
The ordinal of four; the first after the third.
A third is like the former; filthy bags!
Why do you show me? to the fourth.

FOURTHLY. adv. [from fourth.]
In the fourth place.
Fourthly, plants have their seed and seminal parts uppermost, and living creatures have them lowermost. Bacon's Nat. History.

FOURWHE'ELED. adj. [four and wheel.]
Running upon twice two wheels.
Scarcely twenty fourwheeled carts, compact and strong.

FOUTRA. n. s. [from foutry, Fr.]
A fig; a soul; a word of contempt. Not used.

FOUL. n. s. [pugel, puli, Sax. vogel, Durt.]
A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially used of edible birds, but in books of all the feathered tribes. Fowl is used collectively: as,喂efined upon fish and foule. The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowles, Are their mates subjects, and at their command. Shakes.

Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent house: Pompey, said, this is a marvellous home for the Summer; but methinks very cold for Winter. Lucullus answered, do you not think me as wise as divers fowles, to change my habitation in the Winter season? Bacon's Apothegmus.

This mighty breath
Instructs the foule of heaven. Thomson's Spring.
To FOUL. v. n. [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER. n. s. [from foule.]
A sportsman who pursues birds.
The fouler, war'd
By those good omens, with swift early steps
Treads the crisp earth, ranging through fields and
Glades,
Offer'd to the birds. Phillips.
With slaughters guns th' unweary'd fouler roves,
When frosts have whiten'd all the naked groves. Pope.

FO'WLINGPIECE. n. s. [fowl and piece.]
A gun for birds.
Tis necessary that the countryman be provided with a good fouling-piece.

FOX. n. s. [fox, Sax. ros, roch. Dut.]
1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears, and a bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals.
The fox by arts not when he would steal the lamb.

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

FOXCASE. n. s. [fox and case.]
A fox's skin.

One had better be laughed at for asking a fox-case, for a fox, than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a case. E. Strange.

FOXCHASE. n. s. [fox and chase.]
The pursuit of the fox with hounds.
See the same man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company; in place or out;
Early at business, and at hazard late;
Mad at a falseone, wise at a debate. Pope.

FOXEVIL. n. s. [fox and evil.]
A kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

FOXFISH. n. s. [rapulcida piscis.]
A fish.

FOXGLOVES. n. s. [digitalis.]
A plant.

FOXHUNTER. n. s. [fox and hunter.]
A man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach used of country gentlemen.
The foxhunters went their way, and then out steals a fox. E. Strange.
John Wildfire, fox-hunter, broke his neck over a six-bar gate. Spectat.

FOXSHIP. n. s. [from fox.]
The character or qualities of a fox; cunning; mischievous art.
Had'st thou foxship
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome,
Than thou hast spoken words. Shakes. Coriol. 1. 1.

FOXTAIL. n. s. [alupcirus.]
A plant.

FOXTRAP. n. s. [fox and trap.]
A gin or snare to catch foxes.
Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a foxtrap? Butler.

FOY. n. s. [foi, Fr.] Faith; allegiance; an obsolete word.
He esteem'd himself abused, and Denmark won,
And of them both did joy and tribute raise. Fairy Q.

TO FRAC'T. v. a. [fractus, Lat.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following passage:
His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his frac'd dates
Has smit my credit. Shakes. Timon.

FRACTION. n. s. [fraction, Fr. fraction, Lat.]
1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.
The surface of the earth hath been broke, and the part of it dissolved; whereas several parcels of nature retain still the evident marks of fraction and ruin. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

2. A broken part of a whole.
The fractions of her faith, arts of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy relics... O'er her eaten faith, are bound to Diomedee.
Shakes.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted for,eth forth nothing, but subtleivities of fractions and broken parts. Brown's Vulg. Err. Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than to make the broken bones unit together. Arth. on Coins.

FRACTIONAL. adj. [from fraction.]
Belonging to a broken number; comprising a broken number.
We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or fractional numbers. Cock's Arithmetic.

FRACTION. n. s. [fractura, Lat.]
1. Breed; separation of continuous parts.
That may do it without any great fraction of the stable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof. Hale.

2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.
But thou wilt sin and grief destroy, That so the broken bones may joy.
And tune together in a well-set song, Full of his praises, Who didst raise men's.
Fractura well cur'd, make us more strong. Her. Fracturae of the scall are dangerous, not in consequence of the injury done to the bone itself, but as the bone becomes affected. Shapar's Surgery.

To FRACTION. v. a. [from the noun.] To break a bone.
The leg was dressed, and the fractured bones united together. Wiseman's Surgery.

FRAGILE. adj. [fragile, Fr. fragiles, Lat.]
1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.
To ease them of their griefs,
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,
That nature's fragile will both sustain,
In life's uncertain voyage. Shakes. Timon.
The stalk of ivy is tough, and not fragile. Bacon. The little blade that have spun their threads too fine,
Tis weak and fragile, like Arche's line. Deiam.
A dry stick will be easily broken, when a green one will maintain a strong resistance; and yet in the most minute resistance there is less rest than in what is drier and more fragile.
Glasst.

2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.
Such ostentation, vain of fleshly arms, And fragile arms, much instrument of war, Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought.

FRAGILITY. n. s. [from fragile.]
1. Britteness; easiness to be broken.
To make an induration with toughness, and less fragility, decayed bodies in water for two or three days. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

2. Weakness; uncertainty; easiness to be destroyed.
Fear the uncertainty of man's fragility, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune. Knolles.

3. Frailty; liability to fault.
All could not be right, in such a state, in this low age of fragility. Watten.

FRAGMENT. n. s. [fragmentum, Lat.]
A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.
He who late a sceptre did command,
Now grasps a floating fragment in his hand. Dry.
Cowley, in his unfinished fragment of the Daidales, has shown us this way to improvement.

Watts en the Mind.

764
Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, frame to their comet eccentricities and epicycles. Bacon.

FRAME. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A fabric; any thing constructed of various parts or members.

If the frame of the heavenly arch should dissolve itself, if celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volatility turn themselves any way, as it might happen.

In case of storms or snow, the trees of frames of timber, with turrets and arcades, were cautiously matters of magnificence.

These are the glorious works, parent of good! Almighty life this universal frame. Milton.

Divine Cecilia came.

Inventress of the vocal frame.

Which, he'ld by Mars himself, from Indian quarters came.

The labour of a god; and all along

Thus iron plates were clench'd to make it strong.

Dryden.

We see this vast frame of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the author.

Tillotson.

2. Any thing made or as to inclose or admit something else.

Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on into a convenient wooden frame, to keep them from mischances.

Boyle.

His picture scarcely would deserve a frame.

A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter, put into a frame where it may be swiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, strike, where it rubs against the palm of one's hand.

Newton.

3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition.

A woman, that is like a German clock, Still a repairing, ever out of frame,

And never going right.

Shaksp.

Your steady soul preserves her frame;

In good and evil times the same.

Swift.

4. Scheme; order.

Another party did resolve to change the whole frame of the government in state as well as church.

Clarendon.

5. Contrivance; projection.

John the Bastard,

Whose spirits toil in frame of villains. Shaksp.

6. Mechanical construction.

Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's savage beast,

Whelp'd without form, until the dam

Has l'd him into shape and frame.

Huialias.

FRA'MER. n. s. [from frame; pzemman, Sax.] Maker; former; contriver; schemer.

The forger of his own fate, the framer of his fortune, should be improper, if actions were pre-determined.

Hammond.

There was want of accurateness in experiments in the first original frame of those medals.

Archibnot.

FRA'MPOLD. n. s. [This word is written by Dr. Hacket, fraumpul. I know not its original.] Peevish; boisterous; rugged; cross-grained.

Her husband! alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him; she leads a very frampul life with him. Shaksp.

The frumpul man could not be pacified. Hacket.

FRANCHISE. n. s. [franchise, Fr.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.

2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.

They granted them markets, and other franchises, and erected corporate towns among them.

Daniel in Ireland.

His judicious elicit the same franchise yields

To all the wild increase of woods and fields. Dryd.

3. District; extent of jurisdiction.
There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall be the same as the Queen's State of Irel.

To Franchi's, v. a. [from the noun.] To disfranchise; to make free; to keep free.

I lose no honour
In seeking to augment it; but still keep
My bosom free from all their欺蒙 clearance, clear. Shakesp. Frangible.

Fra nible. adj. [frango, Lat.] fragile; brittle; easily broken.

Though it seems the solidest wood, if wrought before it be well seasoned, it will shew itself fragm. Florck.

Francon. n. s. [Of this word I know not the derivation.] A paramour; a boon companion.

First, by her side did sit the bold Sandysly, Fit mate for such a mixing limb.

Who in her looks took exceeding joy,
Might not be found a franker francon. Fairy Queen.

Frank. adj. [Franç, Fr.]
1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.

The pestiferous sorts of trees yield little moss, for the reason of the frank putting up of the sap into the boughs. Bacon.

They were left desolate, either by narrow provision, or by the frank they cut themselves, and their charity towards others. Sprout's Sermons.

To the ordinary practice of the world to be free from civil wars is much the same thing. L'Estrat.

2. Open; ingenuous, sincere; not reserved.

Without conditions; without payment.

Thou hast it won; for it is of frank gift, and he will care for all the rest to shift. Hubberd.


Frank. n. s. [from the adjective.]
1. A place to feed hogs in; a sty; so called from liberality of food.

Where saps he? Both the old heir freed in the old frank? Shakesp. Henry IV.

2. A letter which pays no postage.

You'll have immediately, by several franks, my epistle to lord Cobham. Pope to Swift.

3. A French coin.

To Frank. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To shut up in a frank or sty. Hamner.

In the sty of this most bloody boar, My soul in mercy, and as frank'd up in bold,Shak.

2. To feed high; to fatten; to cram.

Junius and Ainsworth.

3. [from the adjective.] To exempt letters from postage.

My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you shall send this under his cover, or at least frank'd by him.

Gazette sent gratis down, and frank'd, For which my patron's weekly thank'd. Pope.

Frankalmoigne, n. s. The same which we in Latin call libera eleanosys, or free alms in English; whence that tenure is commonly known among our English lawyers by the name of a tenure in frank amone, or frankalmoigne, which, according to Britton, is a tenure by divine service. Ayliffe's Paragon.

Frankence. n. s. [from and incense; so called perhaps from its liberal distribution of colour.]

Frankence is a dry resinous substance in pieces or droplets, of a yellowish white colour; a strong smell, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and resiny taste. It is very inflammable.

The earliest historians among us, that frankence was used among the sacred rites and sacrifices, as it continues to be in many parts. We are still uncertain as to the place whence frankenence is brought, as it is a tree which produces it. Hill. Take unto thee sweet spices, with pure frankenence. Ezchad.

I find in Dioscorides record of frankincepe gotten in India, Breviary of Langenigm. Black chou only will in India grow, and od'rous, frankincepe on the Sahoban bough.

Cedar and frankincepe, an od'rous pile, Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfum'd the isle. Pope.

FRANKEN. n. s. [from frank.] A stew ar; a bafif of land. It signifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Englished a gentleman servant.

Not in use.

A spacious court they see,
Both plain and pleasant to be walked in,
Where they meet a frank kirk fair and free. Fairy Queen.

Frankly. adv. [from frank.]
1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life,
1'd throw it down for your deliverance,
As frankly as a pin. Shakesp. Measure for Measure. Shakesp. Henry VIII.

When they had nothing to pay, he frankly forgave them both. Luke, vili. 42.

By the greatness of the earth, that they caused us to get up to spread so frankly as it should do. Bacon.

I value my garden more for being full of black birds than the flowers, and very frankly give them fruit for their songs. Spectator.

2. Without constraint.

The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses; and, they, with the volunteers, Frankly fired themselves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse. Clarendon.

3. Without reserve.

He entered very frankly into those new designs, which were carried into effect. Clarendon.

Frankness. n. s. [from frank.]
1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness.

When the Conde duke had some elaboration with the duke, in which he made all the protestations of his sincere affection, the other received his protestations with all contempt; and declared with a very unnecessary frankness, that he would have no friendship with him. Clarendon.

Tom made love to a woman of sense, and always treated her as such during the whole time ofcourtship. B. Johnson. He hindered him from doing any thing disagreeable, as his sincerity and frankness of behaviour made him converse with her before he was in a manner he knew would be afterwards. Add. Guard.

2. Liberality; bounteouness.

He delivered with the frankness of a friend's tongue, word by word, what Kalendar had told him touching the strange story. Sidney.

The ablest men that ever were, had not all an openness and frankness of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity. Addison.

3. Freedom from reserve.

He delivered with the frankness of a friend's tongue, word by word, what Kalendar had told him touching the strange story. Sidney.

The ablest men that ever were, had not all an openness and frankness of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity. Addison.

Frankly. adv. [from frank.]
1. Madly; distractedly; outrageously.

Fie, fie, how frantickly I square my talk. Shak.

Frandickness. n. s. [from frank.]
1. Madness; fury of passion; distraction.

Fraternal. adj. [frater, Fr. fratervs, Lat.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall arise
Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserved
Over his brethren. Milton's Paradise Lost.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow dominion, the governors of the church, then more publick reprehensions; and upon their unsuccessfulness, the censures of the church, united against it, and return. Hammond.

Fraternal. adv. [from fraternal.]
1. With all the strength and heats of eloquence Fraternal love and friendship can inspire. Addison.

Fraternally. adv. [from fraternal.]
1. In a brotherly manner.

Fraternity. n. s. [fratinit, Fr. fratervitas, Lat.]
1. The state or quality of a brother.

2. Body of men united; corporation; society; association; brotherhood.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and fraternities, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a great regard to the honour of those we have to do withal. L'Esprince.

3. Men of the same class or character.

With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own fraternities. South's Sermons.

Fra triciud. n. s. [fratricidium, Fr. fratricidium, Lat.] The murder of a brother.

Faud. n. s. [fraus, Lat. fraud, F.]
Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtlety; stratagem.

Our better part remains
To work in close design, by fraud or guile,
With force effectual not. Milton.

None need the friens of aly Ulysses fear. Dryd.

If success a lover's fond attends,
Who asks if force or fraud adorns his ends. Pope.
FRAUDFUL. adj. [fraud and full.] Trencherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that fraudulent man.

Shakesp., Henry VI.

He, full of fraudulent arts
This well-invented tale for truth imparts.

Drayton.

FRAUDULLY. adv. [from fraudulent.] Deceitfully; artfully; subtly; treacherously; but by stratagem.

FRAUDULIENCE. n. s. [fraudulentia, fraudulently.] Deceitfulness; trickishness; promiscuous to artifice.

We advise the Providence of God in the continuance of Scripture, notwithstanding the endowments of infants to abolish, and the fraudulence of heretics always to deprave the same.

Hooker.

FRAUDULENTLY. adv. [from fraudulent.] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

He that beat word, or sign, either fraudulently or falsely, does hurt to his neighbour, and is bound to make restitution.

Taylor.

FRAUGHT, particip. pass. [from fraught, now written freight.] 1. Laden; charged.

In the narrow seas that part
The French and English there miscarried
A vessel of our country, richly fraught.

Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

With joy
And tidings fraught, to hell he now return'd.

Milton's Par. Lost.

And now approach'd their fleet from India,
With all the riches of the rising sun,
And precious sand from southern climates brought.

Drayton.

2. Filled; stored; thronged.
The Scripture is fraught even with laws of nature.

Hooker.

By this sad Una, fraught with anguish sore
Arrived, where they in earth their blood had split.

Spenner.

I am so fraught with curious business, that I leave out ceremony.

Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

Whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another.

Boein.

Hell, their fit habitation, fraught with fire.

Unquestionable, the house of woe and pain.

Milton.

Abraham and Belforn were so fraught with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with so constant a passion for each other, that their solitude never lay heavy on them.

Addison.

FRAUGHT. n. s. [from the participle.] A freight; a cargo.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate! swell, bosom, with thy fraught;

For this incensed
Shakesp. Othello.

The bark that all our blessings brought,
Charg'd with thyself and James, a doubly royal prize.

Dryd.

To FRAUGHT. v. a. [for freight, by corruption.] To load; to crowd.

Hence from my sight:
If after this command thou fraught the court
With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st.

Shakesp. Cymb.
FRÆ

CASTALIO, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be free and caudial to your friend? Otsay.
Acquainted; conversing without reserve.

1. To say my feelings are a well, loves company,
is free of speech, plays, sings, and dances well,
So wise, these make more virtue. Shak.
Being one, say very free, at great heart. He suddenly breaks forth with great laughter. Hakewell.
Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Bewail to sorrow, and joyful to see.

6. Liberal; not parsimonious: with of,
O'changing your free purse with large fines,
That seeks to overthrow religion. Shakesp.
Next in his favour says,
How free or frugal I shall pass my days;
I, who at some times spend as others spare. Pope.

An Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed but when some remarkable beauty or propriety in them attunes for the liberty:
Mr. Dryden has been too free of these in his latter works.

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.
We wanted words to express our thanks: his noble free offers left us nothing to ask. Bacon.

10. Clear from distress,
Making mud, the guilty, and appel the free,
Confirmed the ignorant. Shakesp. Hamlet.
My hands are guilty, but my heart is free. Dryden.

11. Guiltless; innocent,
Make mad the guilty, and appall the free,
Confounded the ignorant. Shakesp. Hamlet.
Their seeds around,
Free from the barren, great flow'ry ground.
Shakesp.
The will, free from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions. Locke.

12. Exempt; with of; more properly from.
These are such say'd infamies, that honesty is never free of.
Shakesp. Winter's Tale.
Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name:
And free from conscience, is a slave to fame. Dryden.
Let envy, then, those crimes within you see,
From which the happy never must be free. Dryden.

Thee, and their
Free from the barren, great flow'ry ground.
Shakesp.
The will, free from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions. Locke.

13. Invested with franchises; possessing anything without vassalage; admitted to the privileges of any body: with of.
He therefore makes all birds of every sect free of his favor and protection, not to party to the anger of the king, nor guilty of,
If any be, the trespass of the queen. Shakesp.
He recovered the temple, freed the city, and upheld the laws which were going down.

2. Can't thou on no other master understand,
Than him that free'd thee by the prudent wand? Dryden.

Should thy coward tongue
Spread its diffidence through the martial throng,
My javelin shall revenge so base a part,
And free the soul that quivers in thy heart. Pope.

3. To ride from; to clear from any thing ill: with of or from.
It is so marvellous, that he could think of no better way to be free'd of these inconveniences the passions of those meetings gave him, to dissolve them. Clarendon.

Hercules.
Free'd Erymanthus from the foaming boar. Dryden.
Our land is from the rage of tyrant freed. Dryden.

3. To clear from impediments or obstructions.
The chaste Sylla shall your steps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims free the way. Dryden.
Fierce was the fight; but hastening to his prey,
By force the furious lover freed his way. Dryden.

This master-key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person. Dryden.

4. To banish; to send away; to rid.
Not in use.
We may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights,
Free from our feasts and banquet flowers bloomy knives.
Never any Sabbath of release
Could free his travels and affections deep. Daniel. Shakesp.

5. To exempt.
For he that is dead is free'd from sin. Rom. vi. 7.

FREEO'TED. n. s. [free and footed.]
A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. Perkin was not followed by any English name, his followers consisted mostly of base people and freebooters, fit to soil a coast than to recover a kingdom.

Bacon.
The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates, or such freebooters as sailed under their commission, taken all the seamen.

Clarendon.

FREEO'TING. n. s. Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.
Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on freebooting, it is his best and surest friend.

FREEO'BORN. n. s. [free and born.]
Not a slave; inheriting liberty.
O baseness, to support a tyrant's throne,
And crush your free-born brethren of the world!

Dryden.
I shall speak my thoughts like a free-born subject, such things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am sure no Frenchman durst. Dryden.

Shall free-born men, in humble awe,
Submit to servile shame;
Who from exorbitant custom draw
The same right to be ruled by law,
Whose kings pretend to reign?

Dryden.

FREEO'CHAPPEL. n. s. [free and chappell.]
Such chappells are as are of the king's foundations, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chappell, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation. Covel.

FREEO'CO'ST. n. s. [free and cost.]
Without expense; free from charges.
We must not vouch any man for an exact master in the rules of our modern policy, but such a one as has brought himself so far to hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon freecost, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing.

SOUTH.

FREEO'MAN. n. s. [frecd and man.]
A slave manumitted.
The free-born, and will be preferr'd;
First come, first serv'd, he cries. Dryden's Juvenal.

FREEO'MOM. n. s. [from free.]
1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence.
The laws themselves do specially rage at, as most repugnant to their liberty and natural freedom. Spenser on Ireland.
O freedom! first delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their masters fists,

FRE.

The privilege of churls; nor yet to inscribe
Their names in this of other Roman tribe;
That false enfranchisement with ease is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. Dryden.

Privileges; franchises; immunities.
By our holy Sabbath have I sworn.
To have the due and forfeit of my bond.
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your God's freedom, Shak.

This prince first gave freedom to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest, which very much increased the power of the people.

Swift.

4. Exception from fate, necessity, or pre-determination.
I love most change.
Their nature, and envoke the high degree
Uncorrigible, eternal, which ordain'd
Their freedom; they themselves ordain'd their fall.

Milton.
In every sin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by so much is the act more sinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is so much an higher and perfecter degree of freedom about that act.

South.

5. Unrestraint.
I will that all the feasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and freedom for the Jews in all the South.

6. The state of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.
The freedom of their state lays them under a great necessity of always abusing and doing the greatest.

Law.

7. Ease and facility in doing or showing anything.
FREEO'TED. adj. [free and foot.
Not restrained in the march.
We will setters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too free'ted. Shakesp. Hamlet.

FREEO'ARTED. adj. [free and heart.
Liberal; unrestrained.
Love must free'arted be, and voluntary:
And not inbent, or by fate constraint. Davin.

FREEO'HOL. n. s. [free and hold.
That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. Freedom in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. Freedom in law is the right that a man has to such land or tenements before his entry or seizure. Freedom is sometimes taken in opposition to vellage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either hockland, that is, holden by book or writing, or foreland, that is, holden, without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better sort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being such as we now call freehold. The latter was commonly in the possession of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. Covel.

No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the freedom or inheritance thereof, but only where it was made by matter of right, or by Act of Parliament.

There is an unspeakable pleasure in calling any thing gave-down: a freehold, though it be but ice in snow, will make the country pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it. Addison.

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the place, and do not wish anything but death will remove them.

Swift.

I should be glad to possess a freehold that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give consent.

Swift.
To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the time to come, provision was made by another law, that there should be one freehold at least erected in every parish; and the freeholders were to be as many as the number of the English seamen and sailors holding the small seafarers; a gentleman who happened to have a better understanding than his neighbours, procured the place for himself and his heirs.

To FREIGHT. v. a. freighted; part, freight; which being now used as an adjective, freighted is adopted. [fretter, Fr.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage for goods for transportation.

The pins
Have to the part Athens sent their ships,
With the minsters and instruments
Nor is, indeed, that man less mad than these,
Who freight a ship to venture on the seas;
With one frail interposing plank to save
From certain death, set on by every stray. Dryd. 
Frighted with iron, from my native land
I steer my voyage. Pope's Odyssey.

2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted.

Without any thing with which a ship is loaded.
He clears the deck, receives the nightly freight;
The leaky vessel grinds beneath the weight. Dryd.

To FREIGHTED. n. s. fretter, Fr.
He who freighted a vessel.

FREN. n. s. A stranger. An old word wholly forgotten here; but retained in Scotland.
But now from me his madding mind is start,
And woes the widow's daughter of the glen;
And now fair Rosedale hath bred his heart,
So now his friend is changed for a frc. Spencer.

FRENCH Chalk, n. s.
French chalk is an indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyish white colour, variegated with a dusky green. HILL.

French chalk is a touch to the touch, as stingers is to pins, and harder and nearer approaching the consistence of stone. If soad.

To FRENSH. v. a. [from French.]
To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.
They mislike nothing more in King Edward the
Conditor than that he was frenched; and ac-
counted the desire of foreign language then to be a forefront of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. London's Taleman.

Has he familiarly dislik'd your yellow starbuck, or said your doubled?

FRENZY. n. s. [epilepsy; phrenitis, Lat. whence phrenetis, phrenyx, phreny, or frenzy.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness. That knave, Ford, hath the first mad devil of jealousy in him that ever governed frenzy. Shakesp.
True fortitude is seen in great exploits, That temperance, and that wisdom guides; All else is touring frenzy and distraction. Addison.

Why such a disposition of the body includeth sleep, and distracts all the operations of the soul, and occasionally a lethargy or frenzy, this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. Bent.

FREQUENCY. n. s. [frequent, Fr. frequentia, Lat.] Crowd; concourse; assembly.

The frequency of degree, From high to low throughout. Shakspe., Timon. He, in full frequency bright Of all the tuneful maenads. Milton.

FREQUENCY. n. s. [frequentia, Lat.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done. Should a miracle be attributed to one, others would think it not capable of being so. Franklin.

2. Frequent; full assembly. Thou canst as well come into this senate: who of such a frequency, so many friends, and kindled thou hast hither, solaced thee? Ben Jonson.

FREQUENT. adj. [frequent, Fr. frequens, Lat.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring. The frequent these times are, the better, Duty of Man.

2. Used often to practise any thing. The Christians of the first times were generally frequent, and the first are the best. Dryd.

3. Of full concourse. Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself hearty for the government.

To FREQUENT. v. a. [frequent, Lat. frequentar, Fr. frequenter, Lat.] To visit often; to be much in any place; to resort often to. They in latter day, Finding in it its ports for fishes trade. Cowper.

There were synagogues for men to resort unto: our Saviour himself and the apostles frequenting them. Ferrier.

This fellow here, this thy creature, By night frequent his house. Shakspe, Timon.

At that time this land was known and frequented by the ships and vessels. Bacon.

With tears Waiting the ground, and with our sighs the air Frequenting, sent from hearts contente, in sign Of sorrow unfign'd, and humiliation meit. Milton.

To serve my friends, the senate I frequent; And there what I before digested, vent. Dryd.

That he frequenting the court of Augustus, and was well received in it, is most undoubted. Dryd.

FREQUENTABLE. adj. [from frequent.] Conversable; accessible. A word not now used, but not inelegant. While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more frequentable and less dangerous. Dryd.

FREQUENTATIVE. adj. [frequentativus, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to verbs, signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER. n. s. [from frequent.] One who often resorts to any place. Persons under bad imputations are no great frequenters of churches. Swift.

FREQUENTLY. adv. [frequenter, Lat.]

Often; commonly; not rarely; not seldom; a considerable number of times; manifold times. I could not, without much anguish, observe how often both of my friends and ladies are at a loss for questions and answers. Swift.

FRESH. n. s. [from fresh.]

1. Coolness; shade; dizziness; like that of the evening or morning. Heilis sprints. Love more the freshness of the nights. Prior.

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. Here thy well-studied marble fix our eye; A fading fresco here demands a sigh. Pope.

FRESHLY adv. [from fresh.]

1. Coolly. The freshest breeze. They are now freshly in difference with them. Bacon.

2. With a healthy look; ruddily. Looks he as freshly as he did the day he wrestled! Shakspe.

FRESHNESS. n. s. [from fresh.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidity. Most odours smell best broken or crushed; but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the freshness and sweetness of their odour. Bacon.

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staledness. For the constant freshness of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever weary of thinking, that he had done well or virtuously. South.

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength. The Scots had the advantage both for number and freshness of men. Haydow.

4. Coolness; freshness. There are some rooms in Italy and Spain for freshness, and gathering the winds and air in the midst of Summer; but they are but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate in circles. Bacon.

Say, if she please, she will repair, And breathe the freshness of the open air. Dryd.

And to the winds expost glorying breast, To take the freshness of the morning air. Addison.

5. Ruddliness; colour of health. The secret venom, as the best in men, Works through her skin, and bursts in boiling stains; Her cheeks their freshness lose and wasted, And an unusual paleness spreads her face. Gray.

6. Freedom from saltiness. Freshwater. [A compound word of fresh and water, used as an adjective.] Raw; unskilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the sailors, who stigmatise those who come first to sea as freshwater men, or novices.

These nobility, as the freshwater soldiers which had never seen but some light skirmishes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks. Knolles.

FRET. n. s. [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful; some derive it
from pretan to eat; others from *preata* to adorn; some from *φερτον*; Skinner more probably from *fero*, or the French fretiller: perhaps it comes immediately from the Lat. *frettum*.

1. A frith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, confinement, or other cause.

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the strings.

4. Work rising in protruberances.

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of temper; passion.

Calmness is great advantage: he that lets another chafe, may warm him at his fire. Mark all his wandring, and enjoy his frets. As cunning fencers suffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

2. To wear away by rubbing. 

Till they have fretted us a pair of graves within the earth. *Shak.* Rich. II.

In the rivers of rivers, with the washing of the water, there were divers times fretted or broken pieces of gold. *Abbott.*

3. To hurt by attrition.

Is valiant and deserted; and, by starts, his fretted fortunes give him hope and fear. Of what else has and has not. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

4. To carry off to eat away.

It is fret inward, whether it be bare within or without. *Lor. xiii. 55.*
FR I

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.
   Do not all bodies which abound with terrestrial parts, and especially with sulphureous ones, emit light as often as those parts are sufficiently agitated, whether they be made by heat, friction, percussion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion? Neutron's Optics.

2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.
   Medical rubbing with the flesh of a horse or other animal.

3. Medical rubbing with the flesh of one horse or other animal.
   Friction makes the parts more flexible and pliable, as we see both in men and in the carriage of horses, so that they draw a greater quantity of spirits to the parts.

FRIDAY. n.s. [fryd ee. Sax.] The sixth day of the week, so named of Freya, a Saxon deity.

An' she was not kin to me, she would be as fair on Freshwater as Helen is on Sunday.

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer.

And seldom shall we see a Friday clear. Dryden.

FRIEND. n.s. [friend, Dut. vriend, Sax.] This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced friend; friendly: the i of friend is often neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy; opposed to foe or enemy.
   Friends of my soul, you twain
   Rule in this realm, and the god's state sustain.
   Shaks.
   Some man is a friend for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of trouble. Eccl. viii. 6.
   God's benison go with you, and with those who would make good of bad, and friends of foes.
   Shaks.
   Wonder not to see this soul extend
   The bounds, and seek some other self, n'tfriend. Dry. 

2. One without hostile intentions.
   Who comes so fast in silence of the night?
   —A friend.
   —What friend? your mune.
   Shaks.

3. One reconciled to another; this is put by the custom of the language somewhat irregularly in the plural number.
   He's friends with Caesar,
   In state of health thou say'st, and then say'st thee,
   With much delight the same.
   Shaks.

4. An attendant or companion.
   The king orders his train, and ascends his regal seat, surrounded by his friends. Dryden.

5. Favourer; one propitious.
   Aurora rising upon Pegram sheweth her swiftness,
   And how she is a friend to poetry and all ingenious inventions.
   Pausam.

6. A familiar companion.
   Friend, how camest thou in hither? Mat. xxiii. 12.
   What supports me, dost thou ask?
   The confidence, friend, have lost mine eyes in her.
   In liberty's defence, Milton.

To FRIEND. v. a. [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support.
   If not in friendship, live at least in peace. Dryden.
   Thou couldst not have been a better friend.
   Shaks.

FRIENDEN. adj. Well disposed; inclined to love.

Not his friends by his wish to his high person,
   His will is most malignant, and it stretches
   Beyond you to your friends.
   Shaks.

FRIENDLESS. adj. [from friend.] 1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; destitute; forlorn.
F R I

The rugged breas', or spotted lynx's brood,
Freight the valleys and infest the wood.Prior.
FRIGHTFUL. adj. [from fright.]
1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terror.
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy smiling days a frightful, desolate, wild, and furious.
Shakespeare.
Without aid you durst not undertake
This frightful passage o'th' Stygian fake, Dryden.
2. A caution among women for any thing unpleasing.
FRIGHTFULLY. adv. [from frightful.]
1. Dreadfully; horribly.
This will make a prodigious mass of water, and is frightfully to the imagination; 'tis huge and great.
Bunyan.
2. Disagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.
Then to her glass; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look frightfully to-day?
Swift.
FRIGHTFULNESS. n. s. [from frightful.]
The power of impressing terror.
FRIGID. adj. [frigidus, Lat.]
1. Cold; wanting warmth. In this sense it is seldom used but in science.
In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the frigid zones the cold would have destroyed both animals and vegetables.
Chambers' Phil. Price.
2. Wanting warmth of affection.
As justice Phillips's coarse head
Some frightful thoughts aslumber.
They shall be Persian tales to read, and glad both babies and nurses.
Swift.
FRIGIDITY. n. s. [frigida, Lat.]
1. Coldness; want of warmth.
2. Dullness; want of intellectual fire.
Driving at these as at the highest elegancies, which are but the frigidities of wit.
Brown's V. Err. of the two extremes, one would sooner pardon phreny than frigidity.
Pope.
3. Want of corporeal warmth.
The boiling blood of youth hindereth that sensibility which is necessary to so severe intenseness; and the frigidity of the intellect as much as its sensibility is injured, by reason of its dulness amounting.
Clemens's Deesp.
4. Coldness of affection.
FRIGIDLY. adv. [from frigid.]
Coldly; dully; without affection.
FRIGIDNESS. n. s. [from frigid.]
Coldness; dullness; want of affection.
FRIGORIFIC. adj. [frigorificus, frigus and facio, Lat.]
Causing cold. A word used in science.
Frigorific atoms or particles mean those nitrous sublimes which float in the air under cold weather, and occasion freezing.
Quincey.
To FRILL. v. n. (from frollae, Fr.) To quack or shiver with cold. Used of a hawk; as the hawk frills.
Diet.
FRINGE. n. s. [frigja, Ital. frigo, Fr.]
Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture. It is in conversation used to denote separate threads.
These offices and dignities were but the falsities or fringes of his greatness.
Wotton.
The golden fringe ev'n set the ground on flame.
And doting on a precious trull.
Dryd. Flower and Leaf.
The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel fringes, or bands of colour, which was so contiguous to the shadow was broadest and most luminous; and that which was remotest from it was narrowest, and so faint as not easily to be visible.
Newton's Opticks.
To FRINGE. v. a. [from the noun.]
To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.
Either side of the bank, fringed with most beautiful trees, resisted the sun's darts.
Sidney.
Of silver wings he took a shining pair,
Fringed with gold and silver.
Foras.
Here, by the sacred shining tinde, my petition is doubly fringed.
Swift.
FRIPPERER. n. s. [from friper, Fr.]
One who deals in old things vamp'd-up.
FRIPPERY. n. s. [friperie, Fr. fripperie, Ital.]
The place where old clothes are sold.
1. The place where old clothes are sold.
Larum is a frippery of bankrupts, who fly thither from Drains to play their after-game.
Flower.
2. Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags.
The fighting-place now seems no savage rage.
And all the tackling is a frippery.
Dana.
Regate is a place in the Tower of London, where old clothes and frippery are sold.
Pope.
To FRISK. v. n. [frizzare, Ital.]
1. To leap; to skip.
Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat, so as to bring it some few times about it, will make the water frisk, and spring up into a fine dew.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.
The wind in the est. L'Entrage.
Watching every one hath experienced this troublesome intrusion of some frisking idées, which thus impede the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not.
Leake.
2. To dance in frolick or gaiety.
We are as twin'd lambs, that did frisk i' th' sun,
And blew the one at the other; what we chang'd,
Was innocence and innocence; we knew not.
The doctrine of ill-doing.
Shakespeare.
To about them frisking play.
All beasts of the earth.
Milton's Paradise Lost.
A wanton heifer frisk'd up and down in a meadow, as ease and pleasure.
L'Entrage.
Then sever their fury with the rushing male.
Dryd.
So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indus rode,
And breathes in gambals frisk'd before the honor'd god.
Dryd.
Oft to the mountains airy tops advanc'd,
The frisking satyr's on the summits dance'd.
Add.s.
Those merry souls,
That frisk it under Pandas' shades.
Prior.
Frolick.
Fingles at the sound of an organ, and yet will dance and frok it a la bagpipe.
Arth.
Hy hunters thus, in Borne'se's tale,
To catch a monkey by a wile,
The minikick animal amuse
They place before him gloves and shoes;
Which when the brute puts awkward on,
All his agility gone.
In vain to frisk or clumb he tries;
The huntsmen seize the ginning prize.
Swift.
FRISK. n. s. [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.
FRISKER. n. s. [from frisk.] A wanton; one not constant or settled.
Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;
Now I will wear it that I cannot call what.
All new fashions be pleasant to me.
Now I am a frischer, all men on me look;
What should I do but set cock on the hup's green.
Swift.
FRISKINESS. n. s. [from frisk.] Gaiety; liveliness. A low word.
FRISKY. adj. [frise, Fr. from frisk.] Gay; airy. A low word.
FRICTION. n. s. [among chemists.] Ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand.
FRIENT. n. s. [from frictum, Lat.]
To FRIZE. v. a. [from friser, Fr.]
To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.
David celebrates the glory of God from the consideration of the greatness of his works. Tilton. We thank God from the bottom of our hearts.

Grieve for her sorrow, grieve for her despair. Prior. 

Relaxation from peregrine is caused by spare diet, and from any cause by which that is contrary to it. Jonathan Swift. On the Hermit of Almas.

12. Of. Noting the ground or cause of any thing.

By the sacred radiance of the sun, The mysteries of Hecate, and the night; By all the operations of the orb of day, From whom we do exist, and cease to be, Here I disclaim all my paternal care. Shakespeare. I believe that the passages which arise from Valour are appropriate to those which proceed from any other virtues, have not considered.

Dryden. Entertainment can be raised from so pitiful a machine! We see the success of the battle from the very beginning.

Dryden. "Tis true, from force the strongest tile springs, I therefore hold from that which first made kings.

Dryden.

13. Not near to; noting distance.

His regimen lies half a mile at least South from the magnificent power of the king. Shakespeare. From whom we do exist, and cease to be, Here I disclaim all my paternal care. Shakespeare. I believe that the passages which arise from Valour are appropriate to those which proceed from any other virtues, have not considered.

Dryden. Entertainment can be raised from so pitiful a machine! We see the success of the battle from the very beginning.

Dryden. "Tis true, from force the strongest tile springs, I therefore hold from that which first made kings.

Dryden.

15. Noting exemption or deliverance.

From jealousy's tormenting strife, For ever be thy bosom free'd.

Prior.


Our father he hath writ, so hath our sister, Of differences, which I best thought it fit To answer from our house. Shakespeare. King Lear.

17. Noting derivation.

I lay the deep foundations of a wall, And Etos, nain'd me, the city, call'd Dryden.


The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were mountains from the creation. Religie. I had from my childhood a wart upon one of my fingers. Bacon. The other had been trained up from his youth in the war of Flanders. Clarendon. The milk of tygers was his infant food, Taught from his tender years the taste of blood.

Dryden. Were there, from all eternity, no memorable actions done 'till about that time? Tillopton.


Anything so overdone is to the purpose of playing; whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature. Dryden. Do not believe, That from the sense of all civility, I thus would play and strive with you reverence.

Shakespeare. Hamlet. No. Did you draw hands to forget? Sign, to break, or must we read you quite from what we speak, And find the truth out the wrong way? Donna. 


Tires from the ground she leap'd. Dryden.

21. From. Very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs: as, from above, from the parts above; from below, from the places below; of which some are here exemplified.

22. From above.

He, which gave them from above such power, for miraculous confirmations from that which they taught, ended them also with wisdom from above, to teach that which they did confound. Hooker. No sooner were his eyes inhuman and demoniz'd. When, from above, a more than mortal sound Induces his ears. Dryden. Anemic.

23. From afar.

Light diminutions from afar they throw. Dryden.

24. From beneath.


Frolick. n. s. [frolick.] 1. A dress; a coat.

Frolicksomeness. n. s. [frolicksome.] Wildness of gaiety; pranks.

Frolicksome. adj. [from frolick.] Full of wild gaiety.

1. Away; noting privation.

2. Noting reception.

3. Noting abstraction or vaction.


5. Of; noting premisses from inferences.

6. With; following to succession.

7. Of; noting emission.

8. Noting progression from premises to inferences.

9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought.

10. Out of; noting extraction.

11. Because of. Noting the reason or motive of an act or effect.

12. Of. Noting the ground or cause of any thing.

13. Not near to; noting distance.

15. Noting exemption or deliverance.


17. Noting derivation.


21. From. Very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs: as, from above, from the parts above; from below, from the places below; of which some are here exemplified.

22. From above.

23. From afar.

24. From beneath.
The square will be one of the most beautiful in Italy when this statue is erected, and a town house built one at end to front the church that stands at the other.

Addison on Italy.

To FRONT. n. To stand foremost.

I front but in that file.

Where others tell steps with me. Shak. Hen. VII

Frontal n.s. [frontale, Lat. frontal, Fr.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally composed among the ancients of coolers and hypo-salts.

Quinsey.

We are apt to over-estimate the number of mastics: frontales may also be applied. Wiedman.

The torpedo, alive, stumped at a distance; but after dead proceeds in the same direction; which had they retained, they might have supplied opium, and served as frontales in phrenesis.

Brown.

Frontated. adj. [from frontal, Lat.] In botany, the frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a narrow line, used in opposition to cuspated, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

Quinsey.

Frontal box. n.s. [front and box.] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.

How vain are all these stories, all our pains, Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains! Then may we say, when we the frontal grace,

Behold the first in virtue, as in face. Pope.

Fronted. adj. [from frontal] Formed with a front.

Part frontal brigades form. Milton.

Frontier. n.s. [frontiere, Fr.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge or extension; a border; properly that which terminates not at the sea, but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away, or plant garrisons upon all those frontiers about him. Spenser on Ireland.

I upon my frontiers here keep residence.

That little which is left to defend. Milton.

Frontier. adj. Bordering; connibor.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmost bounds,
Which rising seas insult the empire. Add.

Frontispiece. n.s. [frontispicium, id quod in fronte conspicitur; frontispice, Fr.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

With frontispiece of diamond and gold
Embellish'd, tick with sparkling orient gems.

The portal alone.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Who is it has informed us that a rational soul can inhabit no tenement, unless it has just such a sort of frontispice of astonishment. Locke.

The frontispice of the townhouse has pillars of a beautiful black marble, streaked with white. Add.

Frontless. adj. [from frontal] Not blushing; wanting shame; void of diffidence. There, frontless man, we follow'd from afar.

Their instruments of death and tools of war. Dryden.

For vice, though not; and of hardened face, Is dammed at the sight of awful grace. Dryden.

Strike a blush through frontless beauty.

Pope.

Frontlet. n.s. [from frontal, Lat. fronteau, Fr.] A bandage worn upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on you? You are too much of late i' th' front. Shak.

They shall be as frontals between thine eyes. Дент. vi. 8.

To the forehead frontlets were applied, to restrain and prevent the influx of Hairlock's shaggery.

Frontroom. n.s. [from room and.
An apartmen, in the forepart of the house.

If your shop stands in an eminent street, the frotroom are commonly more airy than the backrooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the frotroom, shallielow.

Morn. Morn.

FROE. adj. [berozen, Duf., frozen.

Frozen. This word was not used since the time of Milton.

The parching air
Burns froe, and cannot perform the effect of fire. Milton

FROESE. adj. [berozen, frozen, Duf., frozen; congealed with cold. Obsolete.

O, my heart-blood is now as right as froe I feel, and my galge gnow fast to my hee. Spenser's Past. Odes.

FROST. n. s. [froze, Sax.]

1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

This is the state of man; to-day he does put forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms bear our
Hit is the day a frost, a killing frost,
And when he thinks, good easy man, full sorely
His generow is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls.

Shap. Henry VIII.

2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew.

Believe the groves that shine with silver frost.
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost. Pope.

FROSTBITEN. adj. [frost and bitten.]

Nipped or withered by the frost.

The leaves are too much frost bitten. Mortimer.

FROSTED. adj. [from froest.]

Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

The rich brocaded silk unfolded,
Where rising slow the froes still with froates gold. Gay.

FROSTILY. adv. [from frosty.]

1. With frost; with excessive cold.

2. Without warmth of affection.

Courting, I rather think'st utterly
Disprivy my work, than praise it frostily. B. Jourson.

FROSTINESS. n. s. [from frosty.]

Cold; freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL. n. s. [from frost and nail.]

A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that may pierce the ice. The laws are strait only to take hold, for better progression; as a horse that is shod with frost nails.

Grew's Cosmol.

FROSTWORK. n. s. [frost and work.]

Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs.

By nature shap'd to various figures, those
The fruitful rain, and those the hail compose;
The snowy fleece and curious frost work these,
Produce the dew, and those the gentle breeze. Black.

FROSTY. adj. [from frost.]

1. Having the power of congelation; excessive cold.

For even a breath in Rome's great quadril shed,
For all the frosty nights that I have wath'd,
Be pitiful to my condemned sons.-Shak. Tit. Androm.

The air, if very cold, irritate the flame, and make the fire burn more fiercely; as fire scorcheth in frosty weather. Barce.

A great half-starved with cold and hunger, went out one frosty morning to a bee hive. L'Espr.

2. Chill in affection; without warmth of kindness or courage.

What a frosty spirited rogue is this! Shakes.

FROW. n. s. [from frow.] Where is loyalty?

Frow it if he banish'd from the frosty hear.
As he will it find a harbour in the earth. Shak.

FROWTIL. n. s. [from Dun, and Scott.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquids by agitation.

His hideous tail thus hurled he about
And therewith all envelop the nimble thighs
Of his froth steam'd at.

Every drop.

When wind expir'd from the under sea, as it causes some corresponding of the water, so it causes some light motions of the bubbles, and white circles of froth.

Bonon's Nat. Hist.

Surgins waves against a solid rock,
Though all to shivers dash'd, the assault renew'd.

Valiant, engraven in froths and bubbles, end, Milton.

The useless froth swins on the surface, but the pearl lies covered with a mass of waters. Gianote.

The scatter'd ocean flies:

Black sands, dissolud froth, mangled mud. Trac.

These were the froth my raging folly mood,
When it build'd up: I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet lov'd them most.

Dryden's Androgyn.

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let water and snow be as thick as: agitated to raise a froth: and after that froth has stood a little, there will appear, to one that shall view it at a distance, the various colours in the surfaces of the bubbles; but to one that shall go so far off that he cannot distinguish the colour from the froth; the whole froth will be more white, with a perfect whiteness. Newton.

A painter, having finished the picture of a horse, exceeding the beauties of his subject and his brush; and after many unsuccessful essays, despairing to do that to his satisfaction, in a great rage threw a sponge at it, all besmeared with the colours, which, fortunately having upon the right place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly supplied the want of skill in the artist. Bent. Serm.

2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence.

3. Any thing not hard, solid or substantial.

Who estish a veal, pig and lamb being froath.
Shal. twice in a week to go to bed without broth. Tuz.

To FROTH. v. a. [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out spume; to generate spume.

He fests within, froath treath at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. Dryden.

Excess mudds the best of wit, and only makes it flutter and froath high. Gray.

FROTHILY. adv. [from frothly.]

1. With froth, with spume.

2. In an empty trifling manner.

FROTHEN. adj. [from froth.]

1. Full of foam; froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of differing natures; some watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some thick, as apples; some gummy, as cherries; and some frothy, as elm.

Brown.

Behold a froth substance rise.

Be cautious, or your bottle flies.

2. Soft; not solid; wasting.

Their bodies are frothy and cold as you need not fear that burning should make them froth. Bac.

3. Vain; empty; trifling.

What a voluptuous dinner, and the frothy vanity
Of discourse. What is it but a mortification to a man of sense and virtue? L'Espr.

Every man, the principles of religion were never so clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and frothy men; as the gravest and wisest persons in the world may be abused by being put in a froth's coat.

Tolstoy.

FROWN. n. s. [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure.

Patiently endure that frown of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour. Childes

Prior. In his half-closed eyes, straining against the hard world stand; his brow yet threatens, and his frown's command.

FROWNINGLY. adv. [from frown.] Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

What, look'd he frowningly?

—A cantemence more sorrow in than anger. Shakes.
FRUITY. 

FRUITY. n. s. [fruitier, Fr.] One who trades in fruit.
I o'd fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a fruitier, behind Gray's-inn.
Shakespeare. Henry IV.
Walnut in the fruitier's hand in Autumn fair; Blue plums and juicy pears augment his gain.
Gav.

FRUITY. n. s. [fruitier, Fr.]
1. Fruit collectively taken.
Oft, notwithstanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the small fruitier
Except from ills, an oriental blast
Philips.

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL. adj. [fruit and full.]
1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable product.
If she continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life than the earth remain fruitful in the sun's continual absence.
Sidney.

The Earth,
Though in comparison of Heaven so small;
Nor glittering, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun that harrows shines;
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,
And on the earth doth her own works.
Hilton.

2. Actually bearing fruit.
Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloom'd, and fruitful were the next.

3. Prolific; childbearing; not barren.
Hear, Nature, hear dear goddess, hear a father
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature fruitful.
In her womb convey sterility.
Shakespeare. King Lear.

Male he created thee, but thy consort
Female for race; then bless'd mankind, and said,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth
Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold.
Hilton.

I have copied Nature, making the youths angrier and the damsel fruitful.
Shakespeare.

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.
While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia publick posts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys.
Addison.

FRUITFULLY. adv. [from fruitful.]
1. In such a manner as to be prolific.
How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night,
And empty space did fruitfully expansive
Reason.

2. Plenteously; abundantly.
You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will want not, time and place will be fruitfully offered.

FRUITFULNESS. n. s. [from fruitful.]
1. Fertility; fecundity; plenteous production.
Neither can we ascribe the same fruitfulness to any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant therein growing, that they had before the flood.
Reynolds's History.

2. The quality of being prolific, or bearing many children.
The goddess, present at the match she made,
So blessed the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd
That ere ten months had sharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was born.
Dryden.

The remedy of fruitfulness is easy, but no labour will help the contrary: I will like and praise some things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues in it, I cannot but justly reprove him.
Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

FRUITGROVES. n. s. [fruit and groves.
Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees.
To tend the fruitgrovew.
T. Pope's Odyssey.
FRUITION. n. s. [fruor, Lat.] Enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use. Man doth not seem to rest satisfied either with fruition of that which his life is preserved, or with performance of such actions as advance him most deservedly in estimation. Hooker.

I am dr viv, by breath of her renown, Either to seek shipwreck, or to arrive. Where I may have fruition of her love. Shak. God rich and renown to men imports, Even all they wish; and yet their narrow hearts Cannot so greatly fancy receive, But their fruition to a stranger leave. Sanays. Wit, without, an unadorned, could find success; Till by fruition, novelty destroyed. The nymphe must find new charms to be enjoyed. Granville.

Affliction generally disables a man from pursuing those vices in which the guilt of men consists: if the afflictee be on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of fruition destroyed. Roger's Sermons.

FRUITIVE. adj. [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment. A word not legitimate. To whet our longings for fruition or experimental knowledge, it is reserved among the prerogatives of being in heaven, to know how happy we shall be, when there. Boyle.

FRUITLESS. adj. [from fruit.] 1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit. The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was fruitless. Raleigh's History. 2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. Oh! let me not quoth be, return again. Back to the world, whose joys so fruitless are; But let me here for ay in peace remain, Or straightway on that last long voyage is. Spenser. Serpent! we might have sparring our coming ' hither. Fruitless to me, though fruit be here ' excess. Mil. The other is for entirely waving all searches into antiquity, in relation to this controversy, as being either fruitless or unprofitable. Waterland. 3. Having no offspring. Upon my head they plac'd a fruitless crown, And put a barren sceptre in my gripe; No son of mine succeedeth. Shak. Macbeth. FRUITLESSLY. adv. [from fruitless.] vainly; idly; unprofitably. After this fruitless curiosity fruitlessly enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth. Brow. Walking they talk'd, and fruitlessly divin'd What friend the priestess by those words design'd. Dryden. FRUIT-TIME. n. s. [fruit and time.] The Autumn; the time for gathering fruit. FRUITREE. n. s. [fruit and tree.] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it. Lady, by yonder blessed moon I vow, That tips with silver all these fruitree tops, Shak. They were once houses full of good wells, digged, vineyards and olives, and fruittrees in abundance. Néx, 1. 25. All with a border of rich fruittrees crown'd, Whose loaded branches hide the lofty mound. Waller. FRUMENTACIOUS. adj. [from frumentum, Lat.] Made of grain. Dicit. FRUMENTY. n. s. [frumentum, corn, Lat.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk. To FRUMP. v. a. To mock; to browbeat. Skinner. FRUSTRATE. v. a. [from frustrare, Fr. To break, bruise, or crush. Hammer. I like thy armor well; I'll frustrate it, and under the rivets all, But I'll be master in it. Shak. FRUSHER. n. s. [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole, and at some distance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork. Farrier's Dict.

FRUSTRATE. v. a. [frustra, Lat.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage. Their attempts being so fruitless, and the demonstration to the contrary so perspicuous, it is a marvel that any man should be zealously affected in a cause that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it. More. He timely withdraws his fruitless bafled kindnesses, and sees the folly of endeavouring to stroke a tyrant into a laub, or to court an Eblis pin out of his color. South.

To FRUSTRATE. v. a. [frustra, Lat., frustrer, Fr.] 1. To defeat; to disappoint; to baulk. It is an axiom of nature, that natural desire cannot utterly be frustrated. Hooker. I survive, To mock the expectations of the world; To frustrate all species, and to raise out Rotten opinion. Shak. Henry IV. Stern look'd the freed, as frustrate his will; Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. Dryden. Not more almighty to resist our might, Than wise to frustrate all our pluts and wits. Mil. 2. To make null to nullify. The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and frustrate all those conveyances. Now thou hast aveng'd Supplant'd and ruin'd, and by vanquishing Temptation, hast gain'd that prodigious And frustrate the conquest fraudulent. Milton. The peculiar strength of the motive may of itself perhaps contribute to frustrate the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be suspected by him to whom it is addressed. Atherbury.

FRUSTRATE. participial adj. [from the verb.] 1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable. He is drown'd Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks Our frustrate search on land. Shak. Tempest. The ruler of Judæa being by Julian besid'd in the re-ediifying of that temple, flaming balls of fire issuing near the foundation, and oft consuming the workmen, made the enterprise frustrate. Raleigh's History. All at once employ their thronging darts; But out of order thrown, in air they join, And multitude makes frustrate the design Dryden. 2. Null; void. Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that the same being extinct, they should forthwith with by some frustrate. Hook. utter'd

FRUSTRATION. n. s. [frustratio, Lat. from frustrate.] Disappointment; defeat. In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermands their deepest projects, splits their resolutions, and smiled at or frustrated. Addison. In states of profound political disunion, we see the great body of mankind almost equally frustrate. Davenant. FRUSTRATIVE. adj. [from frustrate.] Falsacious; disappointing. Ausiworth. FRUSTRATORY. adj. [from frustrate.] That which makes any procedure void; that which vacates any former process. Bartolus restrains this to a frustratory appeal. Add.
from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on. 

**F U G**

Fug. n. s. A plump chubby boy. **Ainur.**

FUGATED. adj. [fugatus, Lat.]

1. Painted; disguised with paint.
2. Disguised by false show.

**FUCUS. n. s. [Lat.]** Paint for the face.

Not now in use.

Of this kind, and of that, **Ben Jonson.**

Those who paint for debauchery should have the fueus painted off, and the countenance understood discovered.

To FUDGLE. v. a. [Of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.

The table floating round, and pavement futile to the fudgled feet. **Thom.**

To FUDGLE, v. n. To drink to excess.

Men will be whoring and fuddling on still.

L'ESTRANGE.

**FUEL. n. s. [from feu fire, Fr.]** The matter or aliment of fire.

This shall be burning and fuel of fire. **Is. ix. 5.**

This spark will be a raging fire, if wind and fuel be brought to feed it. **Shak.**

Mover thy charms, with them thou love may cease;

And as the fuel sinks, the flame decrease. **Prior.**

To FUEL, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combustible matter.

And yet she cannot write by this,

Nor long endure this torturing writing;

For more corruption needless is,

To fuel such a fever long.

Never, alas! the dreadful name

That feds the infernal flame. **Dryden.**

The fuel'd chimney blazes wide. **Thomson.**

2. To store with firing.

Some men think it economical, as that the sea be well watered, and well fuelled. **Wallon's Architect.**

**FUEILLEMORTE. n. s. [Fr.]** Corruptly pronounced and written philomote.

Fueillemore colour signifies the colour of withered leaves in Autumn.

FEGACIOUS. adj. [figur, figacis, Lat.]

Volatile.

FEGACIOUSNESS. n. s. [figur, Lat.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

**FUGACITY. n. s. [figur, Lat.]**

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

Spiritively, that is to say, by their propriety, colour, smell, taste, and divers experiments that properly made to examine them, were like the salt and spirits of urine and sour. **Boyes.**

2. Uncertainty; instability.


A very filthy fellow: how odiously he smells of his country garlic! **fig.** how he stinks of Spain! **Dryden's Don Sebastian.**

**FUGITIVE. adj. [fugitiv, Fr. fugitivus, Lat.]**

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and fugitive idea, still in a boundless progression, that can stop no where.

Happiness, object of that wakking dream.

Which we call life, mistaking; **fugitive** theme Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,

National good. Fugacy only made. **Prior.**

2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable.

8. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The more tender and fugitive parts, the leaves, of many of the most sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath; those only which are more tenacious, making a shift to subsist without such retreat. **Woodward's Nat. Hist.**

4. Flying; running from danger.

**WHILST** yet with Parthian blood thy sword is warm,

The fugitives Parthians follow, **Shak. Ant. and Cleop.**

The Trojan chief

Three fugitives about Troy wall.

5. Flying from duty; falling off.

Can a fugitive-daughter enjoy herself, while her parents are in these wars? **Clariss.**

6. Wandering; runnagate; vagabond.

The most refractory surmise was countermannered by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive physician. **Wotton.**

**FUGITIVE. n. s. [from the adjective.]**

1. One who runs from his station or duty.

Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best tutors, but not always best subjects; they are light to run away from, and almost all fugitives are of that condition. **Bacon.**

2. Fugitive sense, false fugitive and to thy speech add wings, lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue

Thy fyinging. **Milton's Par. Lost.**

We understand by some fugitives that he hath commanded

The generals to return with victory, or expect

A shameful slaughter. **Dryden's Sack.**

2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

Too many, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the seas, where they live under princes which are not so often terrorized. And converse and are confederates with other traitors and fugitives there abiding. **Spenser on Ireland.**

Every royal fugius is too great and too just, either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious fugitives. **Dryden.**

3. One hard to be caught or detained.

What must be his Nature's beauties bit,

Or catch that airy fugitive, call'd wit? **Hars.**

**FUGITIVENESS. n. s. [from fugitive.]**

1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers salt, emerging upon the analysis of many concretur, are very volatile, is plain from the fugitiveness of salt and of burnish adhering in distillation. **Boyle.**

2. Instability; uncertainty.

**FUGUL. n. s. [from fugul, Fr.]**

In music, some point consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one single part, and then seconded by another, and so on, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. **Harris.**

The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in the notation of repetition and traduction.

The skilful organist piles his grave and fancied descent in lofty fugues. **Milton on Education.**

His violent touch

Instinct through all proportions, low and high, and high, and low, and transverse the resonant fugue. **Milton.**

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,

That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;

In songs and airs express their martial fire,

And Combat in cells, and in a fugue expire. **Addison.**

**FULCIMENT. n. s. [fulciment, fulcimentum, Lat.]**

That on which a body rests, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.

The power that equiperates with any weight, must have the same proportion unto it, as there is between their several distances from the centre or fulciment. **Wilkins.**

To FULFIL. v. a. [full and fill.]

1. To fill till there is no room for more.

This sense is now not used.

Six gates to the city, with many staples,
And correpsonsive and fulfilling bolts.

Spare up the sons of Troy.Subscribe. To Feruus, and Cersa.

2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every sabbath-day, they have fulfilled them in confessing him, **2 Cor. iii. 7.**

The Forty-fifth them in each other's beds.

Then, having fill'd the fight, exulting dies,

And bears fulfilled her promise to the skies. **Dryden.**

3. To answer any purpose or design.

Here nature seems fulfilled in all her ends. **Milton's Paradise Lost.**

4. To answer any design by compliance or gratification.

If on my wounded breast thou dost a tear,

Think for whose sake my breast that wound did bear;

And faithfully my last desires fulfill,

'tis I perform my cruel father's will. **Dryden's Ode.**

5. To answer any law by obedience.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law. **Rom. xiii. 10.**

This I my glory account

My exaltation, and my whole delight,

That thou in my soul pleas'd declar'st thy will fuller'd, which to fuller'd is my all bliss. **Milton.**

**FULFRAUGHT. adj. [full and fraught.]**

Fully stored.

The fall hath left a kind of blot

To mark the fullfroght man, the best end'd,

With some suspicion. **Shaks. Henry V.**

**FULGENCY. n. s. [fulgens, Lat.]** Splendour; glitter.

**FULGENT. adj. [fulgens, Lat.]** Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.

As from a cloud his fullfent head,

And shape sat'哩 bright, appeared. **Milton's Par. Lost.**

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all perception of reason. **More's Divine Dial.**

**FULGID. adj. [fulgidus, Lat.]** Shining; glittering; dazzling.

**FULGIDITY. n. s. [fulgid.]** Splendour; dazzling glitter.

**FULGOUR. n. s. [fulgor, Lat.]** Splendour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark; which fulgour, notwithstanding, ceaseeth after death. **Brow.**

When I set my eyes on this side of things, there shines from them such an intellectual fulgor, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes visible to them. **More.**

**FULGURATION. n. s. [fulguration, Lat.]**

The act of lightening.

**FULHAM. n. s.** A cant word for false dice.

**Hamer.**

Let valtures grize thy gats, for gourd and Fulham's hold.

And high and low beguile the rich and poor. **Shaks.**

**FULGINOUS. adj. [fulginosus, Fr. fulginosus, Lat.]** Sooty; smoky.

Durgage hath an excellent spirit to repress the fulginoius vapours of dusky melancholy, and to confine madness. **Brow.**

Thereby history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fulginoius link of lies. **Hocel.**

**FULMART. n. s.** This word, of which Skinner observes that he found it only in this passage, seems to mean the same with float.**A kind of stinking ferret.**

The gale of stinking hearkens on the face, and within the bowels of the earth. **Walton's Jager.**

**FUL.** [fulle, Sax. vol, Dut.]

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1. Replete; without vacuity; having no space void.
   Better is a handfull with quietness, than both the hands full with travel and vexation of spirit.
   —Ps. 39, 6.

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.
   With prentice from Stephmon he guard.
   He met her full, but full of warefulness. Sidney.
   You shou'd tread a course.
   Pretty and full of view. Shakes, Cymbeline.
   Followers, who make themselves as trumpets of the commendation of those they follow, are full of his glory; they taint business;
   want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy.
   Bacon.
   To be no more; sad care; for who would lose,
   Though full of pain, this intellectual being,
   These thoughts that wander through eternity!
   Milton.

3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing.
   Full of days was he.
   Two ages past, he liv'd the third to see. Tickell.

4. Plump; sagitated; fat.
   A gentleman of a full body having broken his skin by full of spirits and inflamed Wiseman's Surg.

5. Satured; satel.
   I am full of the burnt offerings of mans. Isa. 1. 11.
   The alteration of scenes seeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the same object. Bacon.

6. Crowded with regard to the imagination or memory.
   Every one is full of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions. Locke.

7. That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.
   Water digesteth a full meal sooner than any liquor.

8. Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted.
   That day had see the full accomplishment
   Of all his travels. Daniel's Civil War.
   What remains, ye gods,
   But up and enter now into bliss? Milton.
   Being tried at that time only with a promise, he gave full credence to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered.
   Hammond's Proct. Cathedam.
   The resurrection of Jesus from the dead hath given full assurance of another life.

9. Complete without abatement; at the utmost degree.
   At the end of two full years Pharaoh dreamed.
   Genesis.
   After hard riding plunge the horses into water, and allow them to drink as they please: but gallop them full speed, to warm the water in their
   Swift.

10. Containing the whole matter; expressing much.
   Where my expressions are not so full as his, either our language or my art were defective; but where mine are fuller than his, they are but impropiety. And the often reading of them, have left upon my thoughts.
   Denham.
   Should a man go about with never so set study

11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.
   I did never know so full a voice an issue from so empty a heart; but the empty vessel makes the greatest noise. Shakespeare.
   Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noises in the same full and resounding.
   Bacon's Nat. Hist.
   Dryden taught to join
   The varying verse, the full resounding line. Pope.

12. Mature; perfect.
   In the salutary of the Mammakises, slaves reign'd over families of free men; and much like were the case, if you suppose a nation, where the custom was that after full age the sons should expel their fathers out of their possessions. Bacon.
   So law appears imperfect, and but given
   With purpose to remain in full time
   Up to a better covenant.
   Milton.

13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.
   Towards the full moon, as he was coming home one morning he felt his legs failure. Wineman.

14. Not continuous, or a full stop.
   Therewith he ended, making a full point of a hearty sigh.
   Sidney.

15. Spread to view in all dimensions.
   Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a full face; they always appear in profile. Addams on Medall.

FULL, n. s. [from the adjective.]
1. Complete measure; freedom from deficieny.

   When we return,
   We'll see those things affected to the full. Shakes.
   He liked the pump and absolute authority of a general well, and preserved the dignity of it to the full.
   Clarendon.
   The picture of Pudency Philopater is given by authors to the full. Dryden.
   Sicilian torturers and the brazen bull,
   Are emblems, rather than express the full
   If where the rules not far enough extend,
   Some lucky licence answer to the full.
   Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. Pope.

2. The highest state or degree.
   The an',s down feather.
   That stands upon the swell at full of tide,
   Neither way inclines. Shakes. Ant. and Cleopatra.

3. The whole; the total.
   The king hath won, and hath sent out
   A speedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord.
   This is the news at full. Shakes. Hen. IV.
   But what at full I know, thou know'st no part;
   I knowing all my part, thou no art. Shakes.

4. The state of being statiuated.
   When had I fed them to the full.
   Jer. v. 7.

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.
   Brains in rabbits, woodcock's, and calves, are fullest in the full of the moon.
   Bacon's Nat. Hist.

FULL, adj.
1. Without abatement or diminution.
   He full.
   Replevieth all his Father manifest
   Express'd. Milton.
   In the unity of place they are full as scrunous;
   which many empaths to the stick's limit to the
   sport of ground, where the play is supposed to begin. Dryden.
   A modest blush she wears, not formed by art.
   Free from deceit his face, and full as free his heart.
   Dryden.

   The most judicious writer is sometimes mistaken after he has seiz'd the justly critic, who
   judges on a view, is full as liable to be deceived.
   Dryden.

Since you may
   Suspect my courage, if I should not lay
   The pawn I profess shall be full as good. Dryden's Virgil.

2. With the whole effect.
   In the pencil, throw luckily full upon the house's mouth to express the foam, which the painter,
   with all his skill, could perform without it.
   Dryden's Virescence.
   This universal frame began:
   From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
   To tell of the classical closing full in man.
   Dryden.

3. Exactly.
   Full in the centre of the sacred wood,
   An arm amidst of the Mygdon stream.
   Addison.
   Full of the virtues that both the ships.
   A sole of nineteen dolphins round her play.
   Addison.

4. Directly.
   He met her full, but full of warefulness. Sidney.
   He then confronts the bull,
   And on his ample forehead alighting full
   The deadly strike descending pierc'd the skull. Dryden.

5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intend or strengthen their signification.
   Tell me why on you shew'd, so giddily scor'd,
   Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
   Full liest the semblant, though the substance dead.
   Swift.

   Among my masts; full little, God knows, looking
   Either for such men or such business. Shakes.
   Full well ye reject the commandment.
   1 Sam. iv. 9.
   Adam was all in tears, and to his guide
   Lamenting turn'd full said.
   Milton's Par. Los.

   You full little think that you must be the
   beginning of such a discourse. Pope.

   Full little thought of him the gentle knight.
   Dryden.

   Full well the god his sister's eye knew,
   And what her aims and what her arts pursue. Dryden.

   There is a perquisite full as honest, by which you have the best part of a bottle of wine for yourself.
   Swift.

   Full is much used in composition to inti-
   mate anything arrived at its highest state, or utmost degree.

FULL-BLOWN. adj. [full and blown.]
1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect blossom.
   My glories are past danger; they're full-blown:
   Things that are blasted, no life in the bud. Dryden.

   My full-blown youth already fades space;
   Of our short being lits the shortest space! Dryden.

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.
   He who with bold Creatius is inspir'd,
   With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;
   Who at enormous villany turns pale,
   And steers against the wind, with full-blown sail. Dryden.

FULL-BOTTOMED. adj. [full and bottom.]
   Having a large bottom.
   I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-
   gown, having pawned a new suit of clothes and a
   full-bottomed wig for a sum of money. Guardian.

FULL-EDRED. adj. [full and car.]
   Having the heads full of grain.

   As flames roll'd by the winds conquiring force,
   O'er full car'd corn, or torrents raging coarse.
   Denham.

FULL-EY'D. adj. [full and eye.]
   Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED. adj. [full and fed.]
   Sated; fat; sagitated.

   All as a partridge plump, fullfed and fair.
   Swift.
Full

Full-laden, adj. [full and laden.] Laden 'till there can be no more added.

It was unfit that so excellent a reward as the Gospel promises should stop short, like fruit upon a full-laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand. Trench.

Full-spread adj. [full and spread.] Spread to the utmost extent.

How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind, With full-spread sails to run before the wind; But that a favorable wind will still gales layering Must be at once resolved and skillful too. Dryden.

Full-summed. adj. [full and summed.]

Complete in all its parts.

The cedar stretched forth its branches, and the king of birds nested within its leaves, thick feathered, and with full-summed wings fasting his talons East and West; but now the eagle is become half naked.

Hooke's Vocol Foren.

To FULL. v. a. [fullo, Lat.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FULLAGE, n. s. [from full.] The money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FULLER, n. s. [from fullo.] One whose trade is to cleanse cloth.

The clothiers have put off

The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers. Shaksp. His framework became shining, exceeding white as snow; so as no fuller on earth can whitens them. Mar. 1. 3.

FULLERS Earth, n. s.

Fullers earth is a mass of a close texture, extremely soft and suctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyish colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and generally has a greenish cast in it. The finest fullers earth is dug in our own island. Hill's Med. Medic.

The raiment of English very much exceeds any yet discovered abroad in goodness; which is one great reason why the English surpass all other nations in manufacture. Woodward.

FULLERS Thistle, or Weed. n. s. [dipsacus.] A plant.

FULLERY, n. s. [from fuller.] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLINGMILL. n. s. [full and mill.] A mill where the water raiseshammers which beat the cloth 'till it be cleansed.

By large hammers, like those used for paper and fullingmills, they beat their hemp. Mortimer.

FULLY. adj. [from full.]

1. Without.

2. Completely; without lack; without more to be desired.

There are many graces for which we may not cease hourly to saw, graces which are in bestowing always, but never come to be fully had in this present life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endless thanks must have their beginning in a state which brings the full and final satisfaction of all such perpetual desires. Hooker.

He fully possessed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digested it.

The goddess cry'd.

It is enough, I'm fully satisfied. Addison's Ovid.

FULMINANT. adj. [fulminant, Fr. fulminans, Lat.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FULMINATE. v. n. [fulmine, Lat. fulminans, Fr.] Thundering: making a voice.

Fulminates, v. s. [fulminate, Lat. fulminans, Fr.] Thundering: making a voice.

To FULMINATE. v. a. To throw out as an object of terror.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now fulminated; so this constitution is not of use among us in a great measure. Dryden.

FULMINATION, n. s. [fulminate, Lat. fulmination, Fr. from fulminate.]

1. The act of thundering.

2. Denunciations of censure.

The fulminations from the vatican were turned into ridicule.

Ayliff's Parergon.

FULNESS. n. s. [from full.]

1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant.

Your hearty-offering shall be reckoned the fulness of the winepress. Numb. xviii. 27.

2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad.

A state of fulness, freedom, and truth. Charles.

3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired.

Your enjoyments are so complete, I turn wishes into gratulations, and congratulating their fulness only wish their continuance.

South.

4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts.

The king set forwards to London, receiving the addresses and applauses of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonstration and fulness of the try. Bacon's Hawaii VII.

5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.

In thy presence is fulness of joy. Psalms.

He is the half part of a blessed man, Left to be finished by such as she.

And she a fair divided excellence.

Whose fulness of perfection lies in him. Shaksp.

6. Repleton; satiety.

I need not here mention the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of fulness, pride and lust, wantonness and softnes. Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

7. Plenty; wealth.

To lapis in fulness

Is sorer than to lie for need; and fulness


8. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind.

A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the fulness of the heart, which passions of all kinds do cause and induce. Bacon's Essays.

9. Largeness; extent.

There wanted the fulness of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps something might have been added to the beauty of the story. Dryden.

10. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour.

This sort of pastoral derives almost its whole beauty from the natural ease of thought and smoothness of verse; whereas that of most other kinds consists in the strength and fulness of both. Pope.

FULSOME. adj. [from fule, Sax. foul.]

1. Nausious; offensive.

He that brings fulsome objects to my view,
With nausious images my fancy fills,
And all goes down like oxymel of squilles. Rosem.

2. Full of fulsome objects.

How fulsome must it be to stay behind,
And die of rank diseases here at home? Otway.

3. Luxurious.

He stuck them up before the fulsome eyes. Shaksp.

4. Tending to obscurity.

A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is this: 'If more fulsome than any passage I have met with in our poet.' Dryden.

FULSOMELY. adv. [from fulsome] Naussiously; rankly; obscenely.

FULSOMENESS. n. s. [from fulsome.]

1. Nausiousness.

2. Rank smell.

3. Obscurity.

No decency is considered, no fulsomeness is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far doth fulsomeness supply it. Dryden.

FULMADO. n. s. [fumes, Lat.] A smoked fish.

Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to fume, by hanging them up upon long sticks one by one, drying them with the smoke of a slow and continual fire, till they purchased the name of fulmados. Care.

FULMAGE. n. s. [from fumeus, Lat.] Hearth-money.

FULMATURE. n. s. [fumaria, Lat. fumic-terre, Fr.] An herb.

Her fellow fear

The danel, hemlock, and rank fumatur.

Duth root upon. Shaksp. Henry V.

To FULMBLE. v. n. [fummen, Dut.]

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungracefully.

Our mechanicists will have their storms never once to have fumbled in these their motions, nor to have produced any inept system. Cudworth.

2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity.

Am I not a friend to help you out? You would have been fumbling half an hour for this excuse. Dryden's Spanish Friar.

3. To play childish.

I saw him fumble with the sheets, and play with flowers, and smile upon his finger's end. Shaksp.

FULMATE, v. a. To manage awkwardly.

As many frivolous as be stars in heav'n,
With distant breasts and livid faces to them,
He fumblers up all in some hopeful adieu. Shaksp.

His greedy bald pate choir

Came fumbling over the heads, in such an agony
They told 'em false for fear. Dryd. Span. Friar.

FULMBLER. n. s. [from fumble.] One who acts awkwardly.

FULMBLINGLY. adv. [from fumble.] In an awkward manner.

FUM. n. s. [fum, Fr. fumus, Lat.]

1. Smoke.

Thus fighting fires while themselves consume. But straight, like Turks, forc'd to win or die,
They first lay tender, bridges of their fume.
And o'er the breach in sturdious vapours fly. Dryd.

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.

Let us smoke 'em, seeing we have the same sights: Being pur'd, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes. Shaksp.

It were good to try the taking of fumes by pipes,
as we do in tobacco, or other things, to dry and comfort. Bacon.

In Winter, when the heat without is less, breath becomes, or condenses us to be visible, flowing out of the mouth in form of a fume, or cresser vapour; and may, by proper vessels, set in a strong and fuming mixture, be collected in a consider- able quantity. Woodward.

3. Exhalation from the stomach.

The fumes of drink discompose and stupify the breath of a man unchallenged with it. South.

Plung'd in sloth we lie, and sure aspire,
As fill'd with fumes of undigested wine. Dryd. 781.
FUM

To Fum. r. n. [fumet, Fr. fume, Lat.] To smoke; to dry in the smoke.

1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.

Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to fume, by hanging upon long stakes one by one, and drying them with the smoke of a still fire.

Carew.

2. To perfume with odours in the fire.

She fumed the temple with an odious flame, And oft before the sacred ears came.

To pray for him who was an empty name. Dru. The fuming of the holes with brimstone, garlic, and other unseasy things, will drive moles out of the ground.

Mortimer.

3. To disperse in vapours.

The heat will fume away most of the scent.

Mortimer.

FUMET. n. s. The dung of the deer.

FUMETTE. n. s. [Fr.] A word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat.

A launch of veal's made her sweat. Unless it had the right fumette. Swift.

FUMID. adj. [jumidus, Lat.] Smoky; vaporous.

FUMI'DITY. n. s. [from fumid.] Smokiness; tendency to smoke.

Dict.

To FUMIGATE. r. n. [from fumigato, Lat. fumigation, Fr. fumigeve.] To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.

1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.

Would you preserve thy familiars' family, With fragrant thyme the city fumigate.

And break the wanx walls to save the state. Dryd.

2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION. n. s. [fumigation, Lat. fumigation, Fr. fumigatone.] To make use of fumigation in some cases, as to kill lice, etc.

1. Scents raised by fire.

Fumigation, often repeated, are very beneficial.

Arbuthnot.

My fumigation is to Venus, just
The scents of rose and violet's dust:
And last, to make my fumigation good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows brains and pigeons blood. Dryd.

2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMILY. adv. [from fume.] Angrily in a rage.

That which we more for our better learning and instruction sake, turneth unto anger and choler in them who get together out of quickness with it; they answer fumily, that they are ashamed to defile their pens with making answer to such idle questions.

Hoole.

FUMICER. n. s. A plant.

Why, was he met even yet,
As mad as the next vex; singing aloud,
Crow'd with rank fumicer and furrow weeds. Sh.

FUMO'S. adj. [fumetous, Fr. from fume.] Producing fumes.

Fumy. [fume.] Producing fumes.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And fum'd the fogy god out of his breast:
E'en then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it last'd till the day.

Dryd.

FUM'S. n. s. [A term of contempt.] Sport; high merriment; frolicksome delight.

Don't mind me, though, for all my fun and jakes, You hard may find us bloods good-natur'd souls.

More.

FUNCTION. n. s. [functionia.]

1. Discharge; performance.

There is a difference between two things than there is between a representing commiser in the function of his publick calling, and the same person in private life.

Swift.

2. Employment; office.

The ministry is now not bound to any one tribe; now none is secluded from that function of any degree, state, or calling.

Whig. Dr.

You have paid the head of your function, and the prisoner the very other debt of your calling.

Shake, Measure for Measure.

Nor was it any policy or obstinacy, or partiality of affection either to the men or their function, which fixed me.

King Charles.

That double function of the godless gives such a considerable light and beauty to the ode which Ho- race has addressed to her.

Addison.

Let not these indulgences discourage us from asserting the just privileges and pre-eminence of our holy function and character.

Atterbury.


Without difference those functions cannot, in order just, be executed.

They have several offices and prayers against fire, tempests, and especially for the dead, in which fumstruments they use divers garments. Stillingfleet.

4. Trade; occupation.

Follow your function; go, and bathe on cold hits.

Shake.

5. Office of any particular part of the body.

The bodies of men, and other animals, are excellently well fitted for life and motion; and the several parts of them well adapted to their particular functions.

Bentley's Sermons.

6. Power; faculty: either animal or intellectual.

Power in his eyes, distinction in his aspect, A broken voice, and his whole function suitting With forms to his conceit.

Shake, Hamlet.

In all her functions weary of herself,
My race of glory ran, and race of shame;
And I shall shortly be with them there, Miltion.

Whate' er harms the heart, or fills the head,
As the mind employs, and its functions spread,
Imagination pleads for human arts,
And pours it upon the peccant part. Pope.

Though every human constitution is morbid, Yet are their diseases consistent with the common function of life. Arbuthnot.

FUND. n. s. [fond, Fr. fondu a bag, Lat.] 1. Stock; capital; that by which any enterprise is supported.

He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own fund, without diving into the arts and sciences for a sup- ply. Dryd.

Part must he left, a fund when foes invade,
And part employ'd to roll the watry tide. Dryd.

In present times, no man who does not trust entirely to the stock or fund of his own reason, advanced indeed, but not overlaid with common books. Swift.

2. Stock or bank of money.

As my estate has been hitherto either lost upon seas, or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed in substantial acres. Addison.

FUNDAMENT. n. s. [fundamentum, Lat.] The back part of the body.

FUNDAMENTAL. adj. [fundamentalis, Lat. from fundamentum.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and fundamental cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth, Bachel. You that will be less careful than discreet,

That love the fundamental part of state, More than you double the charge of it. Shake.

When they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to the fundamental laws of the kingdom, as if it was not actually disputed. Swift's Examiner.

Gain some general and fundamental truths, both in philosophy, in religion, and in human life. Watts.

Such we find they are, as can control,
The servile acts of our wav'ring soul,
Can fight, can alien, or can claim the will;
Their ill's all built on life, that fundamental ill. Prior.

Yet some there were among the sounder few,
Of those who less presum'd, and better knew,
Who durst assert the jurer ancient cause,
And here rest'd with fundamental laws. Pope.

FUNDAMENTAL. n. s. Leading proposition; important and essential part which is the groundwork of the rest.

We propose the question, whether those who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Christ damnedly in respect of superstructures and consequences that arise from them. South.

This is a very proper path, that there should be so much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all fundamentals, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere speculative points. Swift.

FUNDAMENTALLY. adv. [from fundamental.] Essentially; originally.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect,
so perspective in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in the conduct of our actions and passions to good end. Great Religion is not only useful to civil society, but fundamentally necessary to its very birth and continuance.

The unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, the legislators endeavour to deposit in such hands as would preserve them.

**FUNERAL.** n. s. [funus, Lat. funeralis, French.]

1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies.

2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried.

**FUNERAL adj.** Used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our instruments to melancholy bells, Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast. Shakesp.

Let such honours

And funeral rites, as to his birth and virtues Are due, he first perf'om'd. Denham's Sophy.

Thy hand over the fun'ral torch displays, And forms a thousand ills ten thousand ways. Dryd.

**FUNERAL adj. [funerea, Lat.]** Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal.

But if his soul hath wing'd the destined flight, Inhabitant of deep despirate night, Homeward with pious speed repass the main, To the pale shade funeral rites ordain. Pope.

**FUNGENCY.** n. s. [from fungus.] Unsolid excrecense.

Fungous. adj. [from fungus.] Excrecent; spongy; wanting firmness.

Fungus. n. s. [Lat.] Strictly a mushroom; a word used to express such excrecences of flesh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrecences from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agaric from the larch-tree, and auricula Jude from elder. Quinney.

**FUR.** n. s. [from fetus, Lat.] A piece of stuff plated and puckered together, either below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women. This, like a great many other words, is the child of mere caprice.

**FURBELOW.** n. s. A piece of stuff plated and puckered together, either below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women. This, like a great many other words, is the child of mere caprice.

**FURRIER.** v. a. [from fourrier, Fr.] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness. It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat, And burnish now the name of John o' Gaunt. Shakesp. Rich. II.

Fur-bish the spears, and put on the brigandines. Triv. Dict.

Some others who furnish up and reprint his old errors, hold that the sufferings of the damned are too, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general good-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not a further execution, but a final release. South.

As after Nunn's peaceful reign, The martial Ancus did the sheape wield; Furbish'd the rusty sword again, Resolv'd the long-burnt shield, and led the Latins to the dusty field. Dryd.

**FURBISHER.** n. s. [fourbisseur, Fr. from furnish.] One who polishes any thing.

**FURCATION.** n. s. [furcæs, Lat.] Forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When stags grow old they grow less branched, and first lose their brow-antlers, or lowest furca.

**FURFEUR.** n. s. [Lat.] Husk or chaff; scurf or dandrift, that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. Quinney.

**FURFURACEOUS.** adj. [furfuraceus, Lat.] Husky; branny; scaly.

**FURIOUS.** adj. [furivus, Fr. furious, futius, Lat.]

1. Mad; phrenetic.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of furious men and innocents to be punishable. Hooker.

2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason.


To be furious, Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood The dove will peck the carcasse. Shaks.

Noise, other than the sound of dance or song, Torrent, and loud lament, and furious rage. Milt.

3. Violent; impetuously agitated.

With clamour thence the rapid currents drive Towards the retreating streams. Milt.

**FURIOUSLY.** adv. [from furious.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother saw, wrought in great wrath, and with him to him left furiously. Fairy Queen. They obverse countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on furiously to that which suffices of themselves, they turn their heads. South. She heard not half, so furiously she files; Fears gave her wings. Dryd.
FUR

FURIOUSNESS. n. s. [from furious.]
Phrenzy; madness; transport of passion.

To FURL. v. a. [fresler, French.] To draw up; to contract.
When fortune sends a stormy wind,
These waters show their present mind
And when with too indulgent gales
She swells too much, then furl thy sails. Crenek.

FURLONG. n. s. [caplang, Sax.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.
It's man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he shall be heard a furling in round,
and that in articulate sounds.
Coming within a few furlongs of the temple,
They passed through a very thick grove. Add.ition.

FURLOUGH. n. s. [furlof, Dutch.] A temporary dismission from military service; a leave given to a soldier to be absent.

FURNOSE. n. s. [furnos, Lat.] An enclosed fireplace.
Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot
That it may sting yourself. Shak. Henry VIII.
The folding is for silver and the furnace for gold. Proverbs.
We have also furnaces of great diversities, that keep great diversity of heats. Bocc.\nThe kings of Spain have erected divers furnaces and forges, for the tryng and fining of their gold. Abbot.
Whose fallet not down and worshippeth, shall the same hour he cast into the midst of a burning furnace. Dan.

To FURNACE. v. a. [from the noun.]
To throw out as sparks from a furnace, a bad word.

He furnaces
The thick sighs from him. Shaks. Cymbeline.

To FURNISH. v. a. [fournier, French.]
1. To supply with what is necessary to a certain purpose.
   She had directed
How I shall take her from her father's house;
What gold and jewels is furnish'd with. Shak.
   His trading such,
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers,
And never seek for aid out of himself. Shak.
   Thou shalt furnish him liberally out of thy fleet. Dunt. xxv.
   Come, then stranger, and furnish a table, and
feed me of that thou hast ready. Execls.
   Auris, having driven the Turks from Conmino,
both by sea and land, furnished the city with corn,
Knolles's History.
   I shall not need to heap up instances; every one's reading and conversation will sufficiently furnish him, if he wants to be better stored. Locke.

2. To give; to supply.
   These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are suggested and furnished to the mind only by these two ways, sensation and reflection.
   It is not the state, but a compact among private persons that hath furnished out these surprising re- mitances. Add.ition.

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.
   Something deeper,
   Whereof perchesse these are but furnishings. Shakesp.
FUR

FURTHERMORE, adv. [further and more.]
Moreover; besides. This ring I do accept most thankfully. And so, I pray you, tell him: furthermore, I pray you, show my old female Stylock a house. Shaksp.

FURTIVE. adj. [furtive, Fr. furtif, Lat.]
Stolen; gotten by theft. Or do they, as your scribes, I think, have shown, dart furtive looks and glory not their own. All servants to that source of light, the sun? Prior.

FURUNCLE. n. s. [furuncle, Fr. furunculus, Lat.]
A boil; an angry pustule. A furuncle is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; with warmth, it ritheth up with an acute head, and sometimes a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or ninth day. Wiseman.

FURY. n. s. [furor, Lat. furet, Fr.]
1. Madness. 2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness. I do oppose my patience to his fury; and am ready. To suffer with a quietness of spirit The very tyranny and rage of his. Shaksp. He knew the natures of living creatures, and the fouls of wild beasts. Hwd. vii. 20.

3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy. Taken upon his hat, her wit began to lie with a divine fury inspired; and her voice in so beloved an occasion, second her wit. Sidney. A sybil, that had no marker in the world. The aim to course two hundred compasses. In her propitious fury sew'd the work. Shaksp. Greater than human kind she seem'd to look, And with an accent nobler than mortal space. Her staring eyes with sparkling fury roll, When all the god came railing on her soul. Dryden's Enid.

4. [From furius, Lat.]. One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman. The sight of any of the house of York, Is as a fury to torment my soul. Shaksp.

FURZ. n. s. [furz, Sax. genista spinosa, Lat.]
Gorse; goss. The whole place is gossthyory; the flowers, which are of the pea-loon kind, are disposed in short thick spikes, which are succeeded by short compressed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds. Miller. Carry out gravel to fill up a hole, Both timber and furzis, the turf and the coke. Turn, for fewel, there growth great store of furze, of which the shrubbye sort is called tame, and the better grown French. Ceres. We know, And when to reap the grain, and when to sow, Or when to sell the furzes. Dryden's Virgil.

FUZZY. adj. [from furze]. Overgrown with furze; full of gorse. Wide through the fuzzy field their rout they take, Their bleeding bosoms for the thorny brake. Gay.

Fuscation. n. s. [fuscus, Lat.]
The act of darkening or obscuring. Dict. To FUSE. v. a. [fundo, fusam, Lat.]. To melt; to put into fusion; to liquify by heat.

To FUSE. v. n. To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

FUSEE. n. s. [fuseau, Fr.]
1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.

FUS. n. s. [flute, Fr.]
1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. [From fustre, Fr.]. A strong smell, as that of a musty barrel.

FUSTIAN. n. s. [fustaine, Fr. from fustre a tree, because cotton grows on trees.]
1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only. Is suppos'd proper, the house trim'd the serving-man in their new fustian and their white stockings. Shaksp.
2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated; bombast. Not will you raise in me comhition, By dint of high heroick fustian. Hudibras.

What fustian have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes? In general, I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn. Dryden.

Fustian is thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other. Dryden.

Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the coarse, Out of fustian, or descend'd to prose. Smith.

FUSTIGATE. v. a. [fustigo, Lat.]. To beat with a stick; to cance. Dict.

FUSTIANIAN. n. s. [from fusty]. A low fellow; a stankard; a scoundrel. A word used by Shakespeare only. Away, you scoundrel, you ranpallian, you fustiarian: I'll tickle your catastrophe. Shaksp.

FUSTINESS. n. s. [from fusty]. Mouldiness; stink.

FUSTY. adj. [from fust]. Ill-smelling; mouldy.

FUSTY. adj. [from fusty]. A sort of wood brought from the West Indies, used in dying of cloth. Dict.

FUSTILIAN. n. s. [from fusty]. A low fellow; a stankard; a scoundrel. A word used by Shakespeare only. Away, you scoundrel, you ranpallian, you fustiarian: I'll tickle your catastrophe. Shaksp.

FUTILE. adj. [fitile, Fr. futilis, Lat.]
1. Talkative; loquacious. One futille person, that makest his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it. Dict. Penn.
2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.
3. Trillingness; want of weight; want of solidity. Trilling futility appears in their signs of the zodiac, and their mutual relations and aspects. Bent.

FUTTICKS. n. s. [corrupted from foot hooks. Skinner.]. The lower timbers that hold the ship together.

FUTUR. adv. [futurum, Lat. futur, Fr.]
5 H 755
F U T
That which will be hereafter; to come; as, the future state.

Glory they sung to the most High! good will
To future men, and in their dwellings peace. Milt.
He saw the teeth of Jaffa's command;
And flings the future people from his hand.
Addison's Ovid.

FUTURE. n. s. [from the adjective.] Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.

Thy letters have transported me beyond
This ignorant present time; and I feel now
The future in the instant. Shakesp. Macbeth.
The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after.

FUTURELY. adv. [from future.] In time to come.

This prescience of God, as it is prescience, is not the cause of any thing futurely succeeding; neither does God's aforesaid power impose any necessity, or bind.

Futurity. n. s. [from future.] The state of being to be; the condition of being hereafter.

F U T
Is it imaginable that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possiblilities, and hang so low in respect of its futurity, as to leave the event in an equal poised, whether ever there should be such a thing or no?

Futurity, n. s. [from future.]
1. Time to come, events to come.
Not my servant now, nor present sorrows,
Nor purpose's merit in futurity.
To warrant me. Shakesp. Othello.
I will contrive some way to make it known to
futurity, that I had your lordship for my patron.
Seiff.

2. Event to come.
All futurities are naked before that All-seeing
Eye, the sight of which is no more hind
by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place.
South.

This, great Amphiareus, lay hold on thee,
Thou skill'd in fate and dark futurity.
Pope.

3. The state of being to be; futurity.
It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a futurity; it requiring such a free, sedate and intellect mind, as it may be, is no where found but among the philosophical ideas.
Glanville's Sceptics.

G A B
G HAS two sounds, one from the Greek γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard G, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound G retains before a, o, u, l, r; as, gate, go, gall. The other sound, called that of the soft G, resembles that of j, and is commonly, though not always, found before i, e; as, gem, gibbet. Before n, at the end of a word, g is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived: thus, for benign, malign, condemn, we pronounce, benine, maligne, condine. It is often silent in the middle of the words before h, t, m. The Saxon L, G, seems to have had generally the sound of y consonant; whence gate is by rustics still pronounced yate.

GARBARDINE. n. s. [garbadina, Ital.] A coarse frock; any mean dress.
My best way is to creep under his garbardine;
where there is no other shelter hereabouts.
Shakesp.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And spit upon my Jewish garbardine.
Shakesp.
The knight did strait submit,
And laid his weapons at her feet;
Next he dichted his garbardine.
And with it did himself resign.
Hudibras.

To GABBLE. v. n. [gabbarre, Ital. gabbery, Dut.] 1. To make an inarticulate noise.
When thou couldst not, savage,
Shew them their meaning, but wouldst gabble like
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes
With words that made them known.
Shakesp.

G A B
Flocks of fowl, that when the tempest roars,
With their hoarse gabbling seek the silent shore.
Dr. Dryden.

2. To prate loudly without meaning.
Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to
Gabble like tinkers at this time of day? Do you
Make a alehouse of my lady's house?
Shakesp. Twelfth Night.
Which made some think, when he did gabble,
'Tis had three labours of Babel. Hudibras.
Such a rout, and such a rabble,
Run to game Jack Pudding gallantly.
Swift.

G A B B L E. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.
Not to know what we speak one to another, so that we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose;
clown's language, gabble enough and good enough.
Shakesp. All's well that ends well.

2. Loud talk without meaning.
For thus a hideous gabble rises loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not understood.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

GABBLER, n. s. [from gabble.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GABEL. n. s. [gavello, Fr. gabello, Ital.]
[1. An excise; a tax.
The gabel of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco.
Addison in Ion.]

2. A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or entrenchment.
His battery was defended all along with gabions, and casks filled with sand. Hudibras.

GABEL. n. s. [gabul, Welsh; gable, Fr.]
The sloping roof of a building.
Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without gable ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water in.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

G A D
To FUZZ. v. n. [without etymology.] To fly out in small particles.

FUZZBALL. n. s. [fuzz and ball.] A kind of fungus which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.
Fr. interj. [fuy, Fr. and Flem. φυ, Gr. φυ, Lat.] A word of blame and disapprobation.
And fy on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whose wanton weaknesses themselves do now assail.
Spenser.

Fy, my lord, fy a soldier, and afraid?
What need we fear who knows it, when none can call
our power to account?
Shakesp.
A lawd, sir, fy upon him!
Shakesp.
But fy, may wand'ring muse, how thou dost stray!
Expectance calls thee where another way. Milton.
 Thy, fy, what mean you in this fair open place?
Unhand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:
Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite;
My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite.
Dryden.
Fy, madam, he cried, we must be past all these gaudies.

tatter.
GAFFER. n. s. [Cape companion, Sax.] A word of respect now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean person. For gaffer Treadwell tell us by the by, Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry. Gay, Patrons.

GAFFERING. n. s. [gaffer's slumber, Sax.] Artificial spurs put upon cocks when they are set to fight. 2. A steel contrivance to bend cross-bows.

GAG. n. v. [from gashel, Dut. the palate, Minshew.] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak.

GAG, or gag. v. [from the verb.] Something thrown into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

GAGE. n. v. [gaze, Fr.]. A pledge, a pawn; a caution; any thing given in security.

GAGE, or gage. n. v. [gaze, Fr.].
1. A pledge, a pawn; a caution; any thing given in security.
2. A measure; a rule of measuring.
3. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or security.
4. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids particularly. More properly gage.

GAGGLY. adv. [from gapy.] In a garbling, roving manner.

GADDER, n. s. [from gard.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business. A drunken woman, and a gadder abroad, cause great anger, and she will not cover her lazy shame. Eccles. xxvi. 8.

GAUNDLINGLY. adv. [from gard.] In a garbling, roving manner.

GADDY, n. s. [goad and fly; but by Skinner, who makes it the original of gadd, it is called goodfly. Supposed to be originally from good, in Saxon 2ad, and fly.] A fly that when he stings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breeze. The fly called the goodfly brethren of somewhat that swimeth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds. Bacon's Nat. History. Light fly his slumber, if perchance a flight Of angry goodflies rise among their kind. Thomson.

GAFF. n. s. A harpoon or large hook.

AINSWORTH. n. v.

GAIN. n. s. [gaine, gagen, gagen, Dut.] To make a noise like a goose.

GAIN. n. v. [from gage, Fr.]
1. Profit; advantage, contrary to loss.
2. To gain something.
3. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids particularly. More properly gage.

GAILEY. adv. [from gay.] 1. Airily; cheerfully.
2. Splendidly. See Gayly.

GAIN. n. s. [gaine, Fr.]
1. Profit; advantage, contrary to loss.
2. To gain something.
3. Praise; appreciative, courteous, sentiments.
4. Law; unlawful advantage.
5. To gain something.

GAIN. v. a. [gage, Fr.]
1. To obtain as profit or advantage.
2. To win; not to lose. A leper once he lost, and gain'd a king. Milton.
3. To have the overplus in comparative computation.
4. To obtain a; to procure; to receive credit or acceptance found, which was gaine.

GAIN. v. a. [gaine, gagen, Dut.]
1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or security.
2. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids particularly. More properly gage.

Gentry. See Gentleman. Some moderns make gentry, a name for gentility.

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1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or security.
2. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids particularly. More properly gage.
3. To get ground; to prevail against:—

With one.
The English have not only gained upon the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself. 

Addison.

4. To take influence with:—With one.

My good behaviour had gained so far on the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty.

Swift.

GAIN. adj. [an old word now out of use.]

Handy; ready; dexterous.

From physic. 

Prejudice to the Accidence.

GA'INER. n. s. [from gain.] One who receives profit or advantage.

The client, besides retaining a clear conscience, is always a gainer, and by no means can be at any loss, since, as if the composition be overhand, he may relieve himself by recourse to his own notions.

Addison's Freeholder.

GA'INFUL. adj. [gain and full.]

1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the hocus-pocus proposal of some gainful purchase, some rich match, or advantageous project.

South.

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

Now he increases his gainful care. 

Dryden.

Mars's name commodious precepts gives,

Instructive to the swains, nor wholly bent

On what is gainful; sometimes she diverts

From solid counsel.

Philostr. Philipp.

GA'INFULLY. adv. [from gainful.] Profitably; advantageously.

GA'INFULNESS. n. s. [from gainful.]

Profit; advantage.

GA'INGIVING. n. s. [gainst and give.]

The same as misgiving; a giving against; as, gainsaying which is still in use, is saying against, or contradicting.

It is but folly; but it is such kind of gainsaying as would, perhaps, trouble a woman.

Shakes. Hamlet.

GA'INLESS. adj. [from gain.] Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

GA'INLESSNESS. n. s. [from gainless.]

Unprofitableness; want of advantage.

The parallel holds good to the gainlessness as well as laboriousness of the work: miners, buried in earth and darkness, were never the richer for all the one they dig; no more is the insatiable miser.

Den of Prolix.

GA'INLY. adv. [from gain.] Handily; readily; dexterously. Out of use.

To GA'INSAY. v. a. [gainst and say.]

1. To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with; to dispute against.

Speeches which gainsay one another, most of necessity be applied both unto one and the same subject.

Too facile then, thou didst not much gainsay.

Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss. 

Milton.

2. To deny any thing.

I never heard yet That any of those bolder Vices wanted 

Less impudence to gainsay what they did,

Than to deny what they did see. 

Shakes.

GA'INSAVER. n. s. [from gainsay.] Opponent; adversary.

Such as may satisfy gainsayers, when suddenly, and beyond expectation, they require the name at our hands.

We are, for this cause, challenged as manifest gainsayers of Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto the people. 

Hooker.
GAL
She still distrusts, and you must still adore;
Grant that the honey's much, the gall is more.
-Dryden's Ion. 4.

Rancour, malignity.
They did great harm unto his title, and have left a
perpetual gall in the minds of the people.
-Spenser on Ireland.

Anger; bitterness of mind.
Suppose your hero was a lover,
Though he before had gall and rage;
He grew distempered and low,
He hates the light, and thus the blow.
-Prior

A slight hurt by fretting off the skin.
[From the verb.]
This is the fatal wound; as much superior to the
former, as a gangrene is to a gull or scratch.

Government of the Tongue.

[From galla.]
Galls or galnuts are preternatural and accidental
tumours, produced on trees; but those of the
oak only are used in medicine. We have Oriental and
European galls: the Oriental are brought from
Aleppo, of the bigness of a large nutmeg, with
thick hard substances on their surface, of a very firm
texture, and a disagreeable, acerb, and astringent taste.
The European galls are of the same size, with
perfectly smooth surfaces; they are yellowish,
spongy, and cavernous within, and always of a
light texture. They have a less astringent taste, and
are not so much valued as the first general.
Shakesp.

GALLTOP. adj. [gallant, Fr. from galle fine dress, Span.]
1. Gay; well dressed; showy; splendidly:
magnificent.
A place of broad rivers, wherein shall go no
galley with oars, neither shall galleys pass through the
mill. 2. The gay, wise, the gallant, and the grave.

GALLANTLY. adv. [from gallant.]
1. Gayly; splendidly.
2. Bravely; nobly; generously.
You have not dealt to gallanty with us as we
did in a former age; last year a paper
was brought here from England, which we ordered
to be burnt by the common hangman.
-Swift.

GALLANTRE. n. s. [galanterie, Fr.]
1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence;
glittering grandeur; ostentatious
finery.
Make the sun shine with galanterie, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral.
-Waller.
2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity.
The eminence of your condition, and the
gallantry of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the
useful and enviable study of nature.
-Galiano's Seaps Preface.

3. A number of galleys.
Hector, Delphus, and all the galleantry of
Troy, I would have arm'd to-day.
-Shakesp.

4. Courtship; refined address to women.
The martial Moors, in galleantry resolv'd,
Invent new arts to make their charmers wifely.
-Granite.

5. Vicious love; levendus; debauchery.
It looks like a sort of combing between vice and love, as if a woman
were allowed to be vicious; provided she be not a profligate; as if
there were a certain point where galletry ends, and
infamy begins.
-Swift.

GALLEss. n. s. [galenas, Fr.]
A heavy
low-built vessel, with both sails and oars. It carries three masts, but they
cannot be lowered, as in a galley. It
has thirty two seats for rowers, and six
or seven slaves to each. They carry three
tire of guns at the head, and at the
stern there are two tire of guns.
-Diet.
The Venetians pretend they could set out, in
case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a
d hundred galleys, and ten galleasses.
-Addison on Troy.
My father built no less
Than three great argosies, besides two galleasses.
And twelve small galleys.
-Shakesp.

GALLEON. n. s. [galiion, Fr.]
A large ship with four or sometimes five decks,
not much used by the Spaniards.
I assumed that I would stay for them at
Trinidad, and that no force should drive me
thence, except I was sunk, or set on fire by the
Spaniards.
-Ralegh's Apology.
The number of vessels were one hundred and
thirty, whereof galleasses and galleons seventy-two,
good ships, like laying Down or Caerlebon.
-Baron's War with Spain.

GALLERY. n. s. [gallerie, Fr. derived by Du
cange from galeria, low Latin, a fine
room.]
1. A kind of walk along the floor of a
house, into which the doors of the
apartments open; in general, any building of
which the length much exceeds the
breadth.
In most part there had been framed by art such
pleasant arbours, that in a parallel case: last year a paper
became a gallery shift from tree to tree, almost
round about, which below gave a perfect
shadow.
-Dryden.

2. By their sides lay up many lofty
houses.
And goodly galleries fair overlaid.
-Swift.

Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without such
consideration.
-Shakesp.

The row of return on the banquette side, let it
be all stately galleries, in which galleries let there
be three cupboards.
-Bacon.

A private gallery 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known.
-Dryden.
GAL

Not is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with galleries gradually overlapping each other; for into this condition the partial churches of London are driving space, as appears by the many galleries every day built in them. There are covered galleries that lead from the lower to five different churches. 

GALLEY. n. s. [gale, galere, Fr.] A vessel, or vessel of war, made of one piece of wood, or of metal, and of sufficient dimensions to carry a number of men in it, for the purpose of carrying cannon or muskets. 

1. A vessel large with arms, much in use in war or navigation; hence, any vessel made to carry cannon or muskets, or any vessel made to carry heavy ordnance. 

2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them. 

The most voluptuous persons, were to be tied to follow his hands and his motions, his dice and his courtships every day, would find it the greatest torment that could befall him; he would fly to the mines and the galleys for his recreation, and to the chase and the mattock for a diversion from the unity of a continual uninterrupted pleasure. South. 

GALLEY-SLAVER. n. s. [gallow and slave.] A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys. 

As if one chain was not sufficient to hold poor men, both with incalculable other chains, this is just such another freedom as the Turkish galleys do enjoy. Bacon. 

Hardwax galleys slaves despite munition. 

Decay of the Party. 

The surge gently dash against the shore, 

Yields quit the plains, and galleys slaver their war. 

Garth. 

GALLIARD. n. s. [gaillard, Fr.] Imagined to be derived from the Gaulish ard-genuis, and gray. 

1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow. 

Selden is a galliard by himself. Cleveclamb. 

2. An active, nimble, sprightly dance. 

It is in both senses now obsolete. 

I did think, by the even proportion of thy leg, it was form'd under the star of a galliard. Shaksp. Twelfth Night. 

There's nothing in France. 

That can be with a nimble galliard won: 

You cannot revel into dukedoms there. Shaksp. 

If thou desire, that would take up all the time, let him find means they take off them, and bring others on; as musicians used to do with those that dance too long galleiards. Bacon. 

The idea of changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when galleried time and measure time are in the medley of one dance. Bacon. 

GALLIARDISE. n. s. [Fr.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety. Not in use. 

If by my nature my ascendant was the wooden sign of Scrojuncus: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leonian planet in me; I am no way facetious, not disposed for the mirth and galliardise of company. Bacon. 

GALLICISM. n. s. [gallicisme, Fr. from galleys, Lat.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language; such as, he 

figured in controversy; he hold this conduct; he hold the same language that another had held before; with many other expressions to be found in the pages of Bolingbrooke. 

In English I would have gallissiers avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our speech. Felton on the Class. 

GALLIGASKINS. n. s. [Coligny Galleys, Skinner.] Large open hoes. 

Not used in our languag. 

GALLIMATIA. n. s. [galimathias, Fr.] Nonsense; talk without meaning. 

GALLMA'NYRE. n. s. [gallimafric, Fr.] 

1. A hoach-poch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. 

Hammer. They have made of one English tongue a gali-mafric, or hodge-podge, c of all other speeches. Spens. 

2. Any inconsistent or Ridiculous medley. 

They have a dance, while the woekers say is a gallimafric of gambols, because they are not in. 

Shaksp. Winter's Tale. 

The painter who, upon inspection of directing the eyes, will find his picture such variety's after the truth of history, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere gallimafric of his work. 

3. It is used by Shakespeare ludicrously of a woman. 

Sir John afflicts my wife. 

Why, sir, my wife be not young. 

He wore both high and low, both rich and poor. 

He loves thy gallimafric friend. Shaksp. 

GALLIOT. n. s. [gelliot, Fr.] A small swift galley. 

Bartholomew desparing out of Hellepontus with eighty galleys and certain galleots, shaped his course towards Italy. Knolles History. 

GALLON. n. s. [gley, Dut. shinning earth. Skinner.] The true derivation is from gala, Span. finery. Gala, or gallopot, is a fine painted pot. A pot painted and glazed, commonly used for medicines. 

That said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's gullots, that had on the outside apes, owls, and satyrs; but within, precious drugs. Bacon's Apothec. 

Here phials in nice discipline are set; 

Their gullots are rang'd in alphabet. Garth. 

Alexandrians thought it unsafe to trust the real secret of his phial and gullot to any man. Spri. 

Then that dost Asclepius decide. 

And on his gullots, in triumph ride. Fenim. 

Gallon. n. s. [glo, low Lat.] A liquid measure of wine. 

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a gallon of wine, in a vessel close stopped. Wiuenam's Sorg. 

GALLOON. n. s. [gallon, Fr.] A kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk alone. 

To GALLIPOT, v. n. [galopar, Fr.] Derived by all the etymologists, after Baud, from xalcaton; but perhaps it comes from gant all, and open to run, but that is, to go on full speed. 

Shaksp. 

The galooping of horses who can't be come by? Shaksp. 

His steeds will be restrained, 

But galoop lively down the western hill. 

Donne. 

In such a shape grim Saturn did restrain 

His headily limbs, and flow'd with such a mane, 

When half surpris'd, and fearing to be seen, 

Thus the galooper's from his jealous queen. Dryd. 

To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps. 

Shaksp. 

Such seeing streams of blood as threatened a drowning life, we galooped toward them to part them. 

Sidney. 

They 'gan esp'y 

An armed knight towards them galoop fast. 

That seem'd from some scared foe to fly. Fairy Q. 

He who fair and softly goes steadily forward, in a course that points right, will sooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he galoop all day full speed. Locke. 

GALLOPER. n. s. [from gallon.] 

1. A horse that galoops. 

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horses for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough galoopers, though some of them are very fleet. 

Mortimer's Husbandry. 

2. A man that rides fast, or makes great haste. 

GALLOWAY. n. s. A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the North; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a shire in Scotland. 

To GALLOWY. n. a. [gallowy implies from, Sax.] To terrify; to fright. 

The wrathful skyes 

Gallow the very wand'rs of the dark, 

And make their keep their caves. Shaksp. 

GALLOWGLASSES. n. s. 

It is worn likewise of的原因 under their shirts of mail, which the footmen the Irish call gallowglass; the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for gallowglasses signifies an English servant or yeoman. And he be any one arm'd in a shirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, then is pedes gratius armature; and was instead of the footman that now weareth a corset, before the corset was used, or almost invented. 

Spenser on Ireland. 

2. [Hammer, otherwise than Spenser.] Soldiers among the wild Irish, who serve on horseback.
A gentleman had got a favourite spaniel, that
would stroll toying and leaping upon guns, and
playing a thousand pretty gambols. 1. Estrange.
Bacchus through the conqu’d Indies role;
And pots in gambols trick’d before their honest
god.

2. A frolick; a wild prank.
For who did ever play his gambols,
With such unsavourable rambles! 2. Hubertus.

3. Insolement; sportive insult.
Do you not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my refusal, they say he may be angry.

4. A single match at play.

5. Advantage in play.

6. Scheme pursued; measures planned.
This seems to be the present game of that crown,
and that they will be no other till ‘twixt them.

Field sports: as, the chase, falconry.
If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his usual game,
He shall find his friends with horse and men,
To set him free from his captivity.

What arms to use, or nets to frame
Wild beasts to combat, or to tame,
With all the mysteries of that game.

Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon game,
Sped in company of hounds and cranes. L’Estrange.

7. Animals pursued in the field; animals
appropriated to legal sportmen.
Hunting, and such sport shall be his game,
With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse
Subjection to his empire tyrannous.

Hunters, and such sport shall be his game,
With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse
Subjection to his empire tyrannous.

8. Solemn contests, exhibited as spectacles
to the people.
The games are done, and Caesar is returning.

9. Proud Nimrod first the bloody chase began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:
Our hunting Nimrod boasts that Barb’s renown,
And makes like tyrants slaves the royal game.

Pope.

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed spear
At the rough bear, or chase the flying deer;
And I shall take my nobler aim.
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miss the game.

Prior.

The monsters of the A-od
Gambol around him in the wat’ry way,
And heavy whales in awkward measures play.
Pope.

To GAMBOIL. v. n. [gambiller, Fr.]
1. To dance; to skip; to frisk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolicks.

2. To leap; to start.
’Tis not madness
That I have utter’d; bring me to the test,
And I am sure will record, which madness

GAMBOIL. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.
GAMUT. n. s. [gana, Ital.] The scale of musical notes.

Madam, before you touch the instrument, to learn the order of my fingers, I must begin with the notes of 
a gap.

To teach you gamut in a brief sort. Shakspe.

When by the gamut some musicians make a
perfect song, others will undertake,
By the same gamut, to equal it: 

Things simply good can never be unit. Donne.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage,
That ran by note, and through the gamut:
In songs and airs express their martial fire, Combat in trails, and in a feige expire. Addison.

'Gan, for begen, from qan for begin.
The noble knight in red
His vital force to faint. Speaker.

To GANCHE. v. a. [ganciare, from gaciuo a hook, Ital. gancio, Fr.], To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment; a practice in Turkey, to which Smith alludes in his Pococius.

Cohors cedita praedid striolitis
Gentium auxilii Christo trium iactum
Luctantia acta, penultiuie
Santigna tacitum in unci.

GANDER. n. s. [gander, Sax.] The male of the goose.

As deep drinketh the goose as the gander, Camd.
One gander will serve five geese. Mortimer.

To GANG. v. n. [gang, Dut. ganger, Sax. gang, Scott.] To go; to walk; an old word not now used, except ludicrously.

But let them gang alone,
As they have browsed, so let them bear blane. Speaker.

Your fluating beast gang with their breasts open. Arbuthnot.

GANG. n. s. [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is seldom used but in contempt or abhorrence.

O, you pandery rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a pack, a conspiracy against me. Shakspe.

As a gang of thieves were robbing a house, a mastiff fell a barking. L'Etrog.

Admitted in among the gang,
He set among, and they befriended him. Prior.

GANGHON. n. s. [Fr.] A kind of flower.

Ainslie.

GANGLION. n. s. [gâlgâno, L.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

Bonesetters usually reproduce every bone dislocated, though possibly it be but a ganglion, or other erode tumour or ptericular protuberance of some part of a joint. Warton.

To GAGNERATE. v. a. [from gangrene.] To produce a gangrene; to mortify.

Parts conterated, gangrenated, sludated, and mortificed, become black, the radical moisture or vital sulphur suffering an extinction. Brown's Vade. Err. Nat. Hist.

She saves the lover, as we gangrene stay.
By cutting hope, like a loft limb, away. Wafer.

A dissoluer in the part was supposed an approach of a gangrene. Witenam's Surgeon.

If the substance of the soul is fettered with these passions, and gangrene is gone too far to be excised; these inflammations will rage to all eternity. Addison's Spectator.

To GAGNERE. v. a. [gangreneer, Fr.] from the noun. To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, gangrened with cold, and they are not to be cure but by an open apoplexy, for that the few spirits that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete. Bacon.

Gangren'd members must be lop'd away,
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay. Dryd.

To GANGRENE. n. n. To become mortified.

Wounds imediate
Rankle and for works of gangrene
To black mortification. Milton's Agonistes.

As phlegmons are subject to mortification, so also are fat bodies, they are apt to gangrene after opening, if that fat be not speedily digested out. Wiseman.

GANGRENOUS. adj. [from gangrene.] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning serisonious, corrodes the vessels, producing humours, palestus red, lead-coloured, black and gangrenous. Arthuk. on Alim.

GANGWAY. n. s. In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. Gyang.

GANGWEEK. n. s. [gang and week.] Rogation week, when processions are made to lustre, the bounds of parishes. Dict.

GANTELOPE. n. s. [gantele, gant, all; and loopen to run, Dut.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which a virtuous was fabled to be carried to the lunar world. Brome.

They are but idle dreams and fancies, And favour strangely of the gantlet's. Hudsia.

GAON. n. s. [gane, Span. a goose.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written jail, and sometimes goal.

Then am I the prisoner, and his bed my goal. Shakspe. King Lear.

If I have been ever free, and must my house.

Shakspe. If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the goal, and let out the prisoners. Shakspe.

To GAO. v. a. [from the noun.] To imprison; to commit to goal.

Ganding vagabonds was chargeable, pesternous, and of no use. Shakspe. Oth. and Cleop.

GAOLELIVERY. n. s. [gaoel, Welsh; gleo, Fr.] A prison; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written jail, and sometimes goal.

To be his friends, and his bed my goal. Shakspe. King Lear.

GAOLER. n. s. [from goal.] Keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

This is a gentle provost; seldom, when
The Steele-gaoler is the friend of men. Shakspe.

GAP. I know not how or why my early goaler,
Hard as his iron, and insolent as pow'r
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes.

Put off the brute. From the polite part of mankind she had been banished and immured, till the death of her goaler. Taitler.

GAP. n. s. [from gap.] 1. An opening in a broken fence.

Behind the despair, By custom and covetous pates, By gaps and open places, Taitler's Husbandry.

With terrours and with furies to the bounds And crystal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide, Rollo'd inward, and discharging to the wasteful deep. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Bushes are most lasting of any dead hedges, or garden gaps. Mortimer's Husbandry.

I didst it for man, says God, that should make up the hedge, and stand in the gap before me, for the hand that I should not destroy it. Rogers.

2. A breach.

The loss of that city concerned the Christian commonweal: manifold miseries afterwards ensu'd by the opening of that gap to all that side of Christians. Knolles.

3. Any passage.

So stands the Thracian herdman with his spear Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear May lick the snare, or come through the gap. Dryden.

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England passed into them a great part of their prerogatives; which though then it was well interlaced, and perhaps well deserted, yet now such a gap of mischief lies open thereby, that I could wish it were well stopt. Speer.

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great gap in your honour. Shakspe. King Lear.

Is it any both or gap in the works of nature. More.

6. Any intercourse; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and answer to his part Performed in his wide gap of time, since first We were dissever'd. Shakspe. Winter's Tale.

That I might sleep out this great gap of time my Antony was away. Shakspe. Oth. and Cleop.

To make 'twist words and lines huge gaps Wide as meridians in maps. Hudsia.

One survive a languishing conversation of sudden surprising sentence; another is more deserts in seconding; a third can fill the gap with laughing. Swift.

7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels.

The hiatus, or gap between two words, is caused by two vowels opening on each other. Pepe.

8. To stop gap, is to escape by some mean shift; alluding to hedges mended with dead bushes, 'till the quicksets will grow. His policy consists in setting traps, In finding ways and means, and stopping gaps. Swift.

9. To stand in the gap. To make defence; to expose himself for the protection of something in danger.

What would become of the church if there were none more courageous for her rights than this? Who would stand in the gap? Lesly.

GAP-TOOTHEED. adj. [gap and tooth.] Having interstices between the teeth.

The receive, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each other, as much as the naming lady pro considered and broad speaking gap-tothed wife of Bath. Dryden.

To GAPE. v. n. [gapean, Sax.] 1. To open the mouth wide to yawn.
The men there were at all times gaping pigit.

Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. Shakspe.

Gaping or yawning, and stretching, do pass from man to man, for that the mouth gaping and stretching is when the spirits are a little heavy by any vapour. Arbuthnot.
GAR

GARD. n. s. [garde, Fr.] Wardship; care; custody.

GARDEN. n. s. [gardd, Welsh; jardin, Fr.; giardino, Ital.]
1. A piece of ground inclosed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleasure.

Thy promises are like Adonias' gardens, Which one day bloomed, and fruitful were the next. Shakespeare

My lord of Ely, when I was last in Holland, I saw good strawberries in your garden there. Shaks.

In the old ordering of gardens, there ought to be gardens for all the months in the year. Bacon.

In every garden should be provided flowers, fruit-trees, and water. Temple.

My garden takes up half my daily care, And my field asks the minutes I can spare. Harte.

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy, The pleasant garden of great Italy. Shaks.


Peas and beans are what belong to garden-tillage as well as that of the field. Mortimer's Husband.

GARDENER, n. s. [from garden.] He that attends or cultivates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to which our wills are governors; so, if we plant nettles, or sow lettuce, the power lies in our will. Shaks.

Gardener tread down any loose ground, after they have sown onions or turnips. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The gardener may lop religion as he pleases. Howel.

The life and felicity of an excellent gardener is preferable to all other diversions. Eraston's Kalendar.

Then let the learned gardner mark with care The kinds of stocks, and what those kinds will bear. Bacon.

GARDENING. n. s. [from garden.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

My compositions in gardening are after the Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without affecting the sicker elegancies of art. Spectator.

GARE. n. s. Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep. Dict.

GARGARISM, n. s. [gargarizmus; gargarisme, Fr.] A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. Quincy.

Aphlogistic qualities, gargarism draws the strength of every part. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

To Gargarize, v. a. [gargarize; gargarista, Fr.] To wash the mouth with medicated liquors. Bacon.

Vinegar, put to the nostrils, or gargarized, doth ease the hiccough; for that it is astringent, and inhibiteth the motion of the spirit. Bacon.
GAR

This being relaxed, may make a shaking of the larynx; as when we gargarize. t

GARRET, n. s. A distemper in cattle. t

GARLICK, n. s. 1. A species of garlic. 2. A sweet, pungent, and aromatic herb. 3. A vernal or autumnal wildlife; as when it rises to the height of thirty or forty feet, and spreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointant, it becomes a round fruit, which, when ripe, has a rough, brownish rind, and a mealy sweet pulp, but a strong scent of garlic. Miller.

GARLICKET, n. s. A plant.


GARMENT, n. s. [garmenent, old Fr.] Any thing by which the body is covered; clothes; dress.

GARLAND, n. s. [garland, L.] 1. A wreath of branches or flowers.

2. To wear a garland on the head, as a mark of victory. 3. To wear a garland of leaves, as a sign of victory. 4. A coronet of flowers, or a wreath of flowers, as a mark of honor or distinction.

GARLIE, n. s. [garlie, Fr.]

GARNERSH. n. s. [from garnish.] Ornament; embellishment.

The church of Santa Gaustiana in Padua is a sound piece of good art, where the materials being ordinary stone, without any garnishment of sculpture, raise the beholders. Wotton.

GARNITURE, n. s. [from garnish.] Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall short in garniture of their knees, that they are inferior in furniture of their hands, to the gods of the Tongue. Plain sense, which pleased your sires an age ago, is lost without the garniture of show. Grenville. A nature has preserved her charms upon the female part of our species, so they are very assiduous in bestowing upon themselves the finest garniture of art. Addison's Spect.

GARLIE, n. s. [garlie, Fr.]

1. Ornamentation; decoration; embellishment. Shakesp. Matter and the Frenchmen produce; For garnish this, and they can read. They seek to feed and please their guests. Prior.

2. Things strewed round a dish.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters. A cant term.

4. Penitentia decorarum; an acknowledgment in money when first a prisoner goes into a gaol. Ainsworth.

GARRISON, n. s. [from garnish.] Ornament; embellishment.

The church of Santa Gaustiana in Padua is a sound piece of good art, where the materials being ordinary stone, without any garnishment of sculpture, raise the beholders. Wotton.

GARRIS. n. s. [garrison, L.] An inhabitant of a garret.

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me, Thou art no soldier fit for Capitain's garrison. Sidney.

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers. Whom the old Roman wall so ill conf'd, With a new chain of garrisons you bind. WaIler.
GAS

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence.
Some of them that are hid in garrison will do no great hurt to the enemies. Specie on Ireland.
To Garrison. v. a. [from the noun.]
To secure by fortresses.
Others those forces join,
Which garrison the conquists near the Rhine.
Dryden's Journal.
GARRULITY. n. s. [garrulitas, Lat.]
1. Loquacity: incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a secret.
2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.
Surfaces of speech must carefully be avoided; first of all, loquacity or garrulity. Ray on the Great.
GARRULOUS. adj. [garruluses, Latin.]
Prattling; talkative.
Old age looks out,
And garrulity recounts the feats of youth. Thoms.
GARTER. n. s. [gordus; Welsh; jartier, Fr. from gare, Welsh, the binding of the knee.]
1. A string or ribbon by which the stocking is held upon the leg.
Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brash'd, and their garters of an indifferent knit.
Shakep. Taming of the Shrew.
When we rest in our clothes we loosen our garters, and other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage.
Rany. Handsome garter at your knees. Swift.
There lay three garters, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trophies of his former loves. Pope.
2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.
Now by my george, my garter.
—The george profound, hath lost his holy honour.
The garter, blesse'd, p.'n'd, p.'n'd his knightly virtue.
Shakep. Rich. III.
You owe your Ormond nothing but a son,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the garter of his mother's race. Dryden.
3. The principal king at arms.
To Garter. v. a. [from the noun.]
To bind with a garter.
He, being in love, could not see to garter his hose.
Shakep. A person was wounded in the leg, below the gartering place. WBM's Surgery.
GARTH. n. s. [as if girth, from gird.]
The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.
GAS. n. s. [A word invented by the chymists. It is used by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in general, a spirit not capable of being coagulated: but it uses it loosely in many senses.
Harris.
GASCONADE. n. s. [Fr. from Gascon, a nation eminent for boasting.] A boast; a bravado.
Was it a gasconade to please me, that you said your fortune was increased to one hundred a-year since I left you?
To Gasconade. v. n. [from the noun.]
To boast; to brag; to bluster.
To GASS. v. a. [from hacher, to cut, Fr. Skinner.]
To cut deep so as to make a gapping wound; to cut with a blunt instrument so as to make the wound wide.
Where the Englishmen at arms had been defeated, many of their officers were found formerly gashed or gored to death.
To GAST. v. a. [from gare, Saxon. See Aghast.]
To make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.
GAT

When he saw my best alarum spirits
Bold in the quadrant's right, rose to his encounter,
Or whether gartered by the note I made,
Fall suddenly he fled. Shakesp. King Lear.
GASTRICK. adj. [from gasc.]
Belonging to the belly.
GASTROGRAPHY. n. s. [gasc. and παίνει.]
In strictness of etymology signifies no more than sewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestines.
Sharp's Surgery.
GASTROMY. n. s. [gasc. and τίραμ.]
The act of cutting open the belly.
GAT. The pretender of get.
Moses got him up into the mount. Ex. xiv. 18.
GATE. n. s. [gat. Sax.]
1. The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building.
Open the gate of mercy, gracious God!
My soul flit through these wounds to seek thee.
Shakep. Gates of mansions
Are arch'd so high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good-morrow to the sun. Shakep. Cymbel.
2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into enclosed grounds.
Know'st thou the way to Dover?
—Both stile and gate, horseway, and footpath.
Shakep.
3. An avenue; an opening.
Arms had done nothing but wisely and politicly,
In setting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a gate for a long war. Kehlles.
GATEVEIN. n. s. The vena porta.
Bringing a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gatrein which disperseth that blood.
Horon's Henry VII.
GATEWAY. n. s. [gate and way.]
A way through gates of enclosed grounds.
Gateways between inclosures are so miry, that they cannot cut between one field and another.
—Mr. Mortimer's Husbandry.
To GATIER. v. a. [gatieran, Sax.]
1. To collect; to bring into one place.
Gather stones—and they took stones and made an heap.
Gen.
2. To get in harvest.
The seventh year we shall not sow, nor gather in our increase.
Lev. xxv. 20.
3. To pick up; to glean.
His opinions
Have satisfied the king for his divorcer,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges.
Shakep.
Cast up the highway, gather out the stones.
Is. bll. 10.
I will spend this preface upon those from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer.
Wotton.
To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must gather up money by degrees.
Licie.
4. To crop; to pluck.
What have I done?
To see my youth, my beauty, and my love.
No sooner gain'd, but slighted and betray'd;
And like a rose just gather'd from the stalls,
But only smelt, and cleanly thrown aside.
To wither on the ground! Dryden's Span. Fryar.
5. To assemble.
They have gathered themselves together against me.
All the way we went there were gathered some people on both sides, standing in a row. Bacon.
Job.
6. To heap up; to accumulate.
He that by sly and unjust gates increaseth his substance, shall gather it for him that will pity the poor.
Prov.
GATHERER. n. s. [from gather.]
1. One that gathers; one that collects a gatherer.
I will spend this produce after whom I have gathered my knowledge; Dryden.

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.
A heretof and gainer of yecamare fruit.

GATHERING. n. s. [from gather.] Collection of charitable contributions.
Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no gathering when I come. 1 Cor. xvi. 2.

GATTEN-TREE. n. s. A species of Cornelian cherry.

GAUDE. n. s. [The etymology of this word is uncertain; Skinner imagines it may come from gaud, a yellow flower, yellow being the most coloured, Janius, according to his custom, talks of gaudus; and Mr. Lyte finds gaud, in Douglass, to signify deceit or fraud, from gaudwido, Weleh, to cheat. It seems to me most easily deducible from gaudium, Lat. joy; the cause of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly applied to any thing that gives or expresses pleasure. In Scotland this word is still retained, both as a showy bawble, and the person fooled. It also in Scotland denotes a yellow flower. An ornament; a fine thing; anything worn as a sign of joy. It is not now much used.

It should impress her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, gauds, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegay, sweetmeats. Shakesp.

The sun is in the heaven, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of gauds,
To give me audience. Shakesp. King Lear.

GAUDEL. v. a. [gaudeo, Lat.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing.
Go to a gaydles feast, and gaudle with me,
After so long grief such nativity. Shakesp.

GAU'DER. n. s. [from gaude.] Finery; ostentations luxury of dress.
The triumph was not pageants and gaudery, but one of the wisest and noblest institutions that ever was. Bacon's Essays.

Age, which is but one remove from death, and should have none. But what looks like a decent preparation for it, scarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the florishing garb, the garb of the gaydles, and as much in the fashion, as the person that wears them is usually grown out of it, South.

A plain suit, since we can make but one, is better than to be tarnish'd gaudy grown. Dryden.

GAUDI.LY. adv. [from gaudy.] Showly.

GAU'DINESS. n. s. [from gaudy.] Showiness; this dross. Dryden.

GAUDY. adj. [from gaudy.] Showy; splendid; pomposous; ostentatically fine.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not express in fancy; rich, not gaudy.

For that apparel oft proclaims the man. Shakesp.
GAY

Those ears and dukes have been privileged with royal jurisdiction; and appointed their special
officers, as sheriff, admiral, governor, and ex-
chequer.
Carew on Cornwall.

GAUNT. adj. [As if goose, from geese-
man, to lessen, Sax.] Thin; slender; lean; meagre.
Oh, how that name befits my composition!
Old Gaunt, indeed, and gaunt in being old:
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;
And who abstains from meat that is not gaunt?
For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;
Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all gaunt;
The pleasure that some fathers feed upon
Is yet my lot; I tend my child's looks;
And therein fasting, thou hast made me gaunt;
Gaunt am I for the grave, gaunt as a grave;
Whose hollow wound inheritors might lust.
Shaksp. Richard II.

Two mastiffs, gaunt and grim, his light pursu'd
And oft their fasten'd fangs in blood embrued; Dryg.

GAUNTLY. adv. [from gaunt.] Leanly; slenderly; meagrely.

GAUNTLET. n. s. [gantalet, Fr.] An iron
glove used for defence, and thrown down
in challenges. It is sometimes in poetry
used for the custos, or boxing glove.
A sealy gauntlet now, with joints of steel;
Most glove this hand.
Shaksp. Henry IV.
Feel the sweet grateful sense, soft and rough.
This a gauntlet, that a muff.
Cowper.
Some shall in swiftness for the goal contend,
And others with a twang of bow to bend;
The strong with iron gauntlets arm'd shall stand,
Opp'd in combat on the yellow sand.
Dryg.
Who naked wrestled best, besmear'd with oil;
Or who with gauntlets gore'd or took the foil.
Dryg.
The funeral of some valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light;
View it two gauntlets; these declare
That both their hands were us'd to war.
Prior.
So to repel the Vandal's of the stage,
Our very heart's most tragic rage;
He throws the gauntlet Oway used to wield,
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field.
Southern.

GAVOT. n. s. [gravete, Fr.] A kind of dance.
The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in
preludes, sarabands, jigs, and gaunts, are real quali-
ties in the instrument.
Arbuthn.

GAUZE. n. s. A kind of thin transparent
silk.
Silken cloths were used by the ladies; and it
seems they were thin, like gauze; Arbuthn.
Because of their fineness, and tabbies and gauze
are lately brought over.
Seft.

GAWK. n. s. [gaac, Sax.] 1. A cuckoo.
2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is
retained in Scotland.

GAWN. n. s. [corrupted for gawn.]
A small tub, or lading vessel. A provincial
word.

GAWNTREE. n. s. [Scott.] A wooden
frame on which beer-casks are set when taken
baptised.

GAZ. adj. [gaze, Fr.] 1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolic.
Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play,
Belinda snail'd, and all the world was gay.
Pope. Ev'n rival wits did Voltaire's fate deplore,
And the gay mound, who never mournd before.
Pope.
2. Fine; showy.
A virgin that loves to go gay.
Bar. vi. 9.

GAZ. n. s. [fiftheen, collective.] An or-
nement; an embellishment.
Morose and untractable spirits look upon pre-
cepts in emblem, as they do upon gauze and pictures,
the fooleries of so many old wives tales. Esronge.

GAZETY. n. s. [gazet, Fr. from gay.] 1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.
And from those gazettes our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires.
Denham. 3. Finery; show.
Our gazettes and our guilt are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field.
Shaksp.

GAYLY. adv. 1. Merrily; cheerfully; airyly.
2. Spiritedly; pompously, with great show.
The ladies, gaiety the day adorn
With curious dies, and paint the sunny morn.
Gay. Like some fair flow'r, that early Spring supplies,
That gay show of gaiety in blooming Dept.
Pope.

GAZENESS. n. s. [from gazety.] Gaiety;
finery. Not much in use.
To GAZE. v. n. [gavotte, or rather gavane, to see, Sax.] To look intently
and earnestly; and to look with gaiety.
What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world:
If so, gaze on.
Shaksp. Henry IV.
From some she cast her modest eyes below;
At some her gazing glances flowing flew.
Fairfax. Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not into those
things that are precious in her.
Eccl. ix. 5.
A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind.
Shaksp.
High stations blay, care;
None think the great unhappy, but the great;
Foals gaze and envy; Envy darts a sting,
While he who in a gauntlet stands as a king.
To GAZE. v. a. To view stedfastly.
Strait toward heav'n my wondering eyes I turn'd,
And gaz'd awhile the amply sky.
Milton.

Gaze. n. s. [from the verb.] 1. Intent regard: look of gaiety and wonder; fixed look.
Being lighted by her beauty's beam,
And thereby filled with happy influence;
And lifted up above the world's gaze,
To sing with angels her immortal praise.
Spenser.
Do not note her; if any air of music touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze.
By the sweet power of music.
Shaksp.
Not a month
'Fore your queen dy'd, she was more worth such gaze
Than what you look on now.
Shaksp.
With secret gaze,
Or open admiring, they look'd.
On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd
Worl'ds.
Milton's Par. Lost.
Peace is a dark writer, wants connexion as
our understanding, soars out of sight, and leaves his readers at a gaze.
Dryg.
After having stood at gaze before this gate,
He discovered an inscription.
Addison's Freindholder.

2. The object gazed on.
I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;
Made of mine enemies the scorn and gaze;
To grin in brutish fletters, under task,
With my heart's aveng'd strength.
Milton's Agon.

GAZEL. n. s. An Arabian deer.

GAZER. n. s. [from gazer.] He that gazes;
one that looks intently with gaiety
or admiration.
In her cheeks the vernial red did shine,
Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;
The which ambrosial odours from them threw,
And gazer sense with double pleasure fed.
Fairly Q. Shall I play more gazer than the basilisk.
Shaksp.
Bright as the sun, her eyes the gazers strike;
And, like the sun, they shine on all alike.
Pope.

GAZELFUL. adj. [gaze and full.] Looking
intently.
The brightness of her beauty clear,
The raviest hearts of gazer men might rear
To admiration of that heavenly light.
Spenser.

GAZEHOUND. n. s. [gaze and hound;
canis agassizei, Skinner.] A hound that
pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.
Seest thou the gazehound! how with glance severe
From the close herds he marks the destin'd deer;
Tickeet.

GAZETTER. n. s. [gazette is a Venetian
half-breed. New editions of a newspaper of
which the first was published at Venice.] A paper of news; a paper of public
intelligence. It is accentuated differently
on the first or last syllable.
And sometimes when the loss is small,
And danger great, they challenge all;
Print new editions to their feats,
And emendations in gazettes.
They.
An English gentleman, without geography,
cannot understand a gazette.
Lickel.
One cannot bear a name mentioned in it
that does not bring to mind a piece of the gazette.
Addl. All, but all facts, tells dead-born from the press.
Pope.

GAZETTERER. n. s. [from gazette.] 1. A writer of news.
2. An officer appointed to publish news by authority, whom Steele calls the low-
est minister of state.
Satire is no more. I feel it die;
gazetter more insensible than I.

GAZINGSTOCK. n. s. [gaze and stock.] A
person gazied at with scorn or abhorrence.
These things are offences to us, by making us
gazingstocks to others, and objects of their scorn and derision.
Ray.

GAZON. n. s. [Fr.] In fortification pieces of
fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long
and half a foot thick, to line parapets and
the traverses of galleries.
Harris.

GEAR. n. s. [garman, to clothe; zeppa,
furniture, Sax.] 1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; hab-
it; ornaments.
Array thyself in her most gorgeous gear.
Fair-Q.
When he found her bound, strip't from her gear,
And vile tormentors ready saw in place,
He broke through.
Fair-Q.
Whom shefov kept up about his country gear.
Mil.
Fancy every observer as I walk the street,
and long to be in my old plain gear again.
Addison's Guardian.

To see some radiant nymph appear
In all her glittering birthday gear,
Yoo think some goddess from the sky
Descended, ready cut and dry.
Seft.

2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.
Apollo's steed Phaethon discerned, and flew to
Tyre's sun.
His scowre reacht, and his horse made fresh;
Then took her angry rary.
king Lemuel, brake his gear.
Chapman's II.
The frands he learned in his frantick years
Made him uneasy in his lawful gear.
Dryg.

3. Stuff. If fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for
this gear.
Shaksp. Merch. of Venice.

4. [In Scotland.] Goods or riches; as, he has
gear enough.

5. The furniture of a draught-horse.

GEASON. adj. [A word which I find only
in Spenser.] Wonderful.
It leeches seemed strange and gason.
Hubb.

GEAT. n. s. [corrupted from jet.] The
hole through which the metal runs into
the mold.
Moxon.
G E L

GECK. n. s. [geek, a cackow; geck, Ger., a fool; gueck, Scott.] A bubble easily imposed upon. Homner. Obsolete.

GEESE. The plural of goose. G E L A B L E. adj. [from gelu, Lat.] What may be concealed, or concreted into a gelly.

GELATINE. adj. [gelatous, Latin.] GELATINOUS. Formed into a gelly: viscous; stiff and cohesive.

GELD. n. [from gelu, Lat.] One that performs the act of castration. Geld bull-calf and ram-lamb as soon as they fall.

GELDER. n. s. [from gelf.] One of the better gellers, as many one do. GELDER-ROSE, n. s. [suppose brought from Guilderland.] The leaves are like those of the maple-tree: the flowers consist of one leaf, in a circular rose form.

GELID. adj. [gelidus, Lat.] Extremely cold. GELIDITY. n. s. [from gelid.] Extremely cold. GELIDNESS. n. s. [from gelid.] Extremely cold. GELLY. n. s. [gelatous, Lat.] Any viscous body; viscosity; glue; gluey substance.

G E M

GEM. My best blood turn.*

To an infected self. Shakesp. Winter's Tale.

The tapers of the gods,
The sun and moon, became like waxen globes,
The shadows fail, all end in purple gels.

And chaos is at hand. Daven and Lee's Oedipus.

The white of an egg will esquagare by a moderate beat, and the hardest of the animal solids are reducible to gels. Arbuthnot.

GELT. n. s. [from gelt.] A castrated animal; gelling. Not used.

The spayed gelsa they esteem the most profitable. Martiner.

GELT. The participle passive of gelt. Let the others be gel't for oxen. Morin. Hub.

1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.

Love his fancy drew;

And so to take the gem Urania sought. Sidney.

But the little rings, their precious gems new lost, became his guide, Led him, begg'd for sav'd him from despair.

Shakesp. It will seem a hard matter to shadow a gem, at well pointed diamond, that hath many sides, and give to the gourte where it ought. Penn, on Draw. Stones of small worth may lie unseen by eyes of natural sense, But night itself does the rich gem betray. Cowley.

The basis of all gems is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either crystal or an adamantine matter: but we find the diaphanity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metalick matter.

GEMMY. n. s. [gemmous, Lat.] Gemmous.

2. The first bud. From the joints of the prolific stem A swelling knot is raised, called a gem; Whence, in short space, itself the cluster shows. Desharn. Embolden'd out they come,

And swell the gems, and burst the narrow room. Daven.

To GEM. v. a. [gemat.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To GEM. v. n. [geminate, Latin.] To form the first buds.

Last rose, in dance, the stately trees, and spread Their generations among eloquent fruits, Their blossoms. Milton's Paradise Lost.

GEMELLIPAROUS. adj. [gemelli and pario, Lat.] Bearing twins. Dict.

To GEMINATE. v. a. [gemino, Latin.] To double.

GEMINATION. n. s. [from geminate.] Repetition; reduplication.

Fear not, of them that kill the body: fear them, which, after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell: yea, I say unto you, with a gemination, which the present controversy shews not to have been casuall, he is a beast. Tho. Brad. Gemmary. n. s. [gemini, Lat.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.

I have granted upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your confederate, Nim; or else you had looked through the gate, like a gemy any of baboons. Shakesp.

A geminy of asses split will make just four of you. Congress.

GEMINOUS. adj. [geminous, Lat.] Double.

Christians have baptized these geminous births, and double consecutories, with several names, as according to the division of souls. Breton. GEMMARY. adj. [from gem.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principle and gemmary affection is its transluency: as for iridancy, which is found in many gems, it is not conceivable in this brow. Gemmous. adj. [gemmeus, Lat.]

1. Tending to gems.

2. Resembling gems.

GEMMOSITY. n. s. [from gem.] The quality of being a jewel. Dic.

GEMOTE. n. s. A meeting; the court of the hundred. Obsolete.

GENDER. n. s. [gender, Lat. gendre, Fr.] 1. A kind; a sort. Not in use.

Our bodies are our gardens, to which the wills are gardeners; s. that if we will supply it with one gender of herbs, or distract it with many, the power and curribile authority of this lies in our will.

The other motive, Why to a publick count I might not go, Is the great love the general gender bare me. Shak.

2. A sex.

3. In grammar. A denomination given to nouns from their being joined to an adjective in this or that termination. Clker.

Cubitus, sometimes cubinm in the neutral gender, signifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. Arbuthn.

Ulysses says of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine gender. Bromde.

To GENDER. v. a. [engender, Fr.] 1. To beget.

To produce; to cause.

Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do gender strife. 2 Tim. ii. 23.

To GENDER. v. n. To copulate; to breed.

A chesn for foul loads To gender in. Shakesp. Obstelo.

You shall not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind. Lev. xix. 19.

GENERAL. adj. [from galenology.] Pertaining to descents or families; pertaining to the history of the successions of houses.

GENEALOGIST. n. s. [genazard; genealogical, Fr.] He who traces descents.

GENEALOGY. n. s. [gene and lege.] History of the succession of families; enumeration of descent in order of succession; a pedigree.

The sires of these races were the most distinguished from anther, as if it were a pedigreed or genealogy. Baran. The.

GENERABLE. adj. [from genera, Lat.] That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL. adj. [general, Fr. generalis, Lat.] 1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special; not particular.

To conclude from particular to general is a false way of arguing. Bromde.

3. In signification; not restrained to any special or particular import.

Where the authority speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and general expressions. Huts.

Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations.

A general idea is an idea in the mind, considered there as separated from time and place, as so capable to represent any particular being that is convertible to it. Locke.

4. Relating to a whole class or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, because some have been admitted without trial, made that fault general which is particular.

5. Publick; comprising the whole.

Nor would we deign him barab of his men, Till be disbursed at St. Colm'skhill isle. Shaksp.

Ten thousand dollars to our general use. Shaksp.
The generality of the English have such a fa-

von opinion of treason, nothing can

them. They publish their ill-natured discoveries with a secre-

pride, and applied themselves for the

satisfaction of their judgment, which has found as little

what the generality of mankind admires. Addition.

The wisest were distracted with doubts, while the

generality wandered. Rogers.

**Generally, adv.** [from general.]

1. In general; without specification or

exact limitation. I am not a woman to touch'd with so many

great favours as he hath generally taxed with.

Shakesp.

2. Extensively, though not universally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail; in

the whole taken together. Generally speaking, they live very quietly. Add.

5. Generally speaking, they have been gaining even

since, though with frequent interruptions. Swift.

6. Generally speaking, persons designed for long

life, though in their former years they were small

creatures, yet find their appetites exercized with their

age.

Guickmore.

**GENERALNESS. n. s.** [from general.]

Widest extent, though short of universal-

ity; frequency; commonness. They had, with vulgar fancy

springing by the generality of the cause of than any

artificial practice, set themselves in arms. Sidney.

**GENERALITY. n. s.** [from general.] The

whole; the totality. The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a

vast extent, and it is generally true that those several laws which are allowed as the rule of

justice and judicial proceedings. Hale.

**GENERANT. n. s.** [generans, Lat.] The

begetting or productive power. Some believe the soul made by God, some by

angels, and some by the generant; whether it be immediately created or

produced hath been the great ball of contention. Galvani's Essay.

In such pretended generations the generant or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which,

being an infinite machine, cannot act otherwise than by his heat.

Galvani.

**To GENERATE. v. a.** [genera, Lat.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Those creatures which being wild generate seld-

om, being tame, generate often. Bacon.

2. To produce to life; to procreate.

God created the great whales, and each

Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously

The waters generated by their kinds. Milton.

Or find some other way to generate.

Mankind. Milton's Par. Lost.

3. To cause; to produce.

Sounds are generated where there is no air at all.

Bacon.

Whatever generates a quantity of good chive, must likewise generate milk.

Arabidou.

**GENERATION. n. s.** [from generant; ge-

eration, Fr.]

1. The act of beget ting or producing.

Seals make excellent impressions; and so it

may be thought of sounds in their first generation: but then the different impressions, by any

sealing, shews they cannot be impressions. Bacon.

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell His generation, and the rising birth

Of nature, from the unapparent deep. Milton.

If we deduce the several races of mankind in the

same particular to the world from generation, we must imagine the first numbers of them, who

are each one agree upon any civil constitutions, to assemble as so many heads of families whom

they represent. Temple.

2. A family; a race.

3. Progeny; offspring.

The barb'rous Scythians, Orde that make his generations,

To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom

Be as well neighbour'd. Shakesp. King Lear.

4. A single succession; one gradation in

the scale of genealogical descent.

This generation shall not pass 'till all these things

be fulfilled.

Matthew.

5. An age. By some of the ancients a generation was fixed

at an hundred years; by others at an hundred

and ninety, by others at thirty-three.arness.

**GENERATIVE. adj.** [generatif, Fr. from

genere, Lat.]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power generative, thereby to continue their species and

kinds.

**GENERATIVE. adj.** [generique, Fr. from
genereus, Latin.] That comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus, but does not

distinguish the species.

The word consumption being applicable to a

proper, and improper to a true and bastard con-
sumption, requires a generative quadrature to both.

Harvey on Consumption.

Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it

is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a
general or generick difference; for it does not
distinguish wine from cider or perry; the specific
difference of wine, therefore, is its pressure from

other liquids, and the property of the incorporation with

wine.

**GENERICALLY. adv.** [from generick.]

With regard to the genus, though not

distinguishing the species.

These have all the essential characteristics of

sexuals, and shew that they are of the very same

specific gravity with those to which they are so
generically allied. Woodward.

**GENEROUS. adj.** [generosus, Latin;

genereus, Fr.] The quality of being
generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be the disbeliever of the grounds of true virtue and generosity than his young tutor?

Locke on Education.

It would not have been your generosity, to have passed by such a fault as this. Locke.
GEN

A generous virtue of a vigorous kind, 
Partakes of the liveliness of the mind. Dryden.

That generous boldness to defend
An innocent or absent friend.
Swift.
The generous critic found the poet's fire,
And taught the world with reason to admire. Pope.
Such was — Rose common, not more learned than good,
With manners generous as his noble blood. Pope.

And ripes spirits as he ripes mine. Pope.

His generous spouse, Theano, heavily faint.
Nourished in the dell under a mother's care. Pope.

Pray for others in such forms, with such length, importunity, and earnestness, as you use for your- 
self, and the gods shall find it ill-natured to pass them.

A generous act, a generous hand;
That, should you err, may do you good.

For, sweet disposition! —
And the kind ness of it is as pleasant as it is generous.

The blight of men below and gods above! Dryden.

That gives cheerfulness, or supports life.

But will the light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkness high at hand; 

So much I feel my generous spirits droop.

The natural, the native.

It chasely proceeds from natural incapacity, and generous inclination.

Vexation. Evr. Ge.

Generically. adv. [from generic.]

1. By genius; naturally.

Some men are genetically disposed to some op- 

Genuinely, adv. 

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.

2. Magnanimously; nobly.

2. In the largeness of his soul, and in the breadth of his conceptions.

3. Liberal, nobly.

Generosity. n.s. [from generous.]

The quality of being generous.

It is possible to conceive that the overflowing generous of the divine nature would create immortal beings with meaner powers.

Generically. adj. [from generic.]

In grammar, the name of a case, which

GENIUS. n.s. [genius, genet, Lat.]

Generation; the first book of Moses, which 

NET: n.s. [Fr. The word originally signified a horseman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight.] A small-sized well-proportioned Spanish horse.

You'll have your nephew negligent, and your friend courteous for ever.

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

The science of calculating natures or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the stars, but the geniuses con- 

The genius of that royal age is a prodigious gen. 

3. Mental power or faculties.

4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.

A happy genius is the gift of nature. Dryden.

Yours is sagacity, and happy genius for natural history, in which you are well qualified for en- quiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the schools.

Burnet's Theory, Preface.

One science only will ever suit me.

So vast is art, so narrow human wit. Pope.

The Romans, though they had no great genius for trade, yet were not entirely neglective of it. Dryden.


Studios to please the genius of the ages,

The genius of the old. Gent.

Gent. adj. [gent, gentile] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite. Disguised.

Vespasian, with a gentle manner.

Foremost all: telli: genus gentil

Persuaded him to cease.

Gentilis. n.s. [gentilis, Lat.]

A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some geniuses are not capable of immediate satisfaction; and a man is born with talents for it as much as poetry, or any other science.

Tatler.

GENTILIS. n.s. [gentilis, Latin, Lat.]

Parts belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son, who is said to have cut off the 

Gentile. n.s. [from gentilis.]

1. Elegantly; politely.

Those that would be genteelly learned, need not purchase it at the dear rate of being artists.

Gentile. n.s. [gentilis, Latin, Lat.]

Felwort or baldmony.

The root of gentile is large and long, of a tolerable firm texture, and remarkable tough; it has a faintish and disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste.

If it be fistulous, and the office small, dilute it with gentian root.

Gentianella, n.s. A kind of blue colour.

Gentile. n.s. [gentilis, Latin, Lat.]

1. Of an unconverted nation; one who knows not the true God.

Tribulation and anguish upon every soul that doth evil, the Jew first, and also of the gentile.

Ravens.

Gentiles or infidels, in those actions, upon both the spiritual and temporal good, have been in one


Fine Basil desirish it may be her lot.

To grow, as a galliflower, trim in her pot;
GEN

That ladies and gentiles, for whom we do serve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preserve.

Tueser.

GENTLESSE. n. s. [Fr.] Complaisance; civility. Not used.
She with her wedding-clad attendants
Her complaisance and gentilesse.

Hudibras.

GENTILISM. n. s. [gentilisme, Fr. from gentile.] Heathenism; paganism.

If invocation of saints been produced in the apostolical times, it would have looked like the introduction of gentilism again.

Stillingfleet.

GENTILIOUS. adj. [gentilitious, Lat.]

1. Endemical; peculiar to a nation.
That an unsavory odour is gentilious, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce.

Brown.

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.
The common cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a gentilious disposition of body.

Arbuthnot.

GENTILITY. n. s. [gentilte, Fr. from gentil, fr. gentilis, Lat.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.
2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; nicety of taste.
3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.
Gavelkind must needs, in the end, make a poor gentility.

Davies on Ireland.

4. Paganism; heathenism.
When people began to espy the falshood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were violently inverted.

Hostet.

GENTLE adj. [gentilis, Lat.]

1. Well born; we descended; ancient, though not noble.
They entering and killing all of the gentle and rich faction, for honesty sake broke open all prisons.

Sidney.

These are the studies within our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time. Milt. on Ed. of gentle blood, part shed in honour's cause, each parent spring.

Gentlemanly.

2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of those gentle ones that will use the devil himself with curtesie. Shakesp. Twelfth Night.

His voice was ever soft.

Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman.

Shakesp.

As gentle, and as jocund, as to jest.

Go. I say, Shakesp.

A virtuous and a good man, revered in conversation, and gentle in condition. 2 Mnc. xvi. 12.

The gentle heart on earth is prov'd unkind.

Shakesp.

Your change was wise; for had she been devilish, a swift revenge would have follow'd her pride:

You from my gentle nature had no fear:

All my revenge is only in my tears. Dry. Ind. Emp.

He had such a gentle method of reprieving their faults, that they were not so much afraid as ashamed to repent them.

After.

3. Soothing; pacific.
And through this scene first gentle musicak found,

And his proper object is the speech of men.

Davies.

GENTLE adj. n.s.


Gentle, do not repreheud;

If you pardon, we will mend.

Shakesp.

Where is my lovely bride?

How does my father? Gentle, methinks you frown.

Shakesp.

2. A particular kind of worm.
He will in the three hot months bite at a flag-worm, so as to make gentle. Wal. on Angler.

To GENTLE. v. t. To make gentle; to raise from the vulgar. Obsolete.

He to-day that sheds his blood with me, shall be my brother: he be never so vile, this day shall make his condition. Shakesp.

VOL. I.
The tradition and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have so great influence to make men religious, that where any of these is, the rest, together with the true and genuine effects of them, are supposed to be. 

A sudden darkness covers all; 

True genuine night: night added to the groves.

Spelling corrected: "le" instead of "ly".

GEO

Experiments were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with sophisticated ones.

The chief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have such great influence to make men religious, that where any of these is, the rest, together with the true and genuine effects of them, are supposed to be. 

A sudden darkness covers all; 

True genuine night: night added to the groves.

GEO

GEO

Also, and in the largest sense of all, it extends to the various customs, habits, and governments of nations.

Watts.

Olympus is exulted by the Greeks as ascending unto heaven; but geography makes slight account hereof, when they discourse of Andes or Teneriff.

According to ancient fables the Argonauts sailed up the Danube, and from thence passed into the Adriatic, carrying their ships upon their shoulders: a mark of proof, a geographical Archaism.

The doctrine of the earth: the knowledge of the state and nature of the earth.

Eòmancer. n. s. [yi and märte]: a fortuneteller; a caster of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretell futurity by other means than the astrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the incantatory impostors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar. 

Boyl.

GEOMANCY. n. s. [yi and marìte]: geomancy, Fr. 

The act of casting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what shall happen.

According to some there are four kinds of divination: hydromancy, pyromancy, acromancy, and geomancy.

Agile.

GEOMANTICK. adj. [from geomancy].

Pertaining to the act of casting figures.

Two geometric figures were displayed.

Above his head, a warrior and a maid; 

One when direct, and one when retrograde. 

Dy.

GEOMETER. n. s. [geômêter]: geometry, Fr. 

One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

He became one of the chief geometers of his age. 

Watts.

GEOMETRICAL. adj. [geometrical from geometry]. Pertaining to geometry. 

Dict.

GEOMETRICAL. adj. [geômetrik]: metric, Fr. from geometry.

1. Pertaining to geometry.

A geometrical scheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonstrative is discerned by reason. 

More. 

This mathematical discipline, by the help of geometrical principles, doth teach to conceive several things.

2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.

Must men take the measure of God just by the same geometrical proportions that he did, that others feel the height and bigness of Hercules by his foot? 

Stilling-felt.

Does not this wise philosopher assert, 

That the vast orb, which casts so fair beams, 

Is such, or not much bigger than he seems? 

That the dimensions of his glorious face, 

Two geometrick feet do scarce surpass? 

Blackmore.

3. Disposed according to geometry.

Geometrick Jasper seemeth of affinity with the lapis sanguinæus described by Boethius; but it is certainly one sort of lapis cruciforæ. 

Grew.

Gemetrically. adv. [from geometrically]. According to the laws of geometry.

This possible geometrically to contrive such an artificial motion as shall be of greater swiftness than the revolutions of the heavens. 

Wilkins. 

All the motions of the vessels of Noah are contrived most geometrically, according to the strictest rules of mechanicks. 

Bay.

Geometrician. n. s. [geôme'trik]: one skilled in geometry; a geometer.

Although there be a certain truth, geometricians would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. 

Brown.

How easily does an expert geometrician, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles? 

Watts.

GER

To GEOMETRIZE. v. a. [gômet'rize]. To act according to the laws of geometry. 

We obtrude good store of the figures, whose figures were differing enough, though prettily shaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figureation, and yet confined herself to geometric figures. 

Boyl.

GEOMETRY. n. s. [gôme'tri'a]: geometry, Fr. 

Originally signifies the art of measuring the earth, or any distances or dimensions on or within it: but it is now used for the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered, without any regard to matter. 

Geometry is usually divided into speculative and practical; and the former on some makes the foundations and the latter applies these speculations and theorems to use and practice. 

Harr.

In the muscles alone there seems to be more geometry than in all the artificial engines in the world. 

Ray on the Creation.

Him also for my censor I disdain, 

Who thinks all science, as all virtue, vain; 

Who counts geometry and numbers toys, 

And with his foot the sacred dust destroys. 

Dry.

Geo'ponical. adj. [geôponical. Fr.]. Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivating of the ground. 

Such expressions are frequent in authors geo- 

nicus, the son of a bridist. 

Geo'ponick's. n. s. [yi and marìte]. The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

George. n. s. [Georgius, Lat.] 

1. A figure of St. George on horseback 

worn by the knights of the garter. 

Look on my George, I am a gentleman; 

Rate me at what thou wilt. 

Shakep. Henry VI.

2. A brown leaf. Of this sense I know 

not the original. 

Cab'lld in a cabin, on a mattress laid, 

On a brown george, with lowly swobbers fed. 

Dry.

Geo'rick. n. s. [geôrik]: georgics.

Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. 

Addison.

Geo'rick. adj. Relating to the doctrine of agriculture. 

Here I perceive the Mantuan's georgick strains, 

And learn the labours of Italian swains. 

Gay.

Geo'Tick. adj. [from geô]. Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. 

Dic.

Ger'ent. adj. [gerens, Lat.]: Carrying; bearing. 

Dict.

Ge'rfalcon. n. s. A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle. 

Batley.

Ger'man. n. s. [germain, Fr. germanus, Lat.]. Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins german, the only sense in which the word is now used. 

They knew it was their cousin german, the 

famous Amphius. 

Sidney. 

And to him said, go now, proud miscreant, 

Thyself thy message do to german deus. 

Fairy Q. 

Went thou a bear, thou wouldst be kill'd by the 

horse; went thou a horse, thou wouldst be slain 

by the leopard; went thou a leopard, thou 

wast germin to the lion, and the species of thy kindred 

were juris on thy life. 

Shakep. Timon.
GE

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have coursers for cousins, and geese for geese. Shaksp.

GERMAN. adj. [germanus, Lat.] Related. Obsolete.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are Germans, his; if much fortunate times, shall come under the hangman. Shaksp.

GERMANDER. n.s. [germander, Fr. chamadres, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

GERM. n.s. [germen, Lat.] A sprout or shoot; that part which grows and spreads.

Whether it be out made of the germe, or the head of the egg, doth seem of lesser duration. Brv.

GERMIN. n.s. [germen, Lat.] A shooting or sprouting seed. Out of use.

Though palaces and pyramids do slope, their heads to their foundations; though the trea of nature germinis tumble altogether, [sure Even 'till destructions sicken; answer me To what I ask you. Shaksp. Macbeeth.

Thou all-shaking thunder, Strike flat the thick rotundity o' the world; Crack the dogs of germis spils and quare That make negetate man. Shaksp. King Lear.

To GERMINATE. v.n. [germinate, Lat.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chemicals, which hath in itself a spirit that will put forth and generate, as we see in chemical trials. Bar. Nat. Hist.

The seeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the surface of the earth, in a convenient soil, amongst matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would germinate, grow up, and replute with the face of the earth. Wortward.

GERMINATION. n.s. [germination, Fr. from germinate]. The act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

For acceleration of germination, we shall handle the subject of plants generally. Bacon.

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of germination; and surely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the sprouts natives.

There is but little similitude between a teresious humidity and planlt germinations, Glasstro.

Suppose the earth should be carried to the great distance of the sun, the whole glass would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no germination. Bentley's Sermons.

GERUND. n.s. [gerundium, Lat.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST. n.s. [gestum, Lat.]

1. A deed; an action; an achievement.
Who fair them quites, as he besessed best, And goodly can discourse with many a noble gest. Spenser.

2. Show; representation.
Gests should be interlarded after the Persian manner, by ages, young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of our kings, many of them still extant in the heraldic office. [from geste or geste]. Hannier.

I'll give you my commission, To let him there a month, behind the gest, Prefix'd for aming. Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

4. A stage; so much of a journey as passes without interruption. In all senses obsolete.

He distinctly sets down the gest and progress thereof. Brown.

GESTATION. n.s. [gestatio, Lat.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Aristotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its gestation, extends sometime unto the
cleventh month; but Hippocrates saith that it exceeds this time, in his time of woman. Thirw.

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of gestation, should the nourishment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth forth out of the same? This point I shall lay on the hangman. Shaksp.

GET.

The king seeing this, started from where he sat, and from behind his heavy and his weapon got. Dan.

All things, but one, you can restore; The heart you get returns no more. Waller.

3. To win by contest.

To get war lost All which Henry the fifth had gotten. Shak.

He got his pen, his great honour, and he made battles, protecting the host with his word. 1 Mar. iii. 3.

To get the day of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him. 2 Mar. v. 6.

Arms held that course to have drawn the gates within his great ships, who thundering amongst them with their great ordnance, might have spread away unto his galley to have gotten a victory. Knollett.

4. To have possession of; to have. This sense is common in the compound preterite.

Then forcing thee, by fire he made bright: Nay, thou hast get the face of man. Hippocr.

5. To beget upon a female.

Those boys are boys of ice, they'll none of her; they sure are bastards to the English, the French never get them. Hammond.

Women with study'd arts they vex: Ye gods, destroy that impious sex: And sometime must be seized and his sword Your pow'r, and make your altars smoke. Come down yourselfs, and, in your place Get the embers and soot of your flame. Waller.

Children they got on their female captives. Locke.

If you'll take 'em as their fathers get 'em, so and well; if not, you must stay till they get a better alteration. Dryden.

Has no man, but who has kill'd a father, right to get a child? Prior.

And when the weary thrift is grave and wise, Take a tariff of known ability, Who shall so settle lasting reformation; First get a son, then give him education. Dryas.

The god of day, descending from above, Mix the day with, and get the queen of the garden. Hook.

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will lose one fifth of their principal and use, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not get. Locke.

To get a gain or superiority.

If they get ground and 'vantage of the king, Then join you with them like a rib of steel. Shak.

To earn; to gain by labour.

Having no mines, nor any other way of getting or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as is lost, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it. Locke.

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to get it? Locke.

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer get more for them; but a tax laid on your home-made commodities lessens their price. Locke.

10. To learn.

This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to get one sermon by heart than to pen twenty. Seth.

Get him the more the common and useful words out of some judicious vocabulary. Watts.

11. To procure to be.

I shall shew how we may get it thus informed, and afterwards preserve it so it. South.

12. To put into any part.

Nature taught them to make certain vessels of a tree, which they got down, not with cutting, but with fire. Abbot.

Take no repulse, whatever she doth say; For, get you gone, she doth not mean away. Shak.

If he presents this man to his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. Locke.

Before your eyes bring forth, they may be pretty well, but get them a little to heart Martineau.

Helm, who was taken up enbalming the bodies, visited the place very frequently; his greatest perplexity was how to get the lurers out of it, the gates being watched. Guardiun.
GHO

At children, when they throw one toy away,
Straight a more foolish gape comes in play.
Dryden.

A heavy gape, call'd a crow, that spread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have crush'd it. Dryden's Jour.

Some lose the bands
Of ancient friendship, cancel nature's laws
For pagantry and tawdry gapes. Philips.

The lips of soft, sly, ribbous, laces,
And many other gapes, which lay so thick
That the whole heart was nothing else but a toy
Of Nature's Guardians.

Gewgaw. adj. Splendidly trifling; showy without value.

Let him that would learn the happiness of reli-

tion, see the poor gowgaws happiness of Pelican's.

Ghostly adj. [from ghostly].

Horrible of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHOSTLY, adj. [gastly, or ghost and like.]

1. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale; dreadful; dismal.

Why looks your grace so heavily to-day?
—O, I have past a miserable night; So full of ugly sights, of ghostly dreams, So full of dismal terror was the time. Shaks.

Envy quickly discovered in count Solyman's changed countenance upon the great bass, and began now to show other ghostly fact. Knttles.

Death Grind'd horrible a ghostly smile, to hear His famish should be fill'd. Milton's Par. Lost. These departed friends, whom at our last sep-

aration we saw disfigured by all the ghastly horrors of de-

ath, we shall then see assaying about the ma-

jestick throne of Christ, with whose once vile lo-

gros, mingling their glad hallucinations with the

hellishfuffs of thrones, principalties and powers.

Bogle.

He came, but with such alter'd looks,
So wild, so ghastly, as if some ghost had met him,
All pale and speechless. Dryden's Spanish Friar. I did not for these ghastly visions send;
Their sudden coming does some ill portend. Dry.

2. Horrible; frightful; ghastly.

To be less than gods Dishin'd; but meaner thoughts learnt in their flight,
Mangled with ghastly wounds through plate and mail.

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pompe our part appear,
Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on the hie! Prior.

GHOSTLESS. n. s. [from gasteless, Sax.]

Ghastliness; horror of look. Not used.

Do you perceive the ghastliness of the eye? Shakes.

Gherkin. n. s. [from gurke, Germ. a cucumber.] A small pickled cucumber.

Skinner.

To Ghess. v. n. [See To Guess. Ghess is by critics considered as the true or-

thography, but guess has universally prevailed.] To conjecture.

GHOST. n. s. [gaste, Sax.]

1. The soul of man.

Vex not his ghost: O, let him pass! he hates
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer. Shakes. King Lear.

GIA

Often did I strive
To yield the ghost; but still the curious fiend
Kept in my soul. Dryden 111.

2. A spirit appearing after death.

The mighty ghost of our great Harrys rose,
And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes.

To see this flagging soul
By which fate pronoun'd them their Charles should
rise.

Dryden.

To give up the ghost. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God.

A canopy most falat, under which
Our army lies ready to give up the ghost. Shaks.

4. The third person in the adorable Tri-

nity, called the Holy Ghost.

To GHOST, v. n. [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost; to die. Not in use.

Eurypalus taking leave of Lucrette, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she
died.

Sidney.

To GHOST, v. a. To haunt with appar-

itions of departed men. Obsolete.

GHOSTLIKE adj. [from giant and GHOSTLY.]

Like; vast; bulky.

Single courage his often, without romance, overcame giants difficulties. Dryden.

Giantess. n. s. [from giant.] A she

of the vast; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a giantess, and live under Mount

Pelor.

She kep this subject to the cedar, she would be
able to make head against that huge giantess. How.

Giantlike. adj. [from giant and giant-

ly.]

Gigantic; vast; bulky.

Gib. n. s. Any old worn-out animal.

Hammer.

For who's that but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
Would from a publick, from a bat, a gibe.

Such dear reversings hide! Shaks. Hamlet.

To GIBBER. v. n. [from jabber.] To speak inarticulately.

The sheathed dead
Did squack and gibe in the Roman streets. Shak.

Gibberish. n. s. An unexpanded by Skinner

from giber, Fr. to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption
from jabber. But as it was antiquely written gibberish, it is probably derived from the cymenial cant, and originally implied the jargon of Geber and his

wive. Cant; the private language of rogues and gipsies; words without

meaning.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, al-

beit very natural and significant, cry out straight-

way, how they spake no English, but such a gib

Some of both sexes writing down a number of
letters, just as it came into their heads; upon

reading this gibberish, that which the other had

had wrote sounded like High Dutch, and the other

by the women like Italian. Smith.

Gibbet. n. s. [gibet, Fr.]

1. A gallows; the post on which malef-

factors are hanged, or on which their car-

cases are exposed.

When was there ever cursed atheist brought
Unto the gibbet, but he did die there.

That blessed pow'r which he had set at naught?

Davies.

You secredit the stack of verse, a race
Able to bring the gibbet in disgrace. Clevel.

Haman suffered death himself upon the very
gibbet that he had provided for another. V. F.
GIB

Papers lay such principles to the Tories, as if they were true, our next business should be to erect gibbets in every parish, and hang them out in the way.

Swift.

2. Any traverse beams.

To GIBBET. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expose on a gibbet.

To gibbet up his name.

Oldham.

2. To hang on anything going traverse; as the beam of a gibbet.

He shall come off and on swifter than he that gibbets on the brewer's bucket.

Shaksp.

GIBBIER. n. s. [French.] Game; wild foul.

GIBBOSITY. n. s. [gibbosité, Fr. from gibbus.] Convexity; prominence; protruberance.

When ships sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, which should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the gibbosity of the water is not less.

Addison on Italian.

GIBBOUS. n. s. [from gibbus.]

Convexity; prominence.

To make the convexity of the earth discernible, suppose a man lifted in the air, that he may have a spacious horizon; but then, because of the distance, the convexity and gibbosity would vanish away, and he would only see a great circular flat.

Beaumont's Hen. IV.

GIBCAT. n. s. [gibcat.]

An old worn-out cat.

I am as melancholy as a gibcat, or a hagg'd heart.

Swift.

To GIBE. v. n. [gaber, old Fr. to sneer, to ridicule.] To sneer; to join coarseness with contempt.

They seem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of some new religion, the furniture whereof we should not have borrowed from our enemies, lest they should afterwards laugh and gibe at our party.

Hamer.

When he saw how toy, and gibe, and geer, and
did pass the bounds of modesty merey.

And his dailiness desir'd.

Why that's the way to choke a gibing spirit,
Whose influence is begot of that loose grace
Which shallow laughing hearers give to fools.

Shak.

Thus with talents well end'd,

To be scurrilous and rude.

When you partly raise your snout,

Fleer and gibe, and laugh and shout.

Swift.

To GIBE. v. a. To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt.

Whilst visiting in Alexandria, you did pocket up my letters, and with taunts Did gibe my missive out of audience.

Shaksp.

Draw the beasts as I describe them, From which they, while I gibe them, Swift.

GIBE. n. s. [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.

Mark the fican, the gibe, and notable scorns
Then would every region of his face.

Shaksp.

The rich have still a gibe in store,

And will be monstrous witty on the poor,

Dryden.

If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their union would be too strong for little gibes every moment.

Spectator.

But the dean, if this secret should come to his ears,

Will never have done with his gibes and his jeers.

Swift.

GIBBER. m. s. [from gibbe.] A sneerer; one who gurms other to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a scoff; a taunter.

You are well understood to be a more perfect giber of the table, than a necessary bencher of the capital.

Shaksp. Coriolanus.

He is a giber, and our present business

Is of a more serious consequence.

Ben Jonson.

GIBBINGLY. adv. [from gibe.] Scornfully; contemptuously.

His present purport

Gibbly and gibbously, I say, did he fashion

After the ivaterate bane he bears to you.

Shaksp.

GIBBETS. n. s. [according to Minshew from gobbled, gobbleth: according to Juvenis, more properly from gibber; game, Fr.]

The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

"This holyday, give me better cheer:"

'Tis holyday; and shall be round the year:

Shaksp.

Shall I my household gods and genius cheast,

To make him rich who grudges me my meat?

That he may toll at ease; and pamper'd high.

When I am laid, may I feed on giblets? said Dryden.

GIBSTAFF. n. s.

1. A long staff to gage water, or to shove forth a vessel into the deep.

2. A weapon used formerly to fight beasts upon the stage.

GIDDILY. adv. [from giddy.]

With the head seeming to turn round.

GIDDLY. adv. [inconstantly; unsteadily.

To roam

Giddily, and be every where but at home,

Such freedom doth a banishment become.

Donne.

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

The partickly saved bestow'd on him,

Tell her, I hold as gibbly as fortune.

Shaksp.

GIDDINESS. n. s. [from giddy.]

1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous; the sensation which we have when every thing seems to turn round.

Megrims and giddiness are rather when we rise after long sitting, than while we sit.

Beacon.

This blessed thistle, which is so sovereign a medicine against the giddiness of the brain; 'tis this will settle it.

Holoday.

Vain show and noise intoxicate the brain,

Begin with giddiness, and end in pain.

Young.

2. Incostancy; unsteadiness; mutability;

changeable.

There lies but delight in giddiness, and count it a bondage to fix a belief.

Beacon.

Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

The inclination of Heaven rolling and turning us all, tho' such a giddiness seized upon government, that it fell into the very dregs of sectaries.

South.

3. Frollick; wantonness of life.

Thus like a contrite penitent,

Chastly warri'd of thy sins, do'st repent

These vanities and giddinesses.

Donne.

GIDDY. adj. [giddy.] Sax. I know not whether this word may not come from gads, to wander, to be in motion, gaid, giddy.

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion, such as happens by disease or drunkenness.

Then reviling thus the Tentyrites invade,

By stagg'ring legs betray'd. Tutt.

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.

As Lyson fix'd, the wretch shall feel

The giddy motion of the whirling mill.

Pope.

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeful.

Our fancies are more giddy and unform.

More longling, wavering, sooner lost and won.

Than women's art.

Shaksp. Twelfth Night.

It may be groats and dyes have their imagination more mutable and giddy, as small birds likewise have.

Bacon.

Thanks to giddy chance, which never bears

That moral bliss should last for years of age.

She cast us headlong from this high estate.

And here in hope of thy return we wait.

Dryden.

The giddy vulgar, as their fancies guide,

With noise say nothing, and in parts divide.

Dryden's Annid.

You are as giddy and volatile as ever, the reverse of Pope; who hath always loved a domestic tick.

Swift to Gay.

4. That causes giddiness.

The frequent errors of the pathless wood,

The giddy precipice, and the dangerous flood.

Pope.

How inexusable are those giddy creatures, who, in the same hour leap from a parent's window to a husband's bed.

Clarissa.

5. Obtuse; round.

To giddy foolish hours are gone,

And in fantastick measures done'd away.

Row.

How whether those peas of praise be his or no.

Shaksp.

To GIDDY. v. n. [from the noun.] To turn quick.

Obsoleto.

A sodainne north-wind fetch'd,

With an extreme sea, quite about again.

Our whole endeavours; and our course constrain

to giddid round.

Chapman.

GIDDY-BRAINED. adj. [giddy and brain.

Careless; thoughtless.

Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless,
giddy-brain'd ass!

Otway's Ven. Preserv.

GIDDY-HAEDED. adj. [giddy and head.

Without thought or caution.

GIDDY-PACED. adj. [giddy and pace.

Moving without regularity.

More than light airs, and recollected terms.

Of these most trivial giddy-paced times.

Swift.

GIER-EAGLE. n. s. [Sometimes it is written jer-eagle.]

An eagle of a particular kind.

These fowls shall not be eaten, the swan, and the pelican, and the gier-eagle.

Levites.
G I G

1. A thing given or bestowed; something conferred without price.
2. The act of giving.
3. The right or power of bestowing.
4. Oblation; offering.

G I L

1. To wash over with gold; to cover with filleted gold.
2. To cover with any yellow matter.
3. To adorn with lustre.
4. To brighten; to illuminate.
5. To recommend by admittances or ornaments.
6. Of any kind, or in any way.
7. From gilt.

G I M

The leviathan, stretched like a promontory, sleeps or swims, and seems a moving land, and at his gills draws in air, and at his trunk spouts out a sea. Milt. Finishes perform respiration under water by the gills. Ray. He hath two gilt-fins; not behind the gilt, as in most fishes, but before them. Walten. To Gill, of from the fish: paint with gilt enamel'd' lef. King.

2. The fins that hang below the beak of a fowl.

The turkey-cock hath great and swelling gills, and the hen hath less. Bacon's Natural History.

3. The flesh under the chin.

In many there is no paleness at all; but, contrariwise, redness about the cheeks and gills, which is by the sending forth of spirits in an appetite to retain or be given. Bacon's Natural History.

4. [Gilla, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint.

5. In the northern counties it is half a pint of liquid measure.

6. From gillian, the old English way of writing Julian, or Juliana. The application of a woman in ludicrous language.

7. Can for I will. Here at Burley o'th' Hill, Give you all your fill.

8. With his Gill, Ben Jonson's Gogions.

9. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.

Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

GILLHOUSE, n. s. [gill and house] A house where gill is sold. There shall each alchemist, thee each gillhouse, and his gills and gills over seignor signes return Pope.

GILLFLOWER, n. s. Either corrupted from Julyflower, or from girolée, Fr. Gillflowers or rather Julyflowers, so called from the month they blow in, may be reduced to these sorts, red, yellow, and white, purple and white, scarlet and white, Mortimer's Husbandry.

In July come Gillflowers of all varieties. Bacon.

Fair is the many gold, for pasture meet Great Pax. Gill. Fair is the many gold, for pasture meet Great Pax. Pace.

GILT, n. s. [from gilt.] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter.

New obsolete. Our gynaeus and our gills are all bennish'd, with noyce marking in the painful field, Shakesp. When thou wast in thy gill, and thy perfume, they mock thee for too much curiosity: in thy rags thou know'st none, but art despis'd for the Shakesp. Tymon of Athens.

GILT. The participle of GILD, which see.

Where the gilt chariot never mark'd its way.


2. A bird. Bred he whose head, the ligheart of the gillheads, the brains of placemats and peacocks, tongues of phrenologists, and the metals of lamps. Hakewell.

GILT-TAIL. A worm so called from his yellow tail.

GIM. adj. [An old word.] Neat; spence; well dressed.
GIN

GINCRACK. n. s. [Supposed by Skinner to be ludicrously formed from gin, derived from engine.] A slight or trivial mechanism.

For though these ginracks were away, However, made it deal and plain,
The watch would still a watch remain; But if the hour orbit cease,
The watch stands still; or breaks to pieces. Prior.

What's the meaning of all these trangrass and ginracks? Jumping over my master's hinges, and running your lines cross your grounds! Arbuth.

GINLET. n. s. [ginlet, ginlet, Fr.] A borier with a screw at its point.
The ginlet hath a worm at the end of its bit.

GIMMAL. n. s. [Supposed by Skinner and Ainsworth to be derived from gimmell, Lat, and to be used only of something consisting of correspondent parts, or double. It seems rather to be gradually corrupted from geometry or geometrical.]

In this thing done by occult means is vulgarly said to be done by his geometry.] Some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery.

Hammer.

I think by some odd gimmals or device Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could not hold out so as they did do. Shak.

GIMME. n. s. [See Gim] Movement; machinery.

The holding together of the parts of matter has so confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myself, that the glimmers of the world hold together not so much by geometry as some natural magic.

Marv's Divine Dialogues.

GIMP, n. s. [See Gin. Gimp, in old English, is neat, spruce.] A kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN, n. s. [from engine.]

1. A trap; a snare.

As the day begins,
With twenty gins we'll will the small birds take.
And pastime make.

Sir Jee.

2. A girdle, or a band, either of cloth or leather, with which a person is girded to the waist, and at the same time serves as a support for the body. It is used by those who are of a large build, or who have a tendency to be fat. It is also used in the case of those who are of a slender build, but have a tendency to be lean.

GIRD. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A shrill resounding noise.

2. Affectation in the sound of periods.

Ginglymoid. adj. [gîngy-loyd'] A hinge, and head. Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a ginglymus; and the incus is joined to the stapes, which is also a ginglymus.

Wiseman.

GINNET. n. s. [ginсет'] A rag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to some, but I believe, erroneously, a Spanish genius, improperly written for gisnet.

GINSENG. n. s. [I suppose Chinese.] A root brought lately into Europe, of a brownish colour on the outside, and somewhat yellowish within; and so pure and fine, that it seems almost transparent.

It is of a very agreeable and aromatic smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatic, with somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. The Chinese value this root at three times it weight in silver. Hill.

To GIP, v. a. To take out the guts of herring.

Bailey.

GIPSY, n. s. [Corrupted from Egyptian; for when they first appeared in Europe, they declared, and, perhaps, truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmarist or physiognomy.

The barger, though he is sure to lose a knife, a fork, or a spoon every time his fortune is told him, shifts himself up in the pantry with an old gipsy for above half an hour.

A frantick gipsy now, the house he haunts, And in wild phrases dissemblance wants. Pri. To hold him by the hand, and to him say, A frantick gipsy now, the house he haunts, In the other a prophetic sieve and sheers. Garth. I hear you tell of force so many gipsies met; Upon my hand they cast a poring look, Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they shook. Gay.

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to her lady, was but a kitchen wench; Didoa dowdy; Cleopatra a gipsy; Helen and Hero bawds and bastards. Shak. Romeo and Juli. etc.

3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the gipsy, and so did her confidant too, in pretending to believe her. L'Estr. A slave I am to Clore's eyes.

The gipsy knows her power, and files. Prior.

GIRASOLE. n. s. [girasol, Fr.]

1. The herb turnspur.

2. The opal stone.

To GIRD. v. a. pret. girded, or girt. [gypban, Sax.]

1. To bind round.

The sprinkled earth upon their heads, and girded their loins with sackerth. 2 Mac. x. 3.

2. To put on so as to surround or bind.

Cords of the bigness of pack threades were fastened to bandages, which the workmen had gird round about neck. Swift.

3. To fasten by binding.

He girt his warslik embrace about him. Mac.iii.85. My bow and thunders, my alnently arms Gird on, and sword upon thy hussiant thigh. Milt. No, let us rise at once, gird on our swords, and, at the head of our remaining troops, Attack the foe. Addison's Cat. The combatant too late the field declines, When now the sword is girded to his loins. Prior.

4. To invest.

Stoop then, and set your knee against my foot: And in resolution of that duty done, I gird thee with the valiant sword of York. Shak. The son appear'd, Girt with omnipotence. Milton's Paradise Lost.

5. To dress; to habit; to clothe.

I girded thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with silk. Exk. xvi. 10. Girt gone there keeps the ward.

6. Girt in liern sanguine gown, by night and dey Observant of the soul that pass the downward path. Dryden.

7. To cover round as a garment.

These, with what skill they had, together stood, To gird their waist: vain covering, if it hide Their guilt, and dress it not! Milt. Par. Lost. 1068.

8. To furnish; to equip.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs His easy steps, girded with mailey wiles. Milton.
of it does not feed it with his own stock, but takes in other cattle to graze. Bailey.

Gisle. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge; thus, Fredgisle is a pledge of peace; Gischbert an illustrious pledge, like the Greek Homeres. Gibs. Camden.

Gith. n. s. [nigilla.] An herb called Guinea pepper.

To GIV. E. v. To confer, to give; part. pass. given. [from A. gyven, L. dedit.]

1. To bestow; to confer without any price or reward; not to sell.

I had a master that gave me all I could ask, but thought fit to take something else from me again. Temple.

Constant at church and change; his gains were sure.

His giving rare, save furlongs to the poor. Pope.

While tradesmen starve, these philosophers are gay; for girt lords must not give but pay. Young.

Half useless don't do to live,

Pray's and advice are all I have to give. Harte.

2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.

The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat. Gen. iii. 12.

They were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage. Matt. xxv. 26.

Those bills were printed not only every week, but also a general account of the whole year was given in the Thursday before Christmas, Grumont.

We shall give an account of these phenomena. Burnett.

Aristotle advises not poets to put things evidently false and impossible into their poesies, nor give them license to run out into wildness. Brooks.

3. To put into one's possession; to confine; to impart; to communicate.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. Matt. xiv.

Nature gives us many children and friends, to take them away; but takes some away to give them us again. Temple.

Give me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will remove the earth. Temple.

If the agreement of a master first a girt: a necklace into any one's hand, or a crown on his head, that almost must direct its conveyance. Locke.

4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange.

All that a man hath will be given for his life. Job, iv. 14.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring, if you did know for whom I gave the ring, and would receive for me I gave the ring, and how unwillingly I left the ring, you would abate the strength of your displeasure. Shakespeare.

He would give his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange his sleep for shells, or wool for a sparkling pebble. Locke.

5. To yield; to not withhold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave sentence against, a prisoner at a time he was drowsy, and seemed to give small attention. The prisoner, after sentence was pronounced, cried out: If you would have me, do not sleep. The king, some what stirred, said. To whom do you appeal? The prisoner answered, from Philip, when he gave me ear, I am sure I have no ear. Bacon, the ante.

Constantia accused herself for having so tenderly given an ear to the proposal. Addison's Spectator.

6. To quit; to yield as due.

Give place, thou stranger, to a honoured man. Eccles.

7. To confer; to impart.

I will bless her, and give thee a son also of her. Gen. xxvi.

Nothing can give that to another which it hath not itself. Brach. against Hobbes.

What beauties I lose in some places, I gain to others which had them not originally. Dryden.

8. To expose; to yield without retention.

All clad in skins of beasts the javelin bear.

Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. Dryden.
G L

9. To grant; to allow.
To give me once again to behold my friend.
Shakesp.

10. To yield; not to deny.
I gave his wise proposal way.
Shakesp.
Not urg’d him to go on the shallow fraud
Will ruin him.
Trente’s Ambitious Stranger.

11. To afford; to supply.
This opinion abt. the fear of death in them
who have resolved, and gave them courage to
all adventures.
Hooker.

12. To empower; to commission.
Prepare
The due libation and the solemn prayer;
Then give thy friend to shed the sacred wine.
Pope.

13. To enable.
God himself requireth the lifting up of pure
hands in prayers; and hath given the world to
understand, that the wicked, although they cry,
shall not be heard.
Hooker.

What this fool hath begun, who set it on.
Shakesp.

So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,
Joye’s tree adopts, and lifts into the skies;
Though youth it now thrust forth the gems, and give the blow’s to
Ticket.

14. To pay.
The applause and approbation I give to both
your speeches.
Shakesp., Trollos and Cesurdia.

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.
So you must be the first that gives this sentence.
And I
Shakesp., Measure for Mass.

The Rhodians seeing their enemies turn their
backs,gave a great shout in derision of them.
Kneller.
Let the first honest discover give the word about
what the Woodman in your service have been offered,
and caution the poor people not to receive them.
Swift.

16. To exhibit; to shew.
This instance gives the impossibility of an eternal
existence in any thing essentially alterable or
corruptible.
Helo.

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.
The number of men being divided by the number
of ships, gives four hundred and twenty-four men
a-piece.
Arbuthnot.

18. To do any act of which the consequence
reaches others.
As we do not give to offence ourselves, so neither shall we give any at the difference of judgment in others.
Burnet.

19. To exhibit; to send forth as odours from
any body.
In oranges the rippling of the wind gives out
their smell more.
Bacon.

20. To addict; to apply.
The Halots, of the other side, shutting their
gates, give themselves to bary their dead, to
eure their wounds, and rest their wearied bodies.
Sideny.
After man began to grow to number, the first thing we read they gave themselves into, was the tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle.
Hooker.

21. To resign; to yield up.
Finding ourselves in the midst of the greatest
wilderness of waters, without virtual, we gave our
selves for lost men, and prepared for death.
Bacon.

Who say, I care not, those I give for lost;
And to instruct them will not quit the cost.
Herbert.

22. To give over.
To addict; to attach to.
Selden, governed and direct me; for I am
wholly given over unto thee.
Sideny.

When the Babylonians had given themselves over to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down.
Great.

I used one thing ill, or gave myself so much over to neglect what I owed either to God or the world.
Temple.

23. To give over.
To make over to one another; to transfer.
The more he got, the more he showed that he
gave away to his new mistress, when he betrayed his promises to the former.
Burnet.

If you give away this hand, and that is mine;
You give away heav’n’s vows, and those are mine;
You give away myself, which is known mine.
Shaks.

Honesty I have taken away.
I thank you all,
That have helped me give away myself
To this most patient, sweet, and virtuous wife.
Shaks.

I know not, they sold them themselves; but thou,
Like a kind fellow, gainst thyself away gratis,
And I thank thee for.
Shakesp., Henry IV.

Love gives away all things, that so he may
adv.

24. To give back.
To return; to restore.
Their vices perhaps give back all those advan-
tages which they procured.
Atterbury.

25. To give forth.
To publish; to tell;
Soon after it was given forth, and believed
by many, that the king was dead.
Hayward.

26. To give the hand.
To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior.

Lesions being free from some inconveniences, whereunto sermon, they may in this respect no less take than in others they must give the hand, which betokeneth pre-eminence.
Hooker.

27. To give over.
To leave; to quit; to cease.

Let nature therefore in this give over endless contradictions, and let ancient customs prevail.

It may be done rather than that be given over.
Hooker.

Never give her over.
For scorn at first makes her love the mo.
Shakesp.

If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent many foolish solicita-
tions.
Shakesp., Othello.

All the soldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had sworn to defend the city, and not to give it over unto the last man.
Knolle’s History.

Those troops which were levied, have given over the prosecution of the war.
Clarendon.

But worst of all to give her over,
’Till she’s as desperate to recover.
Hudibras.

A woman had a bat that laid every day an egg she fancied; and that from her own hand was
they might lay twice a day: but the beam grew fast, and gave quite over laying.
L’Ent USAGE.

Many have given over their pursuits after fame, either from the disappointment they have met,
or from the experience of the little pleasure which attends it.
Addison’s Spectator.

28. To give over.
To addict; to attach to.
Zelma, governed and direct me; for I am
wholly given over unto thee.
Sideny.

When the Babylonians had given themselves over to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down.
Great.

I used one thing ill, or gave myself so much over to neglect what I owed either to God or the world.
Temple.

29. To give over.
To conclude last.
Since it is lawful to practise upon them that forsake and give up, I will adventure to prescribe to you.
Suckling.

’Tis not amiss, ere ye’r give in, to
Try one deep rate more: and more
And where your ease can be no worse,
The despotism is the worst course.
Hudibras.

The abyss, finding that the physicians had gave her over, told her, that Alexander was just
gone before her, and bad sent her his benediction.
Addison.

Her condition was now quite desperate, all reg.
ular physicians, and her nearest relations, having
given her over.
Arbuthnot.

Yet this false comfort never gives him over;
—That, whilst he weeps, his wiser thoughts can soar.
Pope.

Not one foretells I shall recover;
But all agree to give me over.
Swift.

30. To give over.
To abandon.
The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore best to give it over.
Hooker.

Abmemelah, as one weary of the world, gave
over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and became a monk.
Kieris.

Sleep hath forsook, and given mee over.
To death’s benumbing opium, as my only cure.
Millon.

The cause for which we fought and swore.
So holdly, shall we now give it over?
Hudibras.

31. To give out.
To proclaim; to publish; to utter.
The fathers gave it out for a rule, that whatso-
ever Christ is said in Scripture to have received, the
same we ought to apply only to the manhood of
Christ.
Hooker.

It was given out, that, sleeping in my orchard,
A serpent stung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
is, by a forged process of my death,
Ricardus abused.
Shakesp., Hamlet.

One that gives out himself prince Florizel.
Son of Polixenes, with her princess.

Shaks.
GIV

32. To give out. To show in false appearance.
His givings were of an infinite distance.
From his true meant design. Shakesp. She that, so young, could give out such a seeming, to seal her father’s eyes up close ascab. Shakesp.

33. To give up. To resign; to quit; to yield.
The people, weary of the miseries of war, would give him up, if they saw him shrink. Sidney. He has betray’d your business, and given up. For certain drops of salt, your city Rome.

Shakesp. The sun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to give up the ghost for cold, and gave comfort to them all.

34. To give up. To abandon.
To any be given up to believe eyes, some must be first given up to tell them. Stillingfleet.

Our minds naturally give themselves up to every diversion which they are much accustomed to; and we are very likely, when walked with assiduity, engine the whole race.

Addison.

A good poet no sooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature given up to the ambition of fame.

Pope. I am obliged at this time to give up my whole application to Homer.

Pope. Persons, who, through misfortunes, chose not to dress, should not, however, give up nextness. Clariosa.

35. To give up. To deliver.
And Joab gave up the sum of the number of the people to the king.
His accounts were confused, and he could not then give them up. Swift.

36. To give way. To yield; not to resist; to make room for.
Private respects, with him, gave way to the common good.

Cerv. Perpetual pushing and assurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a seeming imposibility give way.

Collier. Searce had he spoken when the cloud gave way; the mists flew upwards, and dissolved in the air.

Swift. His golden helm gave way with Stony blowes, Battard’s flat, and beaten to his brows. Dryd.

37. The word give is used with great laxity, the general idea is that of transmitting from one to another.

To give. n. v.
1. To crush; to fall on; to give the assail.
A phrase merely French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight’s begun; the enemy given on with fury led. Dryd. Hannibal gave upon the Romans. Hook.

2. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to have some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards given again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread; tak’d in Menden.

Bacon’s Natural History.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul, like reason’d timber never gives; that thought what whole world turn to cool. Herbert.

Then chily lives. Mortimer. Unless it is kept in a hot house, it will so given again, that it will be little better than raw malt.

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them, and spread them; hay is apt to give in the cock. Mortimer.

3. To move. A French phrase, up and down he traverses his ground, then nimly shifts a thrust, then lends a wound; now back be given, then rushes on again. Daniel’s Civil War.

4. To give in. To go back; to give away.
This change was given with so well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to give in. Haywood.

5. To give into. [A French phrase.] To adopt; to embrace.
This is a geography particular to the medallists; the poets, however, have sometimes given in to it, and furnish us with very good lights for the explication of it.

This consideration may induce a translator to give in to those general phrases, which have attained a veneration in our language from being used in the Old Testament.

Pope. The whole body of the people are either stupidly negligent, or else giving in with all their hearts in very practices that are working their destruction. Swift.

6. To give off. To cease; to forbear.
The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we gave off as soon as we perceived that we were well fed. Hook.

7. To give over. To cease; to act no more.
If they will speak to the purpose, they must give over, and stand upon such particulars only as they can shew we have either added or abrogated, otherwise than we ought, in the manner of church polity.

Hooker.

Neither hath Christ, third union of both natures, incurred the damage of either, lest, by being born a man, we should think he hath given over to be God, or that because he continued God, therefore he cannot be man also.

Hooker. Give not over so; to him again; intreat him. Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown, You are too cold. Shakesp. Measure for Measure.

The state of human actions is so variable, that to try things off, and never to give over, doth wonders. Bacon’s Natural History.

Powers, of the garments, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and still answered he had no leisure; whereupon the woman said aloud, Why then give over to be king. Bacon.

So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse Met ever, and to shameful silence brought Yet give not over, though desperate of success. Milton.

Shall we kindle all this flame Out to put it out again? And must we now give over, And only end where we began? In vain this mischief we have done, If we can do no more. Dryd.

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to give over, and to desist from any further paraphrase of her fate. Addison.

He coughed again, and was forced to give over for the same reason. Swift 3.

8. To give out. To publish; to proclaim.
Simon bewitch’d the people of Sannais, giving out that himself was some great one. Acts, viii. 9. Julius Caesar hir’d aseep Pompey’s preparations, by a fame that he cunningly gave out how Caesar’s own soldiers lov’d him not. Bacon. His! ill-wishers will give you out you are now going to quit your school. Swift.

9. To give to. To cease; to yield.
We are the earth; and they, the clouds; who, as it were, give out great heat, and cool. And ‘till they foot and clutch their prey; They never cool, much less give out. Herbert.

But what, if at last I know the way: To cool down, and give them out again? Marston. That for twenty denials you would not give out. Swift.

Giver. n. s. [from give]. One that gives; donor; bestower; distributor; granter.

We well may afford Our givers own gifts. Milton’s Par. Lost. By thee how fairly is the giver now Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost Long since. Milton’s Paradise Regained.

I have not liv’d since first I heard the news: The gift the guilty giver doth accuse. Dryd.

Both gifts destructive is to the giver’s胀: Alike both lovers fall by those they love. Pope.

Gives. n. s. Lettres or shackles for the
Gizzard. n. s. [gizzler. Fr. griGeris Lat.] It is sometimes called gizzern.

1. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl.
Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up stones to convey them into their second ventricle, the gizzard.

More.

Birds in this there is no mastication in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop, by some kind of antiseptic juice from the glandules distilling in there, and

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tence transferred into the gizzard, or muscular stomach.

By their high corps and corny gizzard known.

2. It is proverbially used for apprehension or conception of mind; as, he frets his gizzard, he harrasses his imagination.

But that which does them greatest harm, Their spiritual gizzard are to warm; Which put the overripe sorts in fvers still.

Satisfaction and restitutio se could only hard upon the gizzard of our publicans, that their blood is not half so dear to them as the transaction in their coffers.


gladium, v. [from gladar.] [gladius, Lat.] Sword; a prizfighter.

To GLAD. v. a. [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

He saw rich nectar-thaws release the vigour Of thy icy North; from frost-bound Atlas hands His arm, where the fetter falls; green vigne Gladdening the Scythian rocks, and Lybian sands.

It glads me To see so many virtues thus united, To restore justice and dethrone oppression. Otway. Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man.

If justice Phillips’ costive head Some frigid rhymes discharge, They shall like Persian tales be read, And glad both barnes and nurses read. Swift.

To GLADDEN. v. a. [from glad.] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms! Delight of every age appears, A secret pleasure gladness’; all that saw him.

A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and gladness gives her, when she does not attend to it. Addison’s Spectator.

GLadder. n. s. [from glad.] One that makes glad; one that gladness; one that exhilarates.

Then gladness is the mount of Cytheron, Have pity, goddess. Dryden.

GLADE. n. s. [from glapan to be hot, or to shine; whence the Danish glad, and the obsolete English gleed a red hot coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. Lucan. It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or shaded, and has therefore epithets of opposite meaning.

So firm’d his even with rage and rancorous ire; But far within, as in a hollow glade, Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadful shade. Spenser.

Lo where they sped, how in a gloomy glade The lion sleeping, lay in secret shade. Hubberd, O might I hear.

In solitude live large, in some glade Obscur’d, where highest woods, impenetrate To star or sun-light, spread their unbrambage, And brown as evening. Milton’s Paradise Lost.

When any, favour’d of high Jove, Chances to pass through this adventurous glade, Swift as a spark of a glancing star I shoot from heaven to give him save convey. Milton.

For noord’ry heat are closer abors made, And for fresh ev’ning air the open glade. Dryden.

There interspers’d in lawns and opening glades; Thin trees arise that shun each other’s shades. Pope.

By the heroes armed shades Glittering through the gloomy glades; By the youths that dy’d for love, Wading in the myrtle grove, Restore, restore Exeter! life! Oh! take the husband or restore the wife! Pope.

She smil’d, array’d

With all the glories of the air, shine, stream, and glade, New drest and blooming as a bridal maid. Harte.

GLADEN. n. s. [from gladius, Lat. a. GLADER. sword.] Word-sword: a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge. Junius.

GLADNESS. n. s. [glad and fullness.] Joy; gladness. Obsolete.

And there him rests in riotous susience Of his gladness, and kindly joyance. Spenser. GLADATOR. n. s. [Lat. gladiator, Fr.] A swordplayer; a prizfighter.

Then whilst his foe each gladiator falls, The athletes, looking on, enjoys the spoils.

Besides, in gratitude for such high matters, Know I have vow’d two hundred gladatours.

GLADLY, adv. [from glad.] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment; with exultation.

For his particular, I’ll receive him gladly; But not one follower.

Shakespeare, King Lear. You are going to set us right; and ‘tis an advantage every body will gladly see you engross the glory of.

Bend to Pope. Bount to Pope. GLADSOM. adj. [from glad.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.

By such degrees the spreading gladness grew In every heart, which fear had froze before:

The standing streets with so much joy they view, That with less grief the parish’d they deplore. Dryden.

GLADSOME. adj. [from glad.] With gayety and delight.

The highest angels to and fro descend, From highest heaven in gladness companies.

The gladsome ghost in circling troops attend, And with unwearied eyes behold their friend.

Dryden.

2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety.

Each morn they wak’d me with a sprightly lay; Of opening heaven they sung and gladness day.

Prior.

GLADSOMELY, adv. [from glad some.] With gayety and delight.

Of highest heavens to and fro descend, From highest heaven in gladness companies.

The gladness ghost in circling troops attend, And with unwearied eyes behold their friend.

Dryden.

2. A kind of halfbet.

Dict. To Glaire, v. a. [glaire, Fr. from the noun.] To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.

GLANCE. n. s. [glanz, Germ. glitter.] 1. A sudden shot of light or splendour.

His off ring soon prescrip’tion fire from heav’n Consum’d with nimble glaze, and grateful team. The other’s not; for his was sheeere. Milton

2. A sketch or dart of the beam of sight.

The aspects which procure love are not gazings, but sudden glances and dartings of the eye. Bacon.

Therose of thoses sort of bearties which last but for a moment; some particularity of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disdainful look, and a look of gravity. Dryden.

Boldly she look’d, like one of high degree; Yet never seem’d to cast a glance on me; At which I only joy’d, for truth to say, I felt an unknown awe, and some dismay. Harte.

3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.

The ample mind takes a survey of several objects with a glance. Hatta in the Mind.

To GLANCE, p. u. [from the noun.]

1. To shoot a sudden ray of splendour.

He double blows about him fiercely laid, That glancing fire out of the iron play’d, As sparkles from the anvil use, When heavy, hammers on the wedge are sway’d.

Spenser.

When through the gloom the glancing lightnings fly, Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. Rowe.
2. To fly off in an oblique direction. He has a little girdle of me, I confess; But as the jest did glance away from me, Tis ten to one it maintaine you two outright. Shak.

3. To strive in an oblique direction. Through Paris's shield the forcible weapon went, His corset pierces, and his garment rends, And glaring downwards near his flank descends. Pope.

1. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye. O 'th sudden up they rise and dance, Then sit again, and look on pine and cress, And dance another kiss. Suckling.

5. To censure by oblique hints. How can't thou thus, for shame, Titania, Glance at my credit with Hippolita, Knowing I know thy love to Theseus? Shakesp.

To 株ance, r. a. To move nimly; to shot obliquely. Glancing an eye of pity on his losses, Enough to bring a sheath-catcher down. Shakesp.

To GLANCE, GLANCINGLY. d. [from glance.] In an oblique broken manner; transiently, Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but brokilly and glancingly, intending chiefly a discovery on his voyage. Hakewel.

GLAND, n. s. [glans, Lat. gland, Fr.] All the glands of a human body are reduced to two sorts, viz. _conglutate and conglomerate_. A conglomerate gland is a little smooth body, wrapped up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out of; this sort are the glands in the brain, the labial glands, and testes. A conglutate gland is composed of many little conglomerate glands, all tied together, and wrapped up in the common tunicle or membrane. Quincy.

The abscess begin deep in the body of the gland. The glands, which o'er the body spread, Fine complicated dusks of nervious thread, Involved, and t'aiy, together agree. The rapid motion of the blood obstruct. Blackmore.

GLANDE'FEROUS. adj. [glans and fero, Lat.] Bearing mast; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

Glean'derous. adj. [glareous, Fr. gl大型, Lat. from glare.] Consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING. adj. Applied to any thing notorious: as, a glaring crime.

GLASS, n. s. [glasey, Sax. glas, Dut. as Pezon imagines from glās, British, green, In Erse it is called kliun, and this primarily signifies clear or clean, being so denominated from its transparency.

1. An artificial substance made by fusing fixed salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire. The word glass cometh from the Belgic and High Dutch glas, from the Latin gla, which signifies among them to shine; or perhaps from glacies in the Latin, which is ice, whose colour it resembles. Pochean on Drawing. Glass is thought so compact, and firm a body, that it is indestructible by art or nature, and is also of close a texture that the subtilest chemical spirits cannot penetrate. Boyle.

2. A glass vessel of any kind. I'll see no more: And yet the eighth appears, who bears a glass Which shews me many more. Shakesp. Macb.

3. A looking-glass; a mirror. He was the mark and glass, copy and book, That serve'd and taught me. Shak. Henry IV.

8. A cup of glass used to drink in. To this last costly treatry, That draw'st so much treasure, and like a glass Did break i' the rising. Shakesp. Henry VIII.

7. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glass; a draught. When then the man drinks one glass more will not make him drunk, that one glass hath disabled him from well discerning his present condition. Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.


GLASS, adj. Vitreous; made of glass.

Get thee glass eyes; And, like a scarry politician, To see the things thou dost not. Shak. King Lear.

Glass bottles are more fit for this second fining than those of wood. Mortimer's Husband.

To GLASS, r. a. To see as in a glass; to represent as in a glass or mirror. Not in use. Menthink I am partaker of thy passion, And in thy case do glass mine own delicacy. Sidney.

2. To case in glass. I methought all his senses were lockt in his eye, As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy; Who tending their own worth, from whence they were glassedDid point out to buy them along as you pass. Shak.

3. To cover with a glass; to glaze. I have observed little grains of silver to lie hid in the small cavities, perhaps glassed over by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein silver has been long kept in fusion. Boyle.

GLASS-FURNACE, n. s. [glass and furnace.] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

If our dreamer please to try whether the glowing heat of a glass-furnace be barely a wandering imagination in a dreamer's man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is something more than have imagination. Locke.

GLASSGAGZING. adj. [glass and gazing.] Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirror.
GLASS

GLASSGRINDER. n. s. [glass and grinder.] One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

GLASSHOUSE. n. s. [glass and house.] A house where glass is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Roman Morisco, who said little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the glasshouses. Addison.

GLASSMAN. n. s. [glass and man.] One who sells glass.

The profit of glasses consists only in a small present made to the glass makers.

GLASSMETAL. n. s. [glass and metal.] Glass in fusion.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with glassmetal. Bacon's Phys. Rem.

GLASSWORK. n. s. [glass and work.] Manufacture of glass.

The crystalline Venice glass is a mixture in equal portions, of stones brought from Pavia, and the ashes of a wood called kali, gathered in a desert between Alexandria and Rosetta; but the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians for their glassworks. Bacon's Nat. History.

GLASSWORT. n. s. [salicornia, or saltwort.]

It hath an apetuous flower, wanting the emblems; for the stamens, or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves; these embryos aftereward become pods or bladders, which, for the most part, contain one seed. They make the sea-coast cut the plants up to the latter end of Summer; and, having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people called kelp. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called salit, or alkali, by the chemists.

For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chalk or glazier; and for the coarser or green sort the ashes of brine or other plants. Brown's Twel. Errors.

GLASSY adj. [from glass.]

1. Made of glass; vitreous.
2. Shining, glittering, as in smoothness or lustre, or brittleness.

Man! proud man!

Drest in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he most assur'd
His graceousness, like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastick tricks before high heav'n,
As makes the angels weep. Shak. Mess. for Mess. 2.

There is a willow grows aslant a brook,
That shows his hoary leaves in the glassy stream. Shak. 3.

The magnet attracteth the shining or glassy powder brought from the Indies, usually employed in writing-dust. Brown.

What would produc'd the glassy sheen? Who hid
Those hoary frosts that fall on winter's head? Sancho.

The glassy deep. Dryden's An.

GLASTONBURY THORN. n. s. A species of Medlar.

This species of thorn produces some branches of flowers in Winter, and flowers again in the Spring. Miller.

GLAUCOMA. n. s. [goyacam; glaucia; fr. A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. Quinny.

GLEANING. n. s. [from glean.] The act of gathering, or thing gleaned.

There shall be as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the gleaning of grapes when the vintage is done. Bibl. 6.

The orphan and widow are members of the same common family, and have a right to be supported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the gleanings of the rich man's harvest. Atterbury.

GLEANER. n. s. [from glean.] 1. One who gathers after the reapers. 2. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

An ordinary coffee-house gleaner of the city is an armament. Leche.

GLEANER. n. s. [from glean.] 1. Turf; soil; ground.

This, like the moory plots, delights in sedgy bowers; the grassy groves loves, and oft attend with flowers. 2. A fertile corn; a rich, of oil and wine; a fruitful harvest; a most fruitful time. 3. A fruitful harvest; a rich harvest; a fruitful field. 4. A fertile harvest; a rich harvest.

GLEAN. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To shine with sudden coruscation. 2. To shine. 3. Togleam. a. [from glean.] Flushing; darting sudden coruscations of light. 4. To glean, as a gleaner. 5. To glean, as a gleaner. 6. To glean, as a gleaner.
G L E
Sleeping vegetables lie,
Till the glad sun's rays of a genial ray
Unhould the glebe, and call them out to day, Garth.
2. The land possessed as a part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.
The ordinary living or revenue of a parsonage is of this sort: in this land, commonly called the glebe; another in tythe, which is a set part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings bestowed upon God and his church by the people.
Spelman.
A trespass done on a parson's glebe land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court. Agilp's Parergon.
Many parishes have not an inch of glebe. Swift.
G L E B O U S. adj. [from glebe.] Turly.
Diet.
G L E B Y. adj. [from glebe.] Turly; perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has in any meaning.
Pernicious that thy malignant seeds,
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand
Sadlly diffus'd o'er virtuous gleby land,
With reeking slides amidst the corn appears,
And stop the hopes and harvest of the year. Prior.
G L E D E. n.s. [from glede, Saxon.] A kind of hawk.
Ye shall not eat the glede, the kite, and the vulture.
Deuteronomy.
G L E E. n.s. [xi]gele, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. It anciently signified musick played at feasts. It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt.
She marcheth home, and by her takes the night,
Whom all the people follow with great glee. Fairy Queen.
Many wayfarers make themselves glee by vexing the inhabitants, who again follow not to beguile them with perfumes. Carew.
Is Blowzelinga dead? Farewell my glee?
No happiness is now reserved for me. Gay.
The poor man then was rich, and rich'd with gle.
Each barley-head antaxt, and day-light free. Harte.
G L E E D. n.s. [from gleopan, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word.
G L E F U L. adj. [glee and full.] Gay; merry; cheerful; not used.
My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When every thing doth make a gleeful boast? Shakespeare.
G L E E K. n.s. [glik, Saxon.] Musick; or musician.
What will you give us?—No money, but the gleek: I will give you the ministrel. Shakep.
To G L E E K. v.a. [gleekman, in Saxon, is a mimick or a droll.]
1. To sneer; to glee; to drone upon.
I can gleak upon thy song. Shakespeare.
I have seen you gleeking or gallling at this gentheman twice or thrice. Shakespeare.
2. In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to fool or spend time idly, with something of mimickry or drollery.
To G L E E N. v.a. To shine with heat or polish.
I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the same race with glose or with gleam. I have not remarked it in any other place.
The sweaty froward, who edge the crooked scythe,
Fend stubborn steel, and harden gleaming arroun.
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. Swift.
G L E E T. n.s. [It is written by Skinner glette, and derived from gleban, Saxon, to run softly.] A sinuous oze; a thin ichor running from a sore.
To G L E E T. v.a. [from the noun.]
1. To drip or ooze with a thin sinuous liquor.
His thumb being inflamed and swollen, I made an artificial poultice of the bone: this not only
bled, but gleeted a few drops. Wmsmen.
2. To run slowly.
Vapours raised by the sun make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmosphere,
'till they hit against the mountainous places of the globe, and by this concussion are condensed,
and so gleet the caverns of these mountains,
whose inner parts, being burnt, yield the basan.
Chuene's Phil. Princ.}
G L E E T Y. adj. [from gleet.] Ichorous; thinly sinuous.
If the flesh lose its ruggedness, and the matter change to be thin and gleet, you may suspect
it corrupting. Wmsmen.
G L E N. n.s. [glean, Erse.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.
The sun in his madness is still
And wows the widow's daughter of the glean. Spenc.
G L E W. n.s. [gelen, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See Gclidean.
G L I B. n.s. [from glibe.] Skinner.
1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.
Liquid bodies have nothing to sustain their parts, nor any thing to cement them; the parts being glib and continually in motion, fall off from one another, which way sooner gravity inclines the parts.
Habakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope compactly twisted together, with a noose that slipt as glib as a bird's catcher's gin. Arbuthnot.
2. Smooth; volatile.
I want that glib and oily art
To speak and purpose not, since what I well intend,
I'll do't before I speak. Shakesp. King Lear.
There was never so much glib nonsense put together in well sounding English, Locke.
Now Curd his shop from rubbish drains;
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains:
And then, to make them pass the glibber,
Bewild my curiosity. Swift.
Be sure he a fine spoken man;
Do but hear on the clergy how glib his tongue ran.
Swift.
G L I B R. n.s.
The Irish have from the Scythians mantles and long glibis; which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrosly disguising them. Spenser on Ireland.
To G L I B E. v.a. [from the adjective.] To castrate.
I'll gild them all: fourteen shall not see,
To bring false generations; they are collective,
And I had rather glib myself, than they
Should not produce fair issue. Shakespeare.
G L I B L Y. adv. [from glib] Smoothly; volubly.
Many who would startle at an oath, whose stomachs as well as consciences recoil at an obscenity,
do yet glide glibly into a detraction.
Government of the Tongue. Prior.
G L I B R I N S. n.s. [from glib] Smoothness; slipperiness.
A polvid's ice-like glibness doth enfold
The rock. Chapman's Odyssey.
The tongue is the most ready for motion of any member, needs not so much as the flexure of a joint, and by access of humours acquires a glibness too, the more to facilitate its moving.
Government of the Tongue.
To G L I D E. v.a. [gliban, Saxon; gliidien, Dutch.]
1. To flow gently and silently.
By east, among the dusty valleys glide
The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood. Fair."
1. A weak faint light.

Such vast room in nature, Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute. Each orb a glimmer, and from this to that, down to this habitable, which returns light back to them. Thousands of things, which now either wholly escape our apprehensions, or which our short-sighted reason having got some faint glimpse of, we, in the dark, grope after. — Locke.

GLOM. s. [glimmer, Dutt. to glow.]

1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam. Steel globes are more resplendent than the like plates of brass, and so is the glinting of a blade. — Bacon's Phys. Rem.

2. To be splendid. — Dryden.

GLOMISTRY. s. [from globe.] Sphericity; sphericalness.

The lesser masses that are lodged in sappy and stony bodies, disjunctly, from their shining and glimmering, are an indwelling to the writers of fossils, to give those bodies the name of mica and glimmer. — Woodward on Fossils.

GLOMULAE. n. [globus, L.] Spheric; round.

Regions, to which All thy dominion, Adam, is no more Than what this garden is to all the earth, And all the sea, from hence to the entire globe. — Milton. 

GLOBOSE adj. [globus, L.] Spheric; round.

GLOSOUS, GLOSOUS. adj. [globus, L.]. When the accent is intended to be on the last syllable, the word should be written globosus, when on the first globus: I have transferred either a passage of Milton, in which this rule has been neglected. — Dutt.

GLOTER. n. [glo'ter, Ger.] To shine; to sparkle with light.

Gloater, to glister, to gleam, to glint.

GLOB. n. [globe, Fr., it. globo, L. sol, sphaera.]

1. A sphere; a ball; a round body: a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.

2. The aeriform ball.
The youth, whose fortune the vast globe obey'd, Finding his royal enemy betray'd, Went at his foot. — Steevens.

Where God declares his intention to give dominion, he meant that he would make a species of creatures that should have dominion over the other species of this terrestrial globe. — Locke.

A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky.

GLOTR. n. [glo'ter, Ger. glutern, Dut.] To shine; to be bright.

The wars fame most in Summer, and the helmets glister brighten in the fairest sunshine. — Spenser.

'Tis better to be lowly born, And range with humble livings in content, Than to be cheek'd up in a glistering grief, And wear a golden sorrow. — Shakespeare.

The golden sun Glares on the zodiac in his glistering couch. — Shakespeare.

All that glister is not gold. — Ben Jonson.

Of the court to-day, than all Else that glister'd in Whitehall. — Ben Jonson.

When the sun shine upon the shields of brass, and brass, the mountains glistered therewith, and shined like lamps of fire. — Mac. vi. 32.

The astrologer who spells the stars, Mistakes his globe, and in her brighter eye Interprets heaven's physiognomy. — Cireillow.

But raise thy thought from sense, nor think to find Such figures as are in globes design'd. — Creech.

4. A body of persons drawn into a circle. — Irons.

A globe of fiery seraphim inclos'd, With bright imblazoning, and horrent arms. — Milton.

GLOBE AMARANTH, or everlasting flower. n. s. [arum arum.] A flower. — Miller.

GLOBE DAISY. n. s. A kind of flower. — Miller.

GLOBE FISH. n. s. A kind of orbicular fish. — Miller.

GLOBE RANUNCULUS. n. s. [hallcior-rancunculi.] A plant. — Miller.

GLOBE THISTLE. n. s. [carduus orbicularis.] A plant. — Miller.

GLOBOSITY. n. s. [from globe.] Sphericity; sphericalness.

GLOBULARIA. n. s. [Lat. globulare, Fr.] A fleshy flower. — Miller.

GLOBULE. n. s. [globulus, Fr. globulus, Lat.] Such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure; as the red particles of the blood, which swim in a transparent serum, and are easily discovered by the microscope. These will attract another when they come within a due distance, and unite like the spheres of quicksilver. — Quincy.

The halions have opaque globules of snow in their centre, to intercept the light within the halo. — Newton's Opticks.

Blood consists of red globules, swimming in a thin liquid called serum: the red globules are elastic, and will break: the vessels which admit the smaller globule, cannot admit the greater without a disease. — Ardenius on Alimens.
GLO'BUS. adj. [from globule.] In form of a small sphere; round.

The whiteness of such globulous particles proceeds from the air included in the thorn. Boyle.

To GLOMERATE. v. a. [glomera, Lat.] To gather into a ball or sphere. A filamentous substance gathered into a ball is said to be glomerated, but discontinuous particles are conglomerated.

GLOMERATION. n. s. [glomeratio, Lat.]
1. The act of forming into a ball or sphere.
2. A body formed into a ball.
The rainbow consists of a glomeration of small drops, which cannot fall but from the air that is very hot.

GLOMERUS. adj. [glomerous, Lat.]
Gathered into a ball or sphere, as a ball of thistledown.

GLOOM. n. a. [glooming, Sax. twilight.]
1. Imperfect darkness; dimness; obscurity; defect of light.
Glowing embers through the room, Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. Milton. Par. Lost.

This the seat, That we must change for heav'n? This monstrous gloom, For that celestial light? Milton's Par. Lost. The night is now, as one man fell, Wholesome, and cool, and mild; but with black air Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful gloom. Milton. Now warm in love, now burning in thy bloom. Lost in a convent's solitary gloom.

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; sullenness.

To GLOOM. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To shine obscurely; as the twilight. This sense is not now in use.

His glittering armour made A little glooming light much like a shade. Spencer. Scarcely had Phoebus in the glooming East Yet harnessed his fiery-footed team. Spencer.

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.

3. To be melancholy; to be gloomy.

GLOOMILY. adv. [from gloomy.]
1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dimly.

2. Sullenly; without cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

Sec. he comes: now gloomily he looks! Dryd. Gloomy retir'd the spider lives. Thomson.

GLOOMINESS. n. s. [from gloomy.]
1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dimness.
2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look; heaviness of mind; melancholy.

Neglect spreads gloominess upon their homour, and makes them grow sullen and inconversable. Collier of the Spire.
The gloominess in which sometimes the minds of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to dispel melancholy. Addison.

GLOOMY. adj. [from gloom.]
1. Obscure; imperfect illuminated; almost dark; dismal for want of light.

These were from without.
The growing miseries, which Adam saw Already in parts, and thought hid in gloimned shade, To sorrow abandon'd. Milton's Par. Lost.

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowsy god, Whose gloomy mansion nor the rising sun, Nor setting visits, nor the lightsome noon. Dryden's Fables.

The surface of the earth is clearer or gloimmer, just as the sun is bright or more overcast. Pope.

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field
Of Erin, where Proserpine gathering flowers, Herself a fairest flow'r, by gloomy Isis
Was led. Milton's Par. Lost.

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLO'RIOUS. adj. [from glory.] Illustrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours. Not in use.

Old respect,
As I suppose, toward your once glory'd friend,
Till now, now since your passage direct,
Your younger foot, while mine cast back with age
Came lagging after. Milton's Aganippe.

Glorification. n. s. [glorification, Fr. from glorify.] The act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thanksgiving for the preservation of you the last night, with the glorification of God for the works of the creation. Taylor.

To GLO'RY. v. a. [glorifier, Fr. glorifier, Lat.]
1. To procure honour or praise to one.
Two such silver currents, when they join, Do glorify the banks that bound them. Shaksp. Justice is virtue: that alone
Makes them all sure, and glorifies the throne. Dryden. This form and manner of glorifying God was not at that time first begun; but received long before them and anlemo'd at that time as an ornament for the truth. Hooker.

Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance, That for these hands, glorify the Lord. Shaksp. All nations shall glorify thy name, Ps. lxvi. 9. Our bodies with which the apostle commands us to glorify God, as well as with our souls. Dutys of Man.

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end; and the end of all these gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to glorify the giver. Tillotson.

3. To praise; to honour; to extol.

Whosoever they find to be most licentious of life, desperate in all parts of dissipation and reprobation, him they set up and glorify. Spencer.

No chymist yet the elixir got, But glorifies his pregnant pot, If by the way he beheld Some odiferous thing, or med'cinal. Donne.

4. To exalt to glory in heaven; to raise to celestial beatitudes.

If, as God be glorified in him, God shall also glorify him in himself, and shall straitly glorify him. John, iii. 32. Whom he justified, them he also glorified. Rom. viii. 30.

The members of the church remaining, being perfectly sanctified, shall be eternally glorified, shall the whole church be truly and perfectly holy. Pearson.

The soul, being immortal, will, at some time or other, resume its body once again in a glorified manner. Aristotle's Parergon.

GLO'RI'OUS. adj. [glorious, Lat. glorious, Fr.]
1. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.

Glorious followers, who make themselves as transacts of the recommendation of these they follow, taint business for want of sincerity. Bacon.

They that are glorious must needs be factious; for all are their own. Bacon.

2. Noble; illustrious; excellent. It is frequently used by theological writers, to express the brightness of triumphant sanctity rewarded in heaven.

GLORY. n. s. [glorie, Fr. gloria, Lat. Among the old poets it was used sometimes as one syllable, glor.]
1. Praise paid in adoration.

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God.
... all the most precious of them, and let them be sent to each other. Let God take them to heaven. Shakesp. Hen. VI.

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no glory to swell in tyranny. Sidney. Glory is like a circle in the water, Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself, Till by broad spreading it doth to nought. Shaksp. Hen. VI.

And with that word and warning soon was sight.
Each J<?ld longing for near coming glory.

Israel's bright sceptre far less glory brings, There have been fewer friends on earth than kings.

Can we imagine that neither the ambition of princes, or interest, or gain in private persons, or curiosity and the desire of knowledge, or the glory of discovering, could ever move them in that coldness of mind to try their fortunes upon the sea? Drynet.

Your sex's glory tis to shine unknown,
Of all applause, be fondest of your own. Young.

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Sodom, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. Matt. xix. 24.

Treat so ill, cha'd from thy throne, Returning, you adorn the town;
And with a brave revenge do show They are worth and can compare.

Aristotle says, that should a man under ground converse with works of art, and be afterwards brought up in the open day, and see the several glories of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. Addison's Spect.

5. Lustre; brightness.

Of all applause, be fondest of your own. Young.
Now sleeping flecks on their soft cheeks lie;  
The moon, serene in glory, mounts the sky.  

Pope.

From evening skies may streaming glory shine,  
And saints embrace thee with a love like mine.  

Pope.

6. A circle of rays which surrounds the heads of saints in picture.  
It looks like a surrounding crown;  
such an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends.

South.

A smile plays with a surprising agreeableness in the eye, breaks out with the brightest distinction, and sits like a glory upon the countenance.

Collect of the Aspect.

7. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.  
By the vain glory of men they entered into the world, and therefore shall they come shortly to an end.

Wis'd. xiv. 14.

On death-bed come in conscious glory lie.  
Since of the doctor in the mode they die.  
Young.

8. Generous pride.  
The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath glory to come unto.

Sidney.

To GLORY.  
[glo-ri'or, Lat.] To boast in; to be proud of.

With like judgment glorifying when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed some notable mischief.

Sidney.

But look with open mind their own pride and their conceits, to glory, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popish superstition, the last and hardest work of all remained, which was to raise up the very ground and foundation of popery.

Hooker.

Let them think they glory not in mischief,  
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;  
For then my guiltless blood must cry against them.

Hooker.

The title of Frensham is what I most glory in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live.

Addison's Cato.

If others may glory in their birth, why may not we, whose parents were called by God to attend on the ministry.

Addison.

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore should glory in his prosperity.

Clarina.

To GLOSE.  
.v. a. To flatten; to collocate.  
Hammer.  See To Glose.

GLOSS, n. s. [glosa; glose, Fr.]  

1. A scholium; a comment.  
They never hear sentence, which mentioned the word or scripture, but forthwith with their glosses upon it the word preached, the scripture explained, or delivered unto us in sermons.  
Hooker.
If then all souls, both good and bad, do teach,  
With general voice, that souls can never die;  
'Tis not man's flatting gloss, but nature's speech,  
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie.  
Dryden.
Some matter at certain passages therein,  
By putting ill glosses upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right.  
Howell.
All this, without a gloss or comment.  
He could unridle in a moment.  
Hudibras.
In many places he has perverted my meaning by his glosses, and interpreted my words into blasphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.

They give the scandal, and the wise discern;  
That they are taught an age too apt to learn.
Dryden.

Exaining the text in short glosses, was Accursius's method.

Indentures, covants, articles they draw,  
Large in quantity, and more and more  
Than civil codes with all their glosses are.  
Pope.

2. Superficial lustre.  
In this sense it seems to have another derivation; it has perhaps some affinity to glow.

H. His iron coat all over-grown with rust,  
Was ornamented with plates of gold,  
Whose glistening gloss darkned with filthy dust.  
Spenser.

You are a sectary,  
That's the plain truth: your painted gloss discovers.  
To meet that understand you, words and weakness.  
Shakespeare.

Golden opinions from all sorts of people,  
Which were born now in their newest glosses.

Shakespeare.

The doubt will he whether it will polish so well?  
For steel gloses are more repleant with that store of brass.  
Bacon.

Weeds that the wind did toss  
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats,  
That cast a faint dim gloss,  
Like that of oil.  
Chapman's Hamlet.

It was the colour of devotion, giving a lustre to reverence, and a gloss to humility.  
South.

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any season pleasant to look upon: but never so much as in the opening of the Spring, when they are all new and fresh, with their first gloses upon them.

Addison's Spectator.

3. An interpretation artifical specious; a specious representation.  
This sense seems to partake of both the former.

Poor painters oft with silly poets join,  
To fill the world with strange but vain conceit;  
One brings the stuff, the other stamps the coin,  
Which breeds nought else but gloses of deceit.
South.

It is no part of my secret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to set upon the face of this cause any farther gloss than the naked truth doth afford.

Hooker, Preface.

He seems with forged quaint conceit  
To set a gloss upon his bad intent.  
South.

The common glose  
Of theologians.

Milton.

To GLOSS.  
.v. n. [glosser, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To comment.  
Thou dost not bring the then in thy hands,  
By priestly glossing on the god's command.  
Dryden.

2. To make sly remarks.  
Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,  
And laughing gloss'd, that Abra serv'd so well.  
Prior.

To GLOSS, v. a.

1. To explain by comment.  
In parchem then, large as the fields, he draws  
Assurances, big as gloss civil laws.  
Donne.

2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation.  
This is the paradise, in description whereof so much glossing and deceiving eloquence hath been spent.  
Hooker's Sermons.

Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?  
You have the art to gloss the foulest cause.  
Philip.

3. To embellish with superficial lustre.  
Be thou, who lately of the common strain  
Wert one of us, if still thou dost retain  
The same ill habits, the same follies too,  
Gloss'd over only with a saintlike hood,  
Then I resume the freedom which I gave,  
Still thou art bound to vice, and still a slave.

Dryden's Pers.

GLOS'SARY.  
.n. s. [glosarium, Lat. glossa, Fr.]  
A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, when delubrum was applied to a place, it signified one, in quo delubratur dedicatum est; and aliter in loco glasorialium.  
Stilligheast.

I could add another word to the glossary.  
Baker.

Glos'sER.  
.n. s. [glosa'ter, Fr. from gloss.]  
A writer of glosses; a commentator.

The reason why the assertion of a single judge does not prove the existence of judicial acts, is because his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence; but why not the same be said of two judges?  Therefore, in this respect, the glossator's opinion must be false.

Ashly.

GLO'SSER, n. s. [glosarius, Lat.]  
1. A scholast; a commentator.

2. A polisher.

GLOS'SINENESS, n. s. [from glossy.]  
Smooth polish; superficial lustre.

Their surfaces had a smoothness and glossiness so much surpassing whatever I had observed in marble or common salt.

Boyle.

GLOS'SOGRAPHER.  
.n. s. [glosa'tus and -graph.]  
A scholast; a commentator.

GLOS'SOGRAPHY.  
.n. s. [glosa'tus and -graphy.]  
The writing of commentaries.

GLO'SSY.  adj. [from gloss.]  
Shining; smoothly polished.

There came towards us a person of the place; he had on him a gown with wide sleeves, of a kind of water-camlet, of an excellent azure colour, far more glossy than the sapphire.

Bacon.

The rest entice  
Shone with a glossy scar.

Milton.

His hair hung long behind, and glossy raven black.

Dryden.

Myself will search our planted ground at home,  
For downy peaches and the glossy plum.

Dryden.

GLO'VE, n. s. [glope, Sax. from klawfe. Dan. to divide.]  
Cover of the hands.

They flew about like chaff in the wind;  
For hate some left their marks beheld,  
Some could not stay their glosses to find.

Dryden.

White gloves were on his hands, and on his head  
A wreath of laurel.

Dryden.

To GLO'VE, v. a. [from the noun.]  
To cover as with a glove.

My limbs,  
Weaken'd with grief, being now enwrapped with grief.

Are three themselves; hence therefore, thou nice crotch.  
A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,  
Must glose this hand.

Shakespeare. Hen. IV.

The next he preys on is her palm,  
That almon'er of transpiring balm;  
So soft, its air but once removed;  
Tender as were the summer.  
Clevedon.

GLO'VIER, n. s. [from glose.]  
One whose trade is to make or sell glosses.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a glosser's paring knife?

Shakespeare.

To GLOUT.  
.v. n. [A low word of which I find no etymology.]  
To pout; to look sullen.  
It is still used in Scotland.

She larks in midst of all her den, and stalks For haste some left their marks beheld,  
Some could not stay their glosses to find.

Chapman.

Gloating with sullen sprite, the fury shook  
Her clotted locks, and blushed with each look.

Gorth.

To GLOW.  
.v. n. [glojan, Sax. glücken, Dut.]  
1. To be heated so as to shine without flame.

But silence silence!  
Lesseneth not my fire.  
But told it dauntless, and hidden it does glow,  
I will reveal what ye so much desire.

Spenser.

His goodly eyes,  
That o'er the files and musters of the war  
His glose'd like priz'd Mars, now bend, now turn.

Their office upon a twain front.

Shakespeare.

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GLO

The pale complexion of true love,
And the red glow of scarlet and proud disdain.

Shakespeare

A waving glow his bloomy beds display,
Blushing from delight diversifieds of day.

Pope

Such as suppose that the great stile might happily
be blended with the ornamental, that the simple,
gross, and the dignity of Raffaelle could
unite with the glow and lustre of a Polid, or Tintoret,
totally mistaken.

Reynolds

GLOW'WORM. n. s. [glow and worm.]
A small creeping grub with a luminous tail.
The honey bees steal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxes thirn.

Shakespeare

The glow worm shows the matin to be near,
And gives to pale his intellectual fire.

Shakespeare

A great light drolleneth a smaller that it cannot be
seen; as the sun that of a glow worm.

Benjamin

The man, who first upon the ground
A glow worm spy'd, supposed he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing stone;
For life it had, and like those jewels shone:
He held it dear, till by the springing day
Inform'd, he threw the worthless worm away.

Waller

To GLOZE. v. n. [gleran, Sax.]
1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn.

Dryden

There never was a heart so tender
As joined the glow of his gles in love.

Dryden

2. To comment. This should be gloss.

Shakespeare

Such subtle weard he found the French unjustly glue.

Shakespeare

To be the realm of France.

GLOSE. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Flattery; insinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay these glasses by.

Shakespeare

2. Specious gloss: gloss not used.

Precious conches full oft are shaked with a fever;
If then a body evil in a bodily glass be not hidden,
Small shal they quark jews be an ease to the heart
An lover's fire.

Sidney

GLOZEN. n. s. [from gloss.]
A flatterer.

GLUE. n. s. [glu, Fr. gliten, Lat. glud Welsh.]
A viscous body commonly made
by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly;
yet any viscous or tenacious matter by which
bodies are held one to another; a cement.

Queen

Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry
and more terrestial bodies proportionable; and
dry bodies, on the other side, drink to waters
and liquors: so that, as it was well said by one of the
ancestors of earthy and watry substances, one is
able to another.

Baron's Nat. Hist.

The driest and most transparent glue is the best,

Nolm.

To build the earth did chance materials close,
And through the parts cementing glue diffuse.

Blackmore

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will
make a sort of glu.

Arbuthnot

To GLUE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To join with a viscous cement.

I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my soul.

Shakespeare

My love and fear glu'd many friends to thee.

Eccles. xxii. 7.

The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so
much in vogue among the Italians, that one often

Glues in their churches a little tinsel crown, or a cir-
cle of stars, glued to the canvas over the head of
the figure.

Addison on Ital.

But crowds, if kept clean, and from the air,
the flesh will glue together with its own natural
bals.

Derham

2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogenel hard bodies, which
fully touch one another, stick together very strong-
ly; and for explaining how this may be, some have
invented hooked atoms, which is begging the ques-
tion; and others tell us their bodies are glued to-
together by rest, that is, by an occult quality, or
rather by nothing.

Newton's Opticks

3. To join; to unite; to invigorate.

These words in a honey pot are sensual men
plunged in their lusts and pleasures; and when
they are once glued to them, 'tis a very hard mat-
ter to work themselves out of.

Talilston

Shake

Her lips, and, raising it, her speech return'd Dryd.

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom glue my clasping palm.

Pope

GLUE'BOILER. n. s. [glue and boil.]
One whose trade is to make glue.

GLUE'R. n. s. [from glue.]
One who cements with glue.

GLUM. adj. [A low cant word formed by
constricting gloom.]
Sullen; stubbornly grave.

Some, when they hear a story, look gloom, and
shrink from the tale.

Guardian

To GLUT. v. a. [englutin, Fr. glutton.
Lat. to swallow; glos Carey.

1. To swallow; to devour.

'Till cram'd and gorge'd, nigh burst
With such and glue'd oil.

Milton

2. To cloy: to fill beyond sufficiency; to
sate; to disgust.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so
magify the king and queen, as was enough to
glut the hearers.

Bacon

Love breaks friendship, whose delights
Feed, but not glut our appetites.

Descham

What way remove
His settled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look partizans on our tutors,
And hungry graves no more be glutted with our
spoil?

Dryden

No more, my friend!
Here let our glutted execution of.
Dryden's En.
I found
The fickle car soon glutted with the sound,
Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,
Till'd with the last, and eager of the new.

Prieur

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

With deaths corrosive glut the grave.

Milton

His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,
Torn from his breast, to glut the tyrant's eye.

Dryden

A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor gluts the sight
With one full prospect: but invites by many,
To view at first the air.

Dryden

4. To overfill; to load.

He attributes the ill success of either party to their
 glutting the market, and retailing too much of
a bad commodity at once.

Arbuthnot

5. To satiate.

The menstrum, being already glutted, could not
act powerfully enough to dissolve it.

Boile

GLUT. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Disgorged food

Their devils play, chais'd thunderbolts and hail
Of iron globes.

Milton's Par. Lost.

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2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.
   So death
   Shall he deceived his glut; and with us two
   But glut and set this ravious maw. Milton.
   Let him but see the one in balance against
   the other, and he shall find himself miserable, even
   in the very glut of his delights.
   L'Estrange.
   It was a state of retirement in the last act
   of my life, cast me into this; and this will throw
   me again into study and retirement. Pope to Swift.

3. More than enough; overmuch.
   If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it
   receives little of it. Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.
   The water some suppose to pass from the bottom
   of the purest fresh springs, through subterranean
   conduits or channels, until they are,
   by some glut, stopped, or, by other means, arrested
   in their passage. Woodward.

GLUTTONOUS. adj. [gluttonen, Fr. from
   glutten, Lat.] Gluy; viscous; tenacious.
   The cause of all vivification is a gentle and
   proportionable heat, working upon a glutinous and
   glutinizing substance for the heat does bring forth
   spirit in that substance, and the substance being
   glutinous, produces two effects; the one, that the
   spirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other
   that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is
   driven forwards by the motion of the spirit,
   after some swelling, into shape and members. Bacon.

   Smeared with gums of glutinous heat. Milton.
   Nourishment too viscous and glutinous to be sub-
   dued for food, by Arbutus on Aliments.

GLUTTONOUSNESS. n. s. [from gluttenous].
   Viscosity; tenacity.
   There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise
   from their elasticity, glutinousness, and the friction
   of their parts. Cheever.

GLUTTON. n. s. [glutton, Fr. from glutten,
   Lat. to swallow.]
   1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.

   The Chinese eat horse-hflesh at this day, and some
   glutten have used to have catsflesh baked. Bacon.
   Through Micer's gallop she runs down,
   Whilst the vile glutten dines alone.
   And, void of modesty and thought,
   She follows Bibbe's endless draught. Prior.
   It's glutten was to play, in excuse of his glutten,
   that he only eats such things as it is lawful to eat,
   he would make as good an excuse for himself as the,
   glutinous and glutinous tradesman, that should say,
   he only deals in lawful business. Law.

2. One eager of any thing to excess.
   The rest bring home in state the happy pair
   To drink, and leave them there; All those free joys instantly to prove.
   With which rich beauty feast the glutten love.
   Cowley.
   Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy.
   Their fatal hearts so impudently employ. Grawisall.

To GLUTTONISE. v. n. [from glutten.]
   To play the glutten; to be luxurious.

GLUTTONOUS. adj. [from glutten.]
   Given to excessive feeding; delighted
   overmuch with food.

   When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,
   And take down th' interest in their glutinous
   maws. Shakespear.
   The exceeding luxurious of this glutinous age,
   wherein we press nature with overweighing
   burdens, and finding her strength defective, we
   take the work out of her hands, and commit it to
   the artificial help of strong waters. Raleigh.
   Well observe.

   Due nourishment, no glutinous delight. Milton.

GLUTTONOUSLY. a. de. [from gluttenous.]
   With the voracity of a glutten.

GLUTTONY. n. s. [gluttonie, Fr. from
   glutten.]
   Excess of eating; luxury of the table.

   Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curse in a
   small. English, glutteny and gorgeous feast.
   On citron tables or Atlantick stone. Milton.
   Well may they fear some miserable end.
   With glut, and want forsworn, Richard, Dryden.
   The inhabitants of cold moist countries are
   generally more fat than those of warm and dry; but
   the most common cause is too great a quantity of
   food, and too small a quantity of motion; in plain
   English, glutteny and laziness. Arbuthnot.

GLY. n. s. [from glue.]
   Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

   It is called balmsick mixture, because it is a
   glut scumuous. Hume on Cona.
   With gley wax some new foundations lay
   Of virgins combs. Dryden's Bran. Minor.
   Whatever is the composition of the vapour, it
   has but one quality of being very gley or
   viscous, and it will mechanically solve all the pheno-
   menons of the grotto. Addition.

GLYN. n. s. [Irish; gleann, glyn, plur.
   Erse; glenn, Scott.]
   A hollow between two mountains.

   Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet
   he did shut them up within those narrow corners
   and gley under the mountain's feet. Spenser.
   To GNAR. v. n. [gnyan, Sax. knoar.
   To GNARL. v. n. [gnyan, Sax. knoar.
   To GNARL. v. n. [gnyan, Sax. knoar.
   To GNARL. v. n. [gnyan, Sax. knoar.

   Gnarled. adj. [guar, nar, or n ung in
   Staffordshire a hard knot of wood
   which boys drive with sticks.] Knotty.
   Merciful heaven!
   Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphur bound
   Splitst the unweeded and gnarled oak,
   Then the soft myrtle, Shakespear. Mos. for. Meas.

To GNARSH. v. a. [knaachen, Dut.]
   To strike together; to clash.
   The seas, who could not yet this wrath assuage,
   Rowl'd his green eyes, that spark'd with his rages,
   and gnash'd his teeth, Dryden's Verg.

To GNASH. v. n.
   1. To gnrd or collide the teeth.
   He shall gnash with his teeth, and melt away.
   Ps. xxx. 10.
   There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.
   Matt. viii.
   2. To rage even to collision of the teeth;
   to fume; to growl.
   His great iron teeth he still did grind,
   And grantly gnash, threatening revenge in vain,
   Spencer.
   They gnash'd upon me with their teeth.
   Ps. xxxv. 16.
   They him laid
   Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,
   To find it is not matchless. Milton.
   With boiling rage Atrides burn'd,
   And foam betwixt his gnashing grinders churn'd,
   Dryden.

GNAT. n. s. [gnat, Sax.]
   1. A small winged stinging insect.
   A whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film.
   Her waggoner, a small grey-coated gnat. Shakespear.

   2. Any thing proverbially small.
   Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and
   swallow a camel. Mat. xxi. 24.

GNAFLOWER. n. s. [gnat and flower.]

A flower, otherwise called the bee-
flower.

GNA 'SNAPER. n. s. [gnat and snap.]
   A bird so called, because he lives by
   catching gnats.
   They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole,
   but only the gna 'snaper. Hakewill on Providence.

To GNAW. v. a. [gynan, Sax. knauch, Dut.
   To gnaw by degrees; to devour by slow
   corrosion.
   A knowing fellow, that would gnaw a man with
   to a vertre, with his hellish urine, and many an honest soul, even quick had slain.
   Chapman.

   To you such scab'd harvest fruit is gyn, as raw
   Young soldiers at their exercising gna sh. Dryg. Juv.
   To bite in agony or rage.

   Ah, why gnaw you so your nether lip?
   Some bloody passion shakes your very frame.
   Dryg. Abel. Their gnaw'd their tongues for pain, L. xvi. 10.
   He comely fell, and dying gna sh'd the ground.
   Dryg.

3. To wear away by biting.
   Gna whir with my teeth my bonds nander,
   I gain'd my freedom. Shakes. Comedy of Errors.
   Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth.
   Gna sh'd against me by the devouring moth. Son. 6.
   A lion, hampersoned in a net, called to a mouse to help him out of the snare: the mouse gna sh'd the threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty.
   L'Estrange.

4. To fret; to waste; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.
   His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they
   gna sh'd.

To GNAW. v. n. To exercise the teeth.
   It is now used actively.

   I might well, like the spaniel, gnaw upon the
   chain that ties me; but I should sooner mar my
   teeth than procure liberty.
   See the hell of having a false woman: my bed
   shall be abused, my coffer ransacked, my repu-
   tation gna sh'd. Shakespear.
   I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
   A thousand men that gna sh'd upon.
   Shakespear. R. Ill.

GNAWER. n. s. [from gnaw.]
   One that gna sh'd.

GNOMON. n. s. [gno'mon.] The hand or
   Bin of a dial.

   The gnomon of every dial is supposed to repre-
   sent the axis of the world, and therefore the two
   ends or extremities thereof must directly answer
   to the North and South pole.
   There were from great antiquity sun-dials, by
   the shadow of a style or gnomon, denoting the
   hour.

GNO'MONICKS. n. s. [gno'moniks.] A science
   which makes part of the mathematicks:
   it teaches to find a just proportion of
   shadows for the construction of all kinds of
   sun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof;
   as also of a gnomon or stile, that throws off
   the shadow for this purpose. Trevoux.

To Go. v. n. pref. I went; I have gone.
   [gyn, Sax. This was probably changed to
gone, or gang, then contracted to go.
   Went is the preritine of the old word went.]
2. To move; not stand still. Rise, let us be going. Matt. xxvi. 46.

3. To walk solemnly; not run. If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn procession, his whole family have such business come upon them that no one can be spared. Hooker.

4. To walk leisurely; not run. And must I go to him? — Thou must run to him; for thou last staid so long, that going will scarce serve the turn. Shak.

5. To march or walk a-foot. I will only go through on my feet. Num. xx. 19.

6. To travel; to journey. From them I go, This unceasing errand sole. Milton.

7. To proceed; to make a progress. Thus other we with damnation wound, While they steal us; and so the jest goes round. Dryden.

8. To remove from place to place. I am in blood Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more, Returning were as tedious as go on. Shak.

9. To depart from a place; to remove from a place; the opposite of to come. I hope then to be able to tell my lord That I kiss aught but him. Shak. At once, good-night: Stand not upon the order of your going, But go at once. Shak., Macbeth. And when she had so said she went her way. John, iii. 28.

10. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end. Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil, Go not for thy thyself to the devil. Tennyson. She may go to bed when she list; all as she will. Shak.

12. To proceed in any course of life good or bad. And the Levites that are gone away from me, when Israel sent away, which sent away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity. Ezek. xlv. 10.

13. To proceed in mental operations. If I had formerly too far engaged myself for the present publishing it, truly I should have kept it by me till I had once again gone over it. Digby on the Soul, Dedication.

14. To take any road. I will go along by the highway: I will neither turn to the right hand, nor to the left. Deut. ii. 27. Who shall bemoan thee? Or who shall go aside to ask how thou dost? Jer. xv. 5.

15. To march in a hostile or warlike manner. You were advis'd his flesh was capable Of wounds and scars, and that his forward spirit Would lift where most trade of danger rul'd; Yet did you say go forth. Shak., Hen. IV.

16. To march to the seas. We can proceed against the pirates, those are stronger than we. Num. xiii. 31. Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the morning light. 1 Sa. xiv. 30. Thou art not able to go against this Philistine to fight with. 1 Sa. xvii. 53.

17. To pass; to be received. Because a fellow of my acquaintance set forth, her praises in verse, I will only repeat them, and spare my own tongue, since she goes for a woman. Sidnay.

18. To pass; to be received. And the man went among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 Sa. xii. 22. At a kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprise in his air and motion; it stamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is up to so much. Fuller.

19. To be in motion from whatever cause. The wayward sisters, hand in hand, Posters of the sea, and land, To do what about, about. Shak., Macbeth.

20. To go; to proceed. Clip and washed money goes about, when the entire and weighty lies boarded up. Fuller.

21. To flow; to pass; to have a course.
45. To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value.
I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to go far with me upon all new inventions or experiments, and to the best trial of them by time, and observing whether they live or no.

46. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.
I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough.

47. To contribute; to conduce; to concour; to be an ingredient.
The medicines which go to the ointments are so strong, that, if they were used inwardly, they would prove nothing.

48. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed.
Your strong possession much more than your right, or else it must go wrong with you and me. Shak.

49. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal.
It shall go ill with him that is left in his tabernacle.

50. To proceed in train or consequence.
How goes the night, boy?

4. To have any tendency. Atheists, know Against right reason all your counsels go, Tho' now they profit not, that Nor other question proper for debate, Dryden.

33. To be in a state of compact or partnership.
As a lion was beseaching an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber passing by cried out to him, half shares; you should go your snip, says the lion, if you were not so forward to be your own executioner.

34. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.
Where the multitude headed way, laws that shall tend to the preservation of that state must make common smaller offices to go by lot, for fear of strife and division. Hookes.

35. To be pregnant. Great beldamed women, That look not half a week to go.
Shakep. Hen. VIII.

36. To pass; not to remain.
She began to affect him, and his strength went from her.

38. To be expeditious. Scholars are close and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go for ornament, if they will not serve for use.

40. To reach or he extended to any degree.
Can another man perceive that I am conscious of any thing, when I perceive it not myself? No man's knowledge here can go beyond his experience.

43. To extend to consequences. It is not one master that either directs or takes notice of these: it goes a great way barely to pervert them.

42. To reach by effects. Considering the cheapness, so much money might go farther than a sum ten times greater could do now.

44. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach. Whose flesh, torn off by limbs, the ravens for.

45. To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value.
I had another reason to decline it, that ever uses to go far with me upon all new inventions or experiments, and to the best trial of them by time, and observing whether they live or no.

Tis a rule that goes a great way in the govern- ment of a sober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secur'd by industry, consideration, or circuit of action.

Whatever appears against their prevailing vice goes for nothing, being either not applied, or pass- ing for libel and slander.

46. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.
I think, as the world goes, he was a good sort of man enough.

47. To contribute; to conduce; to concour; to be an ingredient.
The medicines which go to the ointments are so strong, that, if they were used inwardly, they would prove nothing.

48. To fall out, or terminate; to succeed.
Your strong possession much more than your right, or else it must go wrong with you and me. Shak.

49. To be in any state. This sense is impersonal.
It shall go ill with him that is left in his tabernacle.

50. To proceed in train or consequence.
How goes the night, boy?

51. To go about. To attempt; to endavour; to set one's self to any business.
O dear father, It is thy business that I go about. Shak.

52. To go aside. To err; to deviate from the right.
If any man's wife go aside, and commit a trespass against him. Numb. v. 12.

53. To go between. To interpose; to mod- erate between two.
I did go between them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was used for her.

54. To go by. To pass away unnoticed.
Do not you come to my tardiness to chide, That laps'd in time and passion, lets go by
Th'important acting of your deed command? Shak. Hamlet.

55. To go by. To find or get in the conclusion.
In argument with men a woman ever Groves by the worse, whatever is her cause, Milton.
He's sure to go by the worst that contends with an adversary that's too mighty for him. L'Estrange.

56. To go by. To observe as a rule.
It is not to be supposed, that by searching one can positively judge of the size and form of a stone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to go by.

57. To go down. To be swallowed; to be received; not rejected.
Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it goes down whole with him for truth and earnest.
Folly will not easily go down in its own natural form with discerning judges. Dryden.

58. To go in and out. To do the business of life.
The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in.

59. To go in and out. To be at liberty.
He shall go in and out, and find pasture. John.

60. To go off. To die; to go out of life; to decease.
I would the friends we were safe arrived! Some must go off, and yet, by these I see
Secret a day as this is aptly bought. Shak.

61. To go off. To depart from a post.
The leaders having charge from you to stand, Will not go off until they hear you speak.

62. To go on. To make attack.
Bold Cathegus, Whose valor I have turn'd into his poison, And prais'd so to daring, as he would
Go upon the Go. Ben Jonson.

63. To go on. To proceed.
He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to go on in his story.

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50. The senses of this word are very indis- 
tinct: its general notion is motion or pro- 
gression. It commonly expresses pas- 
sage from a place, in opposition to come. 
This is often observable even in figura- 
tive expressions. We say, the words that 
go before and that come after: to day 
goes away and to-morrow comes.

51. To inter, to come, come, take the 
right course. A scornful exhortation. 
Go to then, O thou far renowned son 
Of great Apollo; shew thy famous might 
in medicine. 
Spenser.

Go to, go to, thou art a foolish fello; 
Let me be clear of thee. Shakesp. Twelfth Night. 
My favour is not bought with words like these 
Go to; you'll teach your another tongue talk. Howre.

Go-by, n.s. Delusion; artifice; circum-
vention; over-reach.

Except an apprentice is instructed how to 
adult and vanish, and give you the go by upon occasion, 
his master may be charged with neglect.
Collier on Pride.

Go-cart. n.s. [go and cart.] A machine 
in which children are inclosed to teach them 
to walk, and which they push forward 
without danger of falling.

Go-corn, to keep their steps from sliding, 
When members knit, and legs grow stronger. 
Make use of such machines no longer.
Prior.

Gold. n.s. [gab, Sax.] A pointed in- 
strument with which oxen are driven for- 
ward.

Oft in his harder hand a goad he bears, Pope.

To Goad. v. a. [from the noun.] 
1. To prick or drive with the Goad. 
2. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to drive forward.

Most dangerous is that temptation, that 
doth good us on. 
Goaded with most sharp occasions, 
Which lay nice manners by, you put to you 
the use of your own virtues. Shakesp.

Of all that breeces the various progeny, 
Stung with delight, is goaded on by thee. Dryden.

Goal. n.s. [goul, Fr. a long pole, set up 
to mark the bounds of the race.]

1. The land mark set up to bound a race; the 
point marked out to which racers run.
As at the Olympic games, or Pythian fields, 
Part curb their fiery steeds, or shoo the goal 
With rapid wheels.
Milton's Par. Lost.

And the slope sun his upward beam 
Shoots against the dusky pole, 
Facing toward the other goal.

2. The starting point.
Hast thou beheld, when from the goad they start, 
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart 
Rush to the race? 
Dryden's Virgil.

3. The final purpose; the end to which a 
design tends.
Our poet has always the goad in his eye, which 
directs him in his race: some beautiful design, 
which he first establishes, and then contrives the means, 
which will naturally conduct him to his end. 
Dryden.

Each individual seeks a several goal; 
But heau'm's great view is one, and that the whole. 
Pope.

So man, who here seems principal alone, 
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown. 
Together, so fair agent, so good, 
Tis but a part we see, and not a whole. 
Pope.

4. It is sometimes improperly written 
for goa, or jail.

Addison.
To GOBET. v. a. [from noun.] To swallow at a mouthful. A low word. Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and goes to the mouth; with their teeth. Du. Extrange.

To GOBBLE. v. a. [gobber to swallow, old Fr.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise. The sheep were so keen upon the acorns, that they gobbled up now and then a piece of the coat along with the acorns. Du. Last year's corn in barn great store; Fat turkeys gobbling at the door. Prior.

God between. u. s. [go and between.] One that transacts business by running between two parties. Commonly in an ill sense. Even as you came in to me, her assistant, or go-between, parted from me: I say I shall be with her between ten and eleven. Shaksp.

Gobelin. n. s. [Fr. gobeline, which Spenser has once retained; written in three syllables. This word some derive from the Gibilities, a faction in Italy; so that else and gobelin is Guelph and Ghibelline, because the children of either party were carried by their nurses with the name of the other; but it appears that else is Welsh, and much older than those faction.] Eliiff. Ushen are phantoms of the night, and the Germans likewise have long had spirits among them named Gobolds, from which gobeline might be derived.

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. Angels and ministers of grace defend us! Be thou a spirit of health, or gobelin damn'd. Bring forth those lies from heart's, or blast from hell. Shakep.

2. A fairy; an elf. His son was Effield, who overcame The wicked gobelines in bloody field; But quest renowned Effield, Who of all crystal did ANTINAE build. Spencer.

3. A god; a godless. Go, charge my goblets that they grind their joints With dry convulsions; shorten up their bowl, With ever c rampan. Shakep. Temple.

4. Mean time the village rooses up the fire, While well attested, and as well believed, Heaven them goes the gobelin story round. Thomson.

GOD. n. s. [god, Sax. which likewise signifies good.] The same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations through all the Teutonic dialects.


GODLY. adj. [from god.] Without sense of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irrereligious; impious.

Of these two sorts of men, both godless, the one be utterly without all knowledge of God, and the other studies how to persuade themselves that there is no such thing to be known. Hooker.

GODLESS. adj. [from god.] Rebellious. For faults not his, for guilt and crimes.

Of godless men, and of rebellious times, hand his unregard, and his studies. Their best Camillus, into banishment. Dryden.

GODLIKE. adj. [god and like.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.

Adam his illustrious guest besought, And thus the godlike angel answer'd mild. Milton.

Musing and much revolving in his breast, How best the mighty work he might begin. O Savioor! to mankind, and which way Publish his godlike office now mature. Milton.

That prince shall be wise and godlike, as, by established laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind. Locke.

GOLDING. n. s. [from godly.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

They puny godheads, who in robe and race, Whose humble statues are content with brass. Dryden.

GOLDINESS. n. s. [from godly.] 1. Piety to God.

2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

GODLIKE. adj. [from god.] Fiosus towards God.

Grant that we may hereafter live a godly, righteous, and sober life. Common Prayer.

2. Good; righteous; religious. Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men. Ps. xii. 1. The same church is really holy in this world, in relation to all particular duties contained in it, by a real infused sanctity. Pearson.

GOODLY. adj. Fiously; righteously. By analogy it should be godfully, but the repetition of the syllable is too harsh.

The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one that will live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. Hooker.

GOODHEAD. n. s. [from godly.] Goodness; righteousness. An old word. For this, and many more such outrage, I crave your godhead to assuage.

The rancorous vigour of his might. Spencer.

GOODMOTHER. n. s. [god and mother.] A woman who has undertaken sponsorship in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GOODSHIP. n. s. [from god.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Discussing largely on this theme, of their hills and dales their godships came. Prior.

GOODSON. n. s. [god and son.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font. What, did my father's godsem seek your life? He whom my father named? your Edgar? shall.
most fixed of all bodies, not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluable by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt. Gold is frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. Pure gold is so fixed, that Boerhaave informs us of an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass furnace for two months, without losing a single grain. Hill on Fossils. Gold hath these natures: greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, lustre or softness; softness of it, its immunity from rust, and the colour or tincture of yellow. Bacon on Nat. Hist. Gold is drawn by electricity, like the touch. To try if thou be current gold indeed. Shakspe. We readily say this is gold, and that a silver goblet, only by the different figures and colours represented to the eye by the peacock. Locke. The gold-fraught vessel which had tempests beat, he sees now vainly make to his retreat. Dryden.

2. Money. For, for the gold of France did not seduce, although I did admit as a motive The sooner to effect what I intended. Shakspe. Then thou hast resented me. Give me thy gold, if thou hast any gold; For I have bought it with an hundred blows. Shak.

3. It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the ancients χρυσός; and among the modern more nuce quos cursum in asta. Horace. The king's a bawcock, and the heart of gold. A lad of life, an imp of fame. Shakspe. Hen. V.

Gold of Pleasure. n.s. [myagarum.] A plant.

Goldbeater. n.s. [gold and beat.] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold to gold other matter. Our goldbeaters, though, for their own profit sake, they are wont to use the finest gold they can get, yet they scrape not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more still, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. Boyle.

Goldbeater's Skin. n.s. The intestinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the common practice. Quincy. When your gold or flowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife at each division, as low as the flower has burst it, and hide it about with a narrow slip of goldbeater's skin, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together. Mortimer.

Goldbound. adj. [gold and bound.] Encompassed with gold. Thy skin, Thou other goldbound is like the first. Shak.

Golden. adj. [from gold.] 1. Made of gold; consisting of gold. O would to God that the inclusive verge Of golden metal, that must round my brow, Were red hot steel, that I might pass through it, and of any other Dutch word, which is goldea, and signifies in Latin valere, in English to be of price or value; hence cometh their ordinary word gelt, for money. Peacham on Drawing.

1. Gold is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and VOL. I.
and not Frov.
Mr.
Pri.

18. **Honourable.** They cast to get themselves a name, Regardless whether good or evil fame. Milton. Silence, the knave's erute, the whore's good name, The only honour of the wishing dame. Pope.

19. **Cheerful; gay.** Joined with any words expressing temper of mind. They may be of good comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. 2 Macc. xi. 55. Quietness improves into cheerfulness, enough to make us just so good humoured as to wish that world well. Pope.

20. **Considerable; not small though not very great.** A good while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth should bear the word. Acts xv. 7.

The plant having a great stalk and top, doth present the most lovely way about, by drawing the juice of the earth from it. Bacon. Myrtle and pomegranate, if they be planted though a good space one from the other, will meet.

The king had provided a good fleet, and a body of three thousand foot to be embarked. Clarendon. Proc. xxiv. 15. He may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthly particles, so as many of them might float in the air a good while, like exhibitions, before they fell down. Burnet.

They held a good share of civil and military employments during the whole time of the usurpation.

21. **Elegant; decent; delicate; with breeding.** If the critic has published nothing but rules and observations in criticism, I then consider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, and the candour and simplicity in his remarks, wit and good-breeding in his railing.

Addison. Good-breeding. Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we express by the word good-breeding. Addison.等到

22. **Real; serious; not feigned.** Love not in good earnest, nor any farther in spirit neither, than with safety of a pure blush thou mayst in honour come off again. Shakespere.

23. **Rich; of credit; able to fulfill engagements.** Antonius is a good man: my meaning, in saying that he is a good man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. Shakespere. What reward

Awaits the good, the rest what punishment. Milton.
G O O

As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how happens it that they lose themselves in the sunshine, that they have been but a while in Ireland can well witness.

G O O

Works may have more wit than does them good,
As bodies perish through excess of blood.

G O O

But if he employ'd
Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature
To the good, not ruin to the state. Ben Jonson.

2. Prosperity; advancement.

3. Earnest; not jest.

The good woman never died after this. 'till she came to die for good and all.

4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable,
Wisdom, truth, piety; the contrary to wickedness.

5. Good placed after had, with, seems a substantive; but the expression is, I think, vicious; and good is rather an adjective elliptically used, or it may be considered adverbial. See Good, adv.

The pilot must intend some part before he steer his course, or he had as good leave his vessel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves.

Good, adv.

1. Well; not ill; not amiss.

2. As good. No worse.

Was I to have never parted from thy side,
As good have grown there still a lifeless th, Ailt.

Says the cackow to the hawk. Had you not as good have been eating worms now as pizcios?

Good, now, interjection. Well! right! It is sometimes used ironically.

Good-conditioned, adj. Without ill qualities or symptoms. Used both of things and persons, but not elegantly.

Good surgeon dilates an abscess of any kind by injections, when the pus is good-conditioned. Sharp.

Good-now, interjection.

1. In good time; a la bonne heure. A gentle exclamation of intreaty. It is now a low word.

2. A soft exclamation of wonder.

Goodness, how your devotions jump with mine!

Goodness. n. s. [from goodly] Beauty; grace; elegance.

She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful than her goodliness was full of harmony to his eyes.

Sidney.

The stateless houses, the goodness of trees, which beheld them, delighted the eye. Harker.

Goodly, adj. [from good].

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid.

Now little in use.
A prince of a goodly aspect, and the more goodly by a grave majesty, wherefore his mind did deck his outward graces. Sidney.

A goodly city is this Autumn. Shakesp. Coriol. i. 2. 

Which should express her goodliest; you have seen Sunshine and rain at once. Her smiles and tears. Spenser. P. P. 5. 88.

Here from gracious England have I offer Of goodly thousands, Shakesp. Macbeth.


There was not among the children of Israel a goodly person then. 1 Sam. ix. 2.

Begetter of the things they were; of stature more: And all their forsa, much goodlier then before. Chapman.

He had not made them any recompense for their goodly houses and olive gardens, destroyed in the former wars. Knolles.

The goodliest man of men since horn His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eue. Milton.

Of the fourth Edward was his noble song; Fierce, goodly, valiant, beautiful, and young. Waller.

Not long since walking in the field, My nurse and I, we there beheld A goodly fruit, which, tempting me, I would have pluck'd. Waller.

How full of ornament is all I view In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new: Of which the want of some goodly stock O power divine! Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! Dryden.

His eldest born, a goodly youth to view, Encompassed with a circle of twelve and outward there; Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd; But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. Dryden.

2. Bulky; swelling; affectely turrid, Round as a globe, and liquid'd every think. Goody and great he sails behind his link. Dryden.

3. Happy; desirable; gay. England was a peaceable kingdom, and but little subject to the mild and goodly government of the Confessor. Spencer.

We have many goodly days to see. Shakesp.

GOODLY. adv. Excellently. Obsolete. There Alma, like a virgin quire most bright, Doth flourish in all beauty excellent And to her guests doth bounteous banquet delight, Attended goodly well for health and for delight. Goodlyhood.

Grace; goodness. Obsolete. But more thy goodlyhood forgive it me, To meet which of the gods I shall them name. Goodman.

GOODMAN. n.s. [from good and man].

1. A slight appellation of civility; generally ironical.


GOODNESS. n.s. [from good]. Desirable qualities either moral or physical; kindness; favour. If for any thing he loved greatness it was beacause therein he might exercise his goodnesse. Shaks.

There is in all things an appetite or desire, wherefore, in the judgment of the world which they may be; all which perfectiones are contained under the general name of goodness. Hooker.

Is poison to thy stomach. —Yes, that goodness Of all the land's wealth into one, Into your own heart, cardinal, by extortion: The goodness of your intercepted packets You writ to the pope against the king; your goodnesse. Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious. Shakep.
G O R

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate.

Being with his presence glutted, gorg'd, and full.

Shakep.

He then makes his generation moses,

To gorse his appetite. Shakep. King Lear.

Gorse with my blood thy barbarous appetite.

Addn.

I desire that they will not gorse the lion either with nonsense or obscenity.

Addn.

Nor would his slaughter'd army now have him

On Africk's sands, disput'd with their wounds, to gorse the wolves and vultures of Numidias. Addn.

The giants, Lay stretched at length, and snoring in his den. Addn.

2. To swallow: as, the fish has gorged the hook.

GORGED. adj. [from gorse.] Having a gorge or throat.

Look up a height, the shill gorg'd o'er so for Cane with a paley tumbling on his gorg.

Shakep.

Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

The duke, one solemn day, gorgeously clad in a suit all over spread with diamonds, lost one of them of good value. Wotton.

GORGEOUSNESS, n.s. [from gorse.]

Splendor; magnificence; show.

GORGED. n.s. [from gorse.]

The piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a paley tumbling on his gorg.

Shakep.

See how his gorget peeps above his gown.

To tell the people in what danger he was. B. Jonn.

About his neck a threefold gorged,

As rough as trebled leather target. Hudibras.

GORGON, n.s. [γόργων.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned the beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorgon and hydras, and chymens dire. Milt.

Why didst thou not enquire man for man,

And try the virtue of that gorgon face

To start me and terrify. Dryden.

GORMAND. n.s. [gourmand, Fr.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GORMANDIZE. n.s. [from gourmand.]

To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER. n.s. [from the verb.]

A voracious eater.

GOS. n.s. [gory, Sax.] Fuzz; a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers in Winter.

GORY. adj. [from gory.]

1. Covered with congealed blood.

When two boars with rankling malice met,

Their gory sides the fresh wounds fiercely fret.

Shakep. Macbeth.

Why do'st thou shake thy gory locks at me?

Thou canst not say I did it. Shakep. Macbeth.

2. Bloody; murtherous; fatal. Not in use.

GOS.

The obligation of our blood forbids

A gory emulation 'twixt us twain; Shakep.

GOSHAWK. n.s. A gormous goose, and lapac a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

Such dread his awful visage on them cast;

So seem poor doves at goshaek s sight aghast. Fairf.

GOSLING. n.s. [from goose.]

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if you were hiploot? says the goose to her gosling. L' Estrange.

Nature with instructed even a brood of goslings to stick together, while the kite is hoovering over their heads.

Swift.

2. A kathin on nut-trees and pines.

GOSPEL. n.s. [gōpeel; or God's or good tidings; savior; seteth, steal, snatch, happy tidings, Erse.]


Thus may the gospel to the rising sun

Be spread, and flourish where it first began. W'sl.

All the decrees wherein Scripture treateth are coordinate to the gospel as the gospel offers him, as Lord and Saviour; the former, as well as the latter, being the condition of scripture-election, and the rejecting them thus, the condition of the scripture-reprobation. Humm.

How is a good Christian animated and cheered by a steadfast belief of the promises of the gospel? Beale.

2. Divinity; theology.

To GOSPEL. n.s. [from the noun.]

To fill with sentiments of religion.

This word in Shakspere, in whom alone I have found it, is used, though so venereal in itself, with some degree of irony; I suppose from the gospellers, who had long been held in contempt.

Are you so gospell'd

To pray for this good man, and for his issue.

Whose heavy haid hadn bow'd you to the grave? Shakep.

GOSPELLER. n.s. [from gospell.]

A name of the followers of Wickliffe, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Popists in reproach, from the pronouncing to follow and preach only the gospel.

These gospellers have had their golden days,

Have trodden down our holy Roman faith. Rowe.

GOSSAMER. n.s. [gossippum, low Lat.]

The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm sunny weather, especially about the time of Autumn.

A lover may besride the gossamer,

That idles in the wanton Summer air,

And yet not fall, so light is vanity. Shakep.

Four nimble knots the horses wore,


The filmy gossamer now fitts no more,

Nor baleys back on the short sunny shore. Dry.

GOSSIP. n.s. [from gob, and joy, relation, affinity, Sax.]

1. One who answers for the child in baptising.

Go to a gosip's feast and gaudle with me,

After so long grief such maturity. Shakep.

At the christening of George duke of Clarence, who was born the 16th of Decem. in Dublin, he made both the earl of Kiludder and the earl of Ormond his gosips. Davies on Ireland.

2. A tippings companion.

And sometimes Jork in a gospip's bowl,

In very likeness of a roasted turk,

And when she drinks against her lips I bob. Shaks.
GOVERNMENT. n. s. [government, Fr.]

1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority. There seem to be but two general kinds of government in the world: the one exercised according to the arbitrary commands and will of some single person; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or custom, and not to be changed without the consent of many.

2. An established state of legal authority. They shall found their government and their great senate structure through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordained.

3. Pilot; regulator; manager. Behold all the ships, though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, while the governor steareth.

GOVERNOR. n. s. [gouverneur, Fr.]

1. One who has the supreme direction. It must be confessed, that of Christ, working as a creator and a governor over all things, are pariahs.

2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state. For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the governor among the nations.

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority. To you, lord governor, remains the censure of this hellish villain.

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man. To Eltan will I, where the young king is, being ordained his special governor; and for his safety there I'll best advise.

5. Pilot; regulator; manager. Behold all the ships, though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, while the governor steareth.
GRA

The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grace grow
Milton

Within the church, in the publick profession and external communion thereof, are contained persons who have been saved, and together with them others void of all saving grace, and hereafter to be damned.
Pope

How Van wals grace who once wanted wit.
Pope

4. Pardon; mercy.
His hand a while, and to their choice gave space
Which they would prove, his valour or his grace.
Wallace

Bow and see for grace
Milton

With suppliant knee.

5. Favour conferred.
I should therefore esteem it great favour and grace.

Would you be so kind as to go in my place.
Prior

6. Privilege.
But to return and view the cheerful skies.
To few great Jupiter, apart this grace.
Dryden

7. A goddess, by the heathens supposed to bestow beauty.
This forefront, where your verse has said.
The loves delighted, and the grace play'd.
Prior

8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming.
The same words in Philothea's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there were no other body by, might have had a better grace, and perhaps have found a gentler reception.
Swift

Have I reason or good grace in what I do? Temp. 3.

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing appearance.
One like only, with a stonier grace.
Presume to claim the oak's and ceder's place.

And, looking round him with a monarch's care,
Spread his exalted thoughts in air.
Harte

Her purple habit is strong with such a grace.
On her smooth shoulders, and suits her face.
Dryden's En. 4.

To write and speak correctly gives a grace, and gains a favorable attention to what one has to say.
Locke

11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty.
Where justice grows, there grows the greater grace.
The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart.
Spenser

Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greatest grace.
Dryden

The ladies for the sake of little space,
A short liv'd good, and an uncertain grace.
Dryden

I pass their form and every charming grace.
Dryden

13. Ornament; flower; highest perfection.
By their hands this grace of kings must die,
If hell and treason hold their promises.
Shakesp.

14. Single or particular virtue.
The kings-earning graces.
As justice, warfare, bravery, steadiness,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
We have no reliam of them.
Shakesp. Macbeth

The graces of his religion, prepare for the most useful discharge of every relation of life.
Rog.

15. Virtual physical.
O, mickle is the powerful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.
Shakesp.

16. The title of a duke or archbishop; formerly of the king, meaning the same as your goodness, or your clemency.
Here come I from our princely general
To know your griefs; to tell you from his grace.
That he will give you audience.
Shaks. Henry IV.

High mighty kind, you gentle reader, and those
Vour nobles here present, may be pleased to know your lady.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Concerning the usual proceeding of your grace,
and of the court, with divers things which are over,
thrown in opposition, like as justice, and similar to what is said above.
Swift.

Then cheerful healths, your mistress shall have place;
And what's more rare, a poet shall say grace.

GRACE-CUP. n. s. [grace and cup.] The cup or health drank after grace.
The grace-cup serv'd, the cloth away,
Jesmob the tide to show his play.
Prior

To GRACE. v. a. [from the n.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish; to recommend; to decorate.
These they study, this they practise, this they grace with a wanton superiority of wit.
Hooker

I do not think a bravet gentleman,
More daring, or more bold is now alive,
To grace this latter age with noble deeds.
Shakesp.

Little of this great world can I speak,
And therefore little shall I grace my cause,
In speaking for myself.
Shakesp. Othello.

This is due from the judge to the advocate,
Some recommendation and grace, where causes are well handled.
Bacon.

Rich crowns are on their royal stately place;
With saphires, diamonds, and with rubies grace.
Dryden.

By both his parents of decent divinity,
Great Jove and Phoebus grace'd his nobler line:
Prior

Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reserv'd to grace the soldiers too.
Prior

2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour.
He write;

How happily he lives, how well belov'd,
And daily grace by the emperor.
Shakesp.

He might at his pleasure grace or disgrace whom he would in court.
KnolUs.

All honours of the sword and glove,
Grace with an end, and ruin with a frown.
Dryden.

3. To fav'our.
When the guests withdrew,
Their courteous host saluting all the crew,
Regardless pass'd their o'er, not grace'd with kind ac'due.
Dryden.

GRACED. adj. [from grace.]


What saw this gentleman, one of the prosterest and best grace men that ever I saw, of being a middle age and a mean stature.
Swift.

2. Virtuous; regular; charitable. Not in use.

Epicures and lust
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a grace'd palace.
Shakesp. King Lear.

GRACEFUL adj. [from grace.] Beautiful with dignity.

Admir'd this troop, and like the leading god,
Honour in the rest in arms the graceful Turms,
Roder.

Masters his pen, victorious was his grace;
Bold in the lists, and graceful in the dance.
Swift.

Yet graceful ease, and sweetness void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide.
Prior.

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GRACEFUL, adj. [from grace.] Elegantly; with pleasing dignity.

GRACIOUSLY, adv. [from gracious.] 

GRACIOUSNESS. n.s. [from gracious.] 

Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.

GRACELESS. adj. [from grace.] Void of grace; wicked; hopelessly corrupted.

GRACIOUSLY, adv. [from gracious.] 

GRACIOUSNESS. n.s. [from gracious.] 

1. Kind; with kind condescension.

2. In a pleasing manner.

GRADATION. n.s. [gradation, Fr. gradus, Lat.] 

1. Regular progress from one degree to another.

2. Regular advance step by step.

3. Order; sequence; series.

GRADUALLY. adv. [from gradual.] 

1. By degrees; in regular progression.

2. Slowly.

3. Regular progression.

GRADUALITY. n.s. [from gradual.] 

Regular progression; advancement by step; from one stage to another.

GRADUATION. n.s. [gradation, Fr. from gradus, Lat.] 

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.

3. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF. n.s. [graffr, Fr.] A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyan.

GRAFT. n.s. [graft, Fr.] A small branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyan.
To GRAFF. | a. [graff', Fr.]
1. To insert a cyron or branch of one tree into the stock of another.
2. To propagate by insertion or inoculation.
3. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.
4. To impregnate with an adulterating brand.

We've some old crab-trees here at home, that will not be grafted to your relish. Shakesp. Coriolanus.

The more I see the proper property of plants. Shakesp. Post. Mercur. 1. 1.

To graff, r. n. To practise insinuation.

In March is good grafting the skillful do know,
So long as the wind in the East do not blow:
From moon being changed, 'till just be the prime
For grafting and cropping is very good time.
Tutur.
To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to graft,
Not only upon young stocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas if you graft but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few. Bacon.

Graffer, n.s. [from graft or graff.] Who propagates fruit by grafting.

I am informed, by the trials of the most skilful grafters of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft last year, which he saw on a branch of a wild cherry.

Graff, n.s. [from grèle, Fr.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unwitting was, And, lying down upon the sandy grall, Drank of a crystal glass. Spec.

GRAIN. n.s. [graine, Fr. gramin., Lat. granum, It. grani.] All the following significations.

1. A single seed of corn.
   Look into the seeds of time,
   And say which grain will grow, and which will not. Shakesp.
   His reason are as to grains of wheat laid in two bushels of chalk. Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.
   Let them pronounce the steep Ipurian death, Vagabond exile, flying, pent to linger; But with a grain a day, I would not buy Their mercy at the price of one fair word. Shakesp.
   Many of the ears, being six inches long, had sixty grains in them, and none less than forty. Nor. Merc.

2. Corn.
   As it eels, the seedman
   Upon the slime and oze scatters his grain,
   And shortly comes to harvest. Shakesp.
   Pale no longer swelled the tree grain
   Nor Phœbus fed his ex on the plain. Dryden.
   'Tis a rich soil, I grant you; but often covered with weeds by that way. Collet on Fama.

3. The seed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any single body.

VOL. I.

GRAIN

I have on thousand many grains
That issue out of such a dust.
Shakesp.

By intelligence
And proofs as clear as suns in July, when
You see each grain of grain. Shakesp. Hen. VIII.

5. The smallest weight, of which in physick twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny weight; a grain so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

6. Grain of almonance. Something ingulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight.

We, who are very hot, must be seen with grains of almonance, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. Add.

7. Grain of almonance. Something ingulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight.

I should best satisfy the property of grains of almonance to the sacred science of theology. Watts on the Mind.

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Bows, by the confusion of meeting sap, infect the sound pine, and divert his grain forward and erant from his course of growth. Shakesp.

9. The body of the wood as modified by the fibres.

The bee, the swimming alder, and the plane, Inhabit those places and laden with a softer grain. Dryden.

10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles.

The toot of a sea-boat, in the midst of the solider parts, contains a cured grain not to be found in the lute.

Stone of a constitution so compact, and a grain so fine, that they bear a fine polish. Harwood.

11. Died or stained substance.

How the red rose flush up in her cheeks,
And the pure snow with worldly vermil stain,
Like crimson dy'd in grain. Spec.

Over his field arm'd
A military vest of purple flow'r,
Livelier than Meridian, or the grain
Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old. Milton.

Come, passive man, devoted pure and true.
All in a robe of darkest grain,
Flowing with majestick train. Milton.

The third, his feet
Shadow'd from other feet with falcon'd wing,
Sky-tint'd grain! Milton's Par. Lost.

12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour from the direction of fibres.

Your minds, precipitated with what
You rather learn than what you should do,
Made you against the grain to voice him consol'd. Shakesp.

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I see, to argue 'gainst the grain.

Quoth Hudibras. Old clerks, weary'd out with fruitless care,
Dismiss their hopes of eating, and despair;

GRAIN

Though much against the grain, forc'd to retire,
He gives you sugar, and provides a fire. Dryden.

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but consulting with each other, as brothers glued together, but not united in grain. Hayward.

14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

The smaller the particles of cutting substance, the smaller will be the scratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glass until it be polished; but be they never so small, they can wear away the glass in another way by grinding and scratching it, and breaking the peculiarities; and therefore polish it no otherwise than by breaking its roughness to a very fine grain, so that the scratches and frettings of the surface become too small to be visible. Neat. Opt.

GRAINED. adj. [from grain.] Rough; made less smooth.

Though now the grain'd face of mine be hid
In sap consuming Winter's dizzled snow,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. Shakesp.

GRAINS. n.s. [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

Husk, draft, to drink and swill. Ben Jonson.

GRAINY. adj. [from grain.]

1. Full of corn.

2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAMÆRY. interj. [contracted from grant me mercy.] An obsolete expression of surprise.

Says, sir, what? but mote I weet
What strange adventure do ye now pursue? Spec.

GRAMÆNOUS. adj. [graminicus, Lat.] Grassy. Gramineous plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.

GRAMINIVOROUS. adj. [gramen and voro, Lat.] Grass-eating; living upon grass.

The ancients were versed chiefly in the dissection of brutes, among which the graminores is the kind of deer and chevrotains. Sharp's gem.

GRAMMAR. n.s. [grammairae, Fr. grammatica, Lat. grammatica.]

1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

To be accurate in the grammar and idioms of the tongue, and then a politician to make all their graces serve his elocution. Felt.

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar.

Dyerden & Dufresney.

2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to grammar.

Appropriate and signifying figures, is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and animal must be understood to make them grammary.

Locke.

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

Graffiti School, n.s. A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar school. Locke.

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a grammar school I cannot encourage.

15. Grot. 853
GRAMMIAN. n.s. [grammaticien. Fr. from grammar.] One who teaches grammar; a philologer.
Many disputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath arisen among the grammarians.
They who have called ihm the torture of grammarians, might also have called him the plague of translators. Dryden.
GRAMMATICALLY. adj. [grammatical, Fr. grammaticus, Lat.] 1. Belonging to grammar.
The beauty of virtue still being set before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than grammatical rules. Bacon.
I shall take the number of consonants, not from the grammatical alphabets of any language, but from the diversity of sounds framed by single articulations with applause. Holder.
2. Taught by grammar.
They seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless born with a poetical genius. Dryden's Defoe's
GRAMMATICALLY. adv. [from grammatical.] According to the rules or science of grammar.
When a sentence is distinguished into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of speech, which compose it, then it is said to be analysed grammatically. Watts.
As grammar teach us to speak properly, so it is the duty of rhetoric to instruct us how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that was before naked and grammatically true. Baker.
GRAMMATICASTER. n.s. [Lat.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.
I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal trillings of the French grammaticasters. Rumer.
GRAMPLE. n.s. A crab-fish. Ainsw.
GRAMPUS. n.s. A large fish of the cetaceous kind.
GRANARY. n.s. [granarium, Lat.] A storehouse for threshed corn.
Aits, by their labour and industry, converse that corn will keep dry as in their nests as in our granaries. Addison.
And be the exhausted granary of a world. Thomson's Spring.
GRANATE. n.s. [from gram, Lat.] A kind of marl or so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains. Otherwise Granite.
GRAND. adj. [grand, Fr. grandis, Lat.] 1. Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity.
God hath planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of grand a Lord. Reddit's History.
2. Great; splendid; magnificent.
A voice has flown To re-enfame a grand design. Young.
3. Principal; chief.
What cause Mov'd our grand parents in that happy state, Fav'rd of heav'n so highly, to fall off With their posterity. Milton.
4. Eminent; superior; very frequently in an ill sense.
Our grand sue, Satan. Milton.
So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold. Milton.
5. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.
6. It is used to signify ascension or descent of consanguinity.
GRANDAM. n.s. [grand and dam or dame.]
1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.
I meeting him, will tell him that my lady Was fairer than his grandam, and as chase. As may be in the world, Dryden.
We have our forefathers and great grandam all before us as they were in Chaucer's days. Dryden.
They give heart belief this angel face: Too well thou shew'st thy pedigree from stone: Thy grandam's was the first by Pyrrha thrown.
Dryden.
2. An old withered woman.
The women Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right, And to the grandam he adjurg'd the knight. Dryden.
GRANDCHILD. n.s. [grand and child.] The son or daughter of my son or daughter; one in the second degree of descent.
Augustus Caesar, out of indignation against his daughter and Agrippa his grandchild, would say that they were not his seed, but imposthomous broken from him. Bacon.
These hymns may work on future wrists, and so May great grandchildren of thy pazes grow.
He hoped his majesty did believe that he would never make the least scruple to obey the grandchild of King Edward. Chersones.
Fair daughter, and son and grandchild both. Ben Johnson.
He is speaking, with his gods and reliques thrown. And tawdr's the shore his little grandchild led. Desban.
GRANDDAUGHTER. n.s. [grand and daughter.] The daughter of a son or daughter.
GRANDDAD. n.s. [grand, Fr. grandis, Lat.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity.
They had some sharper and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of grandees, both venemous on the parts which they avoided. Wetten.
When a prince or grandee manifests a liking to such a thing, men generally set about to make themselves considerable for such things. South.
Some parts of the Spanish monarchy are rather for ornament than strength: they furnish out vice-regalds for the grandees, and posts of honour for the noble families. Addison.
GRANDEITY. n.s. [from grandeur, Lat.] Great age; length of life. Dict.
GRANDEVOS. adj. [grandevos, Lat.] Long lived; of great age. Dict.
GRANDEUR. n.s. [Fr.] 1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence.
As a magistrate or great officer, he locks himself from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the distance of ceremony and grandeur. South.
2. Elevation of sentiment, language or men.
GRANDFATHER. n.s. [grand and father.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.
One was saying that his great grandfather and great-grandfather, and father, died at sea; said another that heard him, an I were as you, I would never come at sea. Why, saith he, where do you your great grandfathers and grand-father, and father die? He answered, where but in their beds? He answered, are I were as you, I would never come at bed. Bosc.
Our grandchildren will see a few rags hung up in Westminster-hall, which cost an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boast that their grandfathers were rich and great. Swift.
GRANDFICK. adj. [grandis and facie, Lat.] Making great. Dict.
GRANDIOUS. adj. [grando, Lat.] Full of hail; consisting of hail. Dict.
GRANDITY. n.s. [from grandis, Lat.] Greatness; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.
Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness. Camden.
GRANDMOTHER. n.s. [grand and mother.] The father's or mother's mother.
Thy grandmather Lois, and thy mother Eunice, 2 Tim. 1, 5.
GRANDSIRE. n.s. [grand and sire.] 1. Grandfather.
Think'st thou, that I will leave my, kingly throne, Wherein my grand sire and my father sat? Shakespe.
Thy grand sire, and his brother, to whom fame Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their name. Desban.
The wreaths, his grand sire knew to reap. By active toil and military sweat, Prior.
2. Any ancestor; poetically.
Why should a man whose blood is warm within, Sit like his grand sire cut in alabaster? Shak.
Above the portal, car'd in cedar wood, Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike grandfathers stood. Dryden.
So nimicking ancient wits at best. As apes our grandfives in their duellist great Pope.
GRANDSON. n.s. [grand and son.] The son of a son or daughter.
A long time Iago and wealthy store, Give much to you, and to his grandsons more. Dryden.
Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their grandsons, and, I believe, have they much less among princes. Swift.
GRANGE. n.s. [grange, Fr.] A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.
One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old grange, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, saith he; the trees were all blasted, the swine dead of the measles, the cattle of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling nor a goose. Ben Jonson.
At the moated grange resides this deceased Na- riana. Shakespe.
The loose unletter'd hinds,
When for their teen'ing flocks and granges fall
In wanton dance they graze; the bounteous Pan,
Milton.
If the church was of their own foundation, they might cluse, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other theretho; unless, perhaps, the said church had people belonging to it; for then they must still maintain a curate; and of this sort were their granges and priories. Ayliffe.
GRANTE. n.s. [grante, Fr. from gronom, Lat. because consisting as it were of grains, or small distinct particles.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardness, giving fire with steel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black spots, commonly called mortar-stone, forms a very firm, and though it rule, yet beautifully varnished mass. It is found in immense strata in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall it is found in prodigious masses, and brought to Lon- don, for the steps of public buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black
and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish.

**Hill on Fossils.**

Abalster, marble of divers colours, both simple and mixed, the opalites, porphyry, and the granite.

There are still great pillars of granite, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addison on Italy.*

**Granivorous. adj.** [granum and voro, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

**Granum** birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can distinguish the qualities of hard bodies, which the sense of men discerns not without mastication. *Pacius.*

Paul suggests a soft demulent nourishment both for *granivorous* birds and mankind. *Arbuth.*

**Granam. n. s.** [from *granam*] Grandmother. Only used in burlesque works.

Oh my kind granam told me, Tim, take some Granam.

**To GRANT. v. a.** [from garantir, Fr. Junius and Skinner; perhaps, as Minskev thinks, from gratuito, or rather from gratia or gratificor.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

3. In law. A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politic; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in grant which cannot be assigned without deed.

**Courtesies justle for a grant.**

And when they break their friendship plead their want.

**To GRAP. n. s.** [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or bestowing.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

3. In law. A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reversions, services, advowsons in gross, common in gross, tithes, &c. made by such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politic; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to be in grant which cannot be assigned without deed.

**(Hill on Fossils.)**

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other places, and the Roman laws, provide that the prince should not be deceived in his grants.

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

**But of this so great a grant, we content not to take advantage.**

*Hooker.*

This grant destroys all you have urg'd before.

**Grap. n. s.** A flower.

**Grapenstone. n. s.** [grape and stone.]

The stone or seed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will, A fly, a grapestone, or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

**Graphically. adj.** [from graphical.]

In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

The almoner odorata, or cil-cat, is delivered and graphically described by Castellius. *Browne.*

**Grapnel. n. s.** [grapin, Fr.]

1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.

2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

**To GRAPPLE. v. n.** [grappelen, Dut. krappele, Germ.]

1. To contend by seizing each other, as wrestlers.

They must be also practised in all the locks and grappling of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tugg, or grasp, and to close. *Milton.*

Living virtue, all achievements past,

Meets every, still to grapple with at last. *Walter.*

Does he think that he can grapple with divine vengeance, and endure the everlasting burnings?

*South.*

Anteous here and stern Alcides stride,

And both the grappling statues seem to live. *Addison.*

2. To contest in close fight.

Till in my standard bear the arms of York.

To grapple with the horse of Lancaster. *Shaksp.*

Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of each fleet,

Two grapple. *Eneas on the ocean meet.***

And English fires with Belgian flames contend. *Dryden.*

**To GRAPPEL. v. a.**

1. To fasten; to fix; to join indissolubly.

Now obsolete.

Grapple your minds to storge of the navy.

*And leave your England as dead midnight still.***

That business

**Grapples yee to the heart and love of us.** *Shak.*

2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

For Hippogries, vessels for the transporting of horse, we are indebted to the Salaminians; for grappling hooks to Anacharis. *Halgyn.*

**Grapple. n. s.** [from the verb.]

1. Contest land to hand, in which the combatants seize each other; the wrestler's hold.

As when earth's son, Anteus strove

With Jove's Alcides, and, off fall'd, still rose

Fresh from his fall, and fiercely grappled joint.

*Throttled at length in Jove's arm, expost, and fell.*

Or did his genius

Know mine the stronger demon, fear'd the grapple, and, in making room, found this weak of fate,

To skulk behind my sword. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

2. Close fight.

In the close fight I boarded them; on the instant they gave clear of our ship, so I alwaye became their prisoner.

*Shaksp. Hamlet.*

3. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

But Cymon soon his crooked grappling cast;

Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd. *Dr.

**Grapplement. n. s.** [from grapple.]

Close fight; hostility embrace. *Not in use.*
GRASS

They catching hold of him, as down he leant,
Their blade and sword was thus exempted from its grasp.

GRASHP. n. s. [grass and hop] A small insect that hops in the summer. The cicada of the Latins is often by the poets translated grasshopper, but improperly.

Her wagon spoke made of long spinners legs, the covey of the wings of grasshoppers.

Grasshoppers cut the grain of the whole country.

Bacon.

There silver lakes with verdant shadow crown'd,

Disperse a grateful chilliness all around;

The grasshopper avoids th' unattired air.

Not in a midst of summer ventures there. Addison.

The women were of such an enormous stature, that we appear as grasshoppers before them.

A'spec. of Addison's Spect

GRASIER. See Grazier.

To GRASP. v. a. [graspare, Isl.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gopee.

To be a friend, that thought I could grasp water, and bind the wind.

Sidney.

2. To seize; to catch at.

This grasping of the militiam into the known hands, was desired the summer before. Clarendon.

For what are men who grasp at praise sublime,

But bubbles on the rapid stream of time? Young.

To GRASP. v. n.

1. To catch; to endeavour to seize; to try at.

So endles and exorbitant are the desires of men, that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme of perfect happiness with less.

Clarendon.

2. To struggle; to strive; to grapple. Not now in use.

See, his face is black, and full of blood;

His hands abroad display'd, as one that grasps

And tagg'd for life. Shak. Henry VI.

3. To gopee; to encroach.

Like a miser 'midst his store,

Who grasps and grasps 'till he can hold no more.

Dryden.

GRASP. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The gopee or seizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his grasp.

What seem'd both spear and shield.

Milton.

This hand and sword hath been acquainted well;

It would have come before into my grasp.

To kill the ravisher.

Dryden's Don Sebastian.

The left arm is a little defaced, though one may

see it held something in its grasp formerly. Addison.

2. Possession; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st

For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,

To shew good and evil. Shak... Macbeth.

3. The power of seizing.

Within the direful grasp

Of savage hunger, or of savage heat.

Milton.

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their grasp. Clarendon.

Grasped. n. s. [from grasp.] One that grasps, seizes, or catches at.

GRASS. n. s. [gray, Sax.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at grass, and the
tied gred and low.

Jer. 1. 12.

The beef being young, and only grass fed, was thin, light, and moist, and not of a substance to endure the salt.

Tenderly

You'll be no more your former you;
Tended handed touch a nettle, 
And sets it for to point points, 
Grazs it like a man of mettle, 
And so it silk remains. 
So it stings for you presentures, 
Treat them gently they rebel, 
But be rough as nutmeg-graters, 
And the rogue obey you well. 
A. Hill.

The act of pleasing. 

They are incapable of any design above the present gratification of their palates. 

To gratulate. v. a. [gratificari, Lat.] 

1. To indulge; to grant by compliance. 
You steer between the country and the court, 
Not gratify which ever the great desire, 
Nor grasing give what publick needs require. 
Dryden.

To delight; to please; to humour; to sooth. 
But pride stood ready to prevent the blow; 
For whom should I gratify a foe? Dryden's Fable.

The capriciousness that he cast are ty'd; 
The playful citizens in tumultuous tide 
Chains melt, with the gleam of his pride. Prior.

A bald apple is honest, and must be gratified with sauces rather than food. 

Turner.

At once express their scent and taste, 
While frequent cups prolong the rich repast. Pope.

A thousand little impertinences are very gratifying to curiosity, though not improving to the understandings. Addison.

To requite with a recompense; as, I'll gratify you for this trouble. 

Gratifying, adv. [from gratify.] Harshly; offensively.

Gratitius, adv. [Lat.] For nothing; without a recompense. 
The people cry you mock them; and, of late, 
When corn was given them, you repined it. Shaks. 
They sold themselves, but thou, like a kind fellow, 
Gave'st thysel'f away gratis, and I thank thee for their. Shaks.

The taking of use, though he judged lawful, yet never approved by practice, but lent still gratis to friends at Tuscany and Rome. Dryden.

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them a title to have advice gratis. L'Estrange.

I would consent to take my degree at Ursell or Leyden, though offered it gratis by those universities. Arnaet.

Gratitude, n. s. [gratitude, low Lat.] 

1. Duty to benefactors. 

That our renowned Rome, whose gratitude 
Tow'd her desiring children is eurroll'd, 
Should now eat up her own! Shaks.

Suspicious thoughts his pensive mind employ. 
A sudden gratitude, and clouded joy. Harte.

2. Desire to return benefits. 

The debt immense of endless gratitude. Milton. 
Gratitude is nothing but a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, or the like. South's Sermon.

Gratuitous, adj. [gratuitus, Lat. 
gratuit, Fr.] 

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. 

We mistake the gratuitous blessings of heaven for the fruits of our industry. L'Estrange.

2. Asserted without proof. 

The second motive they had to introduce this gratuitous declination of atoms, the same poet gives us. 

Gratuitously, adv. [from gratuitous.] 

1. Without claim or merit. 

2. Without proof.

GRA.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they gratuitous stuck to matter; 
this is to ascribe will and choice to these particles. 
Cheape's Phil. Prius.

Gratuitous, n. s. [gratuitus, Gr. to grant without claim or acknowledgment; a free gift. 

They might have pretended to comply with Ulysses, and dismissed him with a small gratuity. 

Cheape's Phil. Prius.

King Charles.

This sum of duty let two words contain; 
Gladly they grant in thy heart remain, 
Be humble and be just. Prior.

To carve or form. 

What profieth the gratuity image, that the maker thereof hath not given it? 

Ith, ii. 16.

To copy paintings upon wood or metal, 
In order to be impressed on paper. 

The gravers can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and shadows; if impossible they can represent to what they grave, after the works of the schools, without imitating in some sort the colours of the originals. 

Drudens Defens. 

2. From gratuity.] To entomb. Not in use. 

There is more good; 
Do you damn others, and let this damn you. 
As pitchy graces you as a child to Timon. 

5. To clean, tuck, and seeth a ship. 

To gratue, v. n. To write or delineate on hard substances. 

Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and grue upon it. 

Ex. xiv. 36.

Grave, adj. [grave, Fr. gravis, Lat.] 

1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not light or trifling. 

To thine more mature, 
A glass that featur'd them; and to the grave, 
A child that guided dotards. 
Shaks. Cymb. 

We should be the more desirous of your good advice, which still hath been both grave 
And prosperous, in this day's council. Shaks.

That grave awesomeness, as in your best breed of mastiffs, or elegance and prettiness, as in your lesser dogs, are modes of beauty. More against Ath.

Even the grave and solemn words the philosophers distinguished by their several sorts of gravity. Dryden.

Youth on silent wings is flown; 
Grave years come rolling on. 
Prior.

To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace; and to be grave exceeds all power of face. Pope.

Folly-painting humour, grave himself, 
Calls Fellow forth. 
Thomson.

They have as much prejudice to pretend to, and as much necessity to aspire after, the highest accomplishments of a Christian and solid virtue, as the greatest and wisest among Christian philosophers. 

Law.

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little used.

The Roman state was of all others the most celebrated for their virtue, as the graven of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear them witnesses. 

Carew's Comelis.

3. Not showy; not tawdry: as, a grave suit of cloths.

4. Not sharp of sound; not acute. 

Accent, in the Greek names and usages, seems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raising the voice, in some syllables, to a higher, i.e. more acute pitch or tone, and the grave depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis, i.e. more rigorous pronunciation. Holder.

Gravel, n. s. [graver, Fr. gravir, Dutt. graver, Arm. rch.] 

1. Hard sand; sand consisting of very small pebble-stones. 

Gravel consists of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyrites, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand. Wood's
GRAVITY

His armour, all girt, was so well handled, that
it shewed like a glittering sand and gravel, inter-

ceded with silver rivers. Sidney.

Proofs as clear as founds in July, when
We sat in shade, gravel and grass. Shaksp.

Providence permitted not the earth to spend it-
self in base gravel and pebbles, instead of quar-
ried stones of more...

Mere.

So deep, and yet so clear, we might behold
the gravel bottom, and that bottom gold. Dryd.

Thick gravel gardens at Kensington was at first
nothing but a gravel pit. Swete.

Gravel walks are best for fruit trees. Mortimer.

2. [Gravelle, Fr.] Sandy matter concreted in
the kidneys.

If the stone is brittle it will often crumble, and
pass the urinary position; if the stone is too big to
pass, the best method is to come to a suit of a com-
position or truce with it. Arbuthnot.

To GRAVEL. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To pave or cover with gravel.

Moss growth upon gravel, especially such as
lie cold, and upon the North, as in divers terrasses;
and again, if they be much trodden, or if they
were at the first gravelled.

2. To stick in the sand

William the Conquer, when he invaded this
island, chased at his arrival to be gravelled; and
other of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he
could not to the ground.

3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand;
to embarrass.

I would kiss before I spoke.

—Nay, you are better speak first, and when you
were gravel'd for lack of matter you might take
occasion to kiss. Shaksp.

What work do our imaginations make with
time and immensity? How are we gravel
by their cutting dilemmas? Glasneive's Sep.

Mat. who was here a little gravel'd.

To lay his nose, and would have cavill'd. Prior.

4. [in horsemanship.] To hurt the foot
with gravel confined under the shoe.

GRAVELY. adj. [from gravel.] Wanting a
tomb; unburied.

My brave Egyptians all,

By the discarding of this pelleted storm,

GRAVELLY. adj. [gravulceus, Fr. from
gravel.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel;
consisting of gravel.

There are some natural spring waters that will
infligate wood; so that you shall see one
foot of wood, where the water shall run
continually; in the water shall run
where the water shall run.

If you live in a consumptive air, make choice of
the more open, high, dry, and gravelly part of it.

Horace on Consolations.

GRAVELY. adv. [from gravel.]

1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without
lightness or mirth.

Then stand'st
Gravelly in doubt when to hold them wise. Milton.

A girl long to tell her confidant that she
hopes to marry a little time, and asks her very
gravelly what she would have her do to. Spectator.

Wisdom's above suspicion wiles;
The queen of learning gently smiles.

Soft; a formal story was very gravelly carried to
his excellency, by some zealous members. Swift.

It's not enough the blockhead scarce can read;
But must be wisely look, and gravelly plead Young.

2. Without gaudiness or show.

GRAVENESS. n. s. [from gravel.] Serious-
ness; solemnity and sobriety of beha-

2. Without gaudiness or show.
GRA

Have I in conquest stretch't mine arm so far,
To be afraid to tell greathears the truth? Shak.

GRAYLING. n. s. [thymallus]. The um-ber, a fish.

The grayling lives in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits and after the same manner; he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth. Those little oases that he has, as he hath. Shakespeare.

Leaving in the fields his grazing cows,
He sought himself some hospitable house Dryden.

The more ignoble through
Attend their stately steps, and slowly graze along.
Dryden.

To supply grass.

Physicians advise their patients to remove into airs which are slim, champagnes, but grazing, and not overgrown with hisbs. Bacon.

The sewers must be kept so as the water may not stay too long in the Spring; for then they ground essentials to the water, whereby it will never graze to purpose that year. Bacon.

A third sort of grazing ground is that near the sea, which is commonly very rich land. Montaigne.

To move on clearing.

As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually graz'd. Bacon.

[From raser, Fr.] To touch lightly.

Mark then a bounding valour in our English, That being dead, like to the bully grazing. Homer.

Breaks out into a second course of mischief, Killing in relapse of mortality. Shak. Henry V.

To graze. v. a.

1. To tend grazing; to set cattle to feed on grass.

Jacob greed'd his uncle Laban's sheep. Shakespeare.
O happy man, saith he, that, lo! I see
Grazing his cattle in those pleasant fields, If he but know his good! Daniel's Civil War.

2. To feed upon.

I was at first as other beasts, that graze
The trodden herds, of abject thoughts and low.
Their steeds around,
Free from their harness, graze the flow'ry ground, Dryden.

Some graze their land 'till Christmas, and some longer.
This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep
His scaly flocks that graze the watry deep, Dryden.
The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead. Pope.

3. To supply with grass.

He hath a horse and barn in repair, and a field or two to graze his cows, with a garden and orchard. Swift.

GRAZER. n. s. [from graze.] One that grazes or feeds on grass.

His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the mossy turf
Sufficient: after them the cackling goose.
Close grazer, finds wherewith to ease her want.

Philip.

GRAZER. n. s. [from graze.] One who feeds cattle.

All grazers prefer their cattle from meager pastures to better hills.

Peaceful gentle, which filleth the husbandman's barn, the grazer's folds, and the tradesman's shop.

His confusion increased when he found the alderman's father to be a grazer. Spectator.

Of agriculture, the devastation made in the country, by encroasing grazers, and the great yearly

importation of corn from England, are lamentable instances under what discouragement it lies. Sug't.

GRE

Many have broke their backs with laying hands on them.
For this great journey. Shak. Henry VIII.

What is low raise and support,
That to the height of this building I may assert eternal Providence.
And vindicate the ways of God to men. Milton.

In a great charge of this be tried. Dryden.
He seem'd, as he'd it in cogitation deep.
By experience of this great event,
In arms not war.
After silence then,
And summons read, the great consobred. Milton.
And though this be a great truth, if it be indispensably considered, yet it is a great paradox to men of corrupt minds and vicious practices.
Tilottam.

Chief; principal.
Hear the king's pleasure, cardinal, who commands you
To render up the great seal presently. Shak. H. VIII.

Venerable; admirable; awful.
Thou first art won God's greatest and thickest will, Interpreter, through highest heaven's to bring. Milton.

Wonderful; marvelous.
Great things, and full of wonder. Milton.

Of high rank; of large power.
Such men as he be never at heart's ease,
Whilst they beheld a godther that themselves. Shak.
Worthless by being good,
Far more than great or high. Milton.

Of all the great, how few
Are just to heaven, and to their promise true! Pope.
Mighty minds, with the throne her seat,
And none could be unhappy but the great. Rowe.

Despite the force of state,
The sober fowls of the wise and great.
Pope.
The marble tombes that rise on high,
Whose dead in vaulted arches lie; Milton.
These, all the poor remains of state,
And these, the truest, most illustrious. Pope.

10. General; extensive in consequence or influence.
Profligate humour softning all her globe,
Fermented the great mother to conceive. Milton.

11. Illustrious; eminent; noble; excellent.
O Lord, thou art great, and thy name is great in might. Jer. x. 6.
The great Creator thus reply'd. Milton.
The great Sun return'd
Victorious with his saints.
Milton.
Thy angel, thy desire that knows to tend
The works of God, whereby to glorify
The great work-master, tends to no excess; Milton.

Great. Are thy works, Jehovah, infinite!
Thy pow'r! what thought can measure thee, or
Relate thee! greater now in thy return,
Than from the giant angels: that day
Thy thunders magnified, but to create
Is greater than created to destroy. Milton.
The great luminary.
Alas the vulgar constellations thick,
That from this lordly eye keep distance due,
Dispenses light from far. Milton.
Here Cesar gra'd with both Minervas sheen,
Cesar, the world's great master, and his own. Pope.

Great in his triumphs, in retirement great. Pope.

Such Dido was; with such becoming state.
Amidst the crowd, she walks sternly great. Dry.

13. Magnanimous; generous; high-minded.
In every thing was goodly and stately; yet so,
That it might seem great mindedness was but the ancient bearer to the humbleness. Sidney.

14. Opulent; sumptuous; magnificent.
Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcino, such magnificence
Equal'd in all their glories. Milton.

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He disdained not to appear at great tables and feasts, entertaining them. \textit{Afternoons.}

15. Intellectually great; sublime.

This new created world, how good, how fair, Answering his great idea. \textit{Milton.}

16. Swelling; proud.

And to their brave defence. \textit{Addison.}

GREATNESS. n. s. \textit{[from great].}

1. Largeness of quantity or number.

2. Comparative quantity.

We can have no positive idea of any space or duration, which is not made up of and commensurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the greatness or sense of these kinds of quantities. \textit{Locke.}

Their merit according to the greatness it has, or is acknowledged to have, cause pain equal to that greatness, as all pains desire equal to itself; because the absence of good is not always a pain, as the presence of pain is. \textit{Locke.}

3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal, in duties, should be proportioned to the greatness of the reward, and the certainty. \textit{Rogers.}

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.

The most servile flattery is lodged most easily in the grossest capacity; for their ordinary counsel draws with a yielding to greatness; and then have they not wit to discern the right degrees of duty. \textit{Sidney.}

Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness. \textit{Shakespeare.}

As will to greatness dedicate themselves. \textit{Shakespeare.}

I beg your greatness not to give the law in other men's bosoms, but beaten, to withdraw. \textit{Dryden.}

Approaching greatness met him with her charms Of power and future state; He shook her from his arms. \textit{Dryden.}

Themistocles led the Athenians to their greatness at sea, which he thought to be the true and constant interest of that commonwealth. \textit{Swift.}

5. Swelling pride; affected state.

My lord, I know, that it is not of pride or greatness that he cometh not aboard your ships. \textit{Bacon.}

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind.

Greatness with Timon dwells in such a draught, As brings all Bribnging before your throne. \textit{Pope.}

GREAVE. n. s. \textit{[greaf, Sax.] A grove.}

Spencer.

Yet when there hap a honey-fall, We'll lick it up, and make a show. And tell the bees that theiris gell To that upon the greaves. \textit{M. Drayton.}

GREAVES. n. s. \textit{[from greaves, Fr.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singular number.}

He had groves of brass upon his legs. I Sa. xvi. A shield made for him, and a helm, fair greaves, and cuisses such As may renown thy workmanship, and honour him as much. \textit{Chapman's Hexam.}

GREBISM. n. s. \textit{[grebismus, Lat.] An idiom of the Greek language.}

GREE. n. s. \textit{[гр, Fr. probably from gr. γραφ.] Good will; favour; good graces. And falling her before on lowly knee, To her maker of her service. Which she accepts with thanks and goodly grees.}

Spenser.

GREEK. n. s. \textit{[corrupted from degrees.]}

It is written likewise grece or grice. A flight of steps. Obscure.

GREEDILY. adv. \textit{[from greedy.]}

Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.

Greedyly she engag'd without restraint. \textit{Milton.}

He swallow'd it as greedily. \textit{Denham.}

As parched earth drinks rain. 

Denham.

Dryness, and herbs of poisons scatious. Wild hunger seeks to fill our breaths. We greedily devour our certain death. \textit{Dryden.}

GREEDINESS. n. s. \textit{[from greedy.]}

Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

Fox in stealth, wolf in greediness. \textit{Shak.}

'Tis true of all the thiefs of affection are they gone, and there they intend to sup. \textit{Shakesp.}

If thou wert the wolf, thy greediness would affright them. \textit{Shak.}

I with the same greediness did seek.

As water when I thirst, to swallow Greek. \textit{Denk.}

Greedily; adv. \textit{[grebibly, Sax. greedily, Dan. greilig, Dut.]}

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

As a lion that is greedy of his prey. \textit{Ps. vi. 12.}

2. Be not unstable in any dainty thing, nor too greedy upon meats. \textit{Ex. xxxvii. vq.}

3. Make the greedy ravens to be like Eliak's crows, and bring him food. \textit{King Charles.}

2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man, Their cause of death, swift to the fire she ran. \textit{Fairfax.}

The ways of every one that is greedy of gain. \textit{Ps.}

3. Stern look'd the fand, as a frants of his will. Not half suffix'd, and greedy yet to kill. \textit{Dryden.}

While the rapeer fills his greedy hands, And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands. \textit{Dryden.}

GREEN. adj. \textit{[grena, Germ. gruen, Dut.]}

1. Having a colour formed commonly by compounding blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the sight.

The general colour of plants is green, which is a colour that no flower is of; there is a greenish pharamon, but it is pale and scarce a green. \textit{Bacon.}

Greens for ever green. \textit{Pope.}

2. Pale; sickly: from whence we call the maid's disease the green sickness, or chlorosis. Like it is Sappho's γρατίαν νιώσεως. \textit{Was the hope drunk.}

Wherein you drest yourself? Hath it slept since? And wakes it now to see green and pale. At what it did so freely? \textit{Shak.}

There's never any of these damsel horns come to any proof: they fall into a kind of male green sickness. \textit{Shak. Henry IV.}

Till the green sickness and love's force betray'd To death's remorseless arms th' unhappy maid. \textit{Garth.}

3. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed: from trees in Spring.

If I have any where said a green old age, I have Virgil's authority; \textit{Sei erud a dio viridisci secuctus.}

Dryden.

4. New; fresh: as, a green wound.

The door is open, sit, there lies your way You may be jogging while your boots are green. \textit{Shakep.}

Greens are green.

And all thy friends, which thou most make thy friends, Have but their stings and teeth newly taken out.

Shakep.

In a vault.

Where bloody Tybalt, yet green in earth, Is furiously requiting his unnatural wound. \textit{Shak. Romeo and Juliet.}

A man that studieth revenge keeps his own wounds green, which otherwise would heal and do well. \textit{Bacon's Essays.}
5. Not dry.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed in any where the wood is green, and fattest oil from any inclination unto furious attempts; must not the peril thereof be greater in men, whose minds are of themselves as dry wood, apt for beforehand unto turmoils? — Hooker, Deduction.

Being an olive tree which late he fell on; and being green, must be made light as a candle. — Chapman.

Of fragility the cause is an impotency to be extended, and therefore stone is more fragill than metal, and so dry wood is more fragill than green. — Dryden.

If you but consider a piece of green wood burning in a chimney, you will readily discern, in the disband ed parts of it, the four elements. — Boyle.

The green do often heat the rife, and the rife, so heated, give fire to the green. — Mortimer's Hub.

6. Not rocked; half raw.

Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an uncontrived far-fetched analogy, or distant resemblance; which fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we say the meat is green, when it is half toasted. — Watts's Logic.

7. Unripe; immature; young; because fruits are green while they are ripe.

My sald days,
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood! — Shaksp'e.

O charming youth, in the first op'ning page
So many graces in so green an age. — Dryden.

You'll find a difference between the promise of his greener days,
And these he masters now. — Shaksp'e, Henry V.

If you would fat green, glut them up when they are about a month old. — Mortimer's Hub.

Stubble green at Michamis are seen
Upon the spit, next May produces green. — King's.

GREEN. n.s.

1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.

That, quaint in green, she shall be lose e'er bird. — Shaksp'e.

And with your presence cheer'd, they cease to walk.
And walks wear greener green at your return. — Dryden.

Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as by daylight; and if at the lens you intercept the green making and blue making rays, its redness will become more full and lively. — Newton's Opt.

Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue: if they are mingled together in any considerable proportion, they make a green. — Wattis's Legick.

2. A grassy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march these greens before your town. — Shaksp'e.

O'er the smooth enamell'd green,
Where no print of step hath been,
Follow me as I sing. — Milton.

The young Emilia, fairer to be seen
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry green. — Dryden.

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.

With greens and flowers recruit their empty
And seek fresh forage to sustain their lives. — Dryden.

Ev'ry bower with cheerful green is crown'd; — Dryden.

The fragrant green I seek, my brows to bind. — Dryden.

To GREEN. r. a. [from the n. u.] To make green. — A low word.

GREEN'd all the year; and fruits and blossoms
In social sweetness on the self-same bough. — Thom.

VOL. I.
GRIEVE, n. s. [from greeve.] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a distance.

GRIEVE. n. s. [from greeve.] See GREECE, or GREEZE, or GRIEZE; from degrees. A flight of steps; a step.

GRENADE. n. s. [from pomum granatum, Lat.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fuse fixed to the touch-hole as soon as it is kindled, the case flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near.

GRENADIER. n. s. [grenadier, Fr. from grenade.] A tall footsoldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment: such men being employed to throw grenades.

GRENADE. n. s. A kind of fossil body. A sort of tin ore, with its great, that is, a congeries of crystals, or sparks of spar, of the bigness of a chestnut and of a brown shining colour immersed therein.

GREW. n. s. The pretence of grow. The pleasing task he falls not to renew; so hee too soft or evry thing too grew.

GREG. adj. [grie, Fr. More properly written grecly.] See GRAY.

GREG. adj. This ancient ruffian, sir, whose life I spair'd at suit of his grey beard.

GRENADIER. A tall fleet dog that chances in sight. First may a trusty greyhound transform himself into a tyger. Sir Sidney, So, on the Downs we see, near Witton fair, A lastned hare from greyhound go.Sidney. The impatient greyhound, slip out of sight, But I' the cheek to catch the foremost hare.

GREECE. n. s. A little pig. Gouldman.

GREEZE. n. s. A step or greeze. No, not a greeze; This a step or love. Shakes, Twelfth Night. To Gride. n. m. [gridare, Ital.] To cut; to make way by cutting. A word elegant, but not in use. His poignant spear he thrust with puissant sway, That through his thigh the mortal steel did glide. Spenser.

GRIDELIN. adj. A colour mixed of white and red.


GRI

The innocent prey in haste he does forsake, Which quits from death, yet quakes in every limb, With change of fear to see the lion look so grim. 

Spenser.

Gri'mness. n.s. [from grimm.] Horror; frightfulness of visage.

To Grin. v. n. [gymn, Sax, grinen, grinun, Dut. undoubtably the same origin with To grin, as we now say to grin the teeth, grinner, Fr.]

1. To set the teeth together and withdraw the lips either in anger or in mirth.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death! Come grin on me, and I will think that sin't.

What valour were it, in war with grim, for one to trust him? and between the teeth, When he might spur him with his foot away. 

It was no unpleasant thought to me to see the various methods with which they have attacked me; some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning, and only sheathing their teeth. Still he is a lion's hide he wears; about his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin; the teeth and gaping jaws severely grim. 

Dryden. 

But grin'd their teeth, and cast a helpless view.

Menace, fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth To grinning laughter, and to frantick mirth. Prier. 

Foods grin on foods, and Stealthlike support, Without one sigh, the pleasures of a court. Young.

2. To fix the teeth in a grin. 

Oh, I like not such grinning honour as Sir Walter hath: give me life, which if I can save, so if not, honour comes unfound for, and here's an end.

Shak., Henry IV.

GRIM'ACE. n.s. [Fr. from grimp.]

1. A distortion of the countenance from habit, affection, or insolence. 

He had no sport to shew his pikes, Against this stranger's politicks,

With small remarks of leering faces, And amotions of grimaces!

Hudibras. 

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very easy rate; and by a few demure looks and affected whisms, set off with some odd devotion postures and grimaces, such other legerities of dissembling, cunning men will do wonders.

South's Sermons.

The buffalo aye, with grimaces and gambols, carried it from the whole field./L'Estrange.

The French nation is addicted to grimace, 

Spectator.

2. Air of affectation.

Vice in a vicar, to avoid grimace.

Grisalm. n.s. [gris, Fr. grey, and mal'kin, or little Moll.] Grey little woman; the name of an old cat.

Grimal'dia, to domestick versin sworn

An ever-present, ever-watching eye

Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinkey gap,

Pretending her fell claws, to toothless mice.

Sure rule. 

Grimes. n.s. [from grimp.]

Dirt deeply insinuated; sullyng blackness not easily cleansed.

Swart, like my shoe, but her face nothing so clean kept, for why? She sweats: a man may go over shoes in the game of it. 

Shak.

Colow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coal or wood. Woodward on Faust.

To Grime. v. a. [from the noun.]

to dirt; to leth the density.

My face I'll grime with. 

Blanket my lins, cliff all my hair in knots. Shak.

Grimly. adv. [from fith.]

1. Horribly; hideously; terribly. 

We've landed in till time: the skies look grimly, And the sun and the present blessings. 

Shak.

So Pluto, seiz'd d'Proserpine, convey'd To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid; There greets some snare, pleas'd with the beauteous grace,

Nor envy'd Dione her sunshine and his skyes. Addis.

2. Sourly; sullenly. 

The anger Say they know not; they cannot tell; look grimly, And dare not speak their knowledge. 

Shak.

GRIND.

A shivering or horror in the body, and set the teeth on edge.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

That the stomach in animals grindest, a sign which it receives from the digestion of animals, which have swallowed metals, which have been found polished on the side next the aliment.

Addison.

4. To harrows; to oppress.

Some merchants and tradesmen, under colour of furnishing the colony with necessaries, may grind them so as shall have been kept, in poverty.

Bacon's Advice to Tillers.

Another way the Spaniards have taken to grind the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the exorbitant

Addition.

5. In the following lines, I know not whether it be not corruptly used for grinding, cutting.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complair Of sudden sheets, as and of grinding pains.

My throes come thicker, and my cries increas'd.

Dryden.

To Grind. v. n. 

1. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fen'der'd they send thee Into the common prision, there to grind

Among the slaves and asszes. 

Milan's Agamem.

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

Th' adumbr'd shumus star'd on

And smoky foams wor't hy grindings.

Dryd.

GRINDER. n.s. [from grimp.]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.

2. The instrument of grinding.

His heart a solid rock, to fear unknown,

And harder than the gringer's another stone.

Sandy's Noct.

Th' linds to exercise the pointed steel

On the hard rock, and give a wealy form To the expected grinder.

Philip.

3. [Gum-b'zayr.] The back teeth; the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds: sharp as the foretooth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-teeth, or grinders; and pointed teeth or canine, which are between both.

Bacon.

He the raging lions confounds,

The roaring lion with his jawful wounds

Batters their temples, their grinders breaks; so they With the old hunters stare for want of prey.

Sand.

The jaw-teeth or grinders, in Latin molaris, are made flat and broad, m-t, and withal somewhat uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, grind, and commix the aliments.

Nature is at a great deal of labour to transmute vegetables into animal substances; therefore herbating animals, which do not ruminate, have no grinders.

Arch.

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at the sight of supper, open'd wide His jaws before, and whett'd grinders try'd. Dryd.

Both he brought;

He mouth'd them, and bestow'd his grinders caught.

Dryd.

GRINDSTONE. n.s. [from grimp. and grindstone.] Stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

The stone which on edged instruments are sharpened.

The stone which on edged instruments are sharpened.

Such a light and metal'd dance

Saw you never yet in France;

And by the leaden, for the money,

That turn'd round like grindstones.

Benjamin.

Literature is the grindstone to sharpen the coulers, and to whet their natural faculties. Hammond.

Smith that made so many brighten them, yet some file them; but grind them on a grindstone till bright.

Strom.

GRINNER. n.s. [from grimp.]

He that grins.

Note: The frightful'd grinner

Addison's Spectator.

Be the winter.
GRI


GRIPE. n. s. A small ditch. Ainsworth. 

To GRIPE, v. a. [grape, Goth. gýpan, Sax. gýpen, Dut. grijpen, Scott.] 1. To hold with the fingers closed; to grasp; to press with the fingers. He that speaks does grieve the heart of women, with which the word makes fearful action. With wrink'd brow. Shakespeare, King John. 

2. To hold hard. He seize'd the shining bough with gripping hold, And rending, crush'd the lying golden bud. 

3. [Gripper, Fr.] To catch eagerly; to seize. You took occasion to be quickly woor'd, To gripe the gen'ral way into your hands. Shakespeare. 

4. To close; to clench. Unwieldy I'll thry unfurling master, The more thou ticklest, grieves his hand the faster. Pope. 

To pitch; to press; to squeeze. 

A wonderous way it for this lady wroght, From lion's claws to pluck the gripping 'prey. Spencer. And first the dance came rushing thro' the land And next the famish'd hounds that sought their food, And gripe her flanks, and oft essay'd their jaws in blood. Dryden's Fables. 

5. To give in the bowels. 

Thus full of counsel to the den she went, Gripped all the way, and longing for a vent. Dryden. 

To GRIPE. v. n. 

1. To feel the colick, to have the belly-ach. 

Many people would, with reason, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a feast to others, answered the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the sensations of sickness, and sometimes of acute pains or gripings in us. Locke. 

2. To pinch; to catch at money blindly. It is mean revenue, by being scattered, in the worst of times growing upon him, when others that had great ones, by griping, made them less, and grew stark beggars. Field. 

GRIPE. n. s. [from the verb.] 

1. Grasp; seize, the hand or law. 

Therefore still on high He ever did hold his crime, smiting through with greedy grip to do him hurt. Dryden. They put a barrier scroop in my gripe. They'll be wormed, and without an unkind hand. Shakespeare. 

Should I Slaver with lips, as common as the stairs That mount the Capitol; join grips with hands Made hard with fruitless labour and toil. Shakespeare. 

He gave me his hand, And, with a fickle grip, says, dear, my lord, Command my service. Shakespeare, Henry V. 

I fell; and with my weight the helm constrain'd 

Was drawn along, which yet my grip retain'd. Dryden, En. 

2. Squeeze; pressure. 

Fidd with this thought, at once he strain'd the breeze. 'Tis true, the harden'd breast resist the gripe, And the cold lips return a kiss unripe. Dryden. 

3. Oppression; crushing power. 

I take my cane, Out of the gripes of cruel men, and give it To a most noblc judge, the king my master. Shak. 

4. Affliction; pinching distress. 

Heart-struck with chilings grip of sorrow stood, That all his senses bound! Milton's Par. Lost. Can'st thou hear cold hunger? Can'st thou hear The tender offices of love, the limbs, Endure the bitter gripes of smarting poverty? Ous. 

5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick. 

In the jaundice the choleric is wanting; and the icteric drugs have a great soundness and gripes, with the pain. Figgis. 

GRIPER. n. s. [from grip.] Oppressor; usurer; extortioner. 

Others pretend zeal, and yet are professed usurers, grippers, monsters of men, and hairpits. Barthes. 

GRIPLY, adv. [from griping.] 

With griping of the gristy, and grasping. 

Clyster he last the medicine stop in the guts, and work gripingly. Bacon's Nat. Hist. 

GRIPE. n. s. A greedy snatcher; a griping mis'er. 

GRI'NAMBER. n. s. Used by Milton for ambergis. 

Bits of chase, or bowl of game, In pasty built, or from the spit, or built, Gripper staid. Milton's Par. Reg. 

GRISE. n. s. [See Greece as it should be written.] A stop, or scale of steps. 

Let me speak as herself; and lay a sentence, Which, as a step or stage, may help these lovers Into your favour. Shakespeare, Othello. 

GRI'SKIN. n. s. [Grisin.] Roast meat, Irish. 

The vertebrae of a hog broiled. 

GRI'SLY. adj. [gripia, Sax.] Dreadful; terrible; hideous; frightful; terrible. 

His grin locks, and unhook, Disordered hung all his shoulders round. Spens. Where I was wont to see the honey bee, The grisy tost where there might be. Spens. My grisy countenance made others fly; None durst come near, for fear of sudden death. Shakespeare. 

Back step'd those two fair angels, half amaz'd So sudden to behold the grisy king; Yet thus, morn'd with fear, accord him soon. Milton. 

For that damn'd magician, let him be girt With all the grisi legions that troop Under the wing of his sorcery. 

The beantuous form of fight 

Is chang'd, and war appears a grisly sight. Dryden. 

In vision thou shalt see his grisly face, The king of terrors raging in thy race Dryden, Inno. That the grisly spectre spoke again. Dryden. 

Close by each other laid, they press'd the ground Their matty lousious pier'd with many a gristy wound. Dryden. 

So rushes on his foe the grisly bear. Addison. 

GRIST. n. s. [from grit.] 

1. Corn to be ground. 

Get grit to the mill to have plenty in store, Last miller lack water. Tusser's Husbandry. 

A mighty trade this fusty miller drove; Much grit to his lot did fall, And all the corn ye said at scholar's hall. Miller of Tremp. 

2. Supply; provision. 

Matter, as wise logicians say, Cannot without a form subsist; And form, say I, as well as they, Must fall, if matter be no guin. Swift. 

3. Grist to Mill, is profit; guin. 

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial causes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law and the guin to the mill. Addison. 

GRI'ZTLE. n. s. [gryzule, Sax.] A carilage; a part of the body next in hardness to a bone. 

No living creatures, that have shells very hard, as oysters, crabs, lobsters, and especially the totoxous, have bones within them, but only little grittles. Bacon's Nat. Hist. 

Lest the asperity or hardiness of carillages should hurt the other, because it brings grits to the mill. 

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GRISTLY. adj. [from gritle.] Cartilaginous; made of gritle. 

At last they spit out pieces of their lungs; it may be small grittly bits, that are eaten off from the lungs by the wind. Mar. Dryden. 

She bind the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and less in danger of breaking, than if they were all one long bone without these grittly junctures. More. 

Fins are made of grittely spokys, or rays connect by membranes; so that they may be converted into stellate pieces. 

They have a fudder and stronger note than other birds of the same beigness, which have only a gritty windpipe. 

Each pipe distinguish'd by its grittily sings, To cherish life aerial pasture brings. Blackmore. 

GRI'T. n. s. [gryte, gret, Sax.] 

1. The coarse part of meal. 

2. Oats husked, or coarsely ground. 


Silex bone, cracking a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the least particle of grit, feels as smooth as soap. Grew. 

The sturdy-page tree here Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root. 

Pierce the obstructing grit and resistive marble. Phil. 

4. Grits are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a kind of powder; the several particles of which are of no certain shape, but seem the ruddy broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved or disintegrated by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohearing into a mass. One sort is a fine, dull looking, grey grit, which, if wetted with salt water, into mortar or paste, dries almost immediately, and coalesces into a hard stony mass, such as is not easily afterwards disintegrated by water. This is the pulvis petelorum of the ancients, mixed among their cements used in buildings sunk into the sea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plasteres, under the name of pozzolane. It is common on the sides of hills in Italy. Hill on Fossils. 

GRITTINESS. n. s. [from gritty.] Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit. 

In fuller's-earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor any grittiness. Mortimer's Hist. 

GRITY. adj. [from grit.] Full of hard particles or consisting of grit. 

I could not discern the unevenness of the surface of the powder, nor the little shadows let fall from the gritty particles thereof. Newton. 

GRIZZLED. adj. [more properly grizled.] See GRIZED. 

The Burgundy, which is a grizled or pale red, of all others, is surest to ripen in our climate. Tem. 

GRIZZLE. n. s. [from grit; gri; griselle, Fr.] A mixture of white and black; gray. 

It seems the dissembling cab! what wilt thou be, When time hath sow'd a grizle on thy face? Shak. 

GRIZZLED. adj. [from grizzle.] Interpersed with gray. 

To the boy Casar, send this grizled head. Shak. His head was gray. 

—I was as I se have it in my life. Shak. Hamlet.
Grocer's n. [gros, gran, Fr. grosgrain, Latin, grossus, large, Lat.] A grocer. Stuff woven with large wool and a rough pile. (A device to dried.)

GROAN, n. [granan, Sax, greun, Du.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or anger.

GROANFUL adj. [groun and full.] Sad; agonizing. Not used.

GROAN. n.s. [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty, from pain, faintness, or weariness.

2. Any hoarse dead sound.

3. A proverbial name for a small sum.

4. A piece valued at four-pence.

5. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

6. To cut hollow.

GROUNDER. n.s. [gros, gran, Fr. groser, Latin, grossus, large, Lat.] A grocer; a man who buys and sells tea, sugar, and provisions for houses. (A term of abuse.)

GROCERY. n.s. [from grocer.] Grocers' ware, such as tea, sugar, raisins, spices, and wines and beverages received by grocers.

Grog. n.s. (From grog.) A liquor made from rum and water or spirits.

GROPE. n.s. (From grope.) One that searches in the dark.

Gross. adj. [from grope.] Two. A thick; bulky. The crows and crows, that wing the midway

GROPE. n.s. (From grope.) To search by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to see.

GROPE. n.s. (From grope.) To search by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to see.
And in clear stream and solemn vision,
Tell her of things that no gross eye can bear. Milton.  
Some men give more light and knowledge by the
bare stating of the question with peripety and
justness, yet do without the help of others in gross
con- fusion for whole hours together. Watts.
7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate.
Fine and delicate sculptures are held with
numbers, and gross with distance. Watson's Arch.
8. Thick; fat; bulky.
His stature was of just height and all propor-
tional dimensions, avoiding the extremes of
greatness and meagerness. Felt.
GROSS. n. s. [from the adjective.]
1. The main body; the main force.
The Belgians hopt, that with disorder'd haste,
The deep-cut keels upon the sands might run ;
which more than likelihood to us was so
unlucky:' for there were no one of them but
their numerous gross might charge one by one.
Drieden.
Several contrivances of occupation, that, in a battle,
you should discharge upon the gross of the enemy,
without levelling your piece at any particular
person. Addison's Freethinker.
The gross of the people can have no other pros-
pects in changes and revolutions than of public-
blessings. Addison.
2. The bulk; the whole not divided into
several parts.  
Certain general inducements are made to
make saleable your cause in gross. Hooker.
There was an opinion in gross, that the soul
was in the body. Helyc.
There is a confused, that is, the acknowledging
our sins to God; and this may be either general or
particular: The general is, when we only con-
fer in gross that we are sinful; the particular,
when we mention the several sorts and acts of
our sins.
Remember son,
You are a general: other wars require you;
For see the Stuarts gross begins to move. Drieden.
All the old and new trades and manufactures,
yet, in the gross, we ship off now one third more of
the manufactures, as also load and lin, than we did sixty years
past. Child on Trade.
3. Not individual; but a body together.
He hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainbow;
they come to him by the gross. Shakes.
I cannot instantly raise up the gross
Of full three thousand ducats. Shakes.
You see the united design of many persons
to make a wealthy after, where they have separated
themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin
one by one in a gross. Drieden.
4. To charge at the main mass.
Comets, out of question, have likewise power
and effect over the gross and mass of things, Bacon.
The articulate sounds are more confus'd, than
they are in the gross. Barnet's Nat. Hist.
5. The number of twelve dozen. [Grosse, French.]
It is made up only of that simple idea of
an unit repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined
together, make those distinct simple modes of
dozens, a gross, and a million. Locke.
GROSSLY. adv. [from gross.]
1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely; as,
this matter is grossly pulverized.
2. Without subtlety; without art; without
delicacy; without refinement; coarsely;
palpably.
Such kind of ceremonies as have been so grossly
done, and shockingly abused in the church of Rome,
where they remain, are scandalous. Hooker.
Treason and murder ever kept together,
As two yok'd to every purpose other.
Working so grossly in a natural cause,
That admission did not whoop at them. Shakes.
And thine eyes
See it so grossly shown in thy behalve,
That in their kind they speak it. Shakes.
What are we cuckolds ere we have deserv'd it.
—Speak not so grossly. Shak. Merh. of Venet.
Groove. n. s. [from graver.] A walk
covered by trees meeting above.
I took 'd toward Birnane, and anon methought
The wood began to move:
Within this three mile you may see it going;
I, say, a moving grove.
Shak. Macbeth.
Of fruitful fields, and groves, and flow'ry sales;
Thrice happy isles!
Milton.
She left the flow'ry field, and waving grove.
Blackmore.
Bann'd from courts and love,
Abandon'd truth seeks shelter in the grove.
Grandeau.
Can fierce passions vex his breast,
While every gale is peace, and every grove -
Is melody?
Thomson's Sprung.
To Grovel v. n. [grufide, Islandick, flat
on the face. — may perhaps come by
general corruption from ground fell.]
1. To lie prone; to creep low on the
ground.
The steel-head passage wrought,
And through his shoulder pierc'd; wherewith to
grovel.
He groveling fell, all gored in his gushing wound.
Spenser.
What see'st thou there? king Henry's daid Clem,
Inch'd with all the honours of the world!
If so, gase on, and grovel on thy face,
Until thy head be circled with the same. Shak.
Boils and hag; and cornell fruit they eate,
Groveling like swine on earth, in fowlest sort.
Chapman.
Now they lie
Groveling and prostrate on yon lake of fire.
Mil.
Upon thy belly groveling thou shalt go. Milton.
Let us then conclude that all painters ought to
require this part of excellence: not to do it, is
to want courage, and not dare to shew themselves
'tis to creep and grovel on the ground. Drieden.
2. To be mean; to be without dignity or
elevation.
I do most disclaim whatsoever he can express;
His groveling sense will shew my passion less. Dry.
Several thoughts may be natural which are low
and groveling. Addison's Spectator.
GROUND. n. s. [ground, Sax. ground, Dan.]
1. The earth considered as superficially
extended, and therefore related to til-
lage, travel, habitation, or almost any ac-
tivity. The minimum mass of terrane matter
is never called the ground.
We never distinguish the terraqueous globe into
ground and water, but into earth, or land,
and water; again, we never say under
ground, but under ground.
Israel shall go on dry ground through the sea.
Ex. xiv. 16.
Man to till the ground
None was, and from the earth a dewy mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground. Milton.
From the other hill
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,
The cherubin descended, on the ground
Gloiling meteorous.
A black, bitter-beggar
Boils up from under ground. Milton.
And ye so unkindly he would bound,
As he scorn'd to touch the ground. Hudibras.
2. The earth as distinguished from air
and water.
I have made man and beast upon the ground.
Jeremiah.
There was a dew upon all the ground. Jude vi. 40.
They sman'd their wings, and soaring th' air
sulmine,
With clang despised the ground. Milton.
Too late young Turns the delusion found.
Far on the sea, still making from the ground.
Dry.
3. Land; country.
The water breaks its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds. Hudibras.
4. Region; territory.
He desired the steward to tell him particularly the ground and every instance of this accident. Sidney.

Making happiness the ground of his unhappiness and good news the argument of his sorrow. Sidney.

The use and benefit of good laws all that live under them maintain both life and comfort, albeit the grounds and first original causes from whence they have sprung be unknown. Hooker.

In the solution of the Sabbathet's objection, my method shall be concise, in the first place, the main grounds and principles upon which he buildeth. White.

Thou couldst not have discovered found in his being as he spake, No ground of enmity been as known. Milton.

Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the grounds of their proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures. Chaucer.

Sound judgment is the ground of writing well. Love once given from her, and placed in you, Would leave no ground I ever would be true. Dryden.

It is not easy to imagine how any such tradition could arise so early, and spread so universally, if there were not a real ground for it. Wallis.

Whilom, when these seas were green, There is some ground and reason for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose. Tennyson.

Thus it appears, that suits at law are not sinful in themselves, but may lawfully be used, if there is no unlawfulness in the ground and way of management. Dryden.

Upon that prince's death, although the grounds of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his sentiments. Swift.

The miraculous increase of the professors of Christianity was without any visible grounds and cause, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. Atterbury.

15. The field or place of action. There was the end decreed, when these men rose; And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring. Or hasten'd at the least upon this ground. Dante.

16. The space occupied by any army as they fight, advance, or retire. At length the left wing of the Aeolians began to lose ground. Sidney.

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their ground. While our's with easy victory were crown'd. Dryden.

He has lost ground at the latter end of the day, by pursuing his point with force, like a despairing sinner, at the battle of Seneca. Dryden. Fables, Preface.

17. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer. Ev'n mist, Rises from a river, over the marsh glides, And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heels, Homeward returning. Milton's Par. Lost.

Superior think it a detraction from their merit to see another get ground upon them, and overtake them in the pursuits of glory. Addison's Spectator.

Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on, And gathers ground upon us every moment. Addison.

18. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors. Had'st thou sward'd as kings should do, Giving no ground into the house of York. They never then knew how to dispute. Shak. Hen. VI.

If they yet ground and 'venture of the king, Then join you with them as a link of steel, To make them stronger. Shak. Henry IV.

He will stand his ground against all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. Atterbury.

Whatever ground we may have gotten upon our enemies we have gotten none upon our vices, the worst enemies of a man but those whom we subdue and led captive by the one, while we triumph so gloriously over the others. Atterbury.

19. State of progress or recession.

I have known so many great examples of this kind, and heard of its being so familiar in Austria, that I wonder it has gained no more ground in other places.

The squadron is perpetually the wheel in her cage: she runs space, and wearsies herself with her continual motion, and gets no ground. Dryd.

20. The full to set a thing off. Light bright metal on a sulken ground. My reformation glittering o'er my fault, Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eyes, Than that which hath no foil to set it off. Swift.

To Ground. n. u. [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground.
2. To found, as upon cause, reason, or principle.

Wisdorn groundeth her laws upon an infallible rule of comparison. Hooker.

The church of England, walking in the good and old way of the orthodox primitive fathers, groundeth the religious observation of the Lord's day, and of other Christian holidays, upon the natural equity, and not upon the letter of the fourth commandment. White.

It may serve us to ground conjectures more appertaining to the truth than we have hitherto met with. Pope.

If your own actions on your will you ground, Milton shall hereby know no other bound. Dryd.

Some eminent spirit having signalized his valour, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike exploits; and this is grounded upon the principles of nature and common reason, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather invite us to fly to a single person than a multitude. Swift.

3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Being rooted and grounded in those knowledge. Being rooted and grounded in love. Eph. iii. 17.

GROUND. The prettier and part, pass. of ground. He's full and rugged ere 'ts ground.

And polished, looks a diamond. Hudibras.

Ground is much used in composition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.

GROUND-ASH. n. s. A saplin of ash taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.

A lance of tough ground-ash the Trojan threw, Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. Dryd. Agam.

Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the ground, which causes them to make very large straight shoots, which they call ground-ash. Mortimer's Husk.

GROUND-BAIT. n. t. [from ground and bait.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you design to angle, sinks to the bottom, and draws the fish to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your ground-bait, and to fish. Walton's Angler.

GROUND-FLOOR. n. s. [ground and floor.] The lower story of a house.

GROUND-IVY. n. s. [hedera terrestris, Lat.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

Alehoof or ground-ivy is, in my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants annual. Tropisc.

GROUND-OAK. n. s. [ground and oak.] If the planting of oaks were more in use for underwoods, it would spoil the cooper's trade for the making of hoops, either of basalt or ash; because one hoop made of the young shoots of a ground-oak, would outlast six of the best ash. Mortimer.

GROUND-PINE. n. s. [chamaepitys, Lat.] A plant.
The whole plant has a very singular smell, resembling that of resin; whence its name ground-page. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the ditch banks by road sides. The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. In this way also their mortises made to receive the tenons of the joists, the summer and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the stair-case and chimney-way, and the binding joint. Harris.

In the orthogonal schemes there should be a true duplication, if it be a timber building, of the several sizes of the ground plates, beam sum- and beams. Mortimer.

1. The ground on which any building is placed. Wretched Gyneca, where canst thou find any small ground-plot for hope to dwell upon? Sidney.

2. The inclosure of a building. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another's ground. A foot in front, and thirty-three five-sevenths deep, would bring in a ground-rent of five pounds. Arbucott on Coins.

3. Upon firm principles. He had given the first hint of speaking ground-edly, and to the purpose, upon this subject. Glane.


5. Without reason; without cause; without just reason. Have they not produced the like by spirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have groundlessly ascribed the effect to some particular quality of the liquor. Freethinker.

6. Want of just reason. You must not cite the words either of my book or sermons, lest the reader should have discovered the notorious falsehood and groundlessness of your calumny. Tillotson.

7. A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the low vulgar. Hammer.

8. That purges off. Sweet honey some condense, some purge the grave. The honey falls apart, the liquid nectar shott. Dryden.

GRO

GROWER. n.s. [from grow.] An increaser.

It will grow to a great bigness, being the quickest grower of any kind of chin

Grovener. n. [from grow.]...

To Growl. v. n. [groden, Flem.]...

1. To snafe or murmur like an angry cur.
2. To murmur; to grumble.

To Grub. n. s. [from grubbing, or mining.]

1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies.

The Grose is a desert between a grub and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a grub.

To Grub. v. n. [graban, preter. grób to dig, Gothic.] To dig up; to destroy

by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the soil.

A foolish相邻 caused all the bushes and hedges about his vineyard to be grubbed up. L’Enrage.

From whence the surly ploughman grubs the wood.

The grubbing up of woods and trees may be very needful, upon the account of their unprofitableness.

Minister.

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are most of them grubbed up, since the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited.

Addison on Italy.

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1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies.

The difference between a grub and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a grub.

New creatures rise,

A moving mass at first, and short of limbs;

’Till shooting out with legs, and imp’d with wings,

The grub proceeds to bees with pointed stings.

Shakespeare.

1. A short thick man; a dwarf.

In contempt.

John Romane, a short clownish grub, would bear the whole carcase of an ox, yet never tugged with him.

Coren.

To Grumble. v. n. [grubelen, Germ. from grub.] To feel in the dark.

Thou hast a Laboratories.

Now let me row a grub and grumble thee:

Blind men say white feels smooth, and black feels rough:

Thou hast an rugged skin; I do not like thee.

To Grubstreet. n. s. Originally the name of a street, near Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called grubstreet.

Xal: ñagw µi žada, µi žagwa nga Astarasia ti wóo iñiñoma.

The first part, though calculated only for the meridian of grubstreet, was yet taken notice of by the better sort, forest land. Awhath.

I’d songs ballads write, and grubstreet lays.

Guy.

To Grudge. v. a. [from gruper, according to Skinner, which in French is to grind or eat. In this sense we say of one who resents any thing secretly he cuts it. Grungeacht, in Welsh, is to murmur; to grumble. Grunitgh, in Scotland, denotes a grumbling morose countenance.]

1. To envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent.

What means this unhappiness from your counsels? Do you love your sorrow so well, as to grudge me part of it? Sidney.

’Tis not in thee

To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train. Shak.

He struggles into birth, and cries for aid; then helpless in his mother’s lap is laid:

He creeps, he walks; and, issuing into man, Grudges his life from whence his own began.

Drodo.

These clamours with disdain he heard, Much grudg’d the praise, but more the rob’d reward.

Do not as some men, run upon the till, and taste of the sediments of a grudging uncommunicative disposition.

Spectator.

5 Q 849
Let us consider the inexhausted treasures of the oceans; and though some have grudged the great share that it takes of the earth, yet we shall propose this too, as a conspicuous mark and character of the wisdom of God. 

Bentley.

2. To give or take unwillingly.  

Let us at least a funeral marriage crave.  

Dryden.  

They have grudged those contributions, which have set our country at the head of all the governments of Europe.

Addison.

1. To murmur; to repine.  

They knew the force of that dreadful curse,  

When unto idolatry makketh subject; nor is there cause why the guilty sustaining the same should grudge or complain of injustice.

Hooker.

We do not grudge or repine at our portion, but are contented with those circumstances which the providence of God hath made to be our lot.

Nelson.

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.  

Many times they go with as great grudging to serve in his Majesty's ships, as if they were to be slaves in the galleys.

Raleigh.

You steer betwixt the country and the court,  

Not to gratify either the great desire, or the ancient grudge.

Dryden's Fables.

3. To be envious.  

Grudge not one against another, brethren, lest ye be condemned.  

James, v. 9.

4. To wish in secret. A low word.  

Even in the most sincere advice he gave,  

He had a grudging still to be a knave.

Dryden.

5. To give or have any uneasy remains.  

I know not whether the word in this sense be not rather gruegeons, or remains; gruegeons being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has passed the sieve.

My Delabella,  

Hast thou not still some grudgings of thy fever?  

Dryden.

GRUDGE. n.s. [from the verb.]  

1. Old quarrel; invertebrate malevolence; sullen malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old grudges to Corinthus, were thought still to concern him there.

Selden.

Two households, both alike in dignity,  

From ancient grudge break to new mutiny,  

Wherein the blood of each nourisheth the other.

Shakespeare.

Let me go in to see the generals;  

There is some grudge between 'em; 'tis not meet they be alone.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.

Deep-fester'd hate!  

A grudge in both, time out of mind, begun,  

And mutinously bequeath'd from sire to son.

Tate.

2. Anger; ill-will.  

The god of evil, to show his grudge,  

Clapt ass's ears upon the judge.

Swift.

3. Unwillingness to benefit.  

To those whom you have with grudgepr'd me.  

Ben Jonson.

4. Envy; odium; invidious censure.  

The grudge of those without.

Ainsworth.

5. Remorse of conscience.  

Ainsworth.

6. Some little commotion, or orerunner of a disease.  

Ainsworth.

GRUDGINGLY. adv. [from grudge.] Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.  

Like harpies they could scent a plentiful board;  

Then to be sure they never fail'd their lord:  

The rest was form, and bare attendance paid;  

Then drank eat, and grudgingly obey'd.  

Dryden.

GRUEL. n.s. [grana, gruelle, Fr.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.  

Finger of birth-strangl'd babe,  

Ditch-deliver'd by a fish;  

Make the gruel thick and slab.  

Shakesp. Macbeth.

Was ever fair grace cruel.  

The gruel of a surly fellow, or the gruel of a surly fellow.

Dryden.

Upon the strength of water gruel?  

Prior.

Gruel made of grain, broth, malt drink not much hopped, posset-drinks, and in general what ever relatax.  

Arbuthnot.

GRUFF. adj. [gruff, Dut.] Sour of aspect; harsh of manners.  

Around the fend, in hideous order, sat  

Foul bawling and bold dispute,  

Gruff disdained, through ignorance misled.  

Garr.  

The appellation of honour was such an one the gruff, and one of the stocky.

Addison.

GRUFFLY. adv. [from gruff.] Harshly; roughly.  

The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,  

All shodden in arms, and gruffly look'd the god.  

Dryden.

GRUFFNESS. n.s. [from gruff.] Ruggedness of men; harshness of look or voice.

Sour; surly; severe. A low word.

Nic looked sour and grum, and would not open his mouth.

Arbuthnot.

To GRUMBLE. v. n. [grummen, grumen, Dut.]  

1. To murmur with discontent.

A bridge-groom,  

An grumling,  

And that the girl shall find.

Shakesp.

Thou grumblest and railest every hour on Achilles,  

And thou art as full of envy at his greatness  

As Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty.  

Shakesp.

Th' accurst Philistian stands on'th other side,  

Grumbling aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride.

Dryden.

Suitors, all but one, will depart grumbling,  

Because they miss of what they think their due.

South.

Providence has allotted a man a competency; all beyond it is superfluous; and there will be grumbling without end, if we reckon that we want this, because we have it not.

L'Avarre, not using half his store,  

Still grumbles that he has no more.  

Prior.

3. To make a hoarse rattle.  

Thou grumbling thunder join thy voice.  

Maturin.

That gashes black upon the frowning sky,  

And grumblings in the wind.  

Cowley's Poems.

Dashes foul  

Vapours foul  

Dashes foul  

Dashes foul.

Dryden.

The grumblings wave below.  

Thomson's Winter.

GRUMBLER. n.s. [from grumble.] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a discontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will stand by it; if I made them of silver, it would be the same thing to the grumbler.  

Swift.

GRUMBING. n.s. [from grumble.] A murmuring through discontent; a grudge.

I have sord.  

Without or grudge or grumblings.  

Shakesp.

GRUME. n.s. [grumeau, Fr. grumus, Lat.] A thick viscous consistency of a fluid; as the white of an egg, or grated like cold blood.  

Quincy.

GRUMLY. adv. [from grume.] Sullenly; morosely.

GRUMOUS. adj. [from grume.] Thick; cotted.
A prince distinguished by being a patron of Protestants, and guarantee of the Westminster treaty. Addison on the War. At each a promise made to God, and God is our superior, superior to kings. And he is also the guarantee and averger of all breaches of faith and justices. Lesley.

To GUARANTY. v. a. [garantir, Fr.] To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

To GUARD. v. a. [garder, Fr. from our word ward, the w being changed by the French into g; as Gallies for Wales.] 1. To watch by way of defense and security. 2. To protect; to defend. Naked the graves guarded you from all dangers abroad, and now your thunder shall train. Your pow' you never use, but for defence. To guard your own or others innocence. Dryden. They're on defence, the Trojans are not slow. To guard their shore from an expected foe. Dryden. The port of Genoa is very ill guarded against the storms. Addison on Italy.

3. To preserve by caution. One would take care to guard one's self against this particular imperfection, because it is that which our nature very strongly inclines us to. Addison.

4. To provide against objections. Homer has guarded every circumstance with as much caution as if he had been made aware of the objection. Dryden. He shuns the suspicion of the unjust, and would not give himself the mortification of a check by the sophistical objections. Dryden. He guards against such mistakes, it is necessary to acquaint ourselves with a little Arabic. Collier.

GUARD. n. s. [garde, Fr. ward, Teuton.] 1. A man, or body of men, whose business is to watch by way of defense or protection. The guard bare them, and brought them into the guard chamber. 1 kings, iv. 33. Up into heav'n, from parapet, in haste. Th' angleick guards ascended, mute, and sad. For man. Milton's Paradise Lost. They miss'd courts, guards, a guard and minorous. Our judges like our laws were rude and plain. Cowley.

With lifted hands, and gazig eyes. His guards behold him soaring through the skies. Dryden.

He must be trusted to his own conduct, since there cannot always be a guard upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. They, ascribing arbitrary power, had their guards and spies, after the practice of tyrants. Swift.

2. A state of caution; a state of vigilance. The great alteration which he made in the state ecclesiastical, caused him to stand upon his guard at home. Davies. Tenuity puts a man off his guard. L' Estrange. It is wisdom to keep ourselves upon our guard. L'Estrange.

Now he stood collected and prepar'd for action and revenge had put him on his guard. Dryden.

Others are coopered in close by the strict guards of whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. Locke.

Men are always upon their guard against an appearance of danger. Smollett.

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expression. They have expressed themselves with as few guards and restrictions as 1. Atterbury.

4. A defensive arm, lance, or border. Obsolete.

5. Part of the hilt of a sword. GUARDAGE. n. s. [from guard.] State of wardship. Obsolete. A maid so tender, fair and happy, Run from her guardeage to the sweetest bosom. Smollett. Of such a thing as that, Othello.

GUARDER. n. s. One who guards. Ainsworth.

GUARDIAN. n. s. [gardien, Fr. from guard.] 1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to supply the want of parents. I am sorry for her, as I have just cause, being her uncle and her guardian. Shakspe. Much ado. When perij'guardians, proud with impious gains, Choose up the streets, too narrow for their trains! Shakspe. Hoces, with two other of the guardians, thought it their duty to take care of the interest of the three girls. Arbuthnot.

2. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed. I gave you all, Made you my guardians, my depositaries; But kept a reservation to be follow'd With such a number. Shakspe. King Lear. It then becomes the common concern of all that have truth at heart, and more especially of those who are the appointed guardians of the Christian faith, to be upon the watch against seducers. Water. Arbuthnot.


GUARDIAN of the Spiritualities. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law, or juris magnificatricis, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. Cowel.

GUARDIAN. adj. Performing the office of a kind protector or supervisor. My charming patroness imprints me unseen, Like my guardian angel; and shews my gratitude like a fairy, who is wont to steal, and encroaches the giver when she bestows the gift. Dryden. You shall mark how this garden care engage, The promis'd father of the future age. Pope.

Mean while Minerva, in her guardian care, Shoots from the starry raults through fields of air. Pope.

GUARDIANSHIP. n. s. [from guardian.] The office of a guardian. The cerae stretched his patron for the cure of souls, to a kind of tutelary guardianship over goods and chattels. L'Estrange. This holds true, not only in losses and indignities offered to ourselves, but also in the case of trust, when they are offered to others who are committed to our care and guardianship. Keatewell.

Theseus is the first who established the popular state in Athens, assigning to himself the guardianship of the laws, and chief commands in war. Swift.

GUARDLESS. adj. [from guard.] Without defence.
To GUERGUELE, r. n. [gorgoliare, Ital.] To sound as water running with intermissions out of a strainer'd vessel.

GUIDAGE, n. s. [from guide.] The reward given to a guide. Ainsworth.

GUIDANCE, n. s. [from guide.] Direction; government.

They charge me with neglecting the guidance of his own. Decker.

As to those who live under the guidance of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead, would persuade them. Athrb.

Particular application must be left to Christian prudence, under the guidance of God's holy spirit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and our ignorance in asking. Locke.

This to the young—bat thy experience and knowledge. Wints. To the guidance of a former sage. Sestell. A prince ought not to be under the guidance or influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party. Swift.

To GUIDE, v. a. [from fr.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the spirit of truth is come, he will guide you into all truth. Luke, xx. 17.

The new laws were to guide them to their neighbours cotiers. Decay of Piety.

Wonzoever with a faithful guide to guide him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet are never the worse. South.

2. To influence.

Upon these, though so secular maxims, when nothing but the interest of this world guides men, they many times conclude that the slightest wrongs are not to be put up.

To govern by counsel; to instruct.

For thy name's sake lead me and guide me. Ps. xxxii. 3.

3. To regulate; to superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business, the guidance of the house. Decay of Piety.

GUIDE, n. s. [guile, Fr. the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Then gavest thou a burning pillar of fire to be a guide of the wandering journey. Exod. vii. 3.

Can knowledge have no bound, but must ad.

Can so far to make us wish for ignorance? [Vance.

And rather in the dark to go right, than, led by a false guide, err by day? Desham.

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young, his father dy'd;

And left him to an happy guide. Waller.

They have all the same pastoral guide and apponted, authorised, sanctioned, and set apart by the appointment of God by the direction of the spirit, to direct and lead the people of God in the same way of eternal salvation. Pearson.

3. Director; regulator.

Who guide the nature of men, but the God of nature? In him we live and move, and are. Those things which nature is said to do, are by divine art performed, using nature as an instrument, not in the least any such knowledge divined in nature herself working, but in the guide of nature's work. Hooker.

Says ethics are not by reason to be tried, But we have sure experience for our guide. Dryden.

GUIDELESS. adj. [from guide.] Having no guide; wanting a governor or superintendant.

Th' ambitious Swede, like restless billows toss, Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd, To his now guideless kingdom peace beqagh'd. Dryden.

There fierce winds do bear dust clouds, Which guideless in those dark dominions stray. Dryden.

GUIDELESSLY. adv. [from guideless.] In a state of guideless; without a guide.

GUIDELESSNESS. n. s. [from guideless.] Secret treachery; trickery cunning.

GUIDELESSLY, adj. [from guideless.] Free from deceit; void of mischievousness: simply honest.

GUIN, n. s. [from guide.] Director; regulator; guide. obsolete. Our guide come! to the Roman camp conduct us. Shaksp.

This person, being provoked by excessive pain, thrusts his dagger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching its vital, opened an imposthume, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so stung him into partial paralyse, rese, surely had good reason to acknowledge choice for his chirurgeon, and Providence for the guide of his life. South.

GUDTON, n. s. [Fr.] A standard-bearer; a standard. Obsolete.

GUIDL, n. s. [gild, Sax. a fellowship, a corporation.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word gild or guildhall proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge by mutual contribution. Cowel.

Towards three or four o'clock.

Look for the news that the guild hall affairs. Shaksp R. III.

In woolen cloth it appears, by those ancient guilds that were settled in England for the manufact, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that art. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

As when the long-ear'd milky cows wait At some sick milk'er's three-bolted gate, For their defrauded absent females they make A moo so loud, that all the guild awake. Pope.

GUIGLE, n. s. [gylde, old Fr. the same with wilde.] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice; mischievous subtlety. With fawning words he courted her awhile, And looking lovely, and oft sighing sore, Her constant heart did court with divers guile; But words and looks, and sighs she did abhor. Spenser.

When I have most need to employ a friend, Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile.

Be he to me! This do I beg of heaven, When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. Shaksp.

We may, with more successful hope, resolve To wage by force or guile eternal war. Milton.

But nor his malice and false guile contemn: Subtle he needs must be who could seduce Angels. Milton's Paradise Lost.

GUIGLEFULLY, adj. [guigle and full.] Wily; insidious; mischievously artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are so guileful through skill, is thoroughly to be instructed in that which maketh skillful against guide. Hooker.

Without expense at all.

By guileful fair words, peace may be obtained. Shaksp. Henry VI.

He saw his guileful act

By Eve, those: unawake, unawakened

Upon her husband. Milton's Paradise Lost.

The guileful phantom now forsook the shroud,

And flew sublime, and vanished dad away.

Dryden's En.

2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous.

I train'd thy brethren to that guileful hide,

Where the dead corps of Basillius lay. Shaksp.

GUIGLEFULLY, adv. [from guiglefull.] Insidiously; treacherously.

To whom the temper guilefully privily reply'd. Milt.

GUIGLEFULNESS. n. s. [from guileful.] Secret treachery; trickery cunning.

GUIGLELESSLY, adj. [from guile.] Free from deceit; void of mischievousness: simply honest.
GUILTY

Guilt. n. s. [from guile. See BEGUILE.] One that betrays into danger by insidious practices. But he was wise in all his ways, and well perceived his deceitful sleight; he suffered less his safety to betray; so goodly did beguile the guller of the prey. Spenser.

GUILT. n. s. [χαίρε, Sax. originally signified the fine or malut paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itself.]

1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.

It was neither guilt of crime, nor reason of state, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution. Bacon's Henry VII. When these two are taken away, the possibility of guilt, and the possibility of innocence, what restraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any man? Hammond on Fundamentals.

2. A crime; an offence.

Close pent up guilt in your confining cell, and ask these dreadful sinners grace. Shakesp.

GUILTYLY. adv. [from guilty.] Without innocence; without clearance of conscience.

Bloodly and guilty; guilty awake, And in a baby's day; Think on lord Hastings, and despair, and die. Shakesp. Richard III.

GUILTLESS. adj. [from guilt.] Innocent; free from crime.

I am in this commanded to deliver The noble duke of Clarence to your hands: I will not reason what is meaneth hereby, Because I will be guiltless of the meaning. Shakesp.

Many worthy and chaste dances thus, All guiltless, meet protraction. Shakesp. Othello.

Then shall the man be guiltless from iniquity, and every woman shall bear her iniquity. Num. vi. 51.

Thou, who dost all thou wishest at thy will, and never wiltiest but what is right, Preserve this guiltless blood they seek to spil; Thine be my kingdom. Fairly.

Guiltless of greatness, thus he always pray'd, Nor knew nor wish'd he that those eyes he

On his own head should be at last repaid. Dryd. The teeming earth yet guiltless of the plough, And unprofessed'd fruitful stores allow. Dryd. Thou know'st how guiltless first I met thy flame, When love approach'd me under friendship's name. Pope.

GUILTLESSLY. adv. [from guiltless.] Without guilt; innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS. n. s. [from guiltless.] Innocence; freedom from crime. A good number of skill to their number more than to their valour, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that guiltlessness is not always with equal virtue. Sidney. I would not have had any hand in his death, or whose guiltlessness I was better assured than any man living could be. King Charles.

GUILTY. adj. [δίχαι, Sax. one condemned to pay a fine for an offence.]

1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.

Is there not a ballad of the king and the beggar? The world was guilty of such a ballad some three ages since. Shakesp. Love's Labour Lost.

Mark you how that the guilty kindred of the queen Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence. Shaksp.

We are very guilty concerning our brother, in that we saw the anguish of his soul when he beheld us, and we would not hear. Gen. xlii. 21.

With mortal hatred I pursued his life. Nor be, nor you, were guilty of the strife; Nor I, but as I lov'd do yet all combin'd, Your beauty and my iniquity of mind. Dryd.

Farewell the stones, and thresholds, guilty of my midnight moans. Dryd.

There no man that knoweth w NBC grieved, but is guiltless to himself; and there is no man, that carries guilt about him, but he receives a sting into his soul. Tilton.

Wicked; corrupt.

All the tumult of a guilty world, Tost by ungenious passion, sinks away. Thomson.

GUNEA. n. s. [from Guinea, a country in Africa, abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.

By the word gold I must be understood to design a particular piece of matter; that is, the last guinea that was coined. Locke.

Ladies, whose souls are constant in the wind, Cis, who prefer a guinea to mankind. Young.

GUNNADEPDRAPER. n. s. [guinea and drop.] One who cheats by dropping guineas.

Who now the guinea drap'er's bad regard, Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards. Gay.

GUNNEHNN. n. s. A fowl, supposed to be of Guinea.

GUNNEPEPER. n. s. [capiscum, Lat.] A plant.

GUNNEPI. n. s. A small animal with a pig's snout, brought, I believe, from Africa.

GUSE. n. s. [The same with wise, guise, Fr. prire, Sax. the p. or w. being changed, as is common, into g.]

1. Manner; men; habit; cast of behaviour.

His own sire, and master of his guise, Did often tremble at his lord's view. Spenser.

Thou dost so love thy guise, and thus use the guise, T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wise. Fairly.

Lo! you here she comes: this is her very guise; and, upon my life, fast asleep: observe her, stand close. Shakesp. Macbeth.

They stand a horrid front Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in guise of warriors old, with order'd spear and shield, Awaiting what command their mighty chief Had to impose. Milton's Paradise Lost.

By their guise Just men they seem, and all their study bent To worship God a-right. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Black, sheep-herders, lock; Here be without duck or nod, Other trappings to be told, Of lighter toes and such court guise. At Mercury did first devise. Milton.

Their external shapes are wonderfully accommodated to that law or guise of life that nature has designed. More.

2. Practice; custom; property.

I have drunk wine past my usual guise; Strong wine commands the fiddle, and moves the wire. Chapman.

This would not be slept; Old guise must be kept. Ben Jonson.

The swain reply'd, it never was your guise; To slight the poor, or aught humane descive. Pope.

Gulf. n. s. [from голо, Ital.] A little gullet. Skin.

Gules. adj. [perhaps from guile the throat.] Red; a barbarous term of heraldry. Follow thy dream.

With man's blood's cup to the ground: guile, guiles; Religious canons, civil laws are cruel; Then what should war be? Shakesp. Timon.

He whose safe arms, Black as his purpose, did the knight resemble, When he laid couched in the omnious horse, Fathoms his dread and darkened head. Shaksp. With heraldry more dismal, head to foot, Now he is total gules. Shakesp.

GULF. n. s. [golfo, Ital.]

1. A bay; an opening into land. The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther off from the island Corfu, into the gulf of the Adriatic.

2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth. Thee turning back, in silence soft they stole, And brought the heavy corse with easy pace To yawning gulf of deep Avernus' side. Spens.

Then thought 'd rather follow thine enemy in a fiery gulf, Than flatter bin in a bow'er. Shakesp.

This is the gulf through which Virgil's Aeneid shoots herself into hell: the fall of waters, the woods that encompass it, are all in the description. Addison.

The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loss to the world; and must we now have an ocean of mere flats and shallows, to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our ships should run giddy as the navigation of gaping abysses and unpassable guls? Bentley.

3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy. England his approaches makes as fierce As water to the sucking of a gulf, Shaksp.

4. Any thing insatiable, as the mouth or stomach.

Soul of dragon, tooth of wolf, Witches mummy; man and gulf (If the ravens' salt sea chalk; Root of hemlock, dlig'd i' th' dark. Shakesp.

GULFY. adj. [from gulf.] Full of gulls or whirlpools; voracious.

Rivers arise: whether thou be the son Of utmost Tweed, or Ouse, or gulfie Dun. Milton. At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd, All who the war of ten long years survive'd, And escap'd the perils of the gulf and main. Pope. High'er or a gulfie sea's purs'd the Phrenic like. Fronts the deep roar of disemboing Nile. Pope.

To GULF. v. a. [guller to cheat, old Fr.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

If I do not gull him into a try word, and make him a common recreation, or think I have it wise enough to lie straight in my bed, Shakesp.

Yet love these sort lies did remove, and move Thee to gull thin other master for my love. Donne.

He would have gull'd him with a trick, But fort was too too politic. Utriusq. They are not to be gull'd twice with the same trick. L'Enrave.
GUI

The Roman people were greatly galled twice or thrice over, and as often enslaved in one century, and under the same pretence of reformation. Dryden.

By their disloyal leaders taught,
The vulgar, gull'd into rebellion, ar'd. Dryden.

For this advantage age from youth has won, As a bear holds a monkey, though out-done; By fortune he was now to Venus tri'd, and with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd: Of him disguising in his own abode, he sooth'd the goddess, while he gull'd the god.

GULL. n.s. [from the verb.] 1. [Mergus.] A sea-bird.
2. [Goolie.] A thief; a fraud; a trick.

I shall think this a gull, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. Shaksp. Much Ado.

Either they have these excellencies they are prais'd for, or they have not; if they have not, tis an apparent cheat and gulf. Govern. Of the Tong.

3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated.

Beciding by us you us'd us so, As that ungentle gull, the cockbird, used the lapron. Shaksp. Henry IV.

Why have you suffered me to be imprison'd, kept in a dark house, visited by the priest, and by the most notorious gull, and such; that e'er invention plead on. Shaksp. Twelfth N. That polite story is untrue.

GULL-CATCHER. n.s. [gull and catch.] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches silly people. Here comes my noble gullatcher. Shaksp.

GULLER. n.s. [from gull.] A cheat; an impostor.

GULLERY. n.s. [from gull.] Cheat; imposture.

Gullet. n.s. [goulet, Fr. gula, Lat.] 1. The throat; the passage through which the food passes; the meat-pipe; the oesophagus.

It might be his doom.

One day to sing
With gullet in string.
With such a gullet or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipes; as fishes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for such there's as have lungs and respiration are not without wizzon, as whales and cætacous animals. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. A small stream or lake. Not in use.

Nature has various tender muscles placed, by which the artful gullet is embraced. Blackmore.

The liquid in the stomach is a compound of that which is separated from its inward coat, the spirit which is swallowed, and the liquor which distils from the gullet. Arbuthnot.

The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small gullets, if compared with the ocean. Brayton.

To Gully. v. n. [corrupted from gargle.]
To run with noise.

GUULLYHOLE. n.s. [from gully and hole.]
The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GUULLYHOLES. n.s. [gulus, Lat.] Greediness; glutony; voracity.

They are very temperate, seldom feeding in ebriety, nor erring in gluttony, or superfluity of meat. Dryden.

To Gulp. v. a. [golpen, Dut.] To swallow eagerly; to sink down without intermission.

He looses the fish, guls'it down, and so soon as ever the morsel was gone washes his mouth. L'Estr.

I see the double fangs charge their hand; See them puff off the froth, and gulf aain; While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. Gay.

Gulp. n.s. [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once.

In deep suspirations we take more large gulps of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and sorrow. More.

As oft as he can catch a gull of air, and peep above the seas, he names the fair. Dryden.

GUM. n.s. [gummi, Lat.]
1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in aqueous menstruums; whereas resins, being more sulphurous, require a spirituous dissolvent. Quincy.

One whose eyes, albeit unused to the melting mood, drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees their medicinal gum. Shaksp. Othello.

He ripens spices, fruit, and precious gums, which from remotest regions hither come. Waller.

Who bore the vessels that holy rites require, Incense, and od'rous gums, and cover'd fire. Dryden.

To GUM. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with gum; to smear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be gummed together with a vicious humour. Wiuen's Surgery.

Gumminess. n.s. [from gummy.] The state of being gummy; the accumulation of gum.

The teardrops are involved with great gumminess and collection of matter. Wiuen's Surgery.

Gummous. adj. [from gum.] Of the nature of gum; gumminess.

Sugar and honey make windy liquor, and the elastic fermenting particles are detained by their innate gumminess. Hogger.

Gummed. adj. [from gum.] The nature of gum.

Observations concerning English amber, and relations about the amber of Russia, prove that amber is not a gummous or resinous substance drawn out of trees by the sun's heat, but a natural fossil. Woodward.

Gummy. adj. [from gum.]
1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum.

From the utmost end of the head branches there issue out a gummy juice, which hangeth downward like a cord. Raleigh.

Nor all the gummy stores Arabia yields. Dryden.

How each striking alder now appears, and o'er the Po distils her gummy tears. Dryden.

2. Productive of gum.

The cloud the lightnings; whose thwart flame driv'n down, Kinds the gummy bark of fir and pine. Milton.

To Gummulate. v. a. [from gummy and late Latin.]

The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays his lazy limbs and dozy head to raise; There his gummy eyes, and scrubs his pate. Dryden.

GUN. n.s. [Of this word there is no satisfactory etymology. Mr. Lyce observes that gun in Iceland signifies battle: but when guns came into use we had no commerce with Iceland. May gun not come by gradual corruption from caune, ganne, guene? Caune is the original of cannon. The general name for fire-arms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass, Or like an overcharged gun, recoil And run upon thy heart, O tyrant! Shaksp. Henry VI.

The emperor, smiling, said that never emperor was yet slain with a gun. Knott's History.

The bullet flying, makes the gun recoil. Ciceron.

In vain the dart or glittering sword we shin, Condemn'd to perish by the slaying ring gun. Gran.

Gunnell. n.s. [corrupted from gunwale.]
See Gunwale.

Gunner. n.s. [from gun.] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.
The nimble gunner
With lynxstow now the devilish cannon touches, And down goes all before him. Shaksp. Henry V.

They slew the principal gunners, and carried away their artillery. Hayward.

Gunnerly. n.s. [from gunner.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

Gunpowder. n.s. [gun and powder.]
The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about fifteen parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and two of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly known.

Gunpowder consists of three ingredients, salpetre, small coal, and brimstone. Brown's Full. Er.

By burning gunpowder frequently happens as sea. Wiuen.

Gunshot. n.s. [gun and shot.]
The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.

Those who are come to the royal party are supposed to be out of gunshot. Dryden.

Gunshot. adj. Made by the shot of a gun.
The symptoms I have translated to gunshot wounds.

Gunsmith. n.s. [gun and smith.]
A man whose trade is to make guns. It is of particular esteem with the gunsmiths for stocks.

Gunstock. n.s. [gun and stock.]
The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

The timber is used for bows, pulleys, screws, nails, and gunstocks. Mortimer's Husbandry.

Gunstone. n.s. [gun and stone.]
The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.

Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his Hath turn'd his ball to gunstone, and his soul Shall stand ares chamber for the wasteful vengeance That shall fly with them. Shaksp. Henry V.

Gunwale, or Gunnel of a Ship. n.s.
The piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the fore-castle, being the uppermost bend which finishteth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the stanchions which support the waste tree; and this is called the gunwale, whether there be guns in the ship or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance is, are termed the gunwale. Harris.

Gur. n.s. [gurges, Lat.] Whirlpool; gulf.
GUS

Marching from Eden he shall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous gargoyle,
Bails out under ground. Milton's, Paradise Lost.

GURGION. n. s. The conser of the part, the meal, sifted from the bran.

To GURGLE, v. n. [gorgolare, Ita.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's gurgling waters play,
They run on the land, and end in the clefts of the earth.
Pipe gurgling rills the long desire distant,
And waste their music on the savage race. Young.

GURNARD. n. s. [gournaal, Fr.] A kind

To GURNEY, v. n. [gostelen, Dut.] To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a larger body.

A sea of blood gush'd from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore.

The covering of this abyss was broken asunder,
And the water gushed out that made the deluge.

Gurnet. A kind of sea-fish.

If he be not a soldier, I am a sowe'd gurnet; I have misuse'd the king's press damnable.
Shaksp. Henry IV.

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.
The gaping wound gush'd out a crimson flood.

Line after line my gushing eyes o'erflow,
Led through a sad variety of woe. Pope.

GUSH. n. s. [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.

If a long vein be bursted, generally at the first cough a great gush of blood is cough'd out. Harvey.

GUSET. n. s. [gouset, Fr.] Any thing sewed on to cloth in order to strengthen it.

GUST. n. s. [goust, Fr. gustus, Lat.]

1. Sense of tasting.

Destroy all creatures for thy sport or gus,
Yet cry, if God's unjust, if thy god be gus,
Pope.

2. Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment.

They fondly thinking to alay
Their appetite with gus, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which the opposed taste
With spattering noise rejected. Milton.

Where love is duty on the female side,
On theirs never sensual gus,
And sought with surly pride
Their sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three senses in full gus enjoy'd. Dryden.

GUST, n. s. [gustus, Lat.]

1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.

Pleasant gus't gratify the appetite of the luxurist. Denham.

2. Intellectual taste; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gust along with them. Dryden.

GUSTY. adj. [from gus't.] Stormy; tempestuous.

Once upon a raw and gus'ty day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores.
Shaksp. Julius Caesar.
Or whirld'ntempestuous by the gusty wind. Thomas.

GUT. n. s. [kutteln, Germ.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wig in his belly, and his gut in his head. Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.

A visor should have a lay of wire-stings below, close to the belly, and then the strings of gus mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper strings stricken should make the lower sound. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The intestines or guts may be inflamed by any acrid or poisonous substance taken inwardly. Astobkat on Diet.

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food; provably.

And cram'd them 'till their guts did ache.
With candle, custard, and plum-cake. Hudibras.

With false tears their servants guts they cheat, And pinch their own to cover the deceit. Dryden.

3. Gluttony; love of gormandising.

Apicius, thou didst on thy guts bestow
Full ninety millions, yet, when they came,
Ten millions still remained to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,
In poison'd potion drankst. Holin. on Prvdol. To GUT, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate.

The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are gutted, split, powdered, and dried. Carew's Cornwall.

2. To plunder of contents.

In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,
A crowd of cut-throat guards were sent to seiz
The rich men's goods, and gut their palaces. Dryd.

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having gutted a proper name of its vowels, used it as far as he pleased.
Addison.

GUTTED. adj. [from gutta, Lat. a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; be-dropped.

Diet. GUTTER. n. s. [from gutter a throat, Lat.]

1. A passage for water; a passage made by a gutter.

These gutter tiles are in length ten inches and a half.

Moren.

Rocks the one above another, and have deep gutters worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain.
Addison on Italy.

2. A small longitudinal hollow.

To GUTTER, v. a. [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.

Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks, and congregated sands,
That the tenderest keel, as having sense of beauty, shun;
And the divine Desdemona,
Shaksp. Othello.

My checks are gutter'd with my fretting tears.
Sandys.

First in a place, by nature close, they build
A narrow flooring, gutter'd, wall'd, and roof'd.
Dyld.

To GUTTLE, v. a. [from gut.] To feed luxuriously; to gormandise.

A low word.

His jolly brother, opposite to sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of experience,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles in his own defence.
Dyld.

To GUTTLE, n. a. [from gut] To swallow.

A low word.
The foul spilt in his porridge, to try if they'd hit; they did not, and so he gutted them up, and scalced his chops.
L'Erstatg.

GUTTLER. n. s. [from gutter.] A greedy eater.

GUTTULOUS. adj. [from guttula, Lat.]

In the form of a small drop.

Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in bulk, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its guttulous descent from the air.
Brown's Vulg. Err.

GUTTURAL. adj. [gutturialis, Lat.] Pronounced with the throat; belonging to the throat.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which gutturals, Bacon.

In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the vowels spiritedly, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a guttural pronunciation.
Hiller.

GUTTURALNESS. n. s. [from guttural.]

The quality of being guttural.
Diet.

GUTWORT. n. s. [gut and wort.] An herb.

GUY. n. s. [from guide.] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship.
Skinner.

To GZZLELE. v. n. [from gut or gus, to gussle or gussle.] To gormandise; to feed immediately; to swallow any liquor greedily.

Well season'd bowel the gospell's spirits raise,
Who while she gusses casts the doctor's praise.
Rooke.

They fell to lapping and gussling, till they burst themselves.
L'Erstang.
GYM

No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,
To fat the grazing hogs with floods of whey. Gay.
To GYZZLE, v. a. To swallow with im-
moderate gust.
The Fyian king
Was longest lift of any two-leg'd thing, Still gzazzling must of wine. Dreden.
GUZZLER, n. s. [from gzazzle.] A gom-
mander; an immoderate eater or drinker.
GYDE, n. s. [See Gibe.] A sneer; a
taunt; a sarcasm.
Ready in gydes, quick answer'd, saucy, and as quarrelions as the weazed. Shaksp. Cymbeline.
To GYBE, v. n. To sneer; to taunt.
The vulgar yield an open ear, And common courtiers love to gyde and fece. Spen.
Gymnastically, adv. [from gymnastic.
] Athletically; tidy for strong exercise.
Such as with agility and vigour are not gymnasti-
cally composed, nor actively use those parts. Brown.
GYMNASTICALLY, adj. [from gymnastic.
] Pertaining to athletick exercise; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.
The Cretans wisely forbid their servants gymnas-
tics as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their own served lords are solely lolling in their chariots.

GYMNICK, adj. [from gymnica; gymnique, Fr.] Such as practise the athletick or gymnastic exercises.

GYMNOPHONIOUS, adj. [gymnovus and ormiras.] Having the seeded nails.
GYNECECRACY, n. s. [gynnekecratia; gin-
neecrate, Fr.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYRATION, n. s. [gyro, Lat.] The act of turning any thing about.
This elliptive attentath and impelleth the neighbour air, which, returning home, in a gyration earlieth with it the obvious bodies into the chimney. Brown.
If a burning coal be quietly moved round in a circle with gymnions, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reason of which is, that the sensation of the coal in the se-
veral places of that circle remains impressed on the sensorium, until the coal return again to the same place. Neim.

Ahab's ear, who was the oracle of the coffee-
house, declared his opinion. 

Gyre, n. s. [gyrus, Lat.] A circle de-
scribed by any thing moving in an orbit, 
Ne thenceforth his approved skill to ward, Or strike, or hurled round in warlike gyre.
Remember'd he; no 'card for his safe guard, But rudly rag'd.

GYV

Does the wild haggard tow'r to the sky, 
And to the South by thy diminution fly?
Or eagle in her gyret the elonds embrace? Sandys.
He fashioned those harmonious orbs, that roll
In realms of love, and):|ed the Artick pole. Sandys.
Quick and more quick he spins in giddy gyret.
Then falls, and in much fume his soul expires.

Gyered, adj. Falling in rings.
Hamlet, with his doublet all unbracht, 
No hat upon his head, his stockings loose.
Ungarter'd, and down gyred to his ankle. Shaksp.
GYVES, n. s. [gryvyn, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.
The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had gyves on.

And knowing this, should I yet stay, 
Like such as blow away their lives, 
And never will redeem a day,
Emas'nd of their golden gyret? Ben Jonson.
The poor prisoners, boldly starting up, break
off their chains and gyves. Knolles.
Gyres and the mill fad'nt thee. Milton.
But Temon rash'd in, and hap'y'd to meet
A rising root, that held his fastest feet:
So down he fell, whom spawning on the ground, 
His brother from the wooden gyres unbound. Dryd.

To GYVE, v. a. [from the root, gyve.] To fet-
ter; to shackle; to enchain; to ensnare.
With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great a fly as Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will gyve thee in thine own courtship. Shaksp.

H.

HAB

H is in English, as in other languages,
A note of aspiration, sounding only
By a strong emission of the breath, with-
out any conformation of the organs of
speech, and is therefore by many gram-
narians accounted no letter. The h in
English is scarcely ever mute at the be-
ginning of a word, or where it im-
mediately precedes a vowel; as house,
behaviour: where it is followed by a
consonant it has no sound, according to
the present pronunciation; but anciently,
as now in Scotland, it made the syllable
guttural; as right, bought.
Ha. interject. [ha, Lat.]
1. An expression of wonder, surprise,
sudden question, or sudden exer-
tion.
You shall look faireer ere I give or hazard,
What says the golden chest? ha! let me see. Shak.
Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headless trunk;
It is my Hastings! Rowe's Jane Shore.

2. An expression of laughter. Used with
repetition.
He saith among the trumpets ha, ha, and
be smeloth the battle air off. Job, xxxix. 55.
Ha, ha, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;
Our plots and delusions.
Have wrought such confusions,
That the monarch's a slave to the crown. Dryd.
HAAK, n. s. A fish. Ainsworth.
HAARBACUS, n. s. [haarbacus, Fr. hal-
bergion, low Lat.] Armour to cover
the neck and breast; breast-plate; neck-
piece; gorget.
And haibert some, and some a haibergion;
So every one in arms was quiedy light. Fairf.
The shot let fly, and grasing
Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lod'd in Magniassus's bracc haibergion. Hadibras.
HABILIMENT, n. s. [habiliment, Fr.]
Dress; clothes; garment.
He the fairest Ura found,
Strange lady, in so strange habiliment,
Teaching the slyer, the fairy queen. Fairf.
My riches are these poor habiliments,
Of which if you should disfurnish me,
You take the sum and substance that I have. Shak.
The clergy should content themselves with
wearing gowns and other habiliments of Irish
orders. Swift.

To HABILITATE, v. n. [habilitare, L.]
To qualify; to entitle. Not in use.
Divers persons in the house of commons were
attainted, and thereby not legal, nor habilite to serve in parliament, being disabled in the highest degree. Bacon.

HABILITATION, n. s. [from habilitate.
Qualification.
The things are but habilitations towards arms; and what is habilitation, without intention and act? Bacon.

H.

HABITABILITY, n. s. [habilité, Fr.] Faculty;
power: now ability.
HABIT, n. s. [habitus, Lat.]
2. Dress; accoutrement; garment.
I shifted
Into a madman's rags, I assume a semblance
The very dog a tind'rador; and in this habit
Met I my father. Shaksp.
If you have any justice, any pity,
I will be any thing but a good habit. Shaksp.
Both the poets being dressed in the same En-
lish habit, story compared with story, judgment
may be made betwixt them. Dryd.

The scene are old, the habits are the same.
We wore last year. Dryd.
Changes there are in weis of wit, like those of
habit, or other modes. Temple.
There are among the statues several of Venus,
in different habits. Addison on Italy.
The clergy are the only set of men who wear
a distinct habit from others. Swift.

3. Habit is a power or ability in man of
doing any thing, when it has been ac-
quired by frequent doing the same thing.
Locke.
He hath a better bad habit of frowning than the
count Pulante. Shaksp.

4. Custom; inveterate use.
The last fatal step is, by frequent repetition of
the sinful act, to continue and persist in it, till
at length old habits and cases into a habit of sin;
which being that which the apostle calls the
finishing of sin, ends certainly in death; death not
only as to merit, but also as to actual infiunction. Scot.
Nor civil broils have since that death arise,
But faction now by habit doth obey;
And wars have that respect for his repose,
As winds for heloyces when they breed at sea. 

Dryd.
H A B I T U A T I O N.

n. s. [Lat.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious; but to the earth's inhabitant
Milton.

For want of habitation, repair,
Dissolve to heaps of rains.
Denham.

HABITATION.

n. s. [habitation, Fr. habitations, Lat.] Dwelling; a place of a state receiving dwellers.

Amplitude almost immense, with stars
Numerous, and here and there a world of destitute habitation.
Milton.

Act of inhabiting; state of dwelling.

Palaces.
For want of habitation, and repair,
Denham.

HABITABILITATIO.

n. s. [Lat.] Dweller; inhabitant.

inhabit.

inhabit. 3. Place of abode; dwelling.

Wisdom, to the end she might save many, built
her house of that nature which is common unto all; she made not this or that man her habitation,
but dwelt in none.
Hooker.

God oft descends to visit men.
Unseen, and through their habitations walks.
Milton.

To mark their doings.
Milton.

H A C

Habitually, adj. [habitual from habit, Fr.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate; established by frequent repetition. It is used for both good and ill.

HABITUAL.

adj. [habitual from habit, Fr.]

Habitual.

Habitually, adv. [from habitual] Customarily; by habit.

Habitual.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims.
South.

By length of time.

The fear is that of a highly comitted crime.
No spec is left of their habitual states; but the pure ether of the soul remains.
Dryden.

Life is habitable by an artist, without making your art habitual to you.
Dryden.

HABITUALLY.

adj. [habitual from habit, Fr.]

Habitual.

Habitually, adv. [from habitual] Customarily; by habit.

Habitual.

Internal graces and qualities of mind sanctify our natures, and render as habitual holy.
Atter.

Talbot.

Such as live in a rarer air are habituated to the exercise of a greater muscular strength.
Arbuthnot.

HABITAT.

n. s. [habitat, Lat. habitations, Fr.]

1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.

We cannot conclude this composition of nations from the vicinity or habitations they hold to the sun.
Brown.

The will of God is like a strait unalterable rule; and the various comportments of the creatures, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasions several habitations of this rule unto it.
South.

It results from the very nature of things, as they stand in such a certain habitations, or relation to one another.
South.

As by the objective part of perfect happiness we understand that which is best and last, and to which all other things are to be referred; so by the formal part we understand the best and last habitations of man toward that object.
Rolle.

In all the habitations of life,
The friends, the mistress, and the wife,
You still pursue.
Sope.

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.

His knowledge in the noblest useful arts,
Was such dead authors could not give;
But habitations with those who live.
Dryden.

To write well, one must have frequent habitations with the best company.
Dryden.

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use.

This is more properly habit.
Mankiad is willing to continue in a pleasing endeavor, strengthened by a long habitations.
Dryden.

Thy ear, inward to charitable sounds,
And pitying love, must feel the heartfelt wounds
Of jest obscene, and vulgar ribaldry,
The ill-bred question, and the fond reply,
Brought by long habitations from bad to worse.
Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse.
Prior.

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impossible to gain an exact habitations, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual prac-
tices.
Dryden.

H A B A D.

n. s. [habitation, Fr.]

habitation.

HAD.

The preterite and part. pass. of hare.
I had better, you had better, &c., means the same as, it would be better for me or you; or, it would be more eligible; it is always decisive and not indicatively; nor have ever used to that import.
We say likewise, it had been better or worse.
I had rather be a country servant mad, Than a great queen with this epithet.
Shak.

Had we not better leave this Ulicum?
To turn Nunudia in our cause?
Addison's Cato.

H A C K E N E Y.

n. s. [hackney, Welsh; hackeney, Teutonick; haquenée, Fr.]

1. A pacing horse.

A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd persons were as easily subdued to make an afflatus for money, as post-horses and hackneys are taken to hire.
Bacon.

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag
And hackney of a lapland ling
To quest of you came hither post.
Huideria.

3. An hirerling; a prostitute.

With his accumulative and hackney tongue.
Rosc.

That is no more than every lover
Does for his hackney lady suffer.
Huideria.

Shall each spargula'd hackney of the day,
Or each new pinn'sc'd cyphon, pretend
To break your windows.
Bacon.

4. Any thing let out for hire.

A wit can study in the streets;
Not quite so well, however, as one ought;
A hackney coach may chance to spell a thought.
Rosc.

5. Much used; common.

These notions young students in physic derive
Hawc.

To HACKNEY. v. a. [from the noun.] To practise in one thing; to accustom, as to the road.

He is long hackney'd in the ways of men.
Skill.

H a c q u e n t o. n. s. [hayquet, old Fr. a little horse.] Some piece of armour.

You may see the very fashion of the Irish horse-
man in his long horse, riding slices of costly cord-
wain, his hackquent, and his haberczon.
Spencer.

HAD.

The preterite and pass. part. of hare.
I had better, you had better, &c., means the same as, it would be better for me or you; or, it would be more eligible; it is always decisive and not indicatively; nor have ever used to that import.
We say likewise, it had been better or worse.
I had rather be a country servant mad, Than a great queen with this epithet.
Shak.

Had we not better leave this Ulicum?
To turn Nunudia in our cause?
Addison's Cato.
HAL

HA'IRINESS. n. [from hairy.] The state of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

HAIRY. adj. [from hair.]
1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.
   Shakesp.
   Swift.

2. Consisting of hair.
   Bacon.

HA-KOT. n. s. [from hake.] A kind of fish.
   Carew.

HAL. in local names, is derived like al from the Sax. pealle, i.e. a hall, a palace.
   Gothick alh signifies a temple, or any other famous building.
   Grimm.

HALBERD. n. s. [halberde, Fr. halberd, Dut. from a hanke, and hale a court, halberds being the common weapons of courtiers.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole.
   Adv. the halberd higher than my breast.
   Shak.
   Our halberds did shut up his passage.
   Shak.
   Their scales, and halberds covered with their poisonous ordnance.
   Dryden.

HALC'LYON. n. s. [halcyon, Lat.] A bird, of which it is said that she breeds in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.
   Such smiling roguery, as these, south every passion,
   Bring oil to fire, snow to their colder cords; and
   Renice, affirm, and turn their halcyon break.
   With every gale and vary of their masters.
   Shak.
   Amidst our arms as quiet you shall be,
   As halcyons brooding on a Winter sea.
   Dryden.

HALC'LYON. adj. [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still; peaceful.
   When great Augustus made war’s tempest cease,
   His halcyon days brought forth the arts of peace.
   Dryden.

HALLE. Adj. [This should rather be written hail, from hail health.] Healthy; sound; hearty; well complexioned.
   My sleek sheep like well below,
   For they been haze enough I trow,
   And like their abode.
   Spenser.
   Some of these wise partizans concluded the government a good, and three or three hundred hail men, to be pillaged, if not executed, as the pretended captives.
   Addison.

HALLE. n. s. [hale, Dut. haler, Fr. To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely.
   Fly to your house;
   The plebeian have got your fellow tribune,
   And hate him up and down.
   Shakesp.

HALLE. n. s. [hale, Fr.]
1. A temple, Locke.
   Shakesp.
   Their temple-house of the gods.
   Spenser.

HALLE. n. s. [from hair, the hairy temples then had rounded With coroet of flowers.
   Shakesp.
   Children are not hairy, for that their skins are more perceptible.
   Bacon.

HALF. n. s. plural halves. [sealp, Sax. and all the Teutonick dialects. The t is often not sounded.]
1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.
   An half acre of land.
   So much as to give half of the property and how much half of the affections and half of the grandeur of a marriage.
   Shak.
   Many might be disposed to divide.
   Milton.
   The halfe of the wine, by which the题目 was expressed.
   Dryden.

HALF-BLOODED. adj. [half and blood.] Mean; degenerate.
   The let alone lies not in your good will.
   —No in thine, lord.
   Shakesp.

HALF-CAP. n. s. Can imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.
   With certain half caps and cold moving rods,
   They froze me into silence.
   Shakesp.

HALF-DEAL. n. s. [half and deal, Sax.] Part.
   Spenser.

HALF-FACED. adj. [half and faced.] Showing only part of the face; small faced; in contempt.
   Proud incroaching tyranny
   Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours
   Advance a half-faced sun striving to shine.
   Shakesp.
   This same half-faced fellow, Shadow, give me
   Shakesp.

HALF-HATCHED. adj. [half and hatch.] Imperfectly hatched.
   Here, thick as hailstones pour,
   Turnips, and half-hatched eggs, a mingled show.
   Dryden.

HALF-HEARD. adj. [not heard to an end.]
   Not added years on my task could close;
   Back to thy native islands mightst thou sail,
   And leave half-heard the melancholy tale.
   Pope.

HALF-MOON. n. s.
1. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.
2. Any thing in the figure of a half moon.
   See how in warlike muster they appear,
   In thongs and wedges, and half-moons and wings.
   Milton.

HALF-PENY. n. s. plural half-pence. [half and peny.]
1. A copper coin, of which two make a halfpenny.
   Bardolph stole a late-case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three halfpence.
   Shakesp.
   I thank you, and sure, dear friend, my thanks
   Are too dear of a half-penny.
   Shakesp.
   He cheats for half-penny, and he doth his coat
   To save a farthing in a farthing.
   Dryden.
   Never admit this pernicious coin, no, not so much as one single half-penny.
   Swift.

2. It has the force of an adjective conjointed with any thing of which it denotes the price.
   There shall be in England seven half-penny leaves sold for a penny.
   Shakesp.
   You will wonder how Wood could get his majesty’s broad seal for so great a sum of bad money,
   and that the nobility here could not obtain the same favour, and make our own half-pence as we used to do.
   Swift.

HALF-PIKE. n. s. [half and pike.]
The small pike carried by officers.
   The various ways of paying the salute with the half-pike.
   Teller.

HALF-PINT. n. s. [half and pint.] The fourth part of a quart.
   Our half-pint bottle serves them both to dine;
   And is at once their vinegar and wine.
   Pope.

HALF-SCHOLAR. n. s. One imperfectly learned.
   We have many half-scholars now-a-days, and there is much confusion in the notions and opinions of some persons.
   Watts.

HALF-SEAS OVER. A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.
   I am half-seas over to death;
   And since I must die once, I would be both
   To make a double work of what’s halffinish’d.
   Dryden.
HALF-SIGHTED. adj. [half and sight.]
Seeing imperfectly; having weak discernment.

HALF-SHARE. n.s. [half and share.]
Hemisphere.
Let night grow blacker with thy toys; and day,
At shewing but thy head forth, start away.
From this half-share.
Ben Jonson.

HALF-FITTED. adj. [half and strain.]
Half-bred; imperfect.
I find I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet,
But mumgril-mischievous; for my blood ha'd
To view this brutal act.
Dryden.

HALF-SWORD. n.s. Close fight; within half the length of a sword.
I am rogue, if I were not at half-sword with a dozen of them two hours together.
Shakespeare.

HALF-WAY. adv. [half and way.]
In the middle.

HALF-WIT. n.s. [half and wit.]
A blockhead, fool, simple fellow.
Half-wits are Bees, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite.
Dryden.

HALFWITTED. adj. [from half-wit.] Imperfectly furnished with understanding.
When half is added to any word noting personal qualities, it commonly notes contempt.
I would rather have trusted the refinement of our language, as to sound, to the judgment of the women than of half-wit poetry.

HALIBUT. n.s. A sort of fish, Ainsworth.

HALILIM. n.s. [jaliq and mass.] The feast of All-souls.
She came adorned bither like sweet May:
Sot' like halilim, or shortest day. Shakespeare.

HALITOUS. adj. [halitus, Lat.] Vaporous; famous.
We speak of the atmosphere as of a peculiar thin and halituous liquor, much lighter than spirit of wine.

HALL. n.s. [jail, Sax. halle, Dut.]
1. A court of justice; as Westminster Hall.
O lost too soon in yonder house or hall. Pope.
2. A manour-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants.
Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the hall house, and the whole estate.

HALLELUJAH. n.s. [הַלְּעָלְיוֹן] Praise ye the Lord. A song of thanksgiving.

HALF.
Then shall thy saints
Unfain'd hal-le-luj'ah to Thee sing.
Milton.

Hymns of high praise.

HALLO. v.n. [halter, Fr.]
1. To cry as after the dogs.
A cry more tauntable
Was never hall-on'd to, nor cheer'd with horn.
Shakespeare.
2. To treat as in contempt.
Country folks halloed and boated after me, as the armyward coward that ever show'd his shoulders to his enemy.
Sidney.

To HALLO. v.n. a.
1. To encourage with shouts.
If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his handsome milk-white pole,
Hallo casts to his, or rather his own soul.
Shakespeare.
2. To chase with shouts.
If I fly, Marcus
Halloo me like a hare.
Shakespeare.
3. To call or shout to.
When we have found the king, he first lights on him,
Halloo the other.
Shakespeare.

To HALLON. v.n. a. [jalgan, jalg, Sax. holy.]
1. To consecrate; to make holy.
When we sanctify or hallow churches, it is only to testify that we make them places of public resort; that we invest God himself with them, and that we sever them from common uses.
Hooker.
It cannot be endured to hear a man profess that he putteth fire to his neighbour's house, but yet so hallows it with the same word, that he saith it shall not burn.
Hooker.
Is't Cade that I'll shin': that monstrous traitor?
'Lord, I will hallow thee for this thou deceasest,
And from thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead,
Shakespeare.

My prayers
Are not words duly hallowed, nor my wishes;
More worth than vanities: yet prey'ss and wishes
Are all I can return.
Shakespeare.

God from work
Now resting, bless'd and hallowed the seventh day,
As resting on that day from all his works,
But in silence holy kept.
Milton.
Then hallow'd faith shall once again return,
And vestal fires in hallowed temples burn.
Dryden.
No satyrs lurk within hallowed ground;
But nymphs and heroes, kings and gods abound.
Granville.

2. To reverence as holy; hallowed be thy name.

HALLUCINATION. n.s. [hallucinatio, Lat.] Error; blunder; mistake; folly.
A wasting of the brain, this sort of cause, is frequently termed a bewitched disease; but questionless a more halucination of the vulgar.
Harvey.
This must have been the hallucination of the transcriber, who probably mistook the dash of the
for a T.
Addison.

HALM. n.s. [jalm, Sax.] Straw: pronounced halm: which see.

HALO. n.s. A red circle round the sun or moon.

HAL.
HAM

Wilt thou still being hammering treachery.
To humble down thy husband and thyself? Shaks.
He was nobody that could not hammer out his same heart into a piece of tar, and picture it accordingly.
Candea.
Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided in the name of the people, hammered up
Ham.

To HAMMER. n. n.
1. To work; to be busy: in contempt.
Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been hammering. Shaks. I have been taking too much in hand.
This prison where I live into the world;
And, for the world is populous, and here is no room for myself,
I cannot do it; yet I'll hammer on. Shakep.
2. To be in agitation.
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are hammering in my head.
Shakep.

HAMMERER. n. s. [from hammer.] He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHAND. n. s. [hammer and hard.] Hammerhard is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it.
Candea.

HAMMOCK. n. s. [pamaka, Sax.] A swinging bed.

HAMMERED. adj. [hamatus, Lat.; Hooked; set with hooks.

To HAM'BLE. v. n. [from ham.] To cut the sinews of the thigh; to hamstring.

HAMLET. n. s. [pamaka, Sax.] The collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HAMLET. n. s. [pam, Sax. and let, the diminutive termination.] A small village.
Within the self-same lordship, parish, or hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value.
Bacon.
He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The coast was wasted and the hamlets burn'd. Dryden.

HAMMER. n. s. [pamej, Sax. hammer, Dan.]
1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.
The armours,
With busy hammers cloven rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. Shakep.
The stuff will not work well with a hammer.
Bacon.

It is broken not without many warning, and will break the best anvils and hammers of iron. Brown.
Every morning he rises fresh to his hammer and his anvil.
South.
The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke.
Dryden's Juv.

2. Any thing destructive.
That renowned pillar of truth and hammer of heresies, St. Augustine.
Hackett on Providence.

To HAMMER, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To beat with a hammer.
His bones the hammer's steel in strength surpass.
Samuel.

2. To forge or form with a hammer.
Some hammer helmets for the fighting field. Dryden.
Drov'd like a smith, and on the anvil beat,
'Till he had hammer'd out a vast estate. Dryden.
I must pay with hammers money instead of milled.
Drov'd.

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour; used commonly in contempt.

HAM.

On the hinder side it is guarded with the two
Ham.

Hamstring. v. a. preter, and part. pass.hamstrung. [from the noun.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.
Hamstring'd behind, unhappy Gyges did'st
Then Phœbus is added to his side.
Drov'd.

Ham. for have, in the plural. Obsolete.

Spen.

HAN.

[In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches; and these are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch.
Harris.
The sweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you must cement pieces to many of the courses in the hance, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches.
Moxon.

HAND. n. s. [hand, Jonb, Sax. and in all the Teutonick dialects.]
1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or use any instrument.

To hand upon, and bound him, hand and foot.
Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.
They hang'd, in hand, with wandering steps and slow.

Though Eden took their solitary way.
Milton.
That wonderful instrument the hand, was it made to be idle?
Berkeley.

2. Measure of four inches; a measure used in the matches of horses; a palm.

3. Side, right or left.
For the other side of the court-gate on this hand, and that hand, were hangings of fifteen cubits.
Exod. xxxviii. 15.

4. Part; quarter; side.
It is allowed on all hands, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the sun.
Swift.

5. Ready payment with respect to the receiver.
Of which offer the bassa accepted, receiv'd in hand one year's tribute.
Knolles's History.
These two must make our duty very easy; a considerable reward in hand, and the assurance of a far greater recompence hereafter.
Tillotson.

6. Ready payment with regard to the prayer.
Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of hand.
Tob. iv. 14.

7. Rate; price.
Time is the measure of business; money of wares: business is bought at a dear hand, where there is small dispatch.
Bacon.

8. Terms; conditions; rate.
With simplicity and without the mystery; but at no hand by pride, ignorance, Interest, or vanity, wrist it to ignoble soules. Taylor's Worthy Com.
It is either an ill sign or an ill effect, and therefore you should consult with humility. Taylor.

9. Act; deed; external action.
Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and hand.
King Charles.

10. Labour act of the hand.
Almahar was a very idle fellow, that never would set his hand to any business during his father's life.
Addison.

Where are these porters, these hucksters? Y' have made a fine hand! fellows.
There's a trim rabble let in.


He had a great mind to try his hand at a Spectacle; would fain have one of his writings in my works.
A friend of mine has a very fine hand on the violin.

13. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you dare take in hand to lay open the original of such a nation.

14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majesty has received great profit, so may she, by a moderate hand, from time to time reap the like.

15. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the hands of infinite power with an overplus or even indifferency to be reunited with Its Author, the source of its utmost felicity, is such a shock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not considered in rising to these high posts.

16. Manner of acting or performing.

The master saw the madness rise; his glowing cares, his ardent eyes; and he beheav'd and set forth.

17. Agency; part in action.

God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that which David was not thought fit to be hand in hand.

18. The act of giving or presenting.

Let Tamor dress the jest in my sight, that I may eat at her hand.

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand, when it only waits to be taken.

His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his hand; but can do nothing towards the making or destroying one atom of what is already in action.

Many, whose greatness and fortune were not made to their hands, had sufficient qualifications and opportunities of doing high things.

20. Care; necessity of managing.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his hands, for want of a tenant to come up to his price.

Or envy holds a whole world's war with sense, or simple pride for fatten'd makes demands.


Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the hands of the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apostles; at the hands of the haughty, to be as they who lived under the apostles.

22. Reach; nearness; as, at hand, within reach, near, approaching.

Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet.


Nur swords at hand, nor hissing darts afar.
Are doom'd to vex the tedious bloody war.


Where is our usual manager of mirth? What rascal is in hand? Is there no play to ease the anguish of a torturing hour? Shakespere.

25. State of being in present agitation.

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye; That I'd, but had a rougher task in hand.

26. Cards held at a game.

There was a game of cards, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this. Bacon.

27. That which is used in opposition to another.

He would dispute.

28. Scheme of action.

Consult of your own ways, and think which hand is best to take.

29. Advantage; gain; superiority.

The French King, finding to make his hand by those rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility.

30. Competition; contest.

She in beauty, education, blood, holds hand with any princess in the world.

31. Transmission; conveyance; agency of conveyance.

The salutation by the hand of me Paul.

32. Possession; power.

Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our hands, the effect in his.

33. Pressure of the bridle.

Hollow men, like horses, hot at hand,
Make gallant show and promise of their mettle.

34. Method of government; discipline; restraint.

Menaces have an heavy hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind against his countrymen.

35. Influence; management.

Flattery, the dandous nurse of vice,
Get hand upon his youth, to pleasures bent.

36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.

The body, as it moves, yet not changing perceivable distance with other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, and things to stand still; as it is evident in the hands of clocks and shadows of sundials.

37. Agent; person employed; a manager.
48. To be hand and glove. To be intimate and familiar; to suit one another.

To Hand. v. a. [from the n.]

1. To give or transmit with the hand.

Tudor was not far off, not only because he dipped in the same bath, but because he was so near on which our Saviour could hand the sop unto him. Brown. I have been shown a written prophecy that is handed among them with great secrecy. Addition.

2. To guide or lead by the hand.

Angels did lead her up, who now God dwell.

Donne.

By safe and insensible degrees he will pass from a boy to a man, which is the most hazardous part in life: this therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence handed over to it.

Locke.

3. To seize; to lay hands on.

Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,

First hand me; on mine own accord, I'll off. Shak.

4. To manage; to move with the hand.

I see then that with delight I love,

Upon the handless depth of love:

I bless my chains, I hand my ear,

Nor think on all I left on shore. Prior.

5. To transmit in succession, with down; to deliver from one to another.

They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even a special one, in that remarkable instance of accidents in theLike, which they handed down to the succeeding ages. Woodward.

I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them permanent enough to be handed down to future ages. Addition.

Arts and sciences consist of scattered theorems and practices, which are handed about amongst the masters, and only reserved to the fillius artis, till some great genius appears, who collects these disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a regular system. Prior.

One would think a story so fit for age to talk of, and infant to hear, were incapable of being handed down to us.

Pepys.

Hand is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a hand saw; or borne in the hand, as a handbarrow.

Handbarrow. n. s. A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground. A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, shovell, and spade. Tisser.

Set the board whereon the hive standeth on the handbarrow, and carry them to the place you intend. Mortimer.

Hand-basket. n. s. A portable basket. You must have wooden yarn to tie grafts with, and a small hand basket to carry them in. Mortimer.

Hand-bell. n. s. A bell rung by the hand.

The strength of the percussion is the principal cause of the loudness or softness of sounds; as in ringing of a hand bell barier or softer. Bacon.

Hand-breath. n. s. A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm. A border of an handbreadth round about. Eras. The eastern people determined their handbreadth by the breadth of barley-corns, six making a digit and twenty-four a hand-breath. Arithmb.

Handed. adj. [from hand.] 1. Having the use of the hand left or right.

Many are right handed, whose livers are weakly constituted; and many use the left, in whom that part is strongest. Brown.

2. With hands joined.

Into their utmost bow's

Handed they went. Milton.

Hander. n. s. [from hand.] Transmitter; conveyer in succession.

They would assume, with wondrous art,

Themselves to be the whole who are but part,

Of that vast frame which yet grant they were

The handers down, can they from thence infer

Right t'interprete? Or would they alone?

Who brought the present, claim it for their own?

Handfast. n. s. [hand and fast.] Hold; custody, Obstacle.

If that shepherf be not in handfast, let him fly.

Shak.

Handful. n. s. [hand and full.] 1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

I saw a country gentleman at the side of Rassomond's pond, pulling a handful of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the stubs about him.

Addison.

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one vessel of silver and another of wood, each full of water, and keep the tongs together about an handful from the bottom, and the sound will be more resonating from the vessel of silver than that of wood.

Bacon.

The peaceful scabbard where it dwelt,

The rancour of its edge had felt,

For of the lower end two handful

It had devour'd, it was so manful. Hudibras.

3. A small number or quantity.

He could not, with such a handful of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle. Clarendon.

4. As much as can be done.

Being in possession of the town, they had their handful to defend themselves from firing. Raleigh.

Hand-gallop. n. s. A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presseth the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sounds as he: he is always upon a hand-gallop, and his verse runs upon carpe troodon.

Hand-gun. n. s. A gun wielded by the hand.

Guns have names given them, some from serpents or ravenous birds, as carverines or colubrines; others in other respects, as cannons, detincannon, hand-guns, and muskets. Camden.

Handicraft. n. s. [hand and craft.] 1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical genius, and divert themselves with painting, sculpture, architecture, gardening, and several kinds of handicrafts.

Addison.


The cor'nants thou shalt teach by candle-light, When putting smida, and ev'ry painful trade.

Of handicrafts, in peaceful beds are laid. Dryden.

The nurseries for children of ordinary gentlemen and handicrafts are managed after the same manner. Gulliver's Travels.

Handicraftsman. n. s. [handicraft and man.] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O minerable age! virtue is not regarded in handicraftsmen.

He has simply the best wit of any handicraftsman in Athens. Shak.

The principal bulk of the vulgar masses are tillers of the ground, free servants, and handicraftsmen; as smiths, masons, and carpenters. Bacon.

The profusion and ignorance of handicraftsmen, small traders, servants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined. Swift.

It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and shopkeeper, and handicraftsman. Swift.

Handily. adv. [from handly.] With skill; with dexterity.

Handiness. n. s. [from handy.] Readiness; dexterity.
There is nothing but hath a double handle, at least we have two hands to apprehend it. Tennyson. A carpenter, that had got the iron work of an axe, begged only so much wood as would make a handle as large as a woman's. L'Estrange. Of none the handles of my knives are made, yet no ill taste from them affects the blade, or what I carve; nor is there ever left any agreeable lustre from the haft. Dryden. A beam there was, on which a beechen pail hung by the handle on a driven nail, Dryden.

2. That of which use is made. They overturned him in all his interests by the sheer force of his own good nature. South.

_HANDLESS._ adj. [hand and less.] Without a hand.


_HANDMAID._ n. A maid that waits at hand.

Brave Bargundy, unboastful hope of France! Stay, let thy handmaid handmaid speak to thee. Shakespeare. She gave the knight great thanks in little speeche. And said she would his handmaid poor remain. Fairfax.

I will never set politics against ethics, especially for that true ethics are but and as a handmaid to divinity and religion. Bacon.

Her's is a stenn'd star, Hath fix'd her polish'd car, Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamb attending. Milton.

Love them on; and faith, who knew them best
Thy handmaid clad, clad them o'er with purple beams And azure wings, that up they flew so drest, And speak of the truth of on glorious times Before the judge. Milton.

Those of my family their master slight, Grown despicable in my handmaid's right. Sandys.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, Art, Makes mighty things from small beginnings great; Thus fishes first, shipping did impart, There still the rudder, and their head the prow. Dryden.

Since he had placed his heart upon wisdom, health, wealth, victory and honour should always wait on her as her handmaids. Addison.

To dress her charms and make her more belov'd,
Pope.

_HANDMILL._ n. [hand and mill.] A mill moved by the hand.

One of the seats is driven with toil; Returning late, and laden home with gain Of barley'd pitch, and handmills for the grain. Dryden.

_HANDS._ n. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear.

They cut a stag into parts; but as they were entering upon the dividend, hands off, says the lion. L'Estrange.

_HANDSAILS._ n. Sails managed by the hand.

Which the seac men will neither stand to their handsails, nor suffer the pilot to steer. Temple.

_HANDSAW._ n. Saw manageable by the hand.

My becket cut through and through, and my sword-hack'd like a hand axe. Shakespeare. To perform this work, it is necessary to be provided with a strong knife and a small handsaw. Mortimer.

_HANDEL._ n. [hansel a first gift, Dut.] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale. It is now not used, except in the dialect of trade. The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the handel or earnest of that which is to come. Hooker.

There art joy's handel; heav'n lies flat in thee, Subject to every vintner's bendest knee. Herbert. To HANDSEAL. v. a. 1. To use or do any thing the first time. In temerous deere he handels his young paws, And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. Cowley.

I'd show you How easy 'tis to die, by my example, And handel fate before you. Dryden.

_HANDSOME._ adj. [handsome, Dut. read. dexterous, dexterously.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient. For a lea it is so handsome, as it may seem it was first invented for him. Spenser.

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. A man great entered by force into a peasant house, and, finding his wife very handsome, turn'd the good man out of his dwelling. Addison.

3. Elegant; graceful. That caeseness and handsome address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way. Petronius.


5. Generous; noble, as, a handsome action. To HANDSEAL. v. a. [from the adj.]

To render elegant or neat.

Him all repute For his device in handsoming a suit; To judge of lace he hath the best conceit. Donne.

_HANDSOMELY._ adv. [from handsome.]

1. Conveniently; dexterously. Under it he may cloath any fit pilage that cometh handsomely in his way. Spenser.

When the kind nymph, changing her faultless shape, Comes unhandles, handsomely to scape, Walker.

2. Beautifully; gracefully.

3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath sawn down a tree, hath wrought it handsomely, and made a vessel thereof. Wisdom.

4. Liberally; generously.

I am finding out a convenient place for an alms-house, which I intend to endow very handsomely for a dozen superannuated husbandmen. Addison.

_HANDSOMENESS._ n. [from handsome.]

Beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful appearance, yet neither forgetting handsomeness in her mourning garments, nor sweetness in her doleful countenance. Sidney.

Sir, the lament I have heard of him was very good, if ever the upper glass upon a nail. Bacon.

In cloaths, cheap handsomeness doth bear the bell. Persons of the fairer sex like that handsomeness for which they find themselves to be the most lion. Boyle.

_HANDVICE._ n. [hand and rice.] A vice to hold small work in.

_HANDWRITING._ n. [hand and writing.] A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mare, I have your hand to show; If the skin were parchement, and the blows you gave me, your own handwriting would tell you what I think. Shock. Ulipig.

To no other cause than the wise providence of God can be referred the diversity of handwriting. Cockburn.

_HANDY._ adj. [from hand.]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.

They were but few, yet they would easily overtop the great numbers of them, if ever they came to handly blows. Knolles.

Handsome, Gentleman, With three and forty weapon in his hand. Dryden.

Both parties now were drawne so close, Almost to come to handy blows. Hudibras.

2. Ready; dexterous; skilful. She stript the stalks of all their leaves; the best She call'd, and then with handy care she drest, Dryden.

The sergents wash the platter, scour the plate; And each is handy in his way. Dryden.

3. Convenient; ready to the hand.

The strike-block is a plane shorter than the jointer, and is more handy than the long jointer. Mason.

_HANDYDANDY._ n. A play in which children change hands and places. See how yond justice rails upon yond simple thief! Hark! in thine ear: change places; and, handydandy, which is the justice, which is the thief? Shakespeare.

Neither cross and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite so ancient as handydandy. Arbuthnot and Pope.

To HAND._ v. a. preter. and part. pass. hanged or hung, anciently hung. [Jangas, Sax.]

1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained, not below, but above. Strongly placed on a level; or, hung.

Hanging a golden stamp about their necks: Put on with holy prayers. Shakespeare. His great away is utterly raked, he himself steals in it, and his hands and right hand cut off, and hang up before Jerusalem. South.

2. To place without any solid support. Thos all things hast of nothing made, That hang't the solid earth in fleeting air, Vein'd with clear springs, which abound seas repair. Sandys.

3. To chock and kill by suspending by the neck, so that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

He hath commussion from his wife and me To hang Cordelia in the prison. Shakespeare. Hanging supposes human soul and reason: This animal's below committing treason; Shall he hang'd, who never could rebel? That's a preferment for Aciophilus. Dryden.

4. To display; to show aloft.

This unlickly mole missed several coxcombics; and like the handmaid handsomely castling, made some of them converse with Rosalinda in what they thought the spirit of her party. Addison.

5. To let fall below the proper situation; to decline.

There was a wicked man that hang'd out his head sadly; but inwardly he was full of deceit. Ecclesiastes xxvi. 31.

The beauties of this place should mourn: 'Tis mortal fruits and flowers at my return Should hang'd their which'd head; for sure my breast Is now more pious. Dryden.

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time; The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime; White lilies hang their heads, and soon decay; And whiter snow in minutes melts away. Dryden.

The cheerful birds no longer sing; Each drops his head, and hangs his wing. Prior.

6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and hanged doors upon them. 1 Mac. iv. 57.

7. To cover or charge by any thing suspended.

Hanging the head with black, yield day to Shakespear.

The pavement ever full with human gore; Heads and their mangled members hang the door. Dryden.

8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall.

Musick is better in chambers wainscotted than hanged. Bacon.
To hang, a. n.
1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below.
2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part: to dangle.
3. To bend forward.
4. To float; to play.
5. To be supported by something raised above the ground.
6. To rest upon by embracing.
7. To hover; to impend.
8. To be loosely joined.
9. To see your wife: is she at home?
10. To be compact or united: with together.
11. To adhere, unwieldily or incommodiously.
12. To rest; to reside.

Hangman, n. s. [hangman, in Welsh, is mistor- fortune.]
1. Chance; fortune.
2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Hangman's absolution, n. [Hangman's absolution, Prior.]
1. Foreboding death by the halter.
2. Requiring to be punished by the halter; a hanging matter.
HAP
walk as men do in the dark by hap-hazard, thus
trains so long and intricate moves for knowledge
sake.
We live at hap-hazard, and without any insight
into the workings of nature.
We take our principles at hap-hazard upon trust,
and then believe a whole system, upon a supposi-
tion that they are true.
Th. Oxon. i. 236.
From the noun.
1. To happen; to have the casual conse-
quence.
It will be too late to gather ships or soldiers,
which may need to be presently employed, and
who are ready may hap to hazard a kingdom.
Spenser.
2. To come by chance; to fall casually.
Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath hap'd.
Shak.
In destruction by deluge, the remnant which
hap to be reserved are ignominious people.
Bacon.
HAPILY. adv. [from hap.]
1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.
This love of theirs himself have often seen,
Happily when they have judged me fast asleep.
Shak.
Us, happily too secure of our discharge
From calamity, because of death released
Some days.
Milton.
Then haply your breast remains untouched'd,
Though that seems strange.
Race.
In certain cases what conclusions may be found
for instruction of any other state, that may haply
labour under the like circumstances.
Swift.
2. By chance: by accident.
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created biggest, that swim the ocean stream,
Him haply slumbering on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small sight-finder'd ship
Deeming some brande to be, as seemen tell,
Who fixed anchor in his sealy rind,
Moors by his side.
Milton.
HAPLESS. adj. [from hap.]
Unhappy; unfortunate; unlucky.
Hapless Ajax, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th'extreme of dire misch'p.
Shak.
Here hapless Lears had found his part,
Hap not the father's grief restrain'd his art.
Dryden.
Did his hapless passion equal mine,
I would refuse the bliss.
Smith.
To Happen. v. n. [from hap.]
1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass.
Bring to your strong reasons, and show what
shall happen.
Juist.
Say not I have sinned, and what harm hap,
had happen to me.
Moore.
If it so fall out that thou art miserable for ever,
thou hast no reason to be surprized, as if some un-
expected thing had happen'd to thee.
Tiblton.
2. By chance.
I have happened on some other accounts relating
to mortalities.
Graunt.
HAPPILY. adv. [from hap.]
1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully.
I come to weet what wealth in Padua:
If wealthily, then happily to Padua.
Shak.
Prefer'd by conquest, happily o'ershone.
Falling they rise to be with us made one.
Haller.
Neither is it at all trivial to make a
tragedy end happily; for 'tis more difficult to
save than kill.
Dryden.
2. Addressfully; gracefully; without lab-
ours.
Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer.
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.
Pope.
3. In a state of felicity; as, he lives happily.
1. By chance; peradventure. In this
sense happily is written erroneously for
haply.
One thing more I shall wish you to desire of
them, who haply may pursue these two treatises.
HAPPINESS. n. s. [from hap.]
1. Felicity: state in which the desires are
satisfied.
Happiness is that estate whereby we attain,
as far as possible, a plenitude of all that
which simple for itself is to be desired, and
contentment in it after an eminently the con-
tentation of our desires, the highest degree of
perfect happiness.
Hooker.
Oh! happiness of sweet tert'nd content!
To be once secure and innocent.
Denn. Philosopher's differs about the chief good or hap-
iness of man.
Temple.
The various and contrary choices that men make
to the world, wherein the same thing is not yet
to every man alike: this variety of pursuits shews,
that every one do not place his happiness in the
same.
Lecky.
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance; unstudied grace.
Certain graces and happiness, peculiar to each
language, give life and energy to the words.
Defoe.
Some beauties yet no precepts can declare:
For there's a happiness as well as care.
Pope.
Form'd by some rules yet do not constrain,
And finish'd more through happiness than pain.
Pope.
HAPPY. adj. [from hap; as lucky for
lucky]
1. In a state of felicity; in a state where
the desire is satisfied.
At other end Uran did Stephon lend
Her happiness to him who would it gain.
Sidney
Am I happy in thy news?
If to have done the thing you gave in charge
Be hapiness your, be happy then;
For it is done.
Shak.
Truth and peace, and love, shall ever shine
About the supreme throne.
Swift.
Of little, 'tis whose happy making sight alone,
Our heartily guided soul shall climb.
Milton.
Though the presence of imaginary good cannot
make us happy, the absence of it may make us
miserable.
Addison.
2. Lucky; successful; fortunate.
Chymists have been more happy in finding expe-
riments than the causes of them.
Swift.
Yet in this agey his fancy wrought,
And fear supply'd him with this happy thought.
Dryden.
3. Addressfully: ready.
One gentleman is happy at a reply, and another
exceeds in a rejoinder.
Swift.
HA'QUETON, n. s. A coat of mail.
Spens.
HARANGUE, n. s. [harangue. Fr.]
The original of the French word is much
questioned: Menage thinks it is a corrup-
tion of hearing, English; Junius imagines
it to be discours au raug, to a circle,
which the Italian erring seems to favour.
If perhaps it may be from orar, or omi-
naire, orator, orator, aranguer, harangue.
A speech; a popular oration.
Gray-headed men, and armed with warriors' dress.
Assemble, and harangues are heard, but soon,
In factions opposition.
Milton.
Nothing can better improve political schools
than the art of making plausible or implausi-
bale harangues, against the very opinion for which
they return may be sustained.
Dryden.
Many preachers neglect method in their
harangues.
Watts.
To HA'RA'NGUE. v. n. [haranguer, Fr.]
To make a speech; to pronounce an
oration.
To HA'RA'NGUE, r. a. To address by an
oration; as, he harangued the troops.
HARANGUER, n. s. [from harangue.]
An orator; a public speaker: generally
with some mixture of contempt.
To HA'RASS, r. a. [harasser, Fr. harasse a
heavy buckler, according to Du Cange.]
To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneasiness.
A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale hard by a forest's side,
Far from resort of people that did pass
In travel to and fro.
Some had he said, when hard at hand they saw
That quicksand sigh, with water covered.

When these maraud the way, hard at hand
Comes the master and main exercise.
Shakespe
Aberleuch went hard unto the door of the tower,
To burn it with fire.

The Philistines followed hard upon Saul.

Civil; and, as hard by good, he took himself to a stall for sanctuary. L'Estrange

Fast; nimbly; vehemently.

The wolves scampred away as hard as they could drive.

With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.

Solid bodies foresee rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind hard. Bacon

Tempestuously; boisterously.

When the North wind blow hard, and it rains sadly, none but fools sit down in it and cry; wise people defend themselves against it. Tayler

HARBOUR. n. s. [herbage, Fr. from harbour. Shelter; entertainment.
Let us, your kind, whose labour's spirits,
Forewearyed in this action of swift speed,
Crawe harbourage within your city walls. Shakep.

Harbourage. n. s. [from harbour.] One that entertains another.

Harbourless. adj. [from harbour.] Wanting harbour; being without lodging; without shelter.


HARD. adj. [hard, Sax. hard, Dut.] 1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.

You are there, while I to the hard house,
More hard than is the stone whereof 'tis radd'd; Which effect ravish'd, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in. Shakep.

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

Some diseases, when they are easy to be cured, are hard to the understanding.
The hard causes they brought unto Moses; but very small matter they judged themselves.

When hard words, jealousies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. Hudibras.

'Tis hard to say if Clymena were mov'd
More by her pray'r, whom she so dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd. Dryden.

As for the hard words, which I was obliged to use, they are either terms of art, or such as I substituted in place of others that were too low. Arbuthnot.

3. Difficult of accomplishment; full of difficulties.

Is anything too hard for the Lord? Genesis.
Possess as lords a spacious world, 'tis our native heaven.
Little inferior, by my adventure hard
With peril great achieve'd. Milton.

Long is the way, and hard, that out of hell leads up to light
Our prison strang in. Milton.

He now discern'd I was wholly to be on the defensive, and that it was like to be a very hard Part to win.

Nervous and tendinous parts have worse symptoms, and are harder of cure, than fleshly ones. Wigan.

The love and pious duty which you pay
Have pass'd the peril of so hard a way. Dryden.

4. Pained; distressful; laborious action or suffering.

Rachal travailed, and she had hard labour.

Worcester's horse came but to-day;
And now their pride and mettle is asleep,
Their courage with hard labour tamed and dull,
That not a horse is half of himself. Shakep.

Continual hard duty, with little fighting, lessen'd and diminished his array.
When Sebas'tian and his tears Clarendon.

Come harder than his blood. Dryden.

A man obliged to hard labour is not reduced to the necessity of having twice as much victuals as one under no necessity to work. Cheyne.

5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous: as, a hard heart.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a very hard one.
Brown's Tube. Err.

When some. Plough. Sower. Who search my sheep, and scare my painfult plough,
The needless aids of human life allow;
So wretched is thy son, so hard a mother's lion. Dryden.

If you thought that hard upon you, we would not refuse you half your time. Dryden.

A loss of the third of their estates will be a very hard case upon a great number of people. Locke.

No people live with more ease and prosperity than the subjects of little commonwealths; as, on the contrary, there are none who suffer more under the grievances of a hard government than the subjects of little principalities. Addison.

To find a hill that may bring punishment upon the innocent, will appear very hard. Swift.

6. Sour; rough; severe.

What have you given him any hard words of late?
Shakep.

Rough ungenovable passions hurry me on to say or do very hard or offensive things. Atterbury.

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou hast, do him that not wrong,
To bear a hard opinion of his truth. Shakep.
Abdallam and Abdi Subul he thinks is a little hard on his facetious patrons. Dryden.

Some hard rumours have been transmitted from Frobisher's side, and rumours of the severest kind. Swift.

8. Insensible; inflexible.

If by chance succeed
In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
Know I am not to expect much praise,
Nor to feel praise, or fame's deserter's reward. Dryden.

9. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very hard case upon our soil or climate, that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbours, will not grow here. Temple.

10. Vehement; keen; severe; as, a hard Winter; hard weather.

11. Unreasonable; unjust.

It is a little hard, that in an affair of the last consequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body should be made the sole persons not consulted.
It is the hardest case in the world, that Steele should take up the reports of his faction, and put them off as all additional fears. Swift.

12. Forced; not easily granted.

If we allow the first couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no hard supposition; there would arise from these, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of. Burnet.

13. Powerful; forcible.

The stag was too hard for the horse, and the horse flies for succour to the man that's too hard for him, and rides the one to death, and outright kills the other. L'Estrange.
Let them consider the vexation they are surging up for themselves, by struggling with a power which will be always too hard for them. Addison.

A disputant, when he finds that his adversary is too hard for him, with slyness turns the discourse. Hars.

14. Austerel; rough; as liquids.

In making of vinegar, set vessels of wine over against the noon sun, which calotheth the more oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more sour and hard. Bacon.

15. Harsh; stiff; constrained.

Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures harder than even the marble itself.
Dryden.
His direction is hard, his figures too bold, and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, insufferably strained. Dryden.

16. Not plentiful; not prosperous.

There are benefices decreed; and, if the times had not been hard, my billet should have burst. Dryden.

17. Avaricious; faultily varying.

HARD. adv. [harde, very old Germ.]

1. Close; near; often with by.

Hard by was a house of pleasure, built for a Summer retiring place. Sarton.

They doubted a while what it should be, 'till it was cast up even hard before them; at which time they fully saw it was a man. Sarton.
Years have not yet hardened me, and I have an addition of weight on my spirits since we lost him.

5. To make firm; to endure with constancy.

Then should I have comfort? yea, I would harden myself in sorrow.

Our raise the soul, and harden it to virtue, the softer softens it again, and unbinds it to vice.

HARDENED. n. s. [from harden.] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFACED. adj. [hard and face.]

Cruelty; courage; bravery.

If we, with three such powers left at home, cannot defend our own doors from the dog, Let us be worried; and our nation lose the name of hardy policy.

Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number, nor in the hardships and courage of their persons contemptible.

He has the courage of a rational creature, and such an hardness we should endeavour by custom and use to bring children to.

Criminal as you are, you aver your self-pragmatist, the hardbriers of one that should tell you of it.

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDBALED. adj. [hard and labour.]

Elaborate; studied; diligently wrought.

How cheerfully the hawkers cry A satire, and the genius buy

While my hardbale to sum pines, Unsold upon the printer's lines.

Swift.

HARDLY. adv. [from hard.]

1. With difficulty; not easily.

Touching things which generally are received, although in themselves they be most certain, yet, because it press them granted of all, we are hardly able to bring such proof of their certainty as may satisfy gainers, when suddenly and besides expectation they require the same at our hands.

There are but a few, and they endued with great ripeness of wit and judgment, free from all such affections as might trouble their meditations, instructed in the sharpest and subtlest points of learning; who have, and that very hardly, been able to find out and only the immortality of the soul. Locke.

God hath delivered a law as sharp as the two-edged sword, piercing the very closest and most unsearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can hardly, human laws by no means, possibly reach unto.

These are in living creatures that have not nourished repair and hardly laid down.

Bacon.

The banks of those trees are more close and soft than those of cops and ashes, wherein the moss can the harder issue out.

Bacon.

The father, mother, daughter they invite; the hardy do to this repast. Dryd.

Recover hardly what he lose before.

His right endures it much, his purchase more.

Dryd.

False evidence is easily taken up, and hardly laid down.

South.

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly; with no likelihood.

The fish that once was caught, new bait will hardly bite.

Fairy Queen.

They are worn, lord counsel, so

That we shall hardly in our ages see

Their banners wave again.

Their lights will heaven.

Shakep.

Hardly shall you find any one so bold, but he desires the credit of being thought good.

South.

3. Almost not; hardly.

The hardy gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body.

Swift.

There is hardly a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body.

Dryd.

4. Grudgingly; as an injury.

If I thwart a design, or hinder a thing that is hardily borne

By any in this presence, I desire

To reconcile me.

Shakep.

5. Severely; unfairly.

If there be some reasons inducing you to think hardy of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative, are they necessary, or mere possibilities only?

Hawk.

6. Rigorously; oppressively.

Many men believed that he was hardily dealt with.

Clarendon.
HAR

They are ripe for peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and so are we, to recover the effects of their hardships upon us. Swift.

2. Inconvenience; fatigue. They were exposed to hardship and penury. Sprague. You could not undergo the toils of war, nor bear the hardships that your leaders bore. Add. In journeys or at home, in war or peace, by hardships many, many falls by easy. Prior.

HARDWARE. n.s. [hard and ware.] Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN. n.s. [hardware and man.] A maker or seller of metallic manufactures.

One William Wood, an hardwareman, obtaining by fraud a patent in England to coin copper to pass in Ireland. Swift.

HARDY. adj. [hardy. Fr.]
1. Bold; brave; stout; daring; resolute.
Try the imagination of some in cock-fights, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. Bacon.

2. Strong; hard; firm.
Is a man confident of his present strength? An unworthy base may shake in pieces his hardy fabric. South.

3. Confident; impudent; viciously stubborn.
HARE and HARE, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. So Harold is a general of an army; Hareman a chief man in the army; Herwin a victorious army; which are much like Stratocles, Polemarchus, and Hegesistratus among the Greeks, Gibson's Cam. HARE. n.s. [papa, sax, hare, ere.]

1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and secundity; the common game of hunters. Dismay'd not this Our captain of Hare and Barbour?—As sparrows, eagles; or the hare, the lion. Shak. We view in the open clamps a brace of swift greyhounds coursing a good stout and well-breathed hare. Your dressings must be with hare's fur. Wiman. Poor is the triumph of the timid hare. Thamus.

2. A constellation.
The hare appears, who active rays supply A nimble force, and hardly wings denen. Creech. To hare. v. n. [harrer, Fr.] To fright; to hurry with terror.

To hare and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. Locke.

HAREBELL. n.s. [hare and bell.] A blue flower campanifolium.

Thou shalt not lack The flow'r's like thy face, pale primrose; nor The azur'd harebell, like thy veins. Shak. Lyric.

HAREBRAINED. adj. [from hare the verb and brain.] Volatile; unsettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.
That harebrained wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. Bacon.

HAREFOOT. n.s. [hare and foot.]
1. A bird.
Ainsworth.

2. An herb.
Ainsworth.

HARELIP. n.s. A fissure in the upper lip with want of substance, a natural defect. The blots of nature's hand Shall not in their issue stand; Never mole, harelip, nor tear, Shall upon their children be. Shak. The third stitch is performed with pins and needles, as in harelips. Winman.

HARE-RESEARCH. n.s. [bipurrence, Lat.] A plant.

Har. HARRIER. n.s. [from hare.] A dog for hunting hare.

To HARE. n.s. [Contracted from hareen.] To listen.

The king.

To me inverteate, harls my brother's suit. Shak. Pricking up his ears, to hare. If he could hear too in the dark. Hudibras.

HARKE. interj. [It is originally the imperative of the verb hark.] List! hear! listen! What harmony is this? My good friends, hark! Shak. The butcher saw him upon the gallop with a piece of flesh, and called out, Hark ye, friend, you may make the best of your purchase. L'Esteange.

Hark! how loudly the woods invite you forth! Thomson.

HAR. n.s.
1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous substance.
The general sort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or hare, daubed with cow-dung. Mortimer.

HARLEQUIN. n.s. [This name has been given by Francis of France to a burly buffoon in masque of his enemy Charles de quint. Menage derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented Mr. Harley's house, whom his friends called Harlequin, little Harley, Trav.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a jack-pudding; a zani.

The joy of a king for a victory must not be like that of a harlequin upon a letter from his mistress. Dryden.

The man in a grave tragedian known, Though his best part long since was done, Still on the stage he sits, and Limited in his death. He who play'd the harlequin, After the jest still leads the scene, Warring to entertain. Prior.

HARLOT. n.s. [harlodes, Welsh, a girl. Others for horelet a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of William the Conqueror. Harlot is used in Chaucer for a low male drudge.] A whore; a strumpet.

Away, my disposition, and possess me with Some harlot's spirit. Shak. They help thee by such aids as gree and harlot. Ben Jonson.

The barbers harlots crowd the public place; Go, foals, and purchase an uncloy embrace. Dryden.

HARLOTRY. n.s. [from harlot.] 1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.
Nor shall, From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail; Gainst harlotry, in their art abated. Dryden.

2. A name of contempt for a woman.
A peevish self-will'd harlotry. That no persuasion can do good upon. Shak.

HARM. n.s. [papa, Sax.]
1. Injury; crime; wickedness.
2. Mischief; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourselves, Beg often our own harms, which the wise Powers Deny us for our good. Shak.

How are we happy still in fear of harm? But harm precedes not sin.

They should be suffered to write on: it would keep them out of harm's way, and prevent them from evil counsels. Swift.

To HARM. v. a. To hurt; to injure.
What sense had I of a sto'n hours of lost? I saw not, thought it not, it harm'd not me. Shak. Passion never could grow.

To harm another, or impeach your rest. Waler. After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, lest the cold, and sometimes the heat, should harm them. Ray.

HARMFUL adj. [harm and full.] Hurtful; mischievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved spouse His spear of heben-wood behind him bare. Greyo., thistle in the fire, Had riven my breast with pike-head square, Spencer.

Let no man fear that harmful creature less, because he sees the apostle safe from that poison. Halli.

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of harmful quality. Raleigh.

For flax and oats will burn the tender field, And sleepy puppies harmful harvest yield. Dryden.

HARMFULLY, adv. [harmful and full.] Hurtfully; noxiously; detrimentally.
A scholar is better occupied in playing or sleeping, than spending his time not only vainly, but uselessly in such kind of exercise. Shak.

HARMLESSNESS. n.s. [from harmful.] Hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.

HARMLESS. adj. [from harm.] 1. Innocent; innocuous; not hurtful.
Touching ceremonies harmless in themselves, and hurtful only in respect of number, was it to augur the fortune of those that were taken away?—Hooker.

She, like harmless lightning, throws her head On him, her brothers, me, her master; hitting Each object with a joy. Shak.

2. Unhurt; undamaged.
The shipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at least to save himself harmless, and therefore work his suit slightly, according to a slight price. Raleigh.

HARMLESSLY, adv. [from harmless.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.
He spent that day free from worldly trouble, harmlessly, and in a recreation that became a churchman. Walton.

But let the walls which stand infracted, but fall harmlessly into wood or feathers. Decay of Piety.

HARMLESSNESS. n.s. [from harmless.] Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt.
When, through tasteless dull humility, In doth-hank'd men some harmlessness we see, 'Tis his phlegon that's virtuous and the show. Donne.

Compare the harmfulness, the credulity, the tenderest, the modesty, and that dullness of wickedness in virtuous counsels, which is in youth untainted, with the mischievousness, the drossy, the craft, the impudence, the filthiness, and the confirmed obduracy in an aged long-practised sinner. South.

HARMONICAL. adj. [agreeable; harmonious.]

HARMONIC. f. nique, Fr.]
1. Relating to music; susceptible of musical proportion to each other.
After every three whole notes, nature requires, for all harmonical use, one half note to be introduced. Bacon.

2. Concordant; musical; proportioned to each other: less properly.
Harmonical sounds, and discordant sounds, are both pleasant and disagreeable; but blackness and darkness are, indeed, but privates. Bacon.

So swells each wind-pipe; ass intones to ass, Harmonick twang of keil'ret, born, and brass, Pope.
HARMONIC. adj. [harmonic, Fr. from harmony.]
1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical.
2. Of the wide-extended sky, and all the harmonious worlds on high, and Virgil's sacred work shall dye. - Conolly.
3. God has made the intelligent world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once; we must bring it home piece-meal. - Locke.

HARMONIOUSLY, adv. [from harmonious.]
1. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.
2. Musically; with concord of sounds.
3. The harmony of things, as well as that of sounds, from discord springs.

HARMONIously. n. s. [from harmony.]
1. The just adaptation of one part to another.
2. Just proportion of sound; musical concord.

HARMONY. n. s. [aqua; harmony, Fr.]
1. The harmony of one soul, to behold in wedded pair! More grateful than harmonious sounds to the ear. - Milton.
2. Harmony is a compound idea, made up of different sounds. - Watts.
3. Consonant; correspondent sentiment.

HARNESS. n. s. [harneis, Fr. supposed from irn or heron, Runick; hien, Welsh and Erse, iron.]
1. Armour or defensive furniture of war. Sometimes anticipated.
2. Great men should drink with harness on their throats. - Shaks.
3. The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state; of other carriages we say greer. - Dryden.

Harping. n. s. [from harpe, Lat.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

Harponeur. n. s. [harponeur, Fr. from harpeon.] He that throws the harpoon in whale fishing.

Harpsichord. n. s. A musical instrument, string with wires, and played by striking keys.

Harpy. n. s. [harpya, Lat. harpie, harpye, Fr.]
1. The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very ravenous, which, when the table was furnished for Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals, did so defile the rest that they could not be endured.

Harquebus. n. s. [See ARQUEBUSE.]
A handgun.

Harquebusier. n. s. [from harquebus.] One armed with a harquebus.

Harridan. n. s. [corrupted from harriselle a worn-out worthless horse.] A decayed strumpet.

Harrow. n. s. [charrors, Ger. harrede, Fr. harrarde.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth, drawn over sowed ground to break the clods, and throw the earth over the seed.

To HARR. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To cover with earth by the harrow.
2. To break with the harrow.
3. To tear up; to rip up.

Harrow. Iron. n. s. [from harpeo, Lat.] A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

The boat which on the first assault did go, Struck with a harping iron the younger foe; Who, when he felt his side so rudely gored, Loud as the sea thatHouse'd him he roar'd. - Waller.

Harponeur. n. s. [harponeur, Fr. from harpeon.] He that throws the harpoon in whale fishing.

Harpoon. n. s. [harponeur, Fr.] A harping iron.
5. To invade; to harass with incursions.

6. To disturb; to put into commotion. [This should rather be written harry, harter, Fr.]

Most like: it harrows me with fear and wonder.

A. Spenser.

To Harry, v. a. [harter, Fr.]

1. To tease; to harrow; to ruffle. Thou must not take my former sharpness ill.

Shakep.

2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress; as, one harried a nest; that is, he took the young away; as also, he harried me out of house and home; that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out of doors. See To Harrow.

HARSH. adj. [hereisich, Germ. Skinner.]

1. Audaciously; roughly sour.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some sorts, when old, continue brisk and fine;
So age's gravity, though it seem severe,
But nothing harsh of bitter ought it appear.
Dech.

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh and salt, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes, that in Locke.

The same defect of heat which gives a fierceness to our nature, may contribute to that roughness of our tongue, and make some analogy to the harsh fruit of colder countries. Swift.

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unmeaning to Volscian ears,
And harsh in sound to thine.

Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;
But satire needs not that, and wit will shine
Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line.

The unnatural concomitants made their spelling tedious, and their pronunciation harsh.

Hast

Harsh, harshness. n. [from harsh.]

1. Sourish; austere taste.

Take an apple and roll it on a table hard;
The rolling doth sow and sweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the smooth distribution of the spirits into the parts; for the unequal distribution of the spirits maketh the harshness.

Boam.

2. Roughness to the ear.

Neither can the natural harshness of the French, or the perpetual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the Italian.

Shakep.

Cannot admire the height of Milton's invention, and the strength of his expressions, without degrading his antiquated words, and the perplexity of their sound.

Dryden.

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence; The sound must seem an echo to the sense. Pope.

3. Ruggedness to the touch.

Harshness and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the touch.

Boam.

Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.

Thy tender liefed nature shall not give
Thine ear to harshness; her eyes are finer, but thine
Do comfort and not burn.

Dryden.

HART. n. [hoger, Sax.] A he-deer; the male of the roe.

That just in heart a hart, and my desires, like fell and cruel hounds, E'er since pursue me.

Shakep.

And fearful harts do wander every where
Amidst the dogs.

May's Virgil.

Hartshorn. n. s.

Hartshorn is a drug that comes into use many ways, and under many forms. What is used here are the whole horns of the common male deer, which fall off every year. This species is the fallow deer; but some tell us, that the medicinal hartshorn should be of the true hart or stag. The salt of hartshorn is a great sudorific, and the spirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies; it is used to people out of faintings by its pungency, holding it under the nose, and pouring down some drops of it in water.

Rannose concretions of the volatile salts are observable upon the glass of the receiver, whilst the spirits of riper and hartshorn are drawn. Words.

Hartshorn. n. s. An herb. Aisworth.

Hart-Royal. n. s. A plant. A species of buckthorn plantain.

Hart-tongue. n. s. [lingua cervina, Lat.] A plant.

It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and buildings, where they are moist and shady. There are very few of them in Europe. Miller.

Hart-tongue is propagated by parting the roots, and also by seed.

Mortimer.

Hartwood. n. s. [ordylium, Lat.] An unembellish plant.

Harrow. n. s. [parpera, Sax.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn.

As it eaths, the seedsmen
Upon the slime and ooze he keeps his grain,
And shortly comes to harvest.

Shakep.

With harvest work he is worse than in Spring.

L'Escur.

2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.

From Ireland came I with my strength,
And reap the harvest which that scadal sow'd. Shak.

Come, my boys, come,
And surely root out harvest-home.

Dryden.

3. The product of labour.

Let us the harvest of our labour eat;
'Tis labour makes the consort diet sweet.

Dryden.

Harrow-Home. n. s.

1. The song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest.

Your hay is now mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heaped;
Come, my sons, come;
And surely root out harvest-home.

Dryden.

2. The time of gathering harvest.

At harvest-home, and on the shaving.
Where he should think to Pan and Pales pay.

Dryden.

The opportunity of gathering treasure.

His wife I will use as the key of the cuckold rogue's covert; and here's my harvest-home.

Shakep, Merry Wives of Windsor.

Harvest-Lord. n. s. The head reaper at the harvest.

Grant harvest-lord more by a penury or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do.

Tuns.

Harvest-Lester. n. s. [from harvest.] One who works at the harvest.

A labourer in harvest.

Like to a harvest-man that's task'd to mow
Or all, or lose his hire.

Ishakep.

To Has, v. n. [hacher, Fr.] To mince; to chop into small pieces and mingle.

Lest he rain'd his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a storm
Of blows so terrible and thick,
As he meant to hash her quick.

Hudibras.

What have they to complain of but too great variety, though some of the dishes be not served in the exact order, and politeness; but hash'd and served as soon as sweated.

Gibbs.

Hask. n. s.

This seems to signify a case or habituation made of rushes or flags.

Obsoleto.

Phinous, weary of his yearly task,
Established hath his Reels in lowly lay,
And taken up his arms in fishes hase.

Spencer.

Hasel, n. s. [hasla, Islandick, a bundle; hasterel, hastevel, hastewier, Fr.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe, and part of the throat to it.

Hasp. n. s. [harp, Sax. whence in some provinces it is yet called harpe.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a pattelock.

Hasten doors to open and shut at pleasure with haps to them.

Mortimer.

To Hasp, v. n. [from the noun.] To shut with a haps.

Hassock, n. s. [haseck, Germ. Skinner.

1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

He found his pastors there very irregular; and in order to make them kneel, and join in the responses, he gave every one of them a hassock and common prayer-book.

Addison.
In Shakesp. hachel, The is v. his Passionately to hache, who, iheir open-vehemence. From Shaketp. Disclosure lui __. To To but s. n Earlj'' Dut.] private, Psalms. would Inahurry; [34x228]Ha'stily. 1 To 1. For fastest Cinna, his speed. And each and half of them, when they rise, their numbers, and his gravity, I have as for imitated as the poverty of our language, and the hastiness of my performance, would allow. Dryden.

There is most just cause to fear, lest our hastiness to obtain such things of so perilous consequence should cause posterity to feel those evils. Hooker.

4. Angry testiness; passionless vehemence. HASTINGS. n. s. [hasty.] Peas that come early.

The large white and green hastings are not to be found together; for they are cut late. Nortiere.

HASTY. adj. [hastif, Fr. from haste; hastig, Dut.]

1. Quick; speedy. Is this the counsel that we two have hadd, The sisters vows, the hours that we have spent, When we did shed the hasty footed time. For parting us! 

2. Passionate; vehement. He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he is of hasty of spirit exalted. Proverbs.

3. Rash; precipitate. Seest thou a man that is hasty in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him. Proverbs. Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be hasty to utter any thing before God. Eccles. v. 2.

4. Early ripe. Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the hasty fruit before the Summer. Isaiah.

HASTY-PUDDING. n. s. A pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quick together; as also of oatmeal and water boiled together. Sure hasty-pudding is thy chiefest dish With bullock's liver, or some stinking fish. Dryden.

HAT. n. s. [pax, Sax. hatt, Germ.] A cover for the head.

She's as big as he is, and there's her than hat, and her millier too. Shakespeare. Out of mere ambition you have made Your holy hat to stamp on the king's chin. Shakespeare.

Her hat was like a helmet, or Spanish morion. Bacon.

Hermes o'er his head in air appe'd, And with soft words his drooping spirits cheerd; His hat adorn'd with wings disclos'd the god, And in his hand he bore the sleep-compelling-rod. Dryden.

HAT-BAND. n. s. [hat and band.] A string tied round the hat.

They had hats of blue velvet, with fine piles of divers colours, set round like handkerchs. Bacon. As charming to the noble gladiator! see His coat and hatband shew his quality. Dryden.

HATCASE. n. s. [hat and case.] A slight box for a hat.

I might mention a hatcase, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. Addition.

To HATCH. v. a. [hecken, Germ. as Skinner thinks, from heggen, eggen, egg, eggs, Sax.] 1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.

He kindly spreads his spacious wing, And hatches the young for Spring, Dryden. The tepid caves, and pens and shores, Their brood as numerous hatch from th' eggs, that Bristling with kindly rapture, forth disclos'd Their callah young. Milton

2. To quicken the egg by incubation.

When they have hatched such number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and hatch, they give over, and begin to sit. Others hatch their eggs, and tend the bird, till it is able to shield itself. Addition.

3. To produce by precedent action.

Which thing they very well knew, and I doubt not will easily confess, who live both to their great told, and grief, where the blasphemies of Arians are renewed by them; who, to hatch their heresy, have chosen those churches as fittest nests where Athanasius's creed is not heard. Hooker.

4. To form by meditation; to contrive. He was a man harmless and faithful, and one who never hatched any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his safety and honour. Hayward.

5. [From hatcher to cut.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving. Who first shall cut through others arms, his blood appealing fresh, Shall win this sword, silver’d and hatchet. Chapman. Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece Should hold up high in brass! and an everlasting Again as venerable Nestor, hatch’d in silver, Should with a bower of air, strong as the axe-tree On which we ride, front all the Grecian ears To his experienced tongue. Shakespeare.

Those tender hairs, and those hatching strokes of the pen, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the sight. Dryden.

To HATCH. v. n. 1. To be in a state of growing quick. He observed circumanstseus in eggs, whilst they were hatching, which varied. Boile.

2. To be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.

2. The act of exclusion from the egg.

3. Disclosure; discovery.

Something is in beant, O' er which his melancholy sits on brood: And, I do doubt, the hatch and the disclose, will some change. Shakespeare. Hamlet.

4. [Here, Sax. hecke, Dut. holt.] A half door; a door with opening over it; perhaps from hacher to cut, as a hatch is part of a door cut in two.

Something about, a little from the right, In at the window, else o'er the hatch. Shakespeare.

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another.

To the king's ship, livab1e as thou art, There shall thou find the mariners asleep Under the hatchets. Shakespeare. Tempest. There she's; her spathe. The mariners all under hatchets stow'd. Shakespeare. So seas, impell'd by winds with added pow'r, Assault the stern, and over the hatchets tow'r. Dryden. A ship was fasten'd to the shore; The plank was ready laid for safe ascent, For shelter there the trembling shadow bent, And skip'd and skul'd, and under hatchets went. Dryden.

6. To be under hatches. To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

He assumes as how this fatherhood continued its course, till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was under hatches. Locke.

Hatch. Floodgates. Ainsworth.

To HATCHEL. v. a. [hachelen, Germ.] To bent flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

To hatchel, or hatchel, mentioned by Kircher in his description of China, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous small exsudation, like hairs growing upon the stones; and for the hatcheling, spinning, and weaving it, he refers to his manuab artificem. Woodward.

HATCHEL. r. n. [from the verb; hatchel, Germ.] The instrument with which flax in beaten.

HATCHELLER. n. s. [from hatchel.] A stronger flax.

HATCHET. s. [hache, hachet, Fr. acia, Lat.] A small axe.

The hatchet is to the irregularities of stuff. Mason.

His harmful hatchet he lent in his hand, And to the field he speedeth. Spranger.
HAT

Ye shall have a hempen candle then, and the help of a hatchet. Shaksp. Henry VI.

Nails, hammers, hatchets sharp, and hatters strong.

Tyrheus, the foster-father of the heart,

Then clenched a hatchet in his fiery fist. Dryden.

Our countryman persuaded him with a curious hatchet, and asking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor. Addison.

HATCHET-FACE, n.s. A ugly face; such, I suppose, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.

An ape of his own dear image will embrue:
An ugly beau adores a hatchet face. Dryden.

HATCHMENT. n.s. Corrupted from achievement. See Achievement. Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

His means of death, his obscure funeral,

No trophye, sword, nor hatchet o'er his bones,

No noble rites nor formal ostentation,

Cry to be heard. Shaksp.

HATCHWAY, n.s. [hatches and ways; hatchways.

The way over or through the hatchets.

To HATE, v. a. [Latin, Saxon.] To detest; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the passion contrary to love.

You are, I think, ass'd I love not you.

—Your majesty hath no just cause to hate me.

Do all men the thing they do not love?

Hate any man the thing he would not kill?

Every one's own is not a hat at first.

Those old inhabitants of thy high land hast

hatet for doing most odious works. Wicl. xii. 4.

But whatsoever our jarring fortunes prove,

Though your hate, methekins we two may love.

Dryden.

HATE, n.s. [ace, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear

Your favourite nor your enemy.

Yourself indeed, if aught that I have spoke

Shake up to Mezentius, and five hundred more.

Dryden.

Nausicaa teaches, that the afflicted are not al-
ways the objects of divine hate.

Brome's Notes on the Odyssey.

HATEFUL, adj. [hate and fall].

1. That which causes abhorrence; odious; 

abominable, detestable.

My name's Macbeth.—The devil himself could not pronounce a title

More hateful to mine ear. Shaksp.

There were no more hateful to God and man than ingratitude.

Peacham.

What owe I to his commands

Who hates and hath hit not me down.

To sit in hateful office here confin'd,

Inhabitant of heav'n, and heav'nly born? Milton.

I bear the tread

Of hateful steps; I must be viewless now.

But Umbrial, hateful gnome! forbears not so;

He breaks the plaid wherein the sorrow lies.

Pope.

2. That which feels abhorrence; abhor-
rent; detesting; malignant; malevolent.

Pallas, compell'd

No more to try the fortune of the field;

And, worse than death, to view with hateful eyes

His rival's conquest. Dryden.

HATEFULLY, adv. [from hateful].

1. Odiously; abominably.

2. Malignantly; maliciously.

All their hearts stood hateful! appalled

Long since. Chapman.

They shall deal with thee hateful! they slay away

all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare.

Exod. xxvii. 99.

HATEFULNESS, n.s. [from hateful]. Odiousness.

HATER, n.s. [from hate.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a detester.

VOL. I.
HAU

The gods have placed labour before virtue. Addis.

This observation we have made on man. Addis. Evil spirits have contracted in the holy habit of lust and malignity, malice, and revenge. Addis. Their tormentors have already taken root in them. Addis.

That excellent author has shown how every particular custom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or state of happiness, in him who shall hereafter practise it. Addison.

20. Have at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. They seem to be imperative expressions; have this at you; let this reach you; or take this; have with you; take this with you; but this will not explain have at it, or have at him, which must be considered as more elliptical; as, we will have a trial at it, or at him.

He that will coper with me for a thousand marks, let him lend me the money, and love him. Shak.

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: have at it with all my might; having a full measure of it. Shak.

I never was out at a mad frolick, though this is the maddest I ever undertook: have with you lady mine; I take this at your word. Dryden.

HAVEN. n.s. [hovre, s. Dut., havre, Fr.]

1. A port; a harbour; a station for ships. Love was threatened and promised to him, and his cousin, as both the tempest and haven of their best years. Sidney.

Order for sea is given: They have put forth the haven. Shak.

After an hour's and a half sailing, we entered into a good port, being the port of a fair city. Bacon. The queen beheld, as soon as day appear'd, The navy under sail, the haven clear'd. Denham.

We may fish here, for the haven clear'd. Dryden.

Love, favordly once with that sweet gale, Doubles his haste, and fills his sail till be arrive, where she must prove The haven, or the rock of love. Waller.

2. A shelter; an asylum. All places, that the eye of heaven visits, Are to a wise man ports and happy haven. Shak.

HAVENER, n.s. [from haven.] An overseer of a port. These ears and dukes appointed their special officers, as receiver, havener, and customs. Carew.

HAVES, n.s. (from have.) Possessor; holder. Valour is the chiefest virtue, and Most dignifies the have. Shak.

HAVEN is a common word in the northern countries for oats; as, have bread for oat bread; perhaps properly aven, from arena, Lat.

When you would amaze, take a blue stone, such as they make have or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron. Peacham.

HAUGHT. adj. [haut, Fr.]

1. Haughty; insolent; proud; contemptuous; and hastily, hastily. Obsolete.

The proud insinuating queen, With Clifford and the haught Northumberland, Have wrought the easy melting king, like wax. Shak.

No lord of thine, thou haught insulting man; Nor any man's lord. Shak.

2. Proud; highly magnanimous. In corpse, haughty. Desir'd of foreigner known to be, And far abroad for strange adventures sought. Spenser.

IIAUGHTLY. adj. [From haughty.]

Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

Her haughtily form too haughtily she prized; His person hatred, and his gifts despis'd. Dryden.

HAUGHTINESS. n.s. [From haughty.]

Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our supplications, our threnodies, our meekness, our haughtiness, our love, and our hatred. Dryden.

HAUGHTY. adj. [hauteine, Fr.]

1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife being a woman of a haughty and imperious nature, and of a wit superior to his, quickly resented the disrespect she received from him. Clarendon.

I shall sing of battles, blood and rage, And haughty souls, that madly with mortal hate, In fighting fields pursu'd and found their fate. Dryden.

2. Proudly great. Our vanquish'd wits that pleasing force obey; Her goodness takes our liberty away; And haughty Britain yields to arbitrary sway. Prior.

3. Bold; adventurous; of high hazard.

Ob sole. Who now shall give me words and sound Equal to such a storm? Who shall lead me with, with which from ground My lowly vessel may aloft rise? Fairy Queen.

HAVING. n.s. [from have.]

1. Possession; estate; fortune.

My having is not much; I'll make division of my present with you. Shak.

2. The act or state of possessing.

Of the one side was alleged the having a picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the first striking the shield. More.

Onus: For the fashion of these times, Where none will sweat but for promotion; And having that, do chock their service up. Shak.

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is still retained in the Scottish dialect. It may possibly be the meaning here. The gentleman is of no having: he kept company with the wild prince and Poles: he is of too high a region: he knows too much. Shak.

HAUPTER. n.s. [from hauft.] Conduct; manners; not used. Their ill haufter gare men mislays. Both of their doctors were very heauft. Spenser.

To HAU. n.s. [huler, Fr. to draw.]

To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and to persons, awkwardness or rudeness. This word is liberally exemplified in hate; etymology is regarded in hail, and pronunciation in hault.

Thy Dol. and Helen of thy noble thoughts, Is in brave durance and contours prison. Shak.

Hault'd thither by mechanic dirty hands. Shak.

The youth with songs and rimes, Some dance, some hault the rope. Denham.

Some wheel theirenterprize, And fasten to the horses feet; the rest With cables hault along th' unwieldy beast. Dryd.

In his grandeur he nativity chuses to hault up others after him whose accomplishments most resemble his own. Swift.

Thither they bent, and hault'd their ships abroad. The crooked keel divides the yellow sand. Pope.

Romp-loving miss Is hault'd about in galantry robust, Thomson.

Haut. n.s. [From the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found. We set toils, nets, gins, snares and traps, for beasts and birds in their own havens and walks. L'Estrange.

To me pertains not, she replies, To know or care where Cupid flies; For that his haunts be as many as the skies, Where he would dwell, or whither stray. Prior.

A scene where, if a god should cast his sight, A god might gaze and wonder with delight! So this dangerous torment of a heav'n; he stay'd, and Enter'd, and all the blissful haunts survey'd. Pope.

2. Habit of being in a certain place.

The haunt you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary. Arbuthnot.

HAUPTER. n.s. [from hauft.] Frequent; one that is often found in any place.

The ancient Greeks were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar sort, as such were haunters of theatres, took delight in the concerts of Aristophanes. Wotton on Education.

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HAVOC. n. s. [havog, Welsh, devastation.] Waste; wide and general devastation; merciless destruction.

HAVOCK. interj. [from the noun.] A word of encouragement to slaughter.

Why should these loyal fronts amass thugs? Cry havock! kings! Shakes.

HAW. n. s. [pax, Sax.]

1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn. The seed of the bramble with kernel and haw. Turner.


Hawk. n. s. [hæbeg, Welsh; jàpoc, Sax. acipenser, Lat.]

1. A bird of prey, used much ancienly in sport to catch other birds. Do'st thou love hawking? Thou hast hawks will soar Above the morning lark. Shakes. It can be no more disgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his hawk's meat. Peacham.

2. [Hoch, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat. To HAWK. v. n. [from hawk.]

HAZE. We have hearts of dugs, and of hawks and hawks laid up points.


to the tern'd hawk cock in the mead. Milton.

To bring them for food sweet bouquets and flowres cut. And all the Whitsun birds are richly deck'd. Made.

Some turners termed long and slender springs of ivory, as small as an yale stalk. Dryden.

By some hawk cock, or some shady thorn, Wilt hawks' heads last seven song words. Dryden.

The best manner for meadow is the bottom of hay mows and hay stacks. Mortimer.

Hay and oats, in the management of a farm will make ale. Swift.

To dance the hay. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing round a hawk cock.

To play on the toeber to the worthies, And let them dance the hay. Shakes.

This noted think on the hearth they see, When fires well rich consumed be, There dancing hays by two and three, Jus. Just as your face casts them. Dryden.

The gum and glist'ning, which with And they'd doth, in each part Hangs down, Looks just as if that day Shall there had crav'd the hay. Sackling.

HAZARD. n. s. [hazard, Fr. aazar, Span. hazki, Runick, danger.] One employed in drying grass for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigor, were you here, you might emulate of his haukmakers. Pope to Swift.

Where the mind does not perceive connection, there men's opinions are not the product of judgment, but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice and without direction. Locke.

DANGER. n. s. [danger, hazard, Fr. aazar, Span. hazki, Runick, danger.] One employed in drying grass for hay.

To HAZARD. v. a. [hazarder, Fr.] To expose to chance; to put into danger.

They might, by persisting in the extremity of that opinion, hazard greatly their own estates, and so weaken that part which their places now give. Hob.

It was not in his power to adventure up his own fortune, or hearing a publick charge to hazard himself against a man of private condition. House.

By dealing indifferently to any, you may hazard your own share. Sherlock.

To HAZARD. v. n. [from hazard.]

1. To try the chance. I pray you tarry; pause a day or two. Before you hazard; for in choosing wrong, I lose your company. Shakes.
2. To adventure: to run the danger. She from her fellow-peoples would go. Rather than hazard to have you her foe. Waller.

HAZARDOUS, adj. [from hazard.] Venturous: liable to chance. An hazardous determination it is, unto fluctuating and indifferent effects, to affix a positive type or period. Brown.

HAZARDER, n. s. [from hazard.] He who hazards.

HAZARDRY, n. s. [from hazard.] Temerity; precipitation; rash adventurousness. Obsolete. Haztry.

HAZARDOUS, adj. [hazardous, Fr. from hazard.] Dangerous; exposed to chance. Grant that our hazardous attempt prove vain. We feel the worst, sordu from greater pain. Dryden.

HAZARDOUSLY, adv. [from hazardous.] With danger or chance.

HAZE, n. s. [The etymology unknown.] Fog; mist.

To HAZE, v. To be foggy or misty.

To HAZE, v. a. To fright one. AIuvw.

HAZEL, [pupil, Sax. corylus, Lat.] Nut tree.

The nuts grow in clusters, and are closely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward brack or cap, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The species are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit. Miller. Hazels, which, in hackney twigs, is straight and slender; and as brown in hue. As hazel nuts, and sweeter than the kernels. Shak. Her chalice is an empty hazel nut. Shak. Why sit we not beneath the grateful shade. Which hazels, intermix'd with elms, have made! Spenser.

There are some from the size of a hazel nut to that of a man's fist. Woodword.

HAZEL, adj. [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel. Haze was the day's first soil, that has a good depth of light hazel mould. Mortimer.

HAZELLY. adj. Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

Uplands consist either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock or stone, hazel loam, clay, or brown loam. Mortimer.

HAZY. adj. [from haze.] Dark; foggy; misty.

Our clearest day here is misty and hazy; we see not far, and what we do see is in a misty light. Burnet's Theory.

Oft engender'd by the hazy North. Myrads on myrads, insect armies walk. Thomson.

He, pronoun. gen. him; plur. they, gen. them. [by, Dut. je, Sax. It seems to have borrowed the plural from Sip, plural, Spar, dative biforn.]

1. The man that was named before. All the conspirators, save only he, Did that they did in envy of great Caesar. Shak. If much you note him, You shall offend him, and increase his passion; Feed and regard him not. Shak. I am weary of this moon; would he would change. Shak. Adam spoke; So cheer'd he his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd.

When Adam wak'd, he on his side Leaning half rais'd hang over her. Thus sitting, hanging head along they past'd On to their blissful bow's. Milton.

Extol Him first, him last, him midst. Milton.

2. The man; the person. It sometimes stands without reference to any foregoing word. He is never poor. That little hath, but he that much desires. Daniel.

3. Man or male being. Such was his station, but Mantua's law Is death to any he that utters them. Shak. I stand to answer thee, or any he the proudest of dry sort. Troil and his race the sculptor shall employ, And he the god who built the walls of Troy. Dryd.

4. Male: as, a he bear, a he goat. It is used where the male and female have not different denominations. The he's in birds have the fullest feathers. Ben.

In the two last senses he is rather a noun than pronoun.

HEAD. n. s. [Peacob, peard, Sax. haofd, Dut. hered, old English, whence by contraction, head.]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation and seat of thought. Vex him boiling verren, and head purging dull. Spen. Over head up-ras Incomparable height of loveliest shade. Milton. The dewy jewels of meadows will trace. For cowans and chaplets to adorn thy head. Dryd. I could still have offers, that some, who held him, heads higher, would be glad to accept. Swift.

2. Person as exposed to any danger or penalty. What he gets more of than sharp words, let it lie on my head. Shak. Who of all ages succeed, but feeling The evil on him brought by me, will cure My head I'll fear our ancestor impure. Milton.

3. Head and ears. The whole person.

In juggling rhymes well forlorn and strong, He fights in check'd o'er head and ears in song. Granville.

4. Denomination of any animals.

When James one of the marquis of Carpo to furnish thirty thousand head of swine, he could not spare them; but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service. The tax upon pasturage was raised according to a certain rate per head upon cattle. Arbuthnot.

5. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate; leader; commander.

For their commons, there is little danger from them, except it be where they have great and potent heads. Bacon. Your head I him appoint; And by myself have sworn, to him shall All knees in heaven, and shall confess him lord. Milton.

The heads of the chief sects of philosophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did consent to this tradition. Tilton.

6. Place of honour; the first place. Authority among all the justices had taken their places upon the Bench, they made room for the old knight at the head of them. Addison.

7. Place of command. An arm of four score thousand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the head of them, could do nothing. Addison on the War.

8. Countenance; presence.

Richard not far from hence shall bid his head. Shak. Richard II. With Cain go wander through the shade of night, and never shew thy head by day. Shak. Ere to-morrow shall shew his head. Dryd.

9. Understanding; faculties of the mind; commonly in a ludicrous sense.

The wenches laid their heads together. L'Estrange. A fox and a goat went down to drink; the goat fell hunting which way to get back;
HEA

21. Dress of the head.
   Ladies think they gain a point when they have
   taught their girls to buy them a made head
   or a fine petticoat.
   Swift.

22. Principal topick of discourse.
   These heads are of a mixed order, and we pro-
   pose only such as belong to the natural world.
   Burnet's Theory.
   'Tis our great interest, and duty, to satisfy
   ourselves of this head, upon which our whole
   conduct depends. Atterbury.

   It is the glory of God to give; his very nature
   delighteth in it. It's his mercies in the course,
   through which they would pass, may be dried up,
   but at the head they never fail. Hooker.
   The current by Oribia is but a small stream,
   rising between it and the Red sea, whose
   head from Gaza is little more than twenty English
   miles. Raleigh's History.
   Some did the song, and some the choir maintain,
   Beneath a laurel shade, where mighty Po
   Mounts up to woods above, and hides his head
   Dryden.

24. Crisis; pitch.
   The indisposition which has long hung upon
   me, is at last grown to such a head, that it must
   quickly make a change, or it will be too late. Addison.
   Power; influence; force; strength; dominion.
   Within her breast though calm, her breast
   though pure.
   Motherly care he has got head, and said
   Some troubled thoughts. Milton
   Po

   People under command chuse to consult, and
   after to march in order; and rebels, contrariwise,
   run upon an head together in confusion. Bacon.
   Amighty and a fearful head they are,
   As ever offered foul play in a state. Shaksp.
   Far is the marches here we heard you were,
   Making another head to fight again. Shaksp.
   Let all this wicked crew gather
   Their forces to one head. Jen Jonson

27. Power; armed force.
   My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd
   head.
   When Tarquin made a head for Rome, he sought
   Beyond the mark of others. Shakespeare.

28. Liberty in running a horse.
   He gave his horse head.
   And bounding forward struck his agile heels
   Against the painting sides of his poor jade
   Up to the ravish'd head. Shaksp.

29. Licence; freedom from restraint; a metaphor from horsemanship.
   God will not admit of the passionate man's
   apology, that he has so long given his unruly
   passions the head, that he cannot now govern
   nor control them. South.

30. It is very improperly applied to
   roots.
   Now turneys hide their swelling heads below,
   And how the closing culkets upwards grow.
   Gay.

31. Head and shoulders. By force; violently.
   People that hit upon a thought that tickles
   them, will be doing it in by head and shoulder
   overs and over, in several companies.
   They bring in every figure of speech, head and
   shoulders by main force, in spite of nature, and
   their subject. L'Estrange.
   They made their escape to Winchester, the head
   quarter of the Scarens.
   To head. n. a. [from the noun.]
   1. To head; to influence; to direct; to govern.
   Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either fled,
   Or, what we fear, our enemies does head. Dryden.

HEADLAND. n. s. [head and land.]

1. Promontory; cape.
   An heroic play ought to be an imitation of an
   heroic poem, and consequently love and valour
   ought to be the subject of it. Both these Sir
   William Davenant began in shadow; but it was
   so as discoverers draw their maps with headlands
   and promontories.

2. Ground under hedges.
   Never down with the grasp upon headlands about,
   That greweth in shadow so rank and so stout.
   Tusser.

HEADLESS. adj. [from head.]
   1. Without an head; beheaded.
   His shining helmet he 'gan soon unlace,
   And left his headless body bleeding at the place.
   Shakespeare.

   2. Without a chief.
   They rested not until they had made the empire
   stand headless about seventeen years. Raleigh.

   3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant;
   wanting intellects; perhaps for headless
   Him may I more justly blame and condemn,
   either of wildless headiness in judging, or of headless
   hardness in condemning. Dryden.

HEADLONG. adj.
   Steep down with furious.

   1. Rashly; thoughtless.

   3. Sudden; precipitate.
   It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which
   many examples having taught them, never stop't
   its course, 'till it came to a headlong overthrow. Sib.

HEADMOUTH-SHOT. n. s. [head, mould, and shot.]
   This is when the sutures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride;
   that is, have their edges shot over one another; which is frequent in infants,
   and occasions convulsions and deaths. Quincy.

HEADPIECE. n. s. [head and piece.]
1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.

2. Understanding; force of mind.

3. Of headpiece extraordinary, lower messes

4. HEAD. adj. [from head.]

5. Headstrong. adj. [head and strong.] Unrestrained; violent; ungovernable; resolve to run his own way; as a horse whose head cannot be held in.

6. Headstone. n. s. [head and stone.] The first or capital stone.

7. Headworkman. n. s. [head work and man.] The foreman, or chief servant over the rest.

8. Heady. adj. [from head.]

9. Headly. adj. [from head.]

10. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness; principle of salvation. There is no health in us. Common Prayer. The best preservative to keep the mind in health, is the faithful beginning of a friend. Bacon.

11. Salvation spiritual and temporal.


13. Healthful.

14. Healthful. adj. [health and full.]

15. Free from sickness.

16. Wholesome.

17. Healthfulness. n. s. [from healthful.]

18. State of being well.

19. Wholesomeness; salubrious qualities.

20. Heathen.


22. Heathless. adj. [from heath.] The state of health.

23. Weak; sickly; inflam.

24. Not conducive to health.

25. Healthy.


27. Enjoying health; free from sickness; hue; sound.

28. Healthful. adj. [health.] Whole; salutary. Not used. Shall I not then be stiled in the vault, To whose foul mouth no healthsome air breastes in, And there be strange'd ere my Romeo comes? Sh.
H E A

land, hath preserved an infant commonwealth, of a
sickly constitution, though so many dangers,
as a much more healthy one could never have
struggled against, without those advantages. Saff.
Air and exercise contribute to make the animal
healthy.
Arbuthn.

1. Conductive to health; wholesome.

2. Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood,
art, and healthy recreations for a man of study
and business.

HEAM. n. s. In beasts the same as the
after-birth in women.

HEAP. n. s. [peep, Sax. heap, Dut. and
Scottish.]

1. Many single things thrown together;
a pile; an accumulation.

The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly stands.
Shakesp.

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.

A cruel tyrant, heap'd of vassals and slaves,
No freemen, no inheritance, no stip or ancient
families.

Bacon.

3. Cluster; number driven together.

An universal cry resounds along;
The sailors run in heaps, a helpless crowd.
Ddry.

To HEAP. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.

Heap on wood, kill the fire.
Ech. xix. 10.

2. To accumulate; to lay up.

Though the wicked heap up silver as the dust,
And rain it as the clay; but the just shall it put
on, and the innocent shall divide the silver.
Job, xxvii. 16.

How great the credit was, wherein that oracle
was preserved, may be gathered from the vast
riches which were there heaped up from the offer-
ings of all the Grecian nations.

Temple.

They who will make profession of painting,
must heap up treasures out of their reading, and
there will find many wonderful means of raising
themselves above others.

Dryden.

3. To add to something else.

For the late dignities heep'd up to them,
We rest your remits.
Shakesp.

HEAPER. n. s. [from heap.]

One that makes piles or heaps.

HEAPY. adj. [from heap.]
Lying in heaps.

Where a dim gleam the pale anthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, heapy rubbish grows.
Gay.

Scarc.e his head
Rain'd o'er the heapy wreck, the branching elk
Lien slumbering aften in the white abyss.
Thoms.

To HEAR. v. n. [hearn, Sax. hoeren.

Dut.]

1. To enjoy the sense by which sounds are
distinguished.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the
external air, which being gathered by the external
car, beats, as is supposed, upon the membrana
tymanum, which moves the four little bones in the
tymanum; in like manner as it is beat by the
external air, these little bones move the internal
air which is in the tympanum and vestibulum;
which internal air makes an impression upon the
auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, ac-
cording as it is moved by the little bones in the
tympanum; so that, according to the various
reflections of these internal air, the internal air makes
various impressions upon the auditory nerve, the
immediate organ of hearing; and these different
impressions give different sounds. Quincy.

The object of hearing is sound, whose variety is
so great, that it brings in admirable store of in-
lucence.

Holder.
HE A

2. It is supposed in popular language to be the sent sometimes of courage, sometimes of affection, sometimes of honesty, or banenity.

He that provokes and courages so passed over all that the mother took such prized grief at it, that she heart brake with it, and she died, Sidny. Thou wouldst not leave thee dearest heart blood there, rather than made that savage duke thine heir, and disinterested thine only son. Shakesp. Snakes in my heart and blood warm'd, that sting my heart.

Our battle is more full of names than yours, our men more perfect in the use of arms, our armour all so strong, the cause of the best; then reason wills our hearts should be as good. Shakesp. I thank you for your zealous, master Shallow.—Master Page, much good do your good heart. Shakesp. Shakesp. But since the brain doth lodge the power of sense, how makes it in the heart those passions spring? The mutual love, the kind intelligence. "Twixt heart and brain, this sympathy doth bring!"—Dewey. We set all our hearts at rest, since whatever comes from above is for the best. L'Estrange. This is the case which is guided by a good light in the head, and which consists of good and innocent affections in the heart. Sprat. The heart corroding grief and years. To the gay court a rural shed prefers. Pope. 3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part. Barley being steeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will sprout half an inch, if it be let alone, much more, until the heart be out. Bacon.

4. The inner part of any thing. Some Englishmen did with great danger pass by water into the heart of the country. Abbot. The king's fingers are employed in angry disorders more near the heart of the kingdom. Hayward. Generally the inside or heart of trees is harder than the outward parts. Here in the heart of all the town I stay, and timely succour where it wants convoy. Shakesp. If the foundation he bad, provide good ples made of heart of oak, such as would reach ground. Shakesp.

5. Person; character. Used with respect to courage or kindness. The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold, a lad of life, an imp of fame. Shakesp. Hey, my heart; cheerly, my heart. Shakesp. What says my heart of elder? He is here dead! Shakesp.

6. Courage; spirit. If it please you to make his fortune known, I will after take heart again to go on with his falsehood. There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of England, which gave heart and good opportunity to them to regain their old possessions. Spenser. Wide was the would; a large hokewarm food, red as rose, these shivered grievous. That when the pain dead, and the blood streaming, he gave great heart and hope of victory. Fairy Queen. Ever, recov'ring heart, rep'red. Having left that city well provided, and in good heart, his majesty removed with his little army to Bevil, and there remained. Finding that it did them no hurt, they took heart upon't, went up to't, and viewed it. L'Estrange. The expelled nation take heart, and when this fly from one country invade another. Temple.

7. Seat of love. Ah! what avail's it me the flocks to keep, who lost my heart while I preserv'd my sheep? Pope. 8. A great inspiration. Joaol perceived that the king's heart was towards Absalom.
HEART-DEAR. adj. Sincerely beloved.

He was by Jove depraved
Of his own heart-string, and heart-string of an eagle rived.
Spenser.

Heart-string. n. s. [string and heart.]
The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

Heart-stick. adj. [Saxon.]
1. Driven to the heart; fixated for ever in the mind.
Who is with him?
—None but the fool who labours to outstrip
His heart-stick's injuries.
—Granville.
2. Shocked with fear or dismay.

Vol. I.

HEART-SICK. adj.
1. Pained in mind.
If we be heart-sick or afflicted with an uncertain soul, then we are true desirers of relief and mercy.
Taylor.

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart.
Good Romeon, hide thyself.
—Not so; unless the breach of heart-sick grieves,
Mist like a mist from me the search of eyes.
Shak.

Heart-sick. n. s. [heart and heart.]

The tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived
Of his own heart-string, and heart-string of an eagle rived.
Spenser.

How, out of tune on the strings?
—Not so; yet so false, that he gives my very heart-string.
Shak.

That grieves my heart-strings: what should discontent him?
Exeunt he thinks I live too long. Danham.
If thou thinkest thou shalt perish, I cannot blame thee to be said 'till thy heart-strings crack.
Taylor.

There's the fatal wound
That tears my heart-strings, and he shall be found,
My arm's shall slay his heart-string with this spear.
—Granville.

Heart-stick. adj.

1. Driven to the heart; fixated for ever in the mind.
Who is with him?

—None but the fool who labours to outstrip
His heart-stick's injuries.
—Shak.

Heart-stuck. adj.

—Sincerely; freedom from hypocrisy.

This entertainment may a free face put on: derive a liberty from heartiness, and well become the
Shak.

2. Vigour; eagerness.

The anger of an enemy represents our faults, and
admonishes us of our duty, with more heartiness than the uselessness of a friend's.

Heartless. adj. [from heart.]

Without courage; spiritless.
I poyed oft to chase the trembling pricket,
Or hunt the heartless hare till she was tame.
Shak.

Then hopeless, heartless 'gan the cunning thief,
Persuading us, to still all further strife.
Fairly &

What art thou drawn among these heartless kind?

Turn thee, Benavvy; look upon thy death.
Shak.

Thousands besides stood mute and heartless there,

Men valiant all; nor was I'ud to fear.
Cowley.

The peasants were accustomed to payments,

and grew heartless as they grew poor.

Temple.

Heartless they fought, and quitted soon their course,

While our's with easy victory were crowned.
Dry.

Heartlessly. adv. [from heartless.]

Without courage; faintly; timidly.

Heartlessness. n. s. [from heartless.]

Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

Heart. adj. [from heart.]

1. Sincere; undisssembled; warm; zealous.

They did not bring that hearty inclination to peace, which they hoped thy would have done.
Chancellor.

But the kind hosts their entertainment grace
With hearty welcome and an open face;

In all they did, you might discern ease
A willing mind, and a desire to please.
Dry.

Every man may pretend to some employment,
Provided he be loud and frequent in declaring himself hearty for the government.
Syst.

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; strong.

Whose laughs are hearty, though his jests are coarse,

And loves you best of all things but his horse.
Pope.

4. Strong; hard; durable.

Oak, and the like true hearty timber, being strong in all points, may be better trusted in reason
Transverse works.

Watson.

Hearty-Hale. adj. [heart and hale.]
Good for the heart.

Vei-lowing vernal, and head-purging dill,
Sound savoury, and basil heartly hale.
—Spenser.

Heat. n. s. [heat, hear, Sax. héc, Dan.]

1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the sensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sense,
from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is heat, in the object is
nothing but motion.
Locke.

The word heat is used to signify the sensation we
have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause
of that sensation, which is in the fire itself; and
therefore we conclude, that there is a sort of heat in
the fire resembling our own sensation, whereas in
the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter,
of such particular shapes as are fitted to impress
such motions on our flesh as excite the sense of
heat.

2. The cause of the sensation of burning.

The sword which is made fiery does not only cut by reason of the sharpness which simply it
hath, but also burns by means of that heat which
it hath from fire.
—Hoearo.

3. Hot weather.

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable heat there; and knew no means
of lighter apparel, they were forced to go naked.
—Bacon.
To HEAT. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.
2. To cause to ferment.
3. To make the constitution feverish.
4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.

To HEAT. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.
2. A shrub of low stature: the leaves are small, and abibe green all the year.
3. A place overgrown with heath.
4. The 2. n. [heath and pond.] A bird.
5. Heath. n. [heath.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plain linen.
Lift the Pope. With celestial tendance.

Milton.

Temple.

Grievously Raised

The heavens! All I hear after often hearing; the heavens! All I hear after often hearing.

Drieden.

Or heavenward. [heaven and peap.]

Sax. Towards heaven.

I prostrate lay.

By various doubts impell'd, or to obey.

Heav'nward erect, determin's, thus I spoke. Prior.

HEAVY. adj. [heavy.

1. With great ponderousness.

2. Gravely; affectively.

3. With an air of dejection.

- With your grace so heavily to-day?
- O, I have past a miserable night.

HEAVINESS. n. s. [from heavy.

1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.

2. Subject to dejection, the heaviness of several bodies, or the proportion that is required between weight and the power which may move it.

3. Defection of mind; depression of spirit.

We are, at the hearing of some, more inclined to sorrow and heaviness; or some more mollified and softened the mind.

- Against all these are men ever merry. But heaviness forever the good event. Shaksp.

4. In a fit of the spleen. When the spleen is sick.

5. Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stout; but a good word maketh it glad. Prov. xi. 15.

6. Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a season ye are in heaviness, through manifold temptations. 1 Pet. i. 6.

Inaptitude to motion or thought; sluggishness; torpidness; dulness of spirit; languishness; languor.

Our strength is all gone into heaviness. Shaksp.

What mean this heaviness that hangs upon me? This lassitude that creeps through all my senses? Addison.

He would not violate that sweet recess,
And found beside a welcome heaviness. Dryden.

A sensation of througness, oppression, heaviness, and名单, is a sign of a too plentiful mead. Arbuthnot.

Oppression; crush; affliction: as, the heaviness of taxes.

5. Deepness or richness of soil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities, so it received some, which, by reason of the fatness and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce; such as metals, wood, and pitch. Arbuthnot.

HEAVY. adj. [heavy.

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre; contrary to light.

Menaced us, tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much heavier than it.

Wilton.

2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.

Let me not be light.

For a light wife doth make a heavy husband. Shaksp.

3. Grievous; oppressive; affective.

Menac'd by an heavy load over the citizens, having a malicious mind.

2 Mar. v. 23.

Let not your ears despise my tongue for ever.

Shaksp.

When shall they join with the heavier sound That ever yet they heard? Shaksp. Moret.

If the cause be not good, the king himself hath a heavy reckoning to make. Shaksp. Henry v.

Fry. The good man, and for his sake Whose heavy load bath bow'd him to the grave, And begg'd you for ever. Shaksp.

Clifford, at the lever, Tells with a sneer the heavy fry.

Swift.

4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance.

My heavy eyes, you say, confess
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. Prior.

5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unmanned.

A work was to be done, a heavy writer to be engaged, and accordingly many thousands of copies were bespoke. Swift.

6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd; But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. Dryd.

7. Drowsy; dull; torpid.

Peter and they that were with him heavy with sleep. Luke.

8. Slow; sluggish.

But let thy spiders that suck up thy venom.

And heavy gaited tods lie in their way. Shaksp.

9. Stupid; foolish.

This heavy headed revel, East and West Make us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations. Shaksp.

I would not be accounted so base minded, or heavy headed, that I will confess that any thing is for value, power, or fortune better than myself. Knolle.

10. Burdensome; troublesome; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the diversion of some of my idle and heavy hours. Locke.

If such a one, your time will not lie heavy on your hands for want of some trifling amusement. Swift.

11. Loaded; incumbered; bURTHENED.

Hearing that there were forces coming against him, and that he wished that they should find him heavy and laden with booty, he returned up to Scotland.

Queen's Henry vii.
HEC

12. Not easily digested; not light to the stomach.

13. Rich in soil; fertile, as heavy lands.

14. Deep; cumbersome, as heavy roads.

HEC, n.s. [Hebdomas, Lat.] A week; a space of seven days.

HEBDOMAD. n.s. [Hebdomas, Lat.] A week.

HEBDOMADARY. adj. [from hebdomad.] Weekly; consisting of seven days.

HEBDOMADAL. adj. [from hebdomada.] Hebdomadal.

HEBDOMADARIES. n.s. mas, Lat.] Weekly.

HED. n.s. [Hecatombe, Brown.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

HEDIC. n.s. [Hedictic, Fr. from Hedict.] Habitual; constitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is slow and continual, and ending in a continuous state of the hair and sweat, generally those of the skin; whereby so much runs off as leaves not resistance enough in the contractile vessels to keep the sensible ducts dilated, so that they vibrate, often, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. Quincey.

A febric fever hath got hold
Of the whole substance, not to be control’d. Donne.

HEC

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

Like the hectic in my blood he rages,
And thou must cure me. Shaksp. Hamlet.

HÉCTOR. n.s. [from the name of Hector, the great Homeric warior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, pernicious, noisy fellow.

Those usurping hectors, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be washed out but by blood. South.

We'll take our cooling cup of nectar, And drink to this celestial hector. Prior.

To HÉCTOR. v. a. [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be hector’d out of it. Garrick. of the Tongue.

The weak low spirit Fortune makes her slave;
But she’s a drudge, when hector’d by the brave.

An honest man, when he came home at night,
Found another fellow domineering in his family,
hectoring his servants, and calling for supper.

He's a hector, a huel; the abused,
And all the different species of the angry should be cured. Spectator.

Don Carlos made his chief director,
That she might advise hector. Swift.

HÉDÉRACÈOUS. adj. [Hederaeus, Lat.] Producing ivy.

HÉDÉRACÈUS. n.s. [Hederaeux, Sax.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes, or woven twigs.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in hedges. Mortimer.

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye,
every morning, and the hedges breath is beyond all perfume. Pope.

Through the verdant maze
Of sweet-briar hedges I pursue my walk. Thomson.

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile of the lowest class; perhaps from a hedge, or hedge born man, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first show: the pedant, the braggar, the hedges-priest, the fool, and the hoy. Dryden.

The clergy do much better than a little hedges, contemplative, illiterate, can be presumed to do. Pope.

A person, who, by his style and literature, seems to have been the corector of a hedges-press in Little Britain, proceeded generally to an author. Swift.

To HEDGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To inclose with a hedge, or fence of wood or dry growing.

Hedge thy possession about with thorns. Eccles.

Those alleys must be hedges at both ends, to keep out the wind. Bacon.

To obstruct, I will hedge up thy way with thorns. Hym. ii. 6.

To incircle for defence.

England, hedges in with the main,
That waster may not lay. Any and secure
And confident from foreign purposes. Shaksp.

There’s such dignity doth hedges a king,
That treason can be brought to what it would. Shak.

To shut up within an inclosure.

It must not be paid and exported in ready money; so says our law; but that is a law to hedge in the cuckoo, and serves for no purpose: for it

HED

we export not goods, for which our merchants have license, how can it be paid by bills of exchange?

5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for edge. To edge in, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but hedge may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a hedge.

To hedge me in. Shaksp. Julius Cæsar.

When I was hasty, thou delay’dst me longer;
I pr’ythee, let me hedge one moment more. Dryden.

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to hedge in some business of your own. Swift.

To HEDGE. v. n. To shift; to hide the head.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurk. Shaksp.

HEDGE-BORN. adj. [hedge and born.] Of no known birth; cleanly born.

He then, that is not found in this sort,
Both dut and usurp the sacred name of knight,
And should, if I were worthy to be judge,
By gentile degraded, like a hedge-born lowain, That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. Shak.

HEDGE-CREEPER. n.s. [hedge and creep.] One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

HEDGE-FUMIGATORY. n.s. A plant; fumaria scapium. Ainsworth.

HEDGE-HOG. n.s. [hedge and hog; cri-

naceae.]

1. An animal with prickles, like thorns in an hedge.

Like hedge-hogs, which lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount their prick at my foot-fall. Shaksp. Tempest.

Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Ambrose; that is to make one see in the dark: yet thus much according to his receipt, will the right eye of an hedge-hog, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brown vessel, effect.

The hedge-hog hath his backside and thanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles, besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole under-part, head, belly, and legs, within his thicket of prickles.

2. A term of reproach.

Didst thou not kill this king? Nay, grant me, says he.

Do’st grant me, hedge-hog? Shaksp.

3. A plant; trefoil; medica echinata. Ains.

4. The globe-fish; orbis echinatus. Ains.

HEDGE-HYSSOP. n.s. [hedge and hy-

sop.] A species of willowwort; gratiola. Hegsyssop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary. Hill’s Mat. Medic.

HEDGE-MUSTARD. n.s. A plant.

HEDGE-Nettle. n.s. A plant; galeop-

sis. Ainsworth.

HEDGE-Note. n.s. [hedge and note.] A word of contempt for low writing.

When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these hedge-warder and another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant racy. Dryden.

HEDGE-PIG. n.s. [hedge and pig.] A young hedge-hog.

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew’d.
Thrice and once the hedge-pig whin’d. Shaksp.

HEDGE-ROW. n.s. [from hedge and row.] The sires of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.

Sometimes walking not unseen
By hedge-row elms, on hillocks green. Milton.
A good man's fortune may grow out at heels. Skep.

To HEEL. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To dance.
   I cannot sing.
   Nor heel the high lyvoll, nor sweeten talk. Skep.
2. To lean on one side: as, the ship heels.
   To Heel. v. a. To arm a cock.
   Heeler. n. [from heel.] A cock that strikes well with his heels.

Heel-piece. n. [heel and piece.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.

To heel-piece. v. a. [heel and piece.]
To put a piece of leather on a shoe heel.
Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new heel-piecing her shoes.

Heft. n. s. [from heave.]
1. Heaving. [fort.]
   May be in the cup.
A spider steep'd, and one may drink; depart,
And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected; but if one present
Th' abhorrent ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides

2. [For heft.] Handle.
His city-side devours both blade and heft. Weller.

He'gira n. s. [Arabick.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 16, A.D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius.
Harris.

Hefer. n. s. [peafore, Sax.] A young cow.
Who finds the heifer dead and bleeding fresh,
And sees fast by a butcher with an axe,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter?
Shakep.
Heifer will put up her nose, and start in the air against the rain.
For her the flocks refuse the verdant food,
Nor thirsty heifer seek the gliding food. Pope.

Hei. v. a. [Hei.]
1. An expression of slight languor and uneasiness.
   Hei! ho! be not too sure by the day, I'll be hang'd.
   Shakep.
2. It is used by Dryden, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.
We'll toss off our ale 'till we can stand,
And heigh ho for the honour of Old England. Dry.

Height. n. s. [from high.]
1. Elevation above the ground: indefinite.
   Into what pit thou seest.
From what height fall'st.
An amphitheatere's amazing height.
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. Addis.

2. Altitude: definite space measured upwards.
Abroad I'll study thee.
As he removes far off, that great heights takes.

3. Degree of latitude. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole.
Guinea lieth to the North sea, in the same height as Peru to the South.
Abbott.
He. 1. The hea to titles and large estates have a weakness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their constitution. Swift.

2. One newly inheriting an estate.

The young extravagant heir got a new steward, and was resolved to look into his estate. Swift.

To Heir. v. a. [from the noun.] To inherit.

His son in blooming youth was snatch'd by fate, one only daughter heir'd the royal state. Dryden.

Heirress. n.s. [from Heir.] An inheri-
trix; a woman that inherits.

An heirress she, while yet alive:
All that was her's he did give. Weller.

There, though he married the heirs of the crown, yet married no title to it during the life of his father-in-law. Dryden.

Heirless. adj. [from Heir.] Without an heir; one wanting to inherit after him.

The wrong I did myself, which so much, That heirless it hath made my kingdom. Shakespeare.

Heirship. n.s. [from Heir.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, but, in general, a lawyer in the case of an heiress, after the death of his heirships. Ayliffe's Par. Law.

Heirloom. n.s. [heir and ζέλωνa goods. Sax.]

Any furniture or movable decree to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold. Adams.

Archibald's sceptre was of wood, Transmitted to the heir's line; Jenkins.

Thence through a long descent of kings
Came an heirloom, as Homer sings. Swift.

Held. The pret, and part, pass, of hold.

A rich man beginning to fall is held up of friends. Eccles.

If Minerva had not appeared and held his hand, he had executed his design. Pope.

Heli'acal. adj. [helique, Fr. from 5α.]

Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it. Had they ascribed the heat of the season to this star, they would not have computed from its héliacal ascent. Brown.

Heli'cally. adv. [from héliac.]

From the rising of this star, not cosmically, that is, with the sun, but helicaly, that is, its elevation from the point of the sun, the ancients computed their calendrical days. Brown.

He is tempestuous in the Summer, when he rises helically; and rainy in the Winter, when he rises actually. Pope.

Helical. adv. [helice, Fr. from 5α.]

Spiral; with many circumvolutions. The screw is a kind of wedge multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any stroke, but from a vesica at one end of it. Wilkins.

Helio'Id Parabola, in mathematicks, or the parabolic spiral, is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the said Harris. Proc. R. Soc.

Heliocentri'ck. adj. [heliocentrique, Fr. 5ας- and σύρμα.]

The heliocentric view of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from the sun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. Harris.

Heli'oscope. n.s. [helioscope, Fr. 5ας- and εϊδος.]

A sort of telescope fitted so as to look upon the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes. Harris.

Heliotrope. n.s. [5ας- and τρόπιον; heliotrope, Fr. heliotropium, Lat.] A plant that turns towards the sun; but more particularly, the turnsole, or sunflower.

'Tis an observation of Batters, that they are like the heliotropium; they open only towards the sun, but shut and contract themselves at night, and in cloudy weathers. Government of the Tongue.

Heli'spherical. adj. [helic and sphere,] The heliocentric line is the rhombic line in navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds round the pole spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it. Harris.

Hel'ix, n.s. [helix, Fr. hālix.] Part of a spiral line; a circumference. Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the quantity of water which every helix does contain. Wilkins.

Helli'x, n.s. [ helmet, Sax.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.

For it is a knell That summons thee to heaven, or to hell. Shakespeare.

If a man were a porter of hell gates, he should have old turning the key. Shakespeare. Macbeth.

Let not this simile
That riches grow in hell; that soil may best
Deserve the precious bane. Milton.

Hell's black tyrant tempted to behold
The glorious light he forged of old. Cowley.

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad.

I will go down to my son mourning to hell, Gen. He descended into hell. Apostol's Cred. Ps. xviii. 4.

3. Temporal death.

The point of hell came about, the shrouds of death overtook me. Ps. xxxv. 1.

4. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried.

Then couples three by strict allotment there; They of both ends the middle two do fly. To the two that in mid-place, hell called were, Must strive with waking foot and watching eye, To catch of them, and them to hell to bear, That they, as well as they, hell may supply.Samuel Johnson.

5. The place into which the tyávor throws his shreds.

This trusty squire, he had as well As the bold Trojan knight seen hell; Not with a counterfeited pass Of golden boughs, their trucking face. Hudibras.

In Covent Garden did a taylor dwell, Who might deserve a place in his own hell. Addison, King's Crockery.

6. The infernal powers.

Much danger first, much tool did he sustain, While Saul and hell estric his strong fate in vain. Cowley.

7. It is used in composition by the old writers more than by the modern.


The sea, with such a storm as his bare head In hell-black night endur'd, 'twould have bold'd up, And quench'd the stilled fires. Shak. King Lear.

Hell-bred. adj. [hell and breed.] Produced in hell.

Heat cannot think what courage and what civic,
With foul embitter'd smoke and burning fire, The hell-bred beast threw forth into the skies. Shak. King Lear.

Heli-broth. n.s. [hell and broth.] A composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

Adler's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owl's wing;
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble. Shak. Macbeth.
HELD

HELD-Doomed. adj. [hell and doom.] Consigned to hell.

And reck onst thou thyself with spirits of heav'n,
Hell-damn'd and breathless' defiance here and soon,
When I reign'd king? Milton.

HELD-Governed. adj. Directed by hell.

Earth gap open wide and eat him quick
As thou dost swallow up this good King's blood,
Which his hell-govern'd arm hath butcher'd. Shak.

HELD-Hated. adj. Abhorred like hell.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
With the hell-hated lie on every thy breath. Shak.

HELD-Haunted. adj. [hell and haunt.] Haunted by the devil.

Fierce Osmond clo'd me in the bleeding bark,
And bid me stand exposed to the bleak winds,
Bounl to the face of this hell- haunted guest. Dryd.

1. Dog of hell.

From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound that doth hunt us all to death. Shak.
Now the hell-hounds with superior speed
Had reach'd the dame, and, fast'ning on her side,
The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd. Dryd.

2. Agent of hell.

I call'd
My hell-hounds to lick up the drab, and fill,
Which man's polluting sin with taint had stain'd
On what was pure. Dryd.

Hell-kite. n. s. [hell and kite.] Kite of infernal breed. The term hell prefixed to any word notes detestation.

Did you say all? What all? oh, hell-kite! all?
What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell swoop? Shak.

HELLEBORE. n. s. [helleborus, Lat.] Christmas flower.

HELLBORE White. n. s. [veratum, Lat.] A plant.

There are great doubts whether any of its species be the true hellebores of the ancients. Miller.

HELLFESM. n. s. [Iaß2a2p2e2.] A Greek idiom.

Aion,euvne.

HELLISH. adj. [from hell.]

1. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

O thou celestial or infernal spirit of love, or what other heavenly or hellish title thou list to have, for effects of both I find in myself, but have compassion of me. Sidney.

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms.
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles Milton.

2. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; detestable.

No benefits shall ever aye any that diabolical ranee that ferments in some hellish breasts, but that it will foam out at its foul mouth in slander. Smith.

HELLISHLY. adv. [from hellish.] Infernally; wickedly; detestably.

HELLISHNESS. n. s. [from hellish.] Wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD. adv. [from hell.] Toward hell.

Be next thy care the산he sheeps to please
Full over the pit and hellward turn their face. Pope.

HELM, denotes defence: as, Aedhhelm happy defence; Sigehelm victorious defence; Berthelm eminent defence; like Anytias and Bocticus among the Greeks. Gibson's Cædman.

HELM. n. s. [helm, Sax. from helan to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morion; an headpiece.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land
With plumed helm the slayer begins his threats. Shak.

Meneusus lays hard load upon his helm. Dryd.

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.

More might be added of helms, crests, mantles, and such; but Shakesp.

3. The upper part of the rector.

The vulgar chemists themselves pretend to be able, by repeated concomitances, and other fit operations, to make the distilled parts of a coccus bring its own caput mortuum over the helm. Boyle.

4. [pelma, Sax.] The stearinge; the rudder.

They did not leave the helm in storms;
And such they are made happy. Camden's Iteranns. Ben Jonson.

More in prosperity is reason too.
Than ships in storms, their helms and anchors lost. Dryd.

5. The station of government.

I may be wrong in the means; but that is no objection against the design; let those at the helm contrive it better. Swift.

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether sternman or defender is intended: I think latterman.

You shall endure
The helms o' th' state, who care for you like fathers,
When they causeth them as enemies. Shak.

To HELM, n. a. [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. Haman.
The very stream of his life, and his business he hath helmed, must give him a better proclamation. Shak.

HELMED. adj. [from helm.] Furnished with a head-piece.

The helmed cherubim
Are seen in glowing ranks with wings display'd. Milton.

HELMET. n. s. [Probably a diminutive of helm.] A helm; a head-piece; armour for the head.

I saw him down; truse up again, and fighting;
From helm to the spur all bleeding o'er. Shak.

Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and some re-bound
From his bright shield, some on his helmet sound. Dryd.

HELM'NTHICK. adj. [from helmet.] Relating to worms.

Diect.

Help, r. a. preter, helped; helping; part, helped; or holpen. [hilphon, Goth. helpan, Sax.]

1. To assist; to support; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men behoves
For boldest hearts good fortune helpeth out. Fairf.

O Lord, make haste to help me. Psalms.

God helped him against the Philistines; Chron.
They helped them in all things with silver and gold. 1 Esdr.

A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to help his understanding and direct his expresssions. Stillingfleet.

2. It has, in familiar language, the particle out, which seems to have meant, originally, out of a difficulty.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you should join to help him out. Dryd.

What I offer is so far from doing any kindness to the cause these gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real service, and helps them enter into the main thing whereby they stand. Wotton.

Of God of learning and of light,
Would want a god to help him out. Swift.

3. To raise by help: with up.

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to help him up. Eccl. iv. 10.

4. To enable to surmount: with over.

Wherever they are a stand, a help them presently over the difficulty without any rebuke. Locke.
2. That which gives help.

Though these contrivances increase the power, yet they proportionably contract the time; that which by such helps one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate might of a hundred men in one day.

Virtue is a friend, and an help to nature; but it is wise and luxury that destroys it, and the diseases of intemperance are the natural product of the sins of intemperance.

Another help. St. Paul himself affords us this instance of the strong meaning contained in his epistles.

Locke.

5. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in use as an help to the teeth of children.

4. Remedy.

There is no help for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with the faulty way of writing.

Heldor on Speech.

HELP. n.s. [from helpe.]

1. An assistant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or assists.

There was not any left, nor any helper for Israel.

We ought to receive such, that we might be fellow helpers to the truth.

3. John, viii.

It is impossible for that man to despair who remembers that his help is of God.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

2. One that administers remedy.

Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an aider oftenest of evils.

More.

3. One that supplies with anything wanted; with fo.

Heaven

Hath brought me up to your daughter's dower,

As it hath hated her to be my motive,

And helper to a husband.

Shakespeare.

4. A supernumerary servant.

Give to the master of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a helper in the stable, a footman, and an old maid.

Swift.

HELPFUL. adj. [helpful and full.]

1. Useful; that which gives assistance.

Let's fight with gentle words.

One dire shot

Till time lend friends, and friends their helpful swords.

Shakespeare.

He orders all the succours which they bring; The squalls by and the good about him run;

And form an army.

Dryden.

2. Wholesome; salutary.

A skilful chemist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw helpful medicines out of poison, as poison out of the most healthful herbs.

Raleigh.

HELPLESS. adj. [from help.]

1. Wanting power to succour one's self.

Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore

All three now helpless by each other side.

Dryden.

Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the helpless; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable.

Roger.

2. Wanting support or assistance.

How shall I then your helpless fame defend?

I'll then be innocent to secur your friend.

Pop.

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such helpless harms it's better hidden keep,

Then rip up grief, where it may not appear.

Spenser.

4. Unassisted; void; with of.

This is unusual, perhaps improper.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire, Helpless of all that human wants require.

Dryden.

HELPLESSLY. adv. [from helpless.]

Without ability; without succour.

HELPLESSNESS. n.s. [from helpless.]

Want of ability; want of succour.

HELTER-SKITTER. adv. [As Skinner-fancies, from pell-pell: recea the darkness of hell; hell, says he, being a place

of confusion.]

In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

Sir John, I am thy friend, and thy friend;

And helter-skelter have I rode to England,

And tides do I bring.

Shakespeare.

He had no time to come back but they were as helter-skelter, throwing books at another's heads.

L'Estrange.

HELVE. n.s. [helpe, Sax.] The handle of an axe.

The slipping of an axe from the helve, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself.

Raleigh's History.

To HELVE. v. a. [from the noun.]

To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. n.s. [hem, Sax.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.

Rowers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without hem, seam, or thread hanging by.

Dryden.

2. [Hommen, Dut.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

I would try if I could cry hem, and have him.

Shakespeare.

He loves to clear his pipes in good air and is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning haze.

Addison.

3. Interj. Hem! [Lat.]

To HEM. v. a.

1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.

2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about

Was hem'd with golden fringe.

Fairy Q.

3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut: perhaps always with a particle: as, in, about, round.

Along the shore of silver streaming Thames,

Whose thirsty bank, the which his river hens Speen.

So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it hemmed in by woody bills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make places for beholders.

Sidney.

What lets us then the great Jerusalem.

With valiant shouts about to hem? Fairest,

Why, Nephtus, hast thou made us stand alone,

Divided from the world for this, say they.

Hem'sd'd to be a spile to tyrany.

Leaving affliction hence no way to fly?

Daniel.

I bury me in haste away,

And find his honour in a pound,

Hem'sd'd by a triple circle round,

Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green

Pope.

To HEM. v. n. [hommen, Dut.]

To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HEMICRANPY. n.s. [hemicrare half, and kranos the skull or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time.

Quin.

HEMICYCLE. n.s. [hemi-cylindris.] A half round.

HEMINA. n.s. An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure.

Quincy.

HEMIPLEGY. n.s. [hemiplega half, and plaeo to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any nerve affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time; some partial disorder of the nervous system.

HEMISPHERE. n.s. [hemi-sfere, hemisphere, Fr.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

HEM.

That place is earth, the seat of man; that light His day, which else, as th'o' other hemisphere,

Night would invade.

A Treatise of Paradise, the highest from whose top The hemisphere of earth, in fairest ken

Stretched out to th' uppermost prospect of lay.

Rutland.

The sun is more powerful in the northern hemisphere, and in the equator, and for therein his motion is slower.

Dryden.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eye,

Until the earth seems join'd out to the sky;

So in this hemisphere our utmost view

Is only bounded by our king and you.

Dryden.

HEMISPHERICAL. adj. [from hemi-spere.] Half round; containing half a globe.

The thin film of water swells above the surface of the water it swims on, and commonly constitutes hemispherical bodies with it.

Boyle.

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of a hemispheric figure, in much the same manner as an arcus in a cup.

Woodward.

HEMISTICK. n.s. [hemistike, hemistiche, Fr.] Half a verse.

He broke off in the hemistiche, or midst of the verse; but seized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the hemistiche.

Dryden.

HEMLOCK. n.s. [Halunc, Sax.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute segments; the petals of the flower are bithi, heart-shaped, and unequal; the flower is succeeded by two short channelled seeds. One sort is sometimes used in medicine; though it is noxious; but the hemlock of the ancients, which was such deadly poison, is generally supposed different.

Miller.

He was met even now,

Crown'd with rank hemlock and havoc-weeds,

With hardocks, hemlock.

Shakespeare, K. Lear.

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be contaminated by wood or stones, or that all men are not poisoned by hemlock.

Locke.

HEMORRHAGE. n.s. [hemorragia; heemorrhage, S.] A violent flux of blood.

Great hemorrhagce succeeds the separation of rays.

Twenty days fasting will not diminish its quantity so much as one dram.

Arbuthnot.

HEMORRHOIDAL. adj. [hemorrhoidal, Fr. from hemorrhoids.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides there are hemorrhages from the nose and hemorrhoidal veins, and fluxes of rheum, Hay, of leeches, spouting hemorrhoidal blood.

Garr.

HEMP. n.s. [hemp, Sax. hempe, Dut. cannabis.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves opposite to one another; the flowers have no visible petals; it is made and female in different plants. Its bark is useful for rags and cloths.

Let cattle go for dog; let man go free,

And let not hemp his windpipe suffocate.

Shakespeare.

Hemp and flax are commodities that deserves encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit.

Martenier.

Hemp Agrimony. n.s. A plant.

The common hemp agrimony is found wild by ditches and side of rivers.

Miller.

HEMPEN. adv. [from hemp.] Made of hemp.

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair decree,

A scut his neck a hempen rope he wears.

Fairy Q.
HEN

Ye shall have a hempe caudle then, and the help of a hatchett.
Shakesp.
I wish'd his dangling garter from his knee; He wist not when the hempen string I drew. Gay.
HEN. n. s. [hemp, Sax. and Dut. han, Germ. a cock.] 1. The female of a house-cock. 2. The female of any land fowl.

The peacock, pheasant, and goldenfich cockes have glorious colours; the hens have not. Bacon.

To show how this bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bush within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her sitting. Addison.

O'er the trackless waste The heath hen flutters.
Thomson.

HEN-DRIVER. n. s. [hen and driver.] A kind of hawk.
The hen-driver I forbear to name. Walton.

HEN-HARM. n. s. A kind of kite.
HEN-HARRIER. Ainsworth. So called probably from destroying chickens.
Pygargus.

HEN-HEARTED. adj. [hen and heart.] Dastardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.

HEN-PECKED. adj. [hen and pecked.] Governed by the wife.

A stepdaunce too I have, a cursed shee, Who rules my hen-pecked sire, and orders me.
Dryden.

The neighbours reported that he was hen-pecked, which was impossible, by such a mild-spirited woman as his wife. Arberath.

HEN-ROOST. n. s. [hen and roost.] The place where the poultry rest.

Many a poor devil stands to a whipping post for the pilfering of a silver spoon, or the robbing of a hen-roost. L'Esprance.
Her house is frequented by a company of rogues, whom she encourages to rob her hen-roost. Swift.
If a man procutes gypies with severity, his hen-roost is sure to pay for it. Addison.
They oft have sally'd out to pillage.
The hen-roosts of some peaceful village. Tickell.

HENBANE. n. s. [hyscyonius, Lat.] A plant.
It is very often found growing upon the sides of banks and about ditches. This is a poisonous plant.
That to which old Socrates was cur'd.
Or henbane juice, to swell 'em till they burst.
Dryden.

HENBIT. n. s. [Alise folis heracleitis.] A plant.
In a seacity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining milletseed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small henbit.
Derham's Phys. Theology.
HENCE. adv. or interj. [peonan, Sax. hennes, old English.] 1. From this place to another.
HENCH. 2. Away; to a distance. A word of command.
Be not found here; hence with your little ones. Milton.
Hence with denial vain, and cloy excuse. Milton.
3. At a distance; in other places. Not in use.
Why should I then be false, since it is true
That I must die here, and live hence by truth. Shaks.
All members of our cause, both here and hence, That are intrusted to this action. Shaks.

HEN-NECK. n. s. [tonica, and toxima.] A figure of eleven sides or angles.

HEN-S-FT. n. s. [juniaria sepium.] Hedge fumitory.
HEPATICAL. adj. [hepaticus, Lat. hepatica.] Pati fr. from sepia.

Belonging to the liver.
If the evacuated blood be fluid, it is stomach blood; if it red and copious, it is hepatic. Harvey.
The cystick gall is thin, and excessively bitter; the hepatica gall is more fluid, and not so bitter. Arberath in Aliments.

HEP. s. n. Hawthorn berries: commonly written hips.
Ainsworth.
In Westmorland there is observed great plenty of hips and haws, which preserve the small birds from starving. Bacon.

HEPTACAPLUS. adj. [seven and cupula.] Having seven cavities or cells.

HEPTAGON. n. s. [heptagonum, fr. sepa, and capula.] A figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL. adj. [from heptagon.] Having seven angles or sides.

HEPARCHY. n. s. heparchae, Fr. sepa, and gyn. A sevenfold government.
In the Saxon heparchy I find but little notice of arms, although the Germans, of whom they descended, used shields.
Cunnen.
England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extinct before, namely, under the heptarchy.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.
The next returning planetary hour Of Mars, who sh'd the heparchy of pow'r,
His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent. Dryden.

HER. pron. [shep, in Sax. stood for their, or of them, which at length became the female possessive.] 1. Belonging to a female; of a sex; of a woman.
About his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreathe'd itself, Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd The opening of his mouth. Shaks. As you like it.
Still new favourites she chose, Till up in arms my passion rose, And cast away her yoke. Cowley.
One month, three days, and half an hour, Judith held the sovreign pow'r; A woman's beautifull heart, Cowley.
But so weak and small her wit, That she to govern were unfit, And so Saxanna took her place. Cowley.

2. The oblique case of she.
England is so side kindred, Her sceptre so fantastically borne, That fears attend her not. Shaks. Henry She cannot seem defend'd to men, And I would have her seem to others so. Cowley.
The moon arose clad o'er in light, With thousand stars attending on her train; With her they rise, with her they set again.
Cowley.
Should I be left, and thou be lost, the sea, That has in her love, could hurl me, Dryden.

HERS. pronoun. This is used when it refers to a substantive going before; as, such are her charms, such charms as hers.
This pride of hers.
Upon advice, bath drawn my love from her. Shaks.
Shaks.

Will still that thou art mine not hers confess. Cow.

Some secret charm did all her acts attend,
And what his fortune wanted, hers could supply.
Dryden.
I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power, Indeed to save a crown, not hers but your own. Dryden.

HERALD. n. s. [heurault, Fr. herald, Germ.]
HER

1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and annually to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.

May woe, whose scatter’d names honour my book.

For strict degrees of rank or title look;
’Tis against the manners of an epicam
And in poetic here, no herald am. Ben Jonson. When time shall serve let but the herald cry,
And I’ll appear again. Shaksp. King Lear. Shakesp. peace, if peace you choose;
Or herald of a war, if you refuse. Dryden. Please thy prince, and strike the herald’s roll.
While there shall find thy famous pedigre. Dryden.

2. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods, by tokens, send
Such dreadful heralds to astonish us. Shakesp.

It was the lark, the herald of the morn. Shak.

3. A proclaimer; a publisher.

After my death I wish no other herald,
Not to break my living actions, but such an honest chronicler as Griffith. Shak.

To herald the v. a. [from the noun.] To introduce or as by an herald. A word not used.

We are sent from our royal master,
O the herald thy to him thy sight,
Not pay thee. Shaksp.

HERALDRY. n. s. [heraldrie, Fr. from herald.]

1. The art or office of a herald.

I am writing of heraldry. Peacham.

Grant her, besides, of noble blood that runs
In ancient veins, ere heraldry began. Dryden.

2. Registry of genealogies.

Was no false heraldry when madness drest
Her pedigree from those to whom too much owed. Denham.

BLAZONRY.

Metals may blazon common beauties; she
May grant her, besides, of noble blood that runs.

HERB. n. s. [herbe, Fr. herba, Lat.]

1. Herbs are those plants whose stalks are stalks,
And have nothing woody in them; as grass and hemlock.

2. In such a night Medea gather’d the enchant’d herds
That did renew old Ascan. Shaksp.

3. With sweet smelling herbs
Espoused Eve deck’d her first impal’d bed. Milton.

4. Unhappy, from whom still conceals do lie
Of her, and put the harmless luxury. Dryden.

5. If the leaves are of chief use to us, then we call them herbs; as sage and mint. Watt’s Logick.

6. Herb-eating animals, which don’t ruminate,
Have strong grinders, and chew much. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

HERR Christopher, or Bareberries. n. s.

A plant.

HERBACEOUS. adj. [from herba, Lat.]

1. Belonging to herbs.

2. Ginger is the root of either tree or trunk;
But an herbaceous plant, resembling the water flower-de-luce. Brown.

3. Feeding on vegetables: perhaps not purely.

4. Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey;
The herbaceous to gathering and comination of vegetables. Derham.

5. HERBAGE. n. s. [herbage, Fr.]

1. Herbs collectively; grass; pasture.

2. Rocks lie cover’d with eternal snow;
Thick herbage in the plains, and fruitful fields. Dryden.

3. At the time the deluge came, the earth was loaded with herbage, and thronged with animals. Wodehouse.

4. The tythe and the right of pasture. Ain.

HERBAL. n. s. [from herb.] A book containing the names and description of plants.

We leave the description of plants to herbals and other like books of natural history. Bacon.

Such a plant will not be found in the herbal of nature. Brown.

As for the medicinal uses of plants, the large herbals are ample testimonies thereof. More. Out herbals are sufficiently stored with plants.

HERBARIST. n. s. [from herbal.]

A man skilled in herbs.

Herbalists have distinguished them, naming that the male whose leaves are lighter, and fruit rounder. Ben Jonson.

HERBAR. n. s. [A word, I believe, only to be found in Spenser.] Herb; plant.

The roof hereof was arch’d over head,
And deck’d with flowers and herbs distinctly. Fairy Queen.

HERBARIANUS, n. s. [herbarius, from herba, herb., Lat.] One skilled in herbs.

Herbarists have exercised a commendable curiosity in subdividing plants of the same denomination. Bothe.

He was too much swayed by the opinions then current amongst herbalists, that different colours, or multiple quantities of leaves in the flower, were sufficient to constitute a specific difference. Ray.

As to the fuci, their seed hath been discovered and shewn to be of indiscriminate herbarianus. Ben Jonson.

HERBEBET, n. s. [Diminutive of herb, or of herbula, Lat.] A small herb.

These herbettes, which we upon you say, Shakesp.

HERBESENT. adj. [herbescent, Lat.] Growing into herbs.

HERBID. adj. [herbidis, Lat.] Covered with herbs.

HERBORIST, n. s. [herbidus, Lat.] One curious in herbs. He seems to have a mistaken for herbarkist. Herbarists have a plant, whose flower perishes in about an hour. Bay.

HERBECROIB. n. s. [herbegg, Germ.] Place of temporary residence. Now written harbour.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into another world, took order to have his house set up in his last herbecroib. Ben Jonson.

HERBOUS. adj. [herbosus, Lat.] Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT. adj. [from herbula.] Containing herbs.

HERBWOMAN, n. s. [herb and woman.] A woman that sells herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and baker; even my herbwoman dunned me as I went along. Arbuthnot.

HERBY. adj. [from herb.] Having the nature of herbs.

No substance but the earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or herbly substance. Bacon.

HERD. n. s. [peop, Sax.]

1. A number of beast together. This is peculiarly applied to black cattle. Flocks and herds are sheep and oxen or kin.

2. Note a wild and wanton herd.

3. Of race of youthful and unhandled cattle.


5. There found a herd of heifers, wand’ring o’er.
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the shore. Addison.

6. A company of men, in contempt or detestation.

7. Survey the world, and where one Cato shines, Count a degenerate herd of Catilines. Dryden.

I do not remember where ever God delivered his owen by the multitude, or nature truth by the herd. Locke.

8. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is still used. [jynb, Sax.] A sense still retained in composition; as, goatherd.

HERD. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies.

2. Weak women should, in danger, herd like deer. Dryden.

It is the nature of indigence, like common danger, to endeavor men to another, and make them fellow, like bees, to save the colony. Norris.

2. To associate; to become one of any number or party.

Thy herd among his friends, and seem
Addison’s Cato.

Run to towns, to herd with knives and foils.

And undistinguish’d pass among the crowd, Wallis.

THIS v. a. To throw or put into an herd.

The rest.

However great we must be, and valiant,
Are herd’d with the vulgar, by Jonson’s Cathline.

HERDGROOM. n. s. [herd and groom.] A keeper of herds. Not in use.

But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall herd herdsman and not other. Span.

HERDMAN. n. s. [herd and man.]

HERDSMEN. § One employed in tending herds: formerly, an owner of herds.

A herdman rich, of much account was he,
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. Sidney.

And ye herd, or serve your sun, sir.
Worthy enough a herdman, if e’er thou’s
Such rural latches to his entrance open,
And will devise a cruel death for thee. Shaksp.

Scarcely themselves know how to hold
A sheep-hook, or have learn’d ought else the least
That to the faithful herdman’s art belongs. Milton.

There of the Indian herdsmen, shamming heat,
Shelters in cool and tends his pasturing herds.
At loop-holes cut through thickset shade. Milton.

So stands a函数 herdman with his spear
Fall in the gap, and hopes the hunted beast. Dryden.

The herdman, canto.

The cheerfull fay, procure his health in goeblets crown’d.
When their herdmen could not agree, they parted by consent. Locke.

HERE. adv. [ unexpected, Hur. Dut.]

1. In this place.

Before they here approach, Old Sward, with ten thousand warlike men,
All ready at a point, came surging forth. Shaksp.

I, upon my frontier here,
Keep residence.

Her farthest verge. Milton.

How wretched does Prometheus’ state appear.
While he bis second misery suffers here! Cowley.

Today is ours, we have it here. Cowley.

2. In the present state.

Thus shall you be happy here, and more happy hereafter. Bacon.

3. It is used in making an offer or attempt.

Then here’s for earnest
’Tis finish’d.

4. In drinking a health.

Here’s to thee, Dick. Cowley.

However, friend here’s to the king, one cries;
To him who was the king, the friend replies. Prior.

5. It is often opposed to there; in one place, distinguished from another.

Good-night; mine eyes do itch;
Dost that before weeping;
—’Tis neither here nor there. Shaksp. Othello.

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee go,
To see thee thrive, to see thee here, to see thee there. Shaksp.

Then this, then that man’s aid, they crave, implores.
Post here for help, seek here their followers. Ton.

I would have in the heath some thickettes made
HER

Only of sweet-briar and honey-suckle, and some wild vines among the ground with violet's; for these are sweet, and prosper in the shade; and these be in the heath here and there, not in order.

The devil might perhaps, by wondrous suggestions, have drawn in here and there a single prose-stye. Government of Tongue.

Your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt, not presently, by raising continued streets; but at first here a house, and there a house, to which others by degrees were joined. Spirit's Sermon.

He that rides post through a country may be able to give some loose description of here a mountain, and there a plain, here a house and there a river; woodland in one part, and savannah in another.

6. Here seems, in the following passage, to mean this place.

Bid them farewell, Cordelia, though unkind;
Though here, a better where to find, Shaksp.

Hereabout. adv. [here and about.]

About this place.

I saw hereabouts nothing remarkable, except Augustus's bridge near Olevano.

Hereafter. adv. [here and after.]

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than story him in his own bearing, Shaksp.

The grand-child, with twelve soon increas'd, departs From Camana, to a land hereafter call'd Egypt.

Hereafter be from war shall come, Milton.

And bring his Trojans peace, Dryden.

2. In a future state.

You shall be happy here, and more happy hereafter.

Hereafter. n. s. A future state.

This is a figurative noun, not to be used but in poetry.

'Tis the divinity that stirs within us; 'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter, and intimates eternity to man. Addison's Cato.

I still shall wait. Some new hereafter, and a future state. Prior.

Hereat. adv. [here and at.]

At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune offered him, demurred, what this singularity could mean? Hooker.

Hereby. adv. [here and by.]

By this.

In what estate the fathers rested, which were dead before, it is not hereby either one or other determined. Hooker.

Hereby the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this description no consideration of colours. Brown.

The acquisition of truth is of infinite concernment: hereby we become acquainted with the nature of things. Hats.

Hereitable. adj. [heredit. Lat.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginative monarch hereditabile, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's. Locke.

Hereidament. n. s. [hereditian, Lat.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

Hereditary. adj. [hereditarie, Fr. hereditarius, Lat.] Possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descends by inheritance.

To thee and thine, hereditary ever.

Remain this ample third of our fair kindom. Shak.

Hereditaries, adv. Have their ingratiaute in them hereditarily. Shaksp.

He shall ascend

The throne hereditary, and bound his reign With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heavens. Milton.

Thus while the mate creation downward bend Their sight, and to their earthly mother tend, Man looks aloft; and with erect ed eyes Beholds his own hereditary skies. Dryden's Ode.

When heredite was his youth shall raise, And form it to hereditary praise. Dryden's Virgil.

Hereedarily. adv. [from hereditary.]

By inheritance.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who loves you hereditarily. Pope.

Herein. adv. [here and in.]

In this.

How highly soever it may please them with words of truth to extol salviement, they shall not herein offend us. Hooker.

My best endeavours shall be done herein. Shak.

Since truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves, herein the fault of the judgment is resolved into a precedent default in the will. South.

Hereinto. adv. [here and into.]

Into this.

Because the point about which we strive is the quality of our laws, our first entrance hereditarily cannot but be more than with consideration, of the nature of law in general. Hooker.

Hereo'. adv. [here and on.]

Upon this.

If we should strictly insist herein, the possibility might fall into question. Brown's Vulg. Err.

Hereout. adv. [here and out.]

1. Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing, Hereout up to the throne of God did fly. Spenser.

2. All the words compounded of here and a preposition, except hereafter, are obsoleet, or obsolete; never used in poetry, and seldom in prose, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained.

Herearchical. adj. [It should be written eremitical, from eremite, of ερεμός a desert; hermitice, Fr. Solitary; suitable to a hermit.

You describe so well your hierarchical state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock. Pope.

Heress. n. s. [herectis, Fr. heretis, Lat. heretici.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholic and orthodox church.

Heresy prevails only by a counterfeit shew of reason, whereby notwithstanding it becometh invincible, unless it be convicted of fraud by manifest remiss traverse clearly true, and unable to be withstood.

As for speculative heresies, they work mightily upon men's wills: yet do not produce great alterations in life. Bacon.

Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to her judgment, not in the odious disguise of fanaticism, subterfuges, mockery, novelty, cruelty, and disloyalty. King Charles.

Herariach. n. s. [heresiarque, Fr. hereticque, Lat. hereticus.] A leader in heresy; the head of a herd of heretics.

The pope declared him not only an heretic, but an heretick, Stillingfleet.

Heretic. n. s. [heretique, Fr. herétique.]

1. One who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic church.

These things would be prevented, if no known

Hereick or schismatick be suffered to go into those countries. Bacon.

No hereties desire to spread Their soul'd opinions like these Epicureans. Daries. Bellarmine owns, that he has quoted a heretick instead of a father. Baker on Learning.

When a Papist uses the word heretics, he generally means protestants; when a Protestant uses the word, he means any persons wilfully and contentiously obstinate in fundamental errors. Watts.

2. It is or has been used luridly for any whose opinion is erroneous.

I rather will suspect the sun with cold Than thee with wantonness; thy honour stands, In him that at love an heretic, Shaksp.

Heretical. adj. [from heretic.] Containing heresies.

How exclude us from being any part of the church of Christ under the colour of heresies, when they cannot but grant it possible for him to be, as touching his own personal persuasion; heretical, who, in their opinion, not only is of the church, but with the chiefest place of authority over the same? Hooker.

Constantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealousy that those words had a heretical meaning. Decay of Party.

Heretically. adv. [from heretical.]

With heresies.

Hereto. adv. [here and to.]

To this; add to this.

Heretofore. adv. [hereto and fore.]

Formerly; anciently.

I have long desired to know you heretofore, with the regard of your virtue, though I love not your person. Sidney.

So near is the connexion between the civil state and religious, that heretofore you authority over the same.

South.

We now can form no more.

Long schemes of life, as heretofore, Swift.

Hereunto. adv. [here and unto.]

To this.

They which rightly consider after what sort the heart of man heretickly is framed, must of necessity acknowledge, that whoso assemblith to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whose words they are.

A great heretick might not be amiss to make children often to tell a story of any thing they know. Locke.

Herewith. adv. [here and with.]

With this.

You, fair sir, be not herethick dismayd, But constant keep the way in which ye stand. Spenn. Hereith the castle of Hame was suddenly surprise by the Scots. Haupard.

Herr. n. s. [herrzib, Sax.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the best thing in the landholder's possession.

This he datam from the ivy; for he should be the true possessory lord thereof, but the olive dispenseth with his consent to pass it over with a stubble in and an heretick every year. Bacon.

Though thou consume but to renew,

Yet love, as lord, doth claim a heretick due. Cicer.

It took him up, as your heretick with intention to have made the best of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purse to your father. Dryden.

Heritable. adj. [heres, Lat.] A person that may inherit, whatever may be inherited.

By the common law this son shall be legitimate and heretickable, according to the laws of England. Hale.

Heritage. n. s. [heritage, Fr.]

1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession; estate in general.

Let us our father's heritage divide. Huberd.
HER

He considers that his proper home and heritage is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a guest that tarries but a day.

2. [In divinity.] "The People of God."

O! how save thy people, and bless thine heritage.

COMMON PRAYER.

HERMAPHRODITE. n. s. [hermaphro-
dite, Fr. from etherlands and hérô.] An animal uniting two sexes.

Man and wife make but one right

Consider it hermaphroditism.

Cleveland.

Monstrosity could not incapacitate from marriage, witness hermaphroditics. Arbutnought and Pope.

HERMAPHRODITICAL. adj. [from hermaphro-
dite.] Pertaking of both sexes.

There may be seeds and hermaphro-
ditical principles, that contain the radicality of different forms.

Brown.

HERMETICAL. adj. [from Hermes.]

HERMETIC. n. or Mercury, the

imagined inventor of chemistry; her-
metical, Fr.] Chemical.

An hermetic seal to seal any thing herme-

tically, is to heat the neck of a glass till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to clasp it together, and let it cool.

The tube was closed at one end with diaph-

y, instead of an herm. seal. Bourde.

HERMETICALLY. adv. [from hermetic.

According to the hermetic or chemick art.

He suffered those things to perspy in hermetic.

ally scaled glasses, and vessels close covered with paper, and not only so, but in vessels covered with fine lawns, so as to admit the air, and keep out the insects; no living thing was ever pro-
duced there.

Bentley.

HERMIT. n. s. [hermit, Fr. contracted from creniz, érigit.] 1. A solitary; an anchorite; one who re-
tires from society to contemplation and devotion.

A witty'd hermit, fivecores winters worn,

Might shake off fifty looking in her eye. Shake.

You lay this command upon me, to give you my good advice in a eminent place.

I humbly return you mine opinion, such as an hermit rather than a counsellor can render. Bacon.

He was of d'Avosy, and, after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a hermit, and retired into this solitary spot. Addison on Italy.

2. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another, Improper.

For those of old,

And the last that signs head up to them,

We rest your hermit. Shaksper.

HERMITAGE. n. s. [hermitage, Fr.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they pass

Forth to an hill, that was both steep and high;

On top whereof a sacred chapel was,

And eke a little hermitage thereby. Fairy Queen.

Gethsemanit.

To some forlorn and naked hermitage,

Remote from all the pleasures of the world, Shaksper.

And in all her.

Find out the peaceful hermitage.

The hairy gown and mossy cell,

Well I may sit and rightly spell

Of ev'ry star that heaven doth shew,

And ev'ry herb that sips the dew. Milton.

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to see a hermit's cell that lies in the prettiest solitude imagina-
tible, among woods and rocks. Addison on Italy.

HERMITESS. n. s. [from hermit.] A woman retired to devotion.

HERMICAL. adj. [from hermit.] Suitable

to a hermit.

HERMOCATY. n. s. [igmac and déx to do.

Hermocatia is a root of a determinate and reg-

ular figure and represents the common figure of

a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was first brought into medi-
cinal use by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people use them, which fresh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roasting them for food which they eat in order to make them- selves fat. The dried roots are a gentle purge, now little used.

HERN. n. s. [Contracted from HERON; for

which see;]

Birds that are most easy to be drawn are the mallard, swan, henn, and bittern. Peacham.

HERNILL. n. s. [heron and hill.] An

herb. Ainsworth.

HERNIA. n. s. [Lat.] Any kind of rupture, diversified by the name of the part affected.

A hernia would certainly succeed.

Wiceman.

HERO. n. s. [heros, Lat. ige.] 1. A man eminent for bravery.

I sing of heroes and of kings,

In mighty numbers mighty things. Cowley.

Heroes in animated marblerown.

In this view he ceases to be an hero, and his return is no longer a virtue.

Pope's Odyssey.

These say that here thy bust

Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy dust. Pope.

2. A man of the highest class in any respect; as, a hero in learning.

HEROESS. n. s. [from hero; herois, Lat.]

A heroine; a female hero. Not in use.

In which were held, by sad disease,

Heroes and heroines Chapman.

HEROICAL. adj. [from hero.] Besetting

an hero; noble; illustrious; heroick.

Medusorus was famous over all Asia for his

heroical enterprises.

Sidney.

That you to courage in an heroic degree.

I ascribe it to you as your second attribute. Dryden.

HEROICALLY. adv. [from heroical.]

After the way of a hero; suitably to an hero.

Not heroically in killing his tyrannical cousin.

Sidney.

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad; And, in one word, heroically used. Dryden.

HEROICK. adj. [from hero; heroique, Fr.] 1. Productive of heroes.

Boulgbrook.

From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,

Beating but the fourth of that heroic line. Shaksper.

2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; maginamnous; intrepid; enterprising; illustrious.

Not that which justly gives heroick name

To person, or to poem.

Verce makes heroick virtue live,

and you can life to verses give.

Waller.

3. Reciting the acts of heroes. Used of poetry.

Methinks heroick poetry, 'tis now,

Like some fantastic fair hand did show. Cowley.

And such a heroick subject which and a poet could desire: I have taken upon me to de-

scribe the motives, the beginning, progress and successes of a most just and necessary war. Dryden.

An heroic poem is the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform; the design of it is to form the mind to heroick virtue by example. Dryden.

HEROICKLY. adv. [from heroick.] Suit-
ably to an hero. Heroically is more frequent, and more analagical.

Samson hath quite himself

Like Samson and heroically hath finish'd

A life heroick.

Milton.

HEROINE. n. s. [from hero; heroine, Fr.] A female hero. Anciently, ac-

cording to English analogy, heroess.

HERON. n. s. [heron, Fr.] 1. A bird that feeds upon fish.

So lords, with sport of stag and heron fall,

Sometimes we see small birds from nests do pull.

Bacon.

The heron, when she soareth high, seeth

waders.

2. It is now commonly pronounced heron.

The tow'ring hawk let future poets sing,

While to the bearers of his soaring wing;

And lofty numbers paint their airy fry. Gay.

HERONY.

HERONSHAW.

HERONY.

HERONSHAW. n. s. [from heron, common.

HERONY. mony pronounced herony.] A place where herons breed.

They carry their load to a large herony above the house of the Physic-Theologus.

HERES. n. s. [heres.] A cutaneous in-

flammation of two kinds: miliaris, or postuleris, which is like millet-seed upon the skin; and excedes, which is more corrosive and penetrating, so as to

form little ulcers.

Quincy.

A farther progress towards acrimony maketh a heresy and, if the access of acrimony be very great, it maketh an heres excess. Wiceman's Surgery.

HERING. n. s. [hering, Fr. jaunp, Sax.] A small sea fish.

The coast is plentifully stored with round fish, pilchard, herring, mackerel, and cod. Core.

Buy my herring fresh.

HERS. pron. The female possessive used when it refers to a substantive going before; as, this is her house, this house is hers. See her.

How came her eyes so bright not with salt tears;

If any eyes are of all eyes, hers. Shaksper.

Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers;

For all the miserable are made hers. Waler.

I look'd on her well, and was never surprised:

And panting, loft the god, the god she cries;

With words not hers, and more than human sound,

She makes it obelisk ghosts sleep trembling through the ground. Roscommon.

HERSE. n. s. [hersia, low Lat. supposed
to come from hepan to praise.] This is likewise written harse; see hearse.

1. A temporary monument raised over a grave.

2. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis,

Who does not weep that reads the moving verse?

On all the line a sudden vengeance waits.

And frequent herses shall besige your gates. Poe.

To HERSE. vr. a. [from the noun.] To put into a herse.

I would my daughter were dead at my foot, and the jewels in her car, she would she were her's at my foot, and the diamonds in her coffin. Shaksper.

The Grecians spiritedly drew from the darts
courting her, and her'd it, bearing to flate.

Chapman.

The house is her's about with a black wood,

Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree. Chapman.

HERSELF. pron.
1. A female individual, as distinguished from others.

2. Being in her own power; mistress of her own thoughts.

3. The oblique case of the reciprocal pronoun; as, she hurt herself.

4. To form or shape with an axe; cut out.

5. To form laboriously; with great difficulty.

6. To Hew. v. a. [hep, Sax. to praise, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in use.

7. To Hew. v. a. [hesite, Lat. hesitare, fr. hesita.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause; to make difficulty.

8. To Hew. v. a. [heew, heewed, heewan, Dut.] 1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack.

9. To Hew. v. a. [heew, heewed, heewan, Dut.] 1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack.

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19. To Hew. v. a. [heew, heewed, heewan, Dut.] 1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack.

20. To Hew. v. a. [heew, heewed, heewan, Dut.] 1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to hack.
HID

Hiat. n.s. [from hio, Lat.] The act of gaping.

Men observing the continual hiat, or holding open the canals of the mouth, conceive the inconvenience thereby to the health of the body, and this is probably not without reason; but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs. Brown.

Hiasus. n.s. [hiasus, Lat.]

1. An aperture; a gaping breach.

Those hias's at the bottom of the sea, whereby they always open and close, may be said to vary with the hias itself. Dryden.

2. The opening of the mouth by the suction of an initial to a final vowel.

The hiasus should be avoided with more care in poetry and oratory; and I would try to prevent it, whenever the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the hiasus itself. Pope.

Hibernal adj. [hibernal, Lat.] Belonging to the Winter.

This star should rather manifest its warming power in the winter, when it remains conjoined with the sun in its hibernable conversion. Brown.

Hiccus doctius. n.s. [Corrupted, I think, from nostril, this, or here, is the learned man. Used by jugglers of themselves. A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.

An old dull sot, who told the clock For many years at Bridgewater dock, At Westminster and Hick's hall, And hicus doctor play'd in all Where, in all governments and times, He had been both friend and foe to crimes. Hudib.

Hicough. n.s. [hicken, Dan.] A convulsion of the stomach producing sobbing.

So by an ahbe's skeleton of late
I heard an echoc supercure
Through imperfectness, and the voice restore,
As if she had the hiccough over and over. Clear.

Success cureth the hiccough, and is profitable unto man in hard labour. Brown's Vulg. Err.

If the stomach be hurt, singultus or hiccough follows. Willman.

To Hicough. v.n. [from the noun.]

To sob with convulsion of the stomach.

Hiccup. v.n. [corrupted from hicough.]

To sob with a convulsed stomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love, Is to bid me not to move. My heard to grow, my ears to pick up, Or, when I'm in a fit, to hiccup. Hudibras.

Hickwallow. n.s. A bird. Ainsw.

Hid. § pass. of hide.

Thus fam'd shall be aslant's den, renown on earth; And what most merits fame, in silence hid, Milton. Other hidden cause Left them superior. Milton.

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night; God said, Let Newton be, and all was light.

To Hide. v.n. preter. hid; part. pass. hid or hidden, [hiden, Sax.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Avant, and quit my sight; let the earth hide thee! His repositional are as two grains of wheat hid in two baskets of chair. Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.

Nile hears him knock at his sev'ral gate, Gates, and says his hidden spring, and fears his nephews fate. Dryden.

Thus the sire of gods and men below: What I have hidden, hope not thou to know. Dry.

The sev'ral parts lay hidden in the piece. Shaksp.

'The occasion but exci'ted that, er this. Dryden.

Then for my corps a hollow grave provide, Which love and me from public scorn may hide. Dryden.

Hiddeous. adj. [hideous, Fr.]

1. Horrid; dreadful; shocking. If he could have turned himself to as many forms as Hiddeous, every form should have been hideous. Sidney.


Hell trembled at the hideous name, and sigh'd From all her caves, and back resounding death. Milton.

Her eyes grew stiff'd, and with sulphur burn'd; Her hideous looks and hellish form return; Her curving snakes with hissing fill the place, And open all the furies of her face. Dryden.

2. It is commonly used of risible objects: the following use is less authorised. To force the hideous at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea water in such a disorder, making it rage and roar with the most hideous and amazing noise. Woodward of Nat. Hist.

Hie. v.n. [from hideous.] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that shocks. I arm myself To welcome the confusion of the time; Which cannot look more hideously on me, Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. Shaksp.

This, in the present application, is hideously profane; but the sense is intelligible. Collier's Defence.

Hieability adj. [from hideous.] Horribleness; dreadfulness; terrou.

Hider. n.s. [from the verb.] He that hides.

To Hie. v.n. [peian, Sax.]

1. To hasten; to go in haste. When they had mark'd the changed skies, They wish their lour was spent; then each to rest him hie. Fairy Quean.

My will is even this,
That presently you hie you home to bed. Shaksp.

Well, I will hie. And so bestowe these papers as you bade me. Shakes.

Some to the shores do fly, Some to the woods, and hear adv'rsad; But running from, all to destruction hie. Daniel.

The snake no soomer hie,
But true heard him, and away he hie'd. Cranaw.

Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge. Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour, he hies. Milton.

Thus as hied from his aged tree Hang up thy hute, and hie thee to the sea. Wailler.

The youth, returning to his mistress, hies, Dryd.

2. It was also anciently used with or without the reciprocal pronoun. It now is almost obsolete in all its uses.

Auster spy'd him; Caelu Auster thither thy'd him. Cranaw.

Hierarch. n.s. [hierarch, Gr. hierarkhe, Fr.] The chief of a sacred order. Angels, by imperial summons cal'd, Porthov'd from all the parts of the earth. Under their hierarches in orders bright. Milton.

Hierarchical adj. [hierarchique, Fr.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

Hierarchy. n.s. [hierarchie, Fr.]

1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings. Out of the hierarchies of angels sheen, The gentle Gabriel call'd from the rest. Fairf. He rouls the air, and breaks the hymnaly notes In birds, hear'st chanteries, organick throat. Which, if they did not sing, might seem to be A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. Dona.

Thee, Jehovah, from the summit of the sky, Envirow'd with his angelic hierarchy, The world survey'd. Sandys.

These the supreme king
Exalted to such pow'r, and gave to rule, Each in his hierarchy, the orders bright. Milton.

The blessedness of mortal wights, now questionless the highest sail in the celestial hierarchy, begin to so importune, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addressed solely to her. Howel.

2. Ecclesiastical establishment.

The presbytery had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. Bacon.

While the old Levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the ministerial office to say the sacrifices. South.

Consider what I have written, from regard for the church established under the hierarchy of bishops. Swift.
HIEROGLYPH. n. s. [hieroglyph, Fr. 
HIEROGLYPHIC. g. glyph, Gr. 
HIEROGLYPHICAL. adj. [hierogly-
HIEROGLYPHIC. g. phike, Fr. from
HIEROGLYPHICALLY. adv. [from hiero-
HIEROGLYPHY. n. s. [hie and 
HIEROGRAPHER. n. s. [hiegraphe
ITO HIGGLE. r. n. [of uncertain ety-
HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. adv. A can-
HIGGLER. n. s. [from higgle]
HIGH. adj. [pea, Sax. hoogh, Dut.]

1. Long upwards; rising above from the
surface, or from the centre; opposed to
dep, or long downward.

2. Elevated in place; raised aloft; op-
pposed to low.

3. Exalted in nature.

4. Elevated in rank or condition; as high
priest.

5. Difficult; abstruse.

6. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied
to the wind.

7. Boastful; ostentatious.

8. Severe; oppressive.

9. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied
to the wind.

10. Noble; illustrious.

11. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied
to the wind.

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; unaccount-
able.

14. Raised to any great degree; as, a high
pleasure; high luxury; a high perform-
ance; a high colour.

15. Advancing in latitude from the line.

16. At the most perfect period; in the ma-
idan: as, by the sun it is high noon:
whence probably the foregoing expres-
sion, high time.

18. Dear; exorbitant in price.

19. Capital; great; opposed to little; as,
high treason, in opposition to petty.

20. High. n. s. High place; elevation;
superior regions; only used with from and
on.

21. High. adj. Swelled much with
wind; much inflamed.

22. Covered with lofty buildings.

23. High-coloured. Having a deep or
glares of colour.

24. High. adj. Having great
schemes.


26. High-flaming. Throwing the flame
to a great height.
High-flying. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

The word "high-flying" is often used to describe someone who is extravagant in their claims or opinions. It suggests a tendency to overstate or exaggerate, often to the point of deception.

High-flying can also refer to the act of flying at a high altitude. In the context of aviation, "high-flying" might refer to pilots or aircraft that fly at high altitudes for various purposes, such as exploration, meteorology, or military operations.

High-flying is also associated with the concept of soaring or rising above oneself or one's surroundings. This usage can be metaphorical, describing someone who has achieved great success or prominence.

In literature, "high-flying" can be used to describe characters or events that are grandiose or overblown. It can also refer to descriptions that are grandiloquent or overly dramatic.

Overall, the term "high-flying" carries a sense of excess or extravagance, whether in terms of claims, altitude, or dramatic expression.
HINT n.s. [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion; distant insinuation. Let him strictly observe the first hints and intimations, the first hints and whisper of good and evil, that pass in his heart. South.

2. Suggestion; intimation. On this hint I spoke, she felt true to the danger I had past. Shaw. 

Actions are so full of circumstances, that every one observes some parts more than others, they take different hints, and put different inferences in them.
HIS

2. Censure; expression of contempt used in the theatre.

He heard
On all sides from innumerable tongues,
A dismal universal his the sound
Of publick sway.

Milton.

Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears
Of hises, blows, or want, or loss of ears. 

Pope.

HIST. interj. [Of this word I know not the original: some thought it a corruption of
hush it, hush; but I have heard that it is an Irish verb
commanding silence: An exclamation commanding silence.

Mute silence hush along! 

Less Philomel will deign a song.

In her distressed plight,

Smoothing the ragged brow of night. 

Milton.

Hit, hush, says another that stood by, away,

doctor; for here's a whole pack of diesmings coming.

Swift.

HISTORIAN. n. s. [historious, Lat. historien, Fr.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history.

What thanks sufficient, or what recconence
Equal, have I to render thee, divine

In the manner of this. 

Milton.

Our country which has produced writers of the first figure in every other kind of work, has been every barrens in historian which our Addison.

Not added years or years my task could close.

The long historian of country's ways.

Pope.

HISTORICAL. adj. [historique, Fr.

HISTORY. n. s. [historius, Lat. historian, Fr.] A historian, a writer of history.

In the manner of this; by way of narration.

The gospel, which are weekly read, do all historically, as if it were written by God himself, which is, I believe, here he makest of us, and sufferd in his own person.

Hoder.

When that which the word of God doth,

Deliver historically, we construe as it were legally meant, and so urge it further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God?

Hoder.

After his life has been rather invented than written, I shall consider him historically as an author, with regard to those works he left behind him.

Pope's Essay on Homer.

To HISTORIFY. v. a. [from history.] To relate; to record in history.

Her praise, whose power to learn thy skill hath framed me.

Sidney.

The third age they term historian; that is,

such wherein matters have been more truly
historified, and therefore may be believed.

Brown's Tulip. Err.

Historiographer. n. s. [historie, &c.; historiographie, Fr.] An historian; a writer of history.

The method of a poet historical is not such as

of an historiographer.

Spenser.

What poor ideas must strangers conceive of

persons famous among us, should they form their notions of them from the writings of those their historiographers.

Addison.
HOA

Look now for no enchanting voice, no fear
The bale of hoar'd words; a rough tongue
Draws hitherto.

HIVE. n. s. [hype, Sax.]
1. The habitation or artificial receptacle
   of bees. So bees with smoke, and doves with noisome
   stench.

   Are from their hives and houses driv'n away. Shak.
   So wand're ring bees would perish in the air,
   Did not a sound, a whisper'd word, to their ears
   Apprear their rage, invite them to the hive.

   Bees have each of them a hole in their hives;
   Their honey is their own, and every bee minds
   its own concerns.

   As in hives; to receive, as to an habitation.

   Ambitious to make a better bee.

   More than the hard and drones hire not with me,
   Therefore I part with him.

   In summer we wander in a paradisical scene,
   Among groves and gardens; but at this season
   We get into warmer houses, and hive together in cities,
HOB

HOARSELY. adv. [from hoarse.] With a rough harsh voice.
The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely had'd; 
The hunter soon purs'd the visionary maid. 

Drieden.

HOARSENESS. n.s. [from hoarse.]

Roughness of voice.
The voice is sometimes interlaced by an hoarse-
ness, or viscous phlegm. 

Holker. 

I had a voice in heav'n, ere sulphurous storms 
Had charm'd it to transfiguration. Dryd. King Arthur. 
The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions 
hoarseness in the gullet, and difficulty of swallow-
ing, 

Arthburn on Aliments.

HOARY. adj. [hap, hyoyme, Sax. See Hoar.]

1. White; whitish.

Thus she rested on her arm reclin'd, 
The heary willows waving with the wind. Addi. 

2. White or grey with age.

A comedy palmer, clad in black attire, 
Of ripest years, and hairs all heary grey. 
Spenser. 

Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majesty of the heary old prince in his so great extremety, 
Dismissed him, and sent him again into the city. 

Knotts's History. 

Then the white head never deserv'd no better 
Rule.

3. In full age and heary holiness.

Retire, great preachers, to thy promised bliss. Pri. 

4. Muddy; mossy; rusty.

There was brought out of the city into the 
camp very coarse, heary, muddily attorney. 

Knotts's History.

To HOBBLE. p.n. [to hop, to hopple, to hobble.]

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon 
one leg more than the other; to hitch; 
to walk with unequal and uncentered 
steps.

The friar was hobbling the same way too. Dryd. 
Some person continued a kind of hobbling 
march on the broken arches, but fell through.

Addi. 

2. To move roughly or unevenly.

Feet being ascrib'd to verses, whatever is done 
with feet is likewise ascribed to them.

Those ancient Romans had a sort of extempore 
poetry, or unteatable hobbling verse. Dryd. 

While you Pindarick truths rehearse, 
She hobbles in alternate verse. 

Prior. 

HOBBLE. n.s. [from the verb.] Une-
ven awkward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which 

HOBBLER. n.s. [from hobby.]

For twenty hobblers armed, Irishmen so called, 
Because they served on hobblers, he paid six-
piece a-piece per diem. Davier. 

HOBBLINGLY. adv. [from hobble.] Clum-
sily; awkwardly; with a halting gate.

HOBY- n.s. [hoberou, Fr.] 

1. A species of hawk.

They have such a hovering possession of the 
Valentine, as an hobby hath over a lark. Barcan. 
The people go after them like trots at an artificial 
fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted 
hawk. L'Estrange. 

Larks lie dar'd to shun the hobby's flight. Dryd. 

2. [Hoppe, Gothick, a horse; habbin, Fl., a pacing horse.]; An Irish or Scottish 
horse; a pacing horse; a garran. See Hobbler.

3. A stick on which boys get astride and ride.

HOC

Those grave contemplers of philosophical 
trifles look like aged Socrates upon his holy hobby horse. 

Glanville.

As young children, who are try'd in 
Go-carts, to keep their steps from sliding. 
When members kilt, and legs grow stronger, 
Make use of such machine no longer; 
But leap on horse-bits, if. 

On horse call'd hobby, or without. 

No hobby horse, with gorgeous top, 
Could with this Rod of Sod compare. 

Swift. 

4. A stupid fellow. 

I have studied eight or nine wise words to 
speak to you, which these hobby horses must not hear. 

Shakespeare.

HOGBOBLIN. n.s. [according to Shkel-
ner, for roggboblim from Robin Good-
Fellow, Hob being the nickname of Ro-
bin:] but more probably, according to 
Wallis and Junior, hoggboblim emuspanse, 
because they do not move their feet: 
whence, says Wallis, came the boys 
play of fox in the hole, the fox always 
hopping on one leg.] A frightful fairy.

Fairies, black, grey, green and white, 

Attend your office and spell. 

Crier hobgoblin, make the fairy a revery. 

Shakespeare.

HOB. n.s. A small mortar to shoot 

little bombs.

HOBNAIL. n.s. [from hobby and nail.]

A nail used in shoeing a hobby or little horse; 
a nail with a thick strong head.

Steel, if thou turn thou edge, I beseech Jove 
on my knees thou may'st be turn'd into hobnails. 

Shakespeare.

We shall buy mules in they buy hobnails, by 
the hundred.

HOBNAILLED. adj. [from hobnail.]

Set with hobnails.

Would'st then, friend, who last two legs alone, 
Would'st thou, to run the gait, these expose 
To a whole company of hobnail'd shoes? Drydinal.

HOBNAR. This is probably corrupted from 
hab nab by a coarse pronunciation. 

See HAB NAB. 

His incensement at this moment is so impec-
iable, that satisfaction can be none, but 
pleas of speech and sequelae; hobnab is his word; give't, 
or take't. 

Shakespeare.

HOCK. n.s. [The same with hough; 

poh, Sax.]; The joint between the knee 
and the fetlock.

To Hock. v.a. [from the noun.]; To 
disable in the hock.

HOCKER. n.s. [from Hockheim 

HÖCKMARE. on the Main.]. Old 

strong Rhemish.

Rest'd the fauntling high and mighty, 
With brandy, wine, and aqua vitae; 

And made'em stoutly overcome 
With hockeralch, hocknirwore and mum. 
Hodhbrus.

Wine becomes sharp, as hock, like vitriolick 
addity.

Fig. 

It under-royal should become unpleasant 
as unit to bottle as old hockemare, mix one hogs 
head of that and one of tart new eyer together. 

Mort. 

HÖCKERR. n.s. [hough and herb.]; A 

plant; the same with mallow. 

Ainsw. 

To HÖCKLE. v.a. [from hock.]; To 
hamstring; to cut the sinews about the 
ham or hough. 

Hammer.

HOCUS POCUS. [The original of this 
word is referred by Tillotson to a form 
of the Roman church. Juniur derivs it from hocceid, Welsh, a cheat, and poke 
and pocus a bag, jugglers using a bag for 
conveyance. It is corrupted from 
some words that had once a meaning, 
and which perhaps cannot be discovered.] A juggle; a cheat.

This gift of hocus pocus and of disguising 
masers is surprising. 

L'Estrange.

HOD. n.s. [corrupted perhaps in con-
tempt from hood, a hood being carried 
on the head.]; A kind of trunche in which 
a labourer carries mortar to the masons. A 
fork and a hook to be tampering in clay. 

A lahet, hammer, trowel, a hod or a tray. 

Tunst. 

HODMAN. n.s. [hod and man.]; A 

labourer that carries mortar. 

HODMANK'D. n.s. A fish.

These that cast their shell are the lobster, 
the crab, the crawfish, and the hodmank'd or dodman. 

Tunst.

HODGEPIDGE. n.s. [hoge pocke, 

hoekepot quasi hachis en pot, Fr.]; A 
medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our English tongue a galli-
mancy, or hodge-podge of all other speeches. Spenn. 

It produces excelsior com, whereas the Turks 
make their trachamin and hounbou, a certain hodge-
podge of sundry ingredients. Sandys's Travels. 

HODGIN. n.s. adj. [hodirnous, Lat.]

Of to-day.

HOD. n.s. [hov, Fr. hoover, Dut.]; An 

instrument to cut up the earth, of which 
the blade is at right angles with the 
handle.

They should be thinned with a hoe. 

Mortimer.

To HOE. v.a. [hov, Fr. hooven, Dut.]

To cut or dig with a hoe.

They must be continually kept with weeding and 
hoesing. 

Mortimer.

HOG. n.s. [hoch, Welsh.]

1. The general name of swine.

This will raise the price of hogs, if we grow all 
to be pork-eaters. 

Shakespeare. 

The hog, that blows not, nor obeys thy call. 
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all. 

Pope.

2. A castrated boar.

3. To bring hogs to a fair market. To 

fail of one's design.

You have brought your hogs to a fine market. 

Spectator.

4. Hog is used in Lincolnshire for a sheep 
of a certain age, I think of two years. 

Skinner.

HOGCOTE. n.s. [hog and cot.]; A 
house for hogs; a hogssty. 

Out of a small hogcote sixty or eighty load of 
dung hath been raised. 

Mortimer.

HÖGGEREL. n.s. A two year old 

cow. 

Ainsworth.

HÖGH. n.s. [otherwise written ho, hora, 
or hough, horn, hough, Dut.]; A hill; 

rising ground; a cliff; Obsolete. 

That well can witness yet unto this day. 
The western hough, bespik'ld with the 

Gone of mighty Gnoeman. 

Fairy Queen. 

HÖGGERED. n.s. [hög, and pyg a keep-
er.]; A keeper of hogs.

The terms högger and cow-keeper are not to 
be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in 
the Greek. 

Browne.

HÖGGISH. adj. [from hog.]; Having 
the qualities of an hog; brutish; greedy; 

selfish. 

Suspicion Miso had, for the hoggish shrewdness of 
his brain, and Mopsa, for a very unlike core. 

Sidney.

HÖGGISHLY. adv. [from hoggish.]; Greedily; selfishly.

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HOL

HOGISHNESS. n. s. [from hoggish.] Brutality; greediness; selfishness.

HOGGISHNESS. n. s. Plants. Ainsworth.

HOGS. n. s. [From hog and fennel.] A plant. Ainsworth.

HOGSFENNEL. n. s. A plant; a hogweed.

1. A measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded six hundred ears of wine; according to this proportion, a acre should yield fifty-five hogheads, and a little more.

2. Any large barrel.

Blow strongly with a pair of bellows into a hogskull, putting it into before that which you would have preserved; and in the instant that you withdraw the bellows, stop the hole. Below.

They shung up one of their largest hogheads: I drank it off, for it did not hold half a pint. Gulliver's Travels.

HOGSTY. n. s. [hog and sty.] The place in which swine are shut to be fed.

There are swine farmers: live in tents and nastiness, without a shoe or stockling to their feet, or a house so convenient an English hogsty. Swift.

HOGWASH. n. s. [hog and wash.] The draft which is given to swine.

Your butcher gathers the liquor, and the brewer sells your hogwash. Arbuthnot's Hist. of John Bull.

HOIDEN. n. s. [hoeden; Welsh; femina levis or fama, Lat.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.

To HOIDEN. v. n. [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them get a scratch; but we always discovered, upon examining, that they had been hooliding with the young apprentices. Swift.

To HOISE. v. a. [hauzer; Fr.] To hoist.

To HOIST. v. n. To raise up on high.

To the sport to have the engineer hoist up with his own power.

Joyn with me: We'll quickly hoist Duke Humphrey from his seat.

Shakespeare.

Hoist sail, and fly.

And in thy flight alound on Cratus cry. Chapman.

They hoist up the main upon a sail, and was on his wayward the bar of Nauktoats. Knolles's History.

They loused the rudder-bars, and hoisted up the mainsail to the wind, and made towards to shore. Acta. xlix.

That man which prizeth virtue for itself, and cannot endure to hoist and strike his sails, as the divers natures of calm and storms require, must cut his sails of mean length and breadth, and content himself with a slow and sure navigation.

Haldigh.

What made Absalou kick at all the kindnesses of his father, but because his ambition would needs be fingering the sceptre, and hoisting him into his father's throne?

South.

We thought for Greece

The sword were scathed, and our fears release. Dryd.

They hoist on the bier, and deal the dose, and there's an end. Dryden's Pers.

What haste she made to hoist her purple sails! And to appear magnificent in flight,

Drew half our strength away. Dryd. All for Love.

Their navy swarms upon the coast: they cry to hoist their anchors, but the gods doth, Dryden.

Seize him, take, hoist up, break off his hold, and toss him headlong from the temple's wall.

It was an island where they found the shells, they straightways concluded that the whole island lay originally at the bottom of the sea, and that it was hoisted up by some vapour from beneath. Woodward's Natural History.

HOLD. in the old glossaries, is mentioned in the same sense with hold; i.e., a governor or chief officer; but in some other places for love, as holde have.

Gibson's Cambden.

To HOLD. v. a. preter. held; part. pass. held or helden. [haldan, Gothick; balan, Sax. hunden, Dut.]

1. To grasp in the hand; to gape; to clutch.

Lift up the hat, hold him in thy hand. Genesis.

France, thou mayst hold a serpent by the tongue. A fasting tyer is safer by a hold.

Then keep in peace that hand which thou dost hold. Shakspeare.

2. To connect; to keep from separation.

The loons held one casket to another. Ends. xxxvi. 12.

3. To keep; to retain; to gape fast; not to let go.

Too late it was for satyr to be told,

Or ever hope recover her again: In vain he seeks, that having cannot hold. F. Queen. Prove all things: hold fast that is good. 2 Thea. v.

4. To maintain as an opinion.

Thou hast there them that hold the doctrine of Balaam. Rev.

5. To consider; to regard.

He as strange a spirit to my heart and me

Hold thee from this for ever. Shakspeare.

6. To think of: to judge with regard to praise or blame.

I hold him but a fool, that will endanger his body for his name. Shakspeare.

One amongst the fairest of Greece,

That holds his honour higher than his ease. Shakspeare.

This makes the blessed Peaceful so light to hold. Like Summer's lies that fear not Winter's cold. Fairfay, Phillip.

Hold such in reputation. Fairfay, Phillip.

He would make us amends, and spend some time with us, if we held his company and conference agreeable. Bacon.

A Chamber is the father of English poetry, so I hold him in the same degree of estimation as the Grecians held Homer, or the Romans Virgil. Dryd.

7. To receive, and keep in a vessel.

She temper'd ducet creams, nor these to hold.

Wants her heart to hold. Milton.

8. To contain; to receive into its capacity; as, a hoghead holds sixty-three gallons; the sack is too little to hold the grain.

9. To keep; not to spill.

Broken cisterns that can hold no water. Jerem.

10. To keep; to hinder from escape.

For this infernal pit shall never hold.

Cæstial spirits in bondage. Milton.

11. To keep from spoil; to defend.

With what arms we mean to hold what ancienly we claim. Of empir.

12. To keep from loss.

Man should better hold his place by wisdom. Milton.

13. To have any station.

The stars are the shepherd fold; now the top of heaven doth hold. Milton.

And now the strand, and now the plain they hold; their ancient eyes with bloody streaks were fill'd. Dryden.

Observe the youth who first appears in sight, and holds his fit very prime, to us, to love that which he holdseth, than to fail in getting that which he never had. Hayward.

14. To possess; to have.

Holding Corinid in the name of Rome,

Even like a flaming greyhound in the leash,

To let him whate'er he likes. Shakspeare.

The castle, holden by a garrison of Germans, he commanded to be besieged. Knolles's History.

Assuredly it was more shame for a man to lose that which he holdeth, than to fail in getting that which he never had. Hayward.

15. To possess in subordination.
My account is so far from interfering with Moses, that it holds forth a natural interpretation of his sense.

To hold forth. To pretend; to put forward to view. How joyful and pleasant a thing it is to have a light held up from heaven to direct our steps! Cheyne.

33. To hold in. To restrain; to govern by the bridle. I have lately sold my rag, and honestly told him his greatest fault, which is, that he became such a lover of liberty, and I could scarce hold him in. Swift.

34. To hold in. To restrain in general. These men's hastiness the warmer sort of you doth not commend; ye wish they had held themselves longer in, and not so dangerously blown abroad. Hooker.

35. To hold off. To keep at a distance, although 'tis fit that Cassio has his place; yet, if you please to hold him off a while, you shall by that perceive him. Shakes. Othello. He is subject to sight doth strike upon the pupil of the eye directly, without any interception; whereas the case of the car doth hold the sound a little from the eye. Shakes. I am the better acquainted with you forbearance, as men are with themselves for affliction: absence does but hold off a friend, to make one more true. Pope to Swift.

36. To hold on. To continue; to protract; to push forward. They took Barbarossa, holding on his course to Africa, who brought great fruit upon the country. Knolles's History. If the obedience challenged were indeed due, then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and hold it on. Sanderson.

37. To hold out. To extend; to stretch forth. The king held out to Esther the golden sceptre that was in his hand. Zech. 3.

38. To hold out. To offer; to propose. Fortune holds out these to you, as rewards. Ben Jonson.

39. To hold out. To continue to do or suffer. He cannot long hold out these pangs, that incessant care and labour of his mind. Shakes. Othello.

40. To hold up. To raise aloft. I should remember him: doest he not hold up his head, as it were, and strait in his gait? Shakes. The band of his visor visibly held up and prepared to take vengeance. Looke.

41. To hold up. To sustain; to support by influence or contrivance. There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he holds himself up in virtue, or les himself to vice and viciousness. Sidney. It followeth, that all which do in this sort proceedeth originally from some such agent as knoweth, approveth, holdeth up, and actually frameth the same. Hooker.

The time disorder'd doth in common sense and fact, thrust us to this monstrous form. To hold out safety up. Hooker.

42. To keep from falling; materially. We have often made one considerably thick piece of marble take and hold up another, having purposely caused their flat surfaces to be carefully ground and polished. Boyle.

To HOLD. s. n.

1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception.

To say that simply an argument, taken from man's authority, doth hold no way, neither affirming nor negating anything. Hooker.

This hok'deth is an old sea-coast. Bacon. The lasting of plants is lost in those that are largest of body; as oak, elm, and chestnut, and this heldeth in trees; but in herbs it is often contrary. Bacon.

When the religion formerly received is rent by disputes, and when the business of the professors of religion is decayed, and full of scandal, and within the times be stupid, ignorant, and barbarous, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect; if then also there should arise any extravagant and strange spirit, to make himself author thereof; all which paintings be held in. Mallock published his law. Beow. Nothing can be of greater use and defence to the mind than the discovering of the colours of good and evil, shewing in what cases they hold, and what they deceive. Bacon.

Where outward force constrains, the sentence holds; but who constrains me? Milton.

None of his solutions will hold by mere mechanics. More.

This unseen agitation of the minute parts will hold in light and spirituous liquors. Boyle.

The drift of this figure holds good in all the parts of the situation. L'Estrange.

The reasons given by them against the worship of images, will equally hold against the worship of imaginary Christians. Stillingfleet.

It holds in all operations, both by the letter and sense, but especially in such relation to mortality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. South.

The proverb holds, that to wise and love, is hardly granted to the gods above. Dryden. Fables.

As if the experiment were made only for base production, and reject the gold. Dryden.

This remark, I must acknowledge, is not so proper for the colouring as the design, but it will hold. Dryden.

Our author offers no reason; and when any body does, we shall see whether it will hold or no. Locke.

The word holds in hand as well as all other commodities. Locke.

This seems to hold in most cases. Addison.

The analogy holds good, and precisely keeps to the same properties in the planets and comets. Cheyne.

Sanctorius's experiment of perspiration, being to the other secretions as five to three, does not hold in this country, except in the hottest time of Summer. Arithnot on Aliments. In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold: Alike fantastic, if too new or old. Pope.

2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued. Our force by land hath nobly held. Shakes.

3. To last; to endure. We see, by the peeling of onions, what a holding substance the skin is. Bacon.

Never any man was yet so old, but hop'd his life one Winter more might hold. Denham.

4. To continue without variation. We our state hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds. Milton.

He did not hold in this mind long. L'Estrange.

5. To refrain. His dauntless heart would fain have held from weeping, but his eyes rebeld. Dryden.

6. To stand up for; to adhere. Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and they that do hold up his side of his skin do find it. Wicl. ii. 24.

They must, if they hold to their principles, agree that things have their production always as now they have. When Grands for your uncle hold, you were by us restored, and he expelle'd. Dryden.

Numbers hold.

With the fair freighted king and beard of gold: So vigorous are his eyes, such rays they cast, So prominent his eagle's beck is plac'd. Dryden.

7. To be dependent on.

The other two were great princes, though holding of him; men both of giant-like huneness and force. Sidney.

To derive right. Tis true, from force the noblest title springs; I therefore hold from that which first made kings. Dryden.

9. To maintain an opinion. Men hold and profess without ever having examined. Locke.

10. To hold forth. To hang out; to speak in public; to set forth publicly. A petty conjurer, telling fortunes, held forth in the market-place. L'Estrange.

11. To hold in. To restrain one's self. I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with holding in. Jer. vi. 11.

12. To hold in. To continue in luck. A duxe, playing at hazard, held in a great many hands together. Swift.

13. To hold off. To keep at a distance without closing with offers. These two important enough, and yet we must be wood to consider them; nay, that doth not prevail neither, but with a perseverance ofness we hold off. Decay of Pety.

14. To hold on. To continue; not to be interrupted. The trade hold on for many years after the bishops became Protestants; and some of their names are still remembered with infamy, on account of enling their families by such sacrilegious alienations. Swift.

15. To hold on. To proceed. He held on, however, 'till he was upon the very point of breaking. L'Estrange.

16. To hold out. To last; to endure. Before those dew's that form manna come upon trees in the valley, they dissipate, and cannot hold out. Bacon.

As there are mountebanks for the natural body, so are there mountebanks for the politic body: men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but who want the grounds of science, and therefore can hold out nothing. Truth, falsity, and justice, are a sure way of thriving, and will hold out, when all fraudulent arts and devices fail. Tillinghast.

But an extremely exact regimen a consumptive person may hold out for years, if the symptoms are not violent. Arithnot.

17. To hold out. Not to yield; not to be subdued. The great master went with his company to a place where the Spaniards, sore charged by Achilles, had much ado to hold out. Knolles's History. You think it strange a person, obsequious to those he loves, should hold out so long against importance. Boyle.

Nor could the hardest iron be hold out by his blow. Hodierna. I would cry now, my eyes grow wanished; But yet my heart holds out. Dryden. Spanish Fugue. The citadel of Wilan has held out twenty years after the conquest of the rest of the duchy. Addison. Pronounce your thoughts: are they still fast To hold it out, and fight it to the last? Or your hearts subside at length, and wrouth, By time and ill success, to a submission? Addison. As to the holding out against so many alterations of state, it sometimes proceeds from principles. Collier on Pride.

18. To hold together. To be joined. Those old Gothic castles made at several times, hold together only, as it were, by rags and patches, Dryden.

19. To hold together. To remain in union.
Even outlawed robbers, who break with all the laws that are, must keep faith amongst themselves, or else they cannot hold together. Locke.

20. To hold up. To support himself.

All the wise sayings which philosophers must utter, have helped only to support some few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance of philosophy, could have held up pretty well themselves. Tilottan.

21. To hold up. Not to be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear, Qoeth Ralphy, it may hold up and clear. Hudibras.

22. To hold up. To continue the same speed.

When two stars into the world together, the success of the first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why could not he hold up? Collier.

23. To hold with. To adhere to; to cooperate with.

There is none that holdeth with me in these things but Michael. Daniel.

Hold has the appearance of an interjection; but is the imperative mood. Forbear; stop; be still. Hold, lo! Lieutenant—Sir—Montagne! Gentleman.

Have you forgot all sense of place and duty? The general speaks to you—hold, hold, for shame! Shakes.

Hold, hold! are all thy empty wishes such! A good old woman would have said as much. Dry.

HOLD. n. s. [from the verb.

1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. It is used with great frequency, both literally and figuratively, both for manual and intellectual agency. The verbs with which it is oftentimes united, are take, lay, and hare.

Three hands delivered no certain truth of any thing; neither is there any certain hold to be taken of any antiquity which is received by tradition. Spencer.

The wins of the multitude are such, that many things they cannot lay hold on at once. Hooker.

Uziah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and took hold of it, but he couldn't shake it. 2 Sam. vi. 6.

This is to give him liberty and power: Rather thou shouldst lay hold upon him, send him to be hoarded up, and a just punishment. Ben/jen.

Let but them find coarse to lay hold on this occasion. Milton.

The ability, when set on foot, if you could not transport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make him quit his hold L'Esplan. He set'd the sliding bow with gripping hold, And rest away with ease the ling'ring gold. Dryd.

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one opposite to them bending backwards, and of greater strength than any of them singly, which we call the thumb, to join with them severally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any size or quantity. Ray on the Create.

Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord, Thy mercy set me free, Which is the bond of peace, of pray'. My soul took hold on. Addison.

We are strangely backward to lay hold of this safe, this only method of cure. Atterbury.

He kept his hold, Nor lost till beauty was decay'd and old, And love was by possession pale and drown. Gray.

2. Something to be held; support.

It is a high place, without rails or good hold, he is ready to fall. Bacon.


On your vigour now, My hold of your kingdom all depends. Milton.

4. Catch; power of seizing.

The law hath yet another hold on you. Shakes.

5. Prison; place of custody.

They lay him in hold, because it was not declared what was to be done with him. Hooker.

Dr. They lay hands on them, and put them in hold, unto the next day. Acts.

6. Custody.

King Richard, he is in the mighty hold of Shakespeare.

7. Power; influence operating on the mind.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wise, and give fortune no more hold of him than of necessity he must. Dryd.

Fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which God and his laws take the safest hold. Tilottan.

Let us consider an unbeliever's interest and safety to wrong you, and then it will be impossible for you to hold him upon you, because there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the balance against his profit. Swift.

8. Hold of a ship. All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck.

Now a sea into the hold was got,

Wave upon wave another sea had wrought Dryd.

9. A lucky place: as the hold of a wild beast or deer.

It was his policy to leave no hold behind him, but make all plain and waste. Spr.

These separated themselves unto David, into the hold to the wilderness, men of might. Chron. Je.

He shall destroy the strong hold. Jeremiah.

HOLDER. n. s. [from hold.]

1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand.

The makers and holders of plows are wedded to their own particular way. Mont.

A tenant; one that holds land under another.

In times past holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well the handler, who could not get one to be his tenant. Care.

HOLDERFAST. n. s. [hold and fast.]

An arranger; one who speaks in publick.

Whence some tube holde'rfast have made

In pow'ring tins the richest trade. Hudibras.

He is confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the holderfast. Addison.

HOLDERFAST. n. s. [hold and fast.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook, The several teeth are furnished with holderfastes sufficient to keep those stones that they lay. Ray.

HOLDING. n. s. [from hold.]

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were so plentiful, and holders so scarce as well was the landlord who could not get a tenant. Care.

2. It sometimes signifies the burthen or chorus of a song.

Hammer.

The holding every man shall heat as loud

As his strong sides can volley. Shakes.

HOLE. n. s. [hol, Dut., hole, Sax.]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a hole to hide this deed. Shaks. A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw into it, in a inclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, if it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some hole, and so return to the place whence it began to move. Whiston's Debatable. There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in holes and caverns the air is often tainted. Barret.

2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity.

Look at the stone; when there are small holes in it: those holes appear black, men are often deceived in taking holes for spots of ink; and painters, to represent holes make use of black. Boyle.

3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear A precious ring, that lightens all the hole: Shaks.

4. A cell of an animal.

A tortoise spends all his days in a hole, with a house upon his head. L'Espr.

5. A receptacle for the hold. The hole is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of aliquot.

When Alexander first beheld the face Of the great cynic, thus he did lament: How much more happy thou, that art content To live withing this little hole, than Who after empire, that vain quarry, by Dryd.


HOLDIAN. n. s. [holy dame.] Blessed lady. Ham.

By my holdian, here comes Catharine. Shakes.

HOLILY. adj. [from hold.]

1. Piously; with sanctity.

HOLILY. adj. [from hold.]

2. Holildally.

Shaks

friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so holyly was observed to the last of those two excellent men. Sidney.

HOLINESS. n. s. [from holy.]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.

It doth beseech your holiness To separate the husband and the wife. Shaks.

Religion is rent by discord, and the holiness of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal. Buc.

Then in full age, and holy holiness. Buc.

Retire, great teacher, to thy promised bliss. Prior.

We see piety and holiness ridiculed as morose singularities. Rogers.

2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

3. The title of the pope.

Here appear unto the pope, To bring my whole cause 'fore his holiness. Shaks.

His holiness has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privileges. Addison.

HOLIQUES. n. s. [from holyl.]


2. Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd. For folded turban's finest holland bear. Dryd.

HOLLAS. n. s. [from hale.]

1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid.

It is fortune's use To let the wretched man outhe his wealth, Which with hollas is writ and written in error An age of poverty. Shaks. Merchant of Venice.

Some search for hollas trees, and fell the woods. Dryd.
HOLPEN. The old preterite and participial passive of help.

His great love, sharp as his spur, hath helped
To's home before us.

Shak.

HOLPE. The old participial passive of help.

In a long trunk the sound is holpen, though both
the mouth and ear be a handful from the trunk:
and somewhat more holpen when the heavier
than when the speaker.

Bacon.

HOLSTER. n. s. [poet=sep, Sax. a hiding-place.] A case for a horseman's pistol.

It's rusty holsters put what meat
Into his hose he cou'd not get.

Butler.

HOLY, whether at the beginning or ending
of the name of any place, signifies
that it is or hath been holy, from
the Saxon hol: a wood; or sometimes pos-
sibly from the Saxon hol: a wood, in the
place.

Gibbon.

HOLY. adj. [holy, Sax. heyligh, But. from
pal healthy, or in state of salvation.]

1. Good; pious; religious.

See where his grace stands 'tween two clamengramwes.
And see a book of prayer in his hand!
True orators to know a holy man.

Shak.

With joy he will embrace you; for he is honour-
able.

And nothing that, most holy. Shaks. Cymbeline.

2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use.

State, holy or unhallowed, of what that.

Shak. Bare was his hoary head; one holy land
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre.

Dryden.

3. Pure; immaculate.

Common sense could tell them that the good
God could not be pleased with any thing cruel;
nor most holy God with any thing filthy and
unclean.

South.

4. Sacred.

An evil soul producing holy witness,
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek.

Shake. He has deservd it, were it uncumbered
Like holy Phoebus' ear. Shaks. Ant. and Cleop.

HOLY-THURSDAY. n. s. The day on
which the ascension of our Saviour is
commemorated, ten days before Whit-
sunday.

HOLY-WEEK. n. s. The week before
Easter, in which the passion of our Re-
deeemer is commemorated.

HOLYDAY. n. s. [holy and day.]

1. The day of our ecclesiastical festival.

2. Anniversary feast.

This victory was so welcome unto the Persians,
that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one
of their solemn holy-days for many years after.

Waller.

3. A day of gaiety and joy.

What, have I 'scaw'd love-letters in the holiday
time of your beauty, and am I now a subject for
the uses of the lauds?

Shak.

4. A time that comes seldom.

Courage is but a holyday kind of virtue, to be
seldom exercised.

HOMAGE. n. s. [hommage, Fr. homa-
gium, low Lat.]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a
sovereign or superior lord.

5 Z
H O M E

Call my sovereign yours, And do him homage as obedient subjects. Shakep.
The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their homages, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl of marachs.

2. Obedience: respect paid by external action.
The gods great mother, when her heart's desire To do homage to her. Dryden.

To Homage. v. a. [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay homage to; to profess fealty.

HOMAGE. n. s. [hommage, Fr. from hommage.] One who holds by homage of some superior lord.

Something like home that is not home to be desired; it is found in the house of a friend. Temple.

Home is the sacred refuge of our life, Secured from all approaches but a wife. Dryden.

He, when Hector went to see His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache, He found her home; for she was gone. Dryden.

Those who have homes, when they home they do repair.

To a last lodging call their warding rings. Dryden.

2. His own country.

How can tyrants safely govern home.

Unaided, unless they purchase great alliance? Shak.

Their determination is to return to their homes, and to trouble you no more. Dryden.

With honour to his home let Thesus ride. Priam.

3. Close to one's own breast or affairs.

He that encourages treason lays the foundation of a doctrine, that will come home to himself.

This is a consideration that comes home to our interest. Addison.

These considerations, proposed in general terms, you will find, particularly application, bring home to your own concern. White.

4. To the point designed; to the utmost; closely; fully.

Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to show them, but such they might not pay home.

With his prepared word he charges home.

My unprovided body. Shaks. King Lear.

A loyal aid To him then follow'd: I will pay thy graces.

Home both in word and deed. Shaks. Tempest.

H O M E-

Accuse him home and home. Shak.

Men of age object too much, adventurers of little, and seldom drive business home to the full period; but content themselves with a mediocrity of success. Johnson.

That come up home to the business, and taketh off the objection clearly. Sanderson.

Break through the thick array of life's thorns that begins, and charge home upon him. Addison.

He makes choice of some piece of novelty; and, in order to press this home, he makes less use of reformatting. Browne.

I can only refer the reader to the authors themselves, who speak very home to the point. Atterbury.

6. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

Observe may prove false.
The home thrust of a friendly sword is sure. Dryden.

I am sorry to give him such a home thrust; for he lays himself so open, and uses so little art to avoid them, that I must either do nothing, or expose my weakness. Stillingfleet.

HOMERO'N. adj. [home and born.]

1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elemented, are These creatures from homeborn instinct harm. Donne.

2. Domestick; not foreign.

Nunmnes bands
With homebred lyres, or tales from foreign lands.

HOMERED. adj. [home and bred.]

1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other professions, homebred boys, or vicious customs of the world, should be able to pretend to him. Hammond.

2. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated.

Only to me two homebred youths belong. Donne.

3. Domestick; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell And homered evil, ye desire to learn. I can you tellings dull. Fairy Queen.

This once happy hand, By homebred fury rent, long groaned. Phillips.

HOMERFELT. adj. [home and felt.]

Inward, private.

Yet they in pleasing solemn loll'd the sense, And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself; But such a sacred and homered delight, Soothing certain of waking bliss, I never heard before. Milton.

Happy next him who to these shades retires, Whom nature charms, and whom the muse inspires, Whom humbler joys of homered quiet please, Successive study, exercise, and ease. Pope.

HOMELILY. adj. [from homely.]

Rudely; ineluctably.

HOMELINESS. n. s. [from homely.]

Plainness; rudeness; coarseness.

Homer has opened a great field of raillery to men of more delicacy than greatness of genius, by the homeliness of some of his sentiments. Addison.

HOMELY. adj. [from home.]

Plain; homespun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse; rude. It is used both of persons and things.

Each place handsome without curiosity, and homely without lownessomeness. Sidney.

Within this wood, out of a rock did rise A spring of water, mildly tumbling down Where it approached not in any wise The homely shepherd, nor the ruder clown. Speare.

Like rich hangings in an homely house, So was his will in his old feeble body. Shaks.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift; Riddling confession finds but riddling shrift. Shaks.

Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits. Shak.

Our stomachs which make what's homely savoury. Shak.

It is for homely features to keep home; They had their name thence. Milton.

It is observed by some, that there is none so homely but loves a looking-glass. South.

Their homely fare dispatched, the hungry hand Invade their trenchers next. Dryden.

Now Strophon daily entertains His Chloë in the homely strains. Swift.

Homespun, the more they endeavour to adorn themselves, the more they expose the defect they want to hide. Clarendon.

HOMELY. adj. Plainly; coarsely; rudely.

Thus did the god his father, homely and rude, He strides into the hall a horrid guest. Dryden.

HOMELYN. n. s. A kind of fish.

Ainsworth.

HOMEDAE. adj. [home and made.]

Made at home; not manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native produce, and home-made commodities, makes them yield less to the first seller. Locke.

HOMER. n. s. A Hebrew measure of about three pints.

An homer of barley seed shall be valued at fifty shillings sterling. Locke.

HOMESPUN. adj. [home and spun.]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.

Instead of homespun cloths were seen Good pinners, edg'd with cobletten. Swift.

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a suit of English broad-cloth, very plain, but rich: every thing he wore was substantial, honest, homespun ware. Addison.

3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; ineluctable.

They sometimes put on what, when they go a-shore, long since leaved homespun cotton of houseman. Sandy's Tr.

We say, in our homespun English proverb, He killed two birds with one stone. Dryden.

Our homespun authors must forsake the field, And Shakespeare to the soft Scarlett yield. Addis.

HOMESPUN. n. s. A coarse, ineluctable, rude, untaught, rustick man. Not in use.

What hempen homespun have we swaggering here, So near the candle of the fairy queen? Shak.

HOMESTAY. n. s. [hom and rebe.]

HOMESTEAD. s. Sax. The place of the house.

Both home and homestead into seas are borne, And rocks are from their own foundations torn. Dryden.

HOMEMADE. adj. [home and made.]

Towards home; towards the native place; towards the place of residence.

Then Urania homestead did arise, Leaving in path, their well-fed hungry eyes. Sidneys.

My affairs
Do even drag me homeward. Shak.

Since such a love's natural station, is may still My love descend, and journey down the hill, Not panting after growing beauties; so I Shall eke out with them who homeward go, Donne. Look homeward, angel now, and melt with ruth; And, ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth! Milk. Like a long team of snowy swans on high, Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky, Which homeward from their native houses bore, They sing, and Asia's lakes their notes return. Dryden.

What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the warly plains,
By the driving back of the principal spirits, which conserve the consistence of the body, the government is dissolved, and every part returns to its nature or homogeneity. Bacon.

**HOMOLOGOUS.** adj. [homologue, Fr. *homologue.*] Having the same manner or proportions.

**HOMONYMOUS.** adj. [homonyme, Fr. *homonyme.*] Denoting one and the same thing; equivocal; ambiguous.

As words signify the same thing the are called synonymous, so equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called homonymous, or ambiguous; and when persons use such ambiguous words, with a design to deceive, is called equivoquation. Watts.

**HOMONYMY.** n. s. [homonymie, Fr. *homonymie.*] Equivocation; ambiguity.

**HOMOtonous.** adj. [homotone, Fr. *homotone.*] Equable; said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension.

**Hone.** n. s. [This word *M. Casaubon de* derives from *axon; Junius from hogs Lane, Welsh; Skinner, who is always rational, from *pen, Sax. a stone; heman to stone.*] A whetstone for a razor.

A hone and a parer to part away grass. *Tusser.*

To *Hone.* v. n. [pongan, Sax.] To pine; to long for any thing.

**Honest.** adj. [honeste, Fr. honestus, Lat.]

1. Upright; true; sincere.

—What art thou?
—A honest hearted fellow, and as poor as the king.

An honest physician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no further to his health. *Temple.*

The way to relieve ourselves from those Sophisms is, an honest and diligent enquiry into the real nature and causes of things. Watts.

2. Chaste.

Wives may be merry, and yet honest too. *Shak.*

3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.

Tate will subscribe, but fix no certain day. *Tate.*

He's honest, and as wit comes in, will pay. *Tate.*

**Honesty.** n. s. [honestete, Fr. honestetis, Lat.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity.

Thou shalt not have thy husband's lands.

—Why, then mine honesty shall be my debtor. *Shak.*

**Homo**-ness. As that which makes men prefer their duty and their promise before their passions or their interest, and is properly the object of trust, in our language goes rather by the name of *honesty,* though what we call an honest man, the Romans called a good man; and honesty, in their language, as well as in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem. *Temple.*

**Honeied.** adj. from *honey.*

1. Covered with honey.

The bee with honesied thigh, That at her flow'ry work doth sing. *Milton.*

2. Sweet; luscious.

When she speaks, The air, a charter'd liberty, is still; *Milton.*

And the mate wonder larketh in men's ears, To steal his sweet and honeied sentences. *Shak.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear The balm of honey'd words; a rougher tongue. *Drayton.*

**Honey.** n. s. [puru, Sax. *honey,* Dut. *hooce,* honig, Germ.]

1. A thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, and a source of healthful affluence; but being very vinosous on fermentation, inflammable, liable to be quenched by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. Of honey, the first and finest kind is virgin honey, not very firm and of a fragrant smell: it is the first produce of the swarms, obtained by draining the combs without pressing. The second is often almost solid, procured by pressure; and the worst is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs, and then pressing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the basis in the petals, is secreted a sweet juice, which the bee, by means of its proboscis or trunk, sucks up, and discharges again from the stomach through the mouth into the comb. The honey deposited in the comb is destined for the young offspring: but in hard seasons the bees are reduced to the necessity of feeding on it themselves.

**Hill.**

So work the honey bees, Creatures that by a ruling nature teach The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shak.*

Touching his education and first fostering, some affirm, that he was fed by honey bees. *Religious Hist.*

In ancient time there was a kind of honey, which, either of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and was not so luxurious or dear. *Shak.*

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of physicians about him, as thick as wasps to a honey pot. *Urb. Tom.*

Honey is the most elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a most exquisite vegetable sop, science of the hive, and art: nature honey contains an inflammable spirit, before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by distillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Arbuth.*

New wine, with honey temp'ring milk we bring; Then living waters from the crystal spring. *Pope.*

2. Sweetness; lusciousness.

The king hath found Matter against him, that for ever mars The honey of his language. *Shak.*

A honey tongue, a heart of gold, Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. *Shak.*


You shall be well desir'd in Cyprus; I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet! I prattle out of fashion, and I dote. *Shak.*

Why, my bird, I bought him on purpose for thee. *Drayton.*

To *Honey.* v. n. [from the noun.] To talk fondly.

Nay, but to live In the rack sweet of an incestuous bed.

Now'd in corruption, honeying and making love Over the many sly, *Shak.*

**Hone**-bag. n. s. [honey and bag.]

The honey-bag is the stomach, which bees always fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept against winter. *Grew.*

**Hone**-comb. n. s. [honey and comb.]

The cells of wax in which the bees store their honey.
HONK-combed. adj. [honeycomb and. Spoken of a piece of decamnes flawed with little cavities by being cast in. A mariner having discharged his gun, which was honey-combed, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire. Watson.

Honey-combed. adj. [honey and comb. Spoken of a piece of decamnes flawed with little cavities by being cast in. A mariner having discharged his gun, which was honey-combed, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire. Watson.

Honey-dew. n. s. [honey and dew.] Sweet dew. There is a honey-dew which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds insects. Minstrel. How honey-dew embalm the fragrant morn, And the fair air with luxuriant sweets adorn Earth.

Honey-flower. n. s. [melanthus, Lat.] A plant. It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a shrub. This plant produces large spikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name. Miltoti.

Honey-gnat. n. s. [Aeolus, Lat. honey and gnat.] An insect. Aphis.

Honey-moon. n. s. [honey and moon.] The first month after marriage when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure. A man should keep his frenzy for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to dress till the honour be his over.

Honey-suckle. n. s. [caprifolium, Lat.] Woodbine. It hath a climbing stalk, which twists itself about whatsoever tree stands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, consisting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermost of which is subdivided into two, and the lowermost is cut into many segments: the tube of the flowers is bent, somewhat resembling a huntsman’s horn. They are produced in clusters, and are very sweet. Miller enumerates ten species, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Honeystoneless. adj. [from honey.] Being without honey. But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees, and leave them honeyless. Shakesp.

Honey-wort. n. s. [cerinthe, Lat.] A plant.

Honorary. adj. [honorary, Lat.] 1. Done in honour; made in honour.

There was probably some distinction made among the Romans between such honours arches erected to emperors, and those that were raised to the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. Addison on Italy. This monument is only honorary, for the ashes of their emperor lie elsewhere. Addison on Italy.

2. Confering honour without gain. The Romans abounded with little honorary rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only praise and distinction to the person who received them. Addison.

Honour. n. s. [honor, Fr. honor, Lat.] 1. Dignity; high rank. 2. Reputation; fame. A man is an ill husband of his honour, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him.

3. The title of a man of rank. Not now used. Return unto thy lord, Bid him not separate the councils: His honour and myself are at the war. And at the other is my good Catesby. Shak.

4. Subject of praise. Thou happy father, Think that the clearest gods, who make them, honour of man’s impossibilities, have preserve’d thee. Shak.

5. Nobleness of mind; scorn of meanness; magnanimity. Now shall I see thy love; what motive may Be stronger dish than that which is than the name of man? —That which upholdeth him, that hee upholdeth, His honour. Oh, thine honour, Lewis, thine honour, scotchman! If by honour is meant any thing distinctive from conscience, there is no more than a regard to the reverence and esteem of the world. Rogers.

6. Reverence; due veneration. To do honour is to treat with reverence. They take thee for their mother, And every day do honour to thy grave. Shakesp.

7. Chastity. Be she honour流程d, I have three daughters, the eldest is eleven; If this prove true, they’ll pay for it. Shakesp.

8. Dignity of men. Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall, Godlike erect, with an honour clack, In naked majesty, seem’d lords of all. Milton.

9. Glory; boast. A late eminent person, the honour of his profession for integrity and learning. Burton’s History.

10. Publish mark of respect. He saw his friends, who when’d beneath the waves, Their fan’d honours claim’d, and ask’d their quiet graves. Shakesp.

11. Privileges of rank or birth. Henry the seventh, truly pitying My father’s loss, like a most royal prince, Restor’d to the dignity of his birth, from ruins, Made my name once more noble. Shakesp.

12. Civilities paid. Then here a slave, or if you will a lord, To do the honours, and to give the word. Pope.

13. Ornament; decoration. The fire then shook the honours of his head, And from his brows damps of oblivion shed. Dryden.

14. Honour, or my honour, is a form of protestation used by the lords in judicial decisions. My hand to thee, my honour on my promise. Shakesp.

To Honour. v. a. [honorer, Fr. honorer, Lat.] 1. To reverence; to regard with veneration. He was called our father, and was continually honoured of all men, as the next person unto the king. Ezech. xxi. 11. The poor man is honoured for his skill, and the rich man is honoured for his riches. Ezech. xx. 30. He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches? Ezech. x. 31.

2. To dignify; to raise to greatness.

We nourish ‘gustid our senate The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition, Which we ourselves have plow’d for, sow’d and reaped. By mulling with them us, the honour’d number.

3. To glorify. I will hinder Pharaoh’s heart, that he shall follow after them, and I will be honoured upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host, that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. Exo. xivi.

Honourable. adj. [honorable, Fr.] 1. Illustrious; noble. Who hath taken this counsel against Tyre, the crowing city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the honourable of the earth? Isa. xxiii. 8.

2. Great; magnificent; generous. Sir, I’ll tell you, Since I am clad in honour, and by him That I think honourable. Shakesp.


They warlike kings, who for their country fought, And honourable wounds from battle brought. Dryden. Many of those persons, who put this honourable task on me, were more able to perform it themselves. Dryden.

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour. Sith this wretched woman overcome, Of anguish, rather than of crime hath been, Preserve her cause to her eternal doom; And in the mean, vouchsafe her honourable tomb. Spenser.

5. Not to be disgraced. Here’s a Bohemian Tartar tarrying the coming down of thy fat woman,—let her descend, my chambers are honourable. Shakesp.

6. Free from taint; free from reproach. As he was honourable in all his acts, so in this that he took Joppa for an haven. 1 Mac. xiv. 5.

Methinks I could not die anywhere so contented as in the king’s company, his cause being just and his quarre honourable. Shakesp.

7. Honest; without intention of deceit. The earl sent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in case he should come in person, and assure it; they answered, they did conceive to have been so honourable, that from himself they would most thankfully embrace it. Heyward.

If that thy best of love be honourable, Thy purpose marriage, send me word to morrow. Shakesp.

8. Equitable, Honourably. n. s. [from honourable.] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.

Honourably. adv. [from honourable.] 1. With tokens of honour. 908
The rev'rend abbott,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him.
Shakep.

2. Magnanimously; generously.
After some six weeks, which the king did honourably interpose, to give space to his brother's intercession, he was arraigned of high treason, and all his family condemned.
Shakep.

3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.
'Tis just, ye gods! and what I well deserve!
Why did you make me so more honourably starve! Dryden.

Honourer. N. s. [from honour].
One that honours; one that regards with veneration.
I must not omit Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and honourer. Pope.

Hood, in composition, is derived from the Sax. āb, in Germ. heit, in Dut. herd.
It denotes quality; character; condition; as, knighthood; childhood; fatherhood. Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as, maaidoekhand. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, brotherhood, a confraternity: sisterhood, a company of sisters.

Hood. N. s. [p. Sax. probably from heaped head.]
1. The upper covering of a woman's head.
In velvet, white as snow, the troop was gown'd; Their hoods and sleeves the same. Dryden.

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.
He undertook so to muffle up himself in his hood, that none should discern him. Watton.
The lacerma came, from being a military latic, to be a common dress; it had a hood, which could be separated from and joined to it. Arbuthnot.

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.
To Hood. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To dress in a hood.
The cahier apro'd, and the parson gown'd, The friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd. Pope.

2. To blind, as with a hood.
While grace is saying, I'll hood mine eyes There with my hat, and sigh, and say, Aien. Shak.

3. To cover.
An hollow crystal pyramid he takes, In fimbriant waters dippt above; Of it a broad; scatterer he makes, And hoods the flames that to their quarry strive. Dryden.

Hoodman Blind. N. s.
A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.
That what devil wasn't that hooz'd you at hoodman blind? Shaksp.

To Hood-wink. v. a. [hood and wink.]
1. To blind with something bound over the eyes.
They willingly hoodwinked themselves from seeing his faults, he often abused the virtue of courage to defend his soul vice of injustice. Sidney.
We will blind and hood wink him, so that he shall suppose he is carried into the leaguer of the adversaries. Shaksp.

Then she who had been hood wink'd from her birth, Deth first herself within death's mirrour see. Davies.
So have I seen, at Christmas sports, one lost, And, hood-wink'd for, a man embrac'd by Ben Jonson.

Satàn is fast to hood-wink those that start.
Decay of Picty.

Prejudice so dexterously hood winks men's minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. Locke.

Must I wed Rosaline?
Fantastick cruelty of hood wink'd chance! Ren. On high, where to no waste winds or clouds resort, The hood wink'd goddess keeps her partial court. Guth.

2. To cover; to hide.
Be patient; for the prize, I'll bring thee to. Shaks.

3. To deceive; to impose upon.
She delighted in infancy, which often she used to her husband's shame, filling all men's ears, but not with reproach; while he, hood wink'd with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him. Sidney.

HOOF. n. s. [poet. Sax. hoof, Dut.]
The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals. With the hoofs or his horses shall he tread down all th'as. Eekh. xxvi. 11.
The bull and ram know the use of their horns as well as the horse of his hoofs. More.

Hoofed adj. [from hoof.]
Furnished with hoofs.
Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the swiftest; of all the hoofs, the horse is the most beautiful; es all the claws are the longest. Hoof-bound adj. [hoof and bound.]
A horse is said to be hoof-bound when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A hoof-bound horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, in such a manner, as the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent.

HOOK. n. s. [hoce, Sax. hoock, Dut.]
1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold: as, a shepherd's hook and pot hooks.
This falling not, for that they had not far enough underrated it, they assayed with great hooks and strong ropes to pull it down. Knolles.

2. The curved wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced.
Like unto golden hooks, That from the foolish fish they do take骗子. My bent hook shall pierce Their slimy jaws. Shaksp.

3. A snare; a trap.
A shop of all the qualities that man Loves woman for, besides that hook of wiving, Fairness, which striketh the eye. Shaksp.

4. An iron to sew the thread in the caldron.
About the caldron many cooks accord'd, With hooks and ladles, as need did require; The while the viands in the vessel boil'd. F. Queen.

5. A sickle to reap corn.
Peace are commonly reaped with a hook at the end of a long stick. Mortimer.

6. Any instrument to cut or lop with.
Not that I'd lop the beauties from his hook, My dear Desire King's great hook. Pope.

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post: whence the proverb, off the hooks, for in disorder.
Like him that wears it, quite o'er the hooks. Clevel. She was horribly bold, meddling and expensive, easily put off the hooks, and monstrous hard to be pleased again. D'Érange.

While Sheridan is off the hooks, And friend Delany at his books. Swift.

8. Hook. [In husbandry.] A field sown two years running. Ainsworth.

9. Hook or crook. One way or other; by any expedient: by any means direct or oblique. Ludicrous.

Which he by hook or crook had gather'd, And for his own inventions father'd. Hudibras.
He would bring him by hook or crook into his company. Dryden.

To Hook. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To catch with a hook.
The huge jack he caught was served up for the first dish: upon our sitting down to it, he gave us a large account how he had hooked it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank.

2. To intrap; to insnare.

3. To draw with a hook.
But she can hook to me. Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

4. To fasten as with an hook.

5. To draw by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural way no reducible to the two tables, unless hooked in by tedious consequences. Norris.

Hook'd. adj. [from hook.]
Bent; curvated.
Crooks signifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet gruyers, for an hooked or aquiline nose. Brown.

Now thou threaten'st, with unjust decree,
To seize the prize which I so dearly bought:
To steep it in a furnace to thine; By this my turn. Th' hooked rabious hands usurp the best. Dryden.

Catechillians have claws and feet; the claws are hooked, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backsides of leaves. Greco.

Hook'dedness. N. s. [from hooked.]
State of being bent like a hook.

Hook'ded adj. [hook and nose.]
Having the aquiline nose rise in the middle. Thou mayst say with the Philosopher, Rome there, Caesar, I came, saw, and overcame. Shaks. Hen. IV.

HOOP. n. s. [hoop, Dut.]
1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.
Thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends, A hoop of gold to bind thy brother in, That the united vessel of their blood Shall never leak. Shaks. Hen. IV.

If I knew What hoop would hold us staunch, from edge to edge O' th' world, I would pursue it. Shaks.

A quarrel, ho, already! what is the matter?—About a hoop of gold, a palty ring. Shaks.

To view so low a tow'r to keep one from the fall. What hoop of iron could my spleen contain? Dryd. And learned Athens to our art must stoop. Cokes. He who is above them must be above the hoop. Pope.

The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats: a farthingale. At coming in you saw her stoop: The entry brush'd against her hoop. Swift.

All that hoops are good for is to clean dirty shoes, and to keep fellows at a distance. Clarissa.

Any thing circular.

I have seen at Rome an antique statue of Time, with wheels or hoop of the great hoop. Addi.

To Hoop. r. a. [from the noun.]
1. To bind or enclose with hoops.
The three hoop'd pot shall have ten hoops, and I will make it sterling to drink small beer. Shaks.

The hoop for his majesty's shipping were hopp'd as wine-cask, or hooped with iron. Raleigh.

2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.
If ever henceforth thou Shalt hoop his branches more with thy embrances, I will devise a death. Shaks. Winter's Tale.

I keep the firmament, and make This my embrace the zodiac. Clevel.

Paraly, who single guard, which hoops in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake. Greco.

To Hoop. n. [from wopgan or wopyan, Goth. or hoopfer, Fr. derived from
HOP

Gothick. This word is generally written ehoop, which is more proper if we deduce it from the Gothick; and hop if we derive it from the French. To shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

To Hoop. v. a.

1. To drive with a shout.
   [Dastard nobles
Suffer'd me, the voice of slaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome.
   Shaksp. Coriolanus.
2. To call by a shout.
   Hooper. n. s. [from hoop to inclose with hoops.]
   A cooper; one that hoops tubs.
   Hooping-cough. n. s. [or whooping-cough, from hoop to shout.]
   A convulsive cough, so called from its noise; the chincough.

To Hoop. v. n. [hurt, Welsh; huur, Fr.]

1. To shout in contempt.
   A number of country folk happened to pass there, who hollowed and hooted after me as I was the arrantest coward.
   Sibbald.
   Matrons and girls shall howl at thee no more.

2. To cry as an owl.
   Some keep back
   The clamorous owl, that nightly hoots, and wanders about the tombs.
   Spenser.
   To hoop. v. a.
   To drive with noise and shouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beasts,
   Our coward nobles gave way to your clusters,
   Who did howl him out o' th' city.
   Shaksp.
   The howl of Rome, whom howls and girls will howl!
   What was I set up for that woody god?
   That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows.
   Or the owlet perching on my head.
   J. L. Jones.
   Pardigle and his clan may hoote for me and witness, if I fall in any particular of moment.
   Swift.

Hoop. n. s. [hooo, Fr. from the verb.]
   Clamour; shout; noise.
   Its assertion would be entertained with the howl of the rabble.
   Gannett's Scepsis.

To Hoop. v. n. [Joppan, Sax. hoopen, Dut.]

1. To jump; to skip lightly.
   I would have thee gone,
   And yet too Hon; and than a wanton's bird,
   That sets it hop a little from her hand,
   And with a silk thread plucks it back again.
   Shak.
   Go, hop me over every kennel
   For you shall hop without my custom, sir.
   Shaksp.
   Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
   Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes.
   Shaksp.
   The painted birds, companions of the Spring.
   Hopping from spray to spray were heard.
   Dryden.
   Your Ben and Fletcher, in their first young flight.
   Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
   But hop'd about, and short excursions made
   From bough to bough, as if they were afraid.
   Dryden.
   Why don't we vindicate ourselves by trial or deal, and hop over heated ploughshares blindfold?
   Collier.
   I am highly delighted to see the joy or the thrust hopping about my walks.
   Spectator.

2. To leap on one leg.
   Men with heads like dogs, and others with one hinge foot above, whereupon they did hop from place to place.

3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble or strong than the other; to limp; to halt.
   The limping south observ'd the sudden fast,
   And hopping here and there, himself a jest.
   Put in his word.
   Dryden's Hamer.

4. To move; to play.

HOPE

Softly feel
Her fever pulse, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did hop. E. Queen.

HOPE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.
2. A jump on one leg.
   When my way with home, I can go above a hundred yards at a hop, step, and jump.
   Addison.
3. A place where manner people dance.
   Ainsworth.

HOPE. n. s. [Hop, Dut. Iupulus, Lat.]
   A plant.
   It hath a creeping root; the leaves are rough, angular, and conjetuated; the stalks clasp and turn about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male flower consists of a calyx divided into five parts, which surrounds the stamens, but has no petals to the flower: the female plants have their flowers collected into stout florets, which grow in bunches; from each leafy scale is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a single roundish seed.
   Miller.
   If hop yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
   For hop poles and crotches in hopping to be tee. Tae.
   The planting of hop yards is profitable for the planters, and consequently for the kingdom, Bacon.
   Beer hath first must induced in the hop, and is afterwards boiled with the hop.
   Bacon.
   Next to thistles are hop strings, cut after the flowers are gathered.
   Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the hop vines and the poles.
   Mortimer.
   When you water hops, on the top of every hill out dissolved dung, which will enrich your hop hills.
   Mortimer.
   In Kent they plant their hop gardens with willow trees and cherry-trees between.
   Mortimer.
   The price of hocking of hop ground is forty shillings an acre.
   Mortimer.
   Hop poles, the largest sort, should be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compass.
   Mortimer.

To HOPE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To impregmate with hops.
   Brew in October, and hop it for long keeping.
   Mortimer.
   To increase the mild, diminished by flesh meat,
   Take malt-drink not much hoppe
drink.

HOPE. n. s. [Josep, Sax. hope, Dut.]

1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indugled with pleasure.
   Hope is that pleasure in the mind which every one finds in himself, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him.
   Job xiv. 7.
   When in heav'n she shall the same essence see,
   This is her sovereignty good, and perfect bliss;
   Her longing, wishes, hopes, all finish'd be;
   Her joys are full, when she is met in this.
   Dryden.
   Sweet hope! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
   We are not where or what we be;
   But what and where we were by, then was that anchor
   Absent presence, and our future now's.
   Faith is opposed to infidelity, and hope to despair.
   Taylor.
   He sought them both, but wish'd his hop might find
   Eve separate: he wish'd, but not with hope
   Of what may be, or chance his wish when to his wish
   Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spire.
   Milton.
   The Trojan dames
   To Palus' face in long procession go
   In hope to reconcile their heavily fee.
   Dryden.
   Why not comfort myself with the hope of what
   May be, as torment myself with the fear out?
   Le Grangé.
   To encourage our hopes, it gives us the highest assurance of most happy happiness, in case of obedience.
   Dryden.
   The deceased really lived like one that had his hope in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged hope for sight, desire for enjoyment.
   Atterbury.
   Young men look rather to the past age than the present, and therefore the future may have some hopes of them.
   Swift.

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.
   It is good, being put to death by men, to look for hope from God, to be raised up agin by him.
   2 Mac. viii. 14.

3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.
   I might see from far some forty trumcheeneers draw to her succour, which were the hope of the Strand, where she was quarter'd. Shak. Hen. VIII.

4. The object of hope.
   Hope is more than a mother's pain,
   And yet brought forth less than a mother's hope;
   To wit, an indigested deform'd shap.
   Shaksp.
   She was his care, his hope, and his delight.
   Most in his thought; and ever in his sight.
   Dryden.

HOPE. n. s. Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains.

To HOPE. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of some good.
   Hope for good success, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the handmaid bank for a good harvest.
   Taylor.
   My muse, by storms long tost,
   Is thrown upon thy hospitable coast;
   And finds more success now than she hop'd for thy happiness.
   Dryden.
   Who knows what adverse fortune may befal!
   Arm well your mind, hope little, and fear all.
   Dryden.

2. To place confidence in another thing.
   He shall strengthen your heart, ye that hope in the Lord.
   Psalms xxxi. 24.

To HOPE. v. a. To expect with desire.

The sun shines hot; and if we use delay,
   Cold-hitting Winter mars our hop'd for hay.
   Shaksp.

HOPEFULL. adj. [hope and full.]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to obtain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.
   He will advance thee
   I know his noble nature, not to let
   Thy hopeful service perish.
   Shaksp.
   You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince whom you must not desert.
   Bacon.
   What to the old can greater pleasure be,
   Than hopeful and ingenious youth to see?
   Deshoull.
   They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very hopeful scholars by that time they are threescore.
   Addison.

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This sense is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in Scotch writers.
   Men of their own natural inclination hopeful and strongly concrete, whatsoever they took in hand.

   I was hopeful the success of your first attempts would encourage you to make trial also of more nice and difficult experiments.
   Boyle.

   My mother was of masses, and honest hearts,
   Beresow'd of parents in his infant years,
   Still must the wrong'd Telemanus sustain,
   If hopeful of your aid, he hopes in vain.
   Pope.

HOPEFULLY. adv. [from hopeful.]

1. In such manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.
   He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or hopefully with earls' sons and heirs.

2. In such manner as to raise hope; in a promising way.
   He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or hopefully with earls' sons and heirs.

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HOR

They were ready to renew the war, and to prosecute it hopefully, to the reduction or suppression of the influence of the Greeks.

Glenting.

HOPEFULNESS. n.s. [from hopeful.] Promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

Set down beforehand certain signatures of hopefulness, or characters, whereby it may be desired what the child will prove in probability.

Hopeless. adj. [from hope.]

1. Without hope; without pleasing expectation; despairing.

Are they indifferent, being used as signs of immoderate and hopeless lamentation for the dead?

Hope for the hopeful.

Alas! I am a woman, friendless, hopeless! Shak.

He takes with greedy hope to find his wish, and best advantage, as usual; Hopeless to circumvent us join'd, where each To other speedy aid might lend at need. Milton.

The fall is not a change of our state, and hopeless to prevail by open force, Seek's high advantage. Dryden's State of Innocence.

Hopeless without means, and confounded to lie in durance, doom'd a lingering death to die. Dryden.

2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

The hopeless word of never to return, Breathe I against thee upon pain of life. Shak.

The hor. n.s. [from hope.]

One that has pleasing expectations.

I except all hopes, who turn the scale, because the strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents. Swift.

Hopingly. adj. [from hoping.] With hope; with expectation of good.

One sign of despair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrours and amazement of conscience, but also bodily, hopelessly, and confoundedly in wilful habits of sin. Hammond.

Hoppe. n.s. [from hop.] He who hops or jumps on one leg. Ainsworth.

Hoppers. n.s. [commonly called Scotch hoppers.] A kind of play in which the actors hop on one leg.

Hoper. n.s. [so called because it is always hopping, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the same reason, tremie or tremen.]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.

The salt of the lake Asphalites shooteth into perfect cubes. Sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the hopper of a mill. Grew.

Griminivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their maw is a magnum, which holds and softens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the stomatch. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Just at the hopper where it stands.

In my whole life I never saw grind stone, And mark the clack how justly it will sound. Betterton.


HOR. adj. [from horo, Lat.] Relating to the hour.

However red't and plain, The watch would still a watch remain; But if the hour orbit ceases, The whole stars still, or breaks to pieces. Prior.

HORARY. adj. [horaire, Fr. horarius, Lat.]

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that shall tell you What you perhaps forgot bettie you,

By way of horary inspection, Which account some our worst erection. Hudson.

In his Irish question, as what hour of the night to set a fox-trap, he has discussed, under the character of Reynard, the manner of surprising all such animal. Tatler.

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a basket of Summer-fruits, God by Amos foretold the destruction of his people, thereby was declared the prolixity of their devotion, and that their tranquility was of no longer duration than those horn or soon deceiving fruits Summer. Dryd. Poeg. Err.

HORNY. n.s. A clan; a migratory crew of people. It is applied only to the Tartars.

Of lost mankind, in polish'd slavery sunk, Drove martial horde on horde with dreadful sweep, And vanquish'd the world another form. Thomson.

The line that terminates the view. The horizon is distinguished into sensible and real: the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take it in the hemisphere. It is falsely pronounced by Shakespeare horizon.

When the morning sun shall raise his car Above the borders of the dim, We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. Shak.

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star should first appear, and at what time it must be upon the horizon of Ireland. Bacon.

In his East the glorious lamp was seen, Regent of day; and all the horizon round Invested with bright rays. Milton.

The morning lark, the messenger of day, Salutes to her song the morning gray; And soon the sun arose with beams so bright, That all the horizon laugh'd to see the joyous sight. Dryden.

When the sea is worked up in a tempest, so that the horizon on every side is nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains, it is impossible to describe the agreeable horror that rises from such a prospect. Addison.

HORizontAL. adj. [horizontal, Fr. from horizon.]

1. Near the horizon.

As when the sun, new risen, Looks through the horizontal misty air, Shorn of his beams by the veil of the moon, In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds On half the heavens. Milton

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An eddy cleft, and golden figures placed horizontal about it, was brought out of Egypt by Augustus. Brown.

The problem is reduced to this: What perpendicular height is necessary to place several ranges of rollers in a plane inclined to a horizontal line in a given angle. D'Aubuisson, on China.

HORizontally. adv. [from horizontal.]

In a direction parallel to the horizon.

As it will not sink into the bottom, so will it neither float above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie superficially, or almost horizontal, till it come to the bottom. Brown.

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them horizontally with certainty. Bentley.

HORN. n.s. [horna, Goth. hopm, Sax. horn, Dut.]

1. The hard bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.

No beast that hath horns hath upper teeth. Bacon.

Zetus rises through the ground.

Bending the bull's tough neck with pain, That tosses back his horns. Addison.

All that process is no more surprising than the eruption of horns in some brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain periods of age. Bentley.

2. An instrument of wind-musick made of horn.

The squire 'gan neighbour to approach, And wind his horn under the castle-wall, That with the note it shou'd as it would fall. Fair Queen.

There's most come from my master, with his horn full of good news. Shak.

The goddess to her crooked horned Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around, And mountains tremble at th' infernal sound. Dryden.

Fair Ascanius, and his youthful train, With horns and bounds a hunting match ordained. Dryden.

3. The extremity of the waining or waning moon, as mentioned by poets.

She bless'd the bed, such fruitfulness convey'd, That her horns might soon unlock her; And was instruct'd either horn. To crown their bliss, a lovely boy was horn. Dryd.

The moon Wears a wan circle round her blunted horns. Tho'mas.

4. The feelers of a snail. Whence the proverb, To pull in the horns, to repress one's ardour.

Lore's feeling is more soft and sensible, Than are the tender horns of cuckoo snails. Shak.

Hearing of our Marcus's banishment, Thrust forth his horns again into the world, Which were insuch'd when Marcus stood for Rome, And durst not once peep out. Shak.

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

If I have horn to make one mad, Let the prov'g with me, I'll be horn mad. Shak.

Merchants, vent'ring through the main, Sue to their rocks, and learn to begin. Hoo'ton.

7. Horn mad. Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himself: if he had, he would have been horn mad. Shak.

Horn-beak. n.s. A kind of fish.

Hornfish.]

Ainsworth.

Hornbeam. n.s. [horn and beam, Dut. for tree, from the hardness of the timber.] It hath leaves like the elm or beech tree. Addison.

The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent uses. Miller.


No thing has been considered of this kind out of the ordinary road of the hornbook and primer. Locke.

To master John the English maid A hornbook gives of gingerbread; And that the child may learn the better, As he can name, he eats the letter. Prior.

Horned. adj. [from horn.] Furnished with horns.

At when two rams, strid'd with ambition proud, Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced buck. Their horned fronts so fierce on either side. Do meet, that, with the terror of the shock, Astonish'd both stand senseless as a block. F. Queen.

Neither all the horned lost resorts, To graze the raker mead. Dryden.

Thou king of horned floods, whose plentiful urn Sows the fruitness to the fruitful corn. Dryden.

Hornet. n.s. [jynette, Sax. from its horns.] A very large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees. Silence, in times of sur'rifting, is the best. This dangerous to disturb a hornet's nest. Dryden.

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Hor are all kinds of horned animal.

**Horncorn.** n. s. [horned corn.] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn.

**Hornpipe.** n. s. [horn and pipe.] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn.

**Hornist.** adj. from horn.] 1. Made of horn. 2. Resembling horn.


**Horography.** n. s. [horographie, Fr. &c.] An account of the hours.

**Horology.** n. s. [horologium, Lat.] Any instrument that tells the time: as a clock; an hour-glass.

**Horoscopes.** n. s. [horoscope, French. &c.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

**Hornet.** The case of the bees.

**Horse.** n. s. [horse, Lat. &c.] A horse is a four-footed mammal of the family Equidae, belonging to the order Perissodactyla.

**Horseflesh.** n. s. [horse-flesh.] The flesh of a horse.

**Horseman.** n. s. [horseman.] A person who rides a horse.

**Horsepower.** n. s. [horse-power.] A unit of power equal to 550 foot-pounds per second.

**Horsewhip.** n. s. [horse-whip.] A long, flexible stick used for whipping horses.

**Horrific.** adj. [horrible, Fr. horrible, Lat.] Dreadful; hideous; terrible; shocking.

**Horrifies.** n. s. from horrible.] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terrible; fearfulness.

**Horridly.** adv. from horrible.] 1. Dreadfully; hideously. 2. To a dreadful degree.

**Horridness.** n. s. from horrible.] Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness; fearfulness.

**Horridly.** adj. from horrible.] Dreadful; hideous. What hideous noise was that? Horridly. Milton.


2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing: in women's cast. Already your tears are scarce, Already the horrid things they say. Pope.

3. Rough; rugged. Horrid with firm, and intricate with thorn, Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn. Dryden.

**Horridness.** n. s. from horrible.] Hideousness; enormity. A bloody designer suborns his instrument to take away such a man's life, and the confessor presents the horridness of the fact, and brings him to repentance. Hammond.

**Horribilis.** adj. [horribilis, Lat.] Caus- ing horrid. His jaws horribilis, ar'd with three-fold fets. Here dwells the dieful shriek, Tho'mas. Sounding dreadfully. Diet. Horrour. n. s. [horror, Lat. horror, Fr.] 1. Terrou mixed with detestation; a passion compounded of fear and hate, both strong.

**Horror.** n. s. [horror, Lat. &c.] 1. Over them sat horror, with grim hue, Did always so, with his iron wings; And after him owls and night raven flew, The hateful messengers of heavy things. Fairy Q. Doubtless all souls have a surviving thought, Therefore of death we think with quiet mind; But if we think of being turn'd to nothing, A trembling horror doth our thoughts enkindle. Davies. Me danny horror child'd.

**Horror.** n. s. [horror, Lat. &c.] 1. Dreadful thoughts. I have sought full with horror; Direness, familiar to my slumberous thoughts, Cannot once start me. Shakesp. Macbeth.

2. Dreadful thoughts. They tell us of the boundless ocean, with few islands, and a bottomless渊 of darkness, where are the dead, and the earth is a prison, and the inhabitants a race of demons. Quincy.
HOR

great captain, Who's this? Who answered, It is
St. Elmo, who never appears but after the storm.

2. To carry one on the back.
3. To ride any thing.

Stalls, bulk, windows
Are smother'd, leads are fill'd, and ridges hang'd.
With various gait's, all of industry,
In earnestness to see him.

4. To cover a mare.
If you let him out to horse more mares than your
own, you are in for a pickpocket, vulgarly

HORSEBACK, n. s. [horse and back.]
Riding posture; the state of being on a
horse.

I've seen the French,
And they call our horseback. Shakesp.
I saw them salute on horseback,
Beheld them when they lighted. Shakesp.
Alexander fought but one remarkable battle
wherein there were any elephants, and that was
with Porus, king of India; in which notwithstanding
he was on horseback.

When manœuvred Monor, that two-handed sword,
Astride on horseback hunts the Tuscan hoar.

If your ramble was on horseback, I am glad of
it, on account of your health. Swift to Gay.

HORSEBEAN, n. s. [horse and bean.]
A small bean usually given to horses.

Only the small horsebean is propagated by the

HORSEBLOCK, n. s. [horse and block.]
A block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOAT, n. s. [horse and boat.]
A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY, n. s. [horse and boy.]
A boy employed in dressing horses; a stable-
boy.

Some horseboys, being awake, discovered them
by the fire, and the knight's Letter.

HORSEBREAKER, n. s. [horse and break.]
One whose employment is to tame horses to
the saddle.

Under Sagittaries are born chariot-racers, horse-
breakers, and tasters of wild beasts. Creoch.

HORSECHESTNUT, n. s. [horse and chest-
nut. Esculus.]
A tree.

It has digitated or fingered leaves; the flowers,
which consist of five leaves, are of an anomalous
figure, opening with two lips; there are male and
female upon the same spike; the female flowers
are succeeded by nuts, which grow in green prick-
ly hawks. Their whole year's shoot is commonly
performed in three weeks time, after which it does
not more than increase in bulk, and become more
firm; and all the latter part of the Summer is
occupied in forming and strengthening the buds for
the next year's shoots.

The horsechestnut grows into a goodly standard.

HORSECOURSER, n. s. [horse and course.]
Junius derives it from horse and case, an old Scotch word, which signifies to
change; and it should therefore, he

thinks, be writ horsecorser. The word
now used in Scotland is horsecouver, to
denote a jockey, seller, or rather changer
of horses. It may well be derived from
course, as he that sells horses may be supposed to course or exercise them.

1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses
for the race.

2. A dealer in horses.

A servant to a horsecorser was thrown off his

HORSECRAB, n. s. A kind of fish.

HORSECRAB. n. s. [horse and crab.]

Ainsworth.

HORSECUCCUMBER. n. s. [horse and cu-
cumber.]
A plant.

The horsecucumber is the large green, cucumber,
and the best for the table, green out of the garden.

HORSEDUNG. n. s. [horse and dung.]
The excrements of horses.

Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered close, let

it be in hot horse dunging. Peacorn on Drachm.

HORSEMART, n. s. A large bee.

HORSEMATCH. n. s. A bird.

HORSEMEAT. n. s. [horse and meat.]

Prover.

Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner,
yet the dried ones that are used for horsemeat are
ripe last.

HORSEMINT. n. s. A large coarsen mint.

HORSEMOUSE. n. s. A large muscle.

The great horsemouse, with the fine shell, that
breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and shut as
the oysters do, but remove from one place to ano-
ther. Bogan.

HORSEPLAY. n. s. [horse and play.]

Coarse, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to horseplay in his raillery,
and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough.

Brogan.

HORSEPOND. n. s. [horse and pond.]
A pond for horses.

HORSEX. n. s. [horse and race.]
A match of horses in running.

In horsesexes men are curious that there be not
the least weight upon the one horse more than
upon the other. Bogan.

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribunateship,
terminated the people with a horsesex. Additum.

HORSEXADISH, n. s. [horse and acidish.]
A root acidic and biting: a species of

scurrygrass.

Horsexadish is increased by sprouts spreading
from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut
and broken off.

Stoanichs are the cressy acids, as horsexadish and
scurry-grass, infused in wine.

Finger on the Hum.

HORSHOE, n. s. [horse and shoe.]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.

I was thrown into the Thames, and could glowing
hot in that surge, like a horseshoe. Shakesp.

2. An herb.

HORSTEALER, n. s. [horse and steal.]
A thief who takes away horses.

He is not a pickpocket, nor horsestealer; but for
his vanity in love. I do think him as conscious a
covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut.

Morer.

HORSETAIL, n. s. A plant.

HORSETONGUE, n. s. An herb.

HORSEWAY, n. s. [horse and way.]
A broad way by which horses may travel.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?
Both side and gate, horseway and footpath.
Shakesp. King Lear.

HORTATION, n. s. [hortatio, Lat.]
The act of exhorting; a horatary precept;
advice or encouragement to something.

HORATORY, n. s. [from hortor, Lat.]
A precept by which one in-
cites or animates.

General's commonly in their hortation put men
in mind of their wives and children.

Hortatory, adj. [from hortor, Lat.]
Encouraging; animating; advising to anything;
used of precepts, not of persons; a horatary speech;
not a hortatory speaker.

HORTICULTURE, n. s [hortus and cultura, Lat.]
The art of cultivating gardens.

Hortulan, adj. [hortulanus, Lat.]
Belonging to a garden.

6 A
HOSPITAL. n. s. [hospitalis, Lat.] The practice of entertaining strangers.

Hospitality, n. s. [hospitalitās, Fr.] The practice of entertaining strangers.

Hospitality. n. s. [hospitality, Fr.] The practice of entertaining strangers.

HOSPITAL. n. s. [hospitalitās, Fr.] The practice of entertaining strangers.

HOSPITABLE. adj. [hospitalitēs, Lat.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

HOSPITALITY. n. s. [hospitality, Fr.] The practice of entertaining strangers.

HOSPITAL. n. s. [hospital, Fr. hospitālis, Lat.] 1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor. Those who were so careful to bestow them in a college when they were young, would be so good as to provide for them in some hospital when they are old. Phil. I am about to build an hospital, which I will endow handsomely for twelve old bas-bihmen. Addison.

2. A place for shelter or entertainment. Obsolete.

One residing in an hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger. Used per-
haps peculiarly of the knights of Malta.

The first they reckon such as were granted to the hospitalers in titulam beneficium. Augis's Parcer.

To HOSPITABLE, n. s. [hospital, Lat.] To reside under the roof of another.

That she always, among an empty shell, and this hospitasonic with the living animal in the same shell.

Greul's Muscat.

HOSPITAL, n. s. [hostel, Fr. hospes, hospitālis, Lat.] 1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homer never entertained either guests or hosts with long speeches, till the mouth of hunger be stuffed with food, according to the advice of Ps.-Shelley.

On your good host. Shel. King Lear.

2. The landlord of an inn.

Time's fine, fashionable host.

That slightly shakes his parting host by the hand; but with the arms out-stretched, as he would fly,

Grasps in the corner. Shel. Troilus and Cressida.

3. From the French. An army; numbers assembled for war.

Let every soldier know him down a bow.

And heart before him; thereby shall we shadow


Then through the fiery pillar, out the cloud,

God looking forth, will trouble all his host.

And charge your chariots wheels.

After that, and become armed with spear and shield,

An host so great as cover'd all the field. Dryden.

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious message

A host of tongues, but let till tidings tell

Themselves, when they be felt. Shel.

[Hostis, Lat. hoste, Fr.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Roman church; the consecrated waf'r.

To Host, n. s. [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment; to live, as at an inn.

Go, burn it to the centurion, where we host.

And stay there, Demetrius, till I come to thee. Shak.

2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it seem'd

At first, that angel show'd with angel war,

And in fierce hostilities meet.

Milton.

New authors of dissension spring from him,

Two branches, that in hostilities contended.

Phil.

3. To review a body of men; to muster.

Obsolelce.

Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general hostiness. Spencer on Ireland.

HOSPITAL. n. s. [hostel, Fr. hospitālis, Lat.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

Your hostages I have, so have you mine;

And we shall talk before we fight.

Shak.

And if he stand on hostage for his safety,

Did him demand what pledge will please him best.

Shak.

He that hath wife and children, hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impatient to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief. Dryden.

Those who marry give hostages to the publick, that they will not attempt the ruin or disturb the peace of it. Dryden.

[Hostes, n. s. [hostes, Fr. hoste, from host.] 1. A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble hostes,

We are your guest to-night. Shak. Macbeth.

HOT. adj. [par, Sax. lat, Scott.] 1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.

Shy, though the name call at thy self a better name than any is in hell. Shak. Macbeth.

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the world, produce, do refrigerate; and therefore, in those parts, moon is nothing so hot as about nine in the forenoon. Bacon.

Hot and cold were in one body fast;

And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. Dryden.

Black substances do soonest of all others become hot in the sun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refraction in a little narrow, partly from the concomitant motion of so very small corpuscles. Newton.

2. Lustful; lewd.

What hatter hours,

Unregard'd in vulgar favor, you have

Lavishly pick'd out. Shak.

Now the hot blooded gods assist me! remember,

Jove thus want a victor, and raise a champion.

Shak.

3. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthagena, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, was one of the hottest services, and most dangerous assaults that hath been known. Shak.

He resolved to storm; but his soldiers declined that hot service, and fled it with artillery. Clarendon.

But the court the courtiers found, and what we found

'Th' assault so hot, as if 'twere only then. Denham.

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Heat; uas., £/. It is certain that we are slow,
As the lord Perce is on fire to go. Shakes.
Nature told hot and not as cold displays,
But with cold prudence age doth compose.

5. Eager; keen in desire.
It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the necessary affairs of life, or habit in the pursuit of pleasures, should not seriously examine their actions.
Loch.
She has, methinks, a jointure,
Which makes him have so hot a mind t' her. Hudibr.

6. It is applied likewise to the desire, or sense raising the desire, or action excited; as, a hot pursuit.
Now, not, nor check of convenience will we hear,
When in hot scent of gain and full career. Dryden.

Piquant; acid: as, hot as mustard.

Hotbed. n.s. A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.
The hot we call a hotbed is this: there was taken horse-dung, and by this was made a bank half a foot high, and supported round about with planks, and upon the top was cast sifted earth two fingers deep.
Preserve the hotbed as much as possible from rain. Jeth.

Hotbrained. adj. [hot and brain.] Violent; vehement; furious. Cercbrous.
Your scheme is not my father's youth, Or needlessly bankrupt. Dryden's Spanish Play.

Hotcockles. n.s. [hauts coquilots, Fr.]
A play in which one covers his eyes, and gnoises who strikes him.
The chymist is certainly not our hotcockles; for that was by pinching, not by striking. Arbuthnot and Pope.
As at hotcockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buson gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mistaken in beryl. Gay.

Hotheaded. adj. [hot and head.] Vehement; violent; passionate.
One would not make the same person zealous for a standing army and publick liberty; nor a hotheaded, crack-brained coxcomb for a member of a community. Arbuthnot.

Hot-house. n.s. [hot and house.]
1. A bag mice; a place to sweat and cup in.
Now she professes a hot-house, which is a very ill house too. Shakes. Measure for Measure.
2. A thrushel.
Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fa'nd upon the door,
Tells you it is a hot-house; so it may,
And will be a whoreson: th' ant is symyonyma. Ben Jonson.

Hotly. adv. [from hot.]
1. With heat; not coldly.
2. Violently; vehemently.
The wing was but a wing, and so hotly pursued, that he was driven to make a course of despair. Sidney. I do contest
As lustily and as boldly with the love,
As ever in all my life I did contend against thy will. Shakes. Coriolanus.
The enemy, now at hand, can hotly to skirmish in three places with the Christians.

This he hotly received, and hotly agreed, I doubt whether he be not a man mistaken.

3. Lustfully.
Varied birds, that hotly bill and breed,
And drink, and drink, I believe on salt they feed. Dry.

Hotmouthed. adj. [hot and mouth.]
Headstrong: ungovernable.
Hear my people's faith,
That hotmouth'd boast that bears against the curb,
Thou to be looked for. Dryden's Spanish Play.

Hotness. n.s. [from hot.]
Heat; violence; fury.

Hotchpot. n.s. [haché en poche.]
Hotchpotch. fr. or haché en pot.
As Canuden has it, as being hallowed up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally used. A mingled hash; a mixture; a confused mass.

Hotchpotation. n.s. [from hotchpotch.]
1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady.
My nephew's tempers may be well forgot;
It hath the excess of youth and heat of blood.

Hotchpurred. adj. [from hotchpotted.]
Vehement; rash; heady;
To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that hotchpurred Harpocrates in Virgil, this procurnenon from a senseless judgment. Peacham.

Hove. The preterite of have.
Hovell. n.s. [Dinitative of pope house, Sax.]
1. A shed open on the sides, and covered over.
So likewise a hovel will serve for a room;
To stack on the peak, when harvest shall come.
Twixt.
If you make a hovel, thatched, over some quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed salt petre.
Baron.
Your hay it is more'd, your corn it is trod'd
Your barns will be full, and your hovell heng'd. Dryden.

Hovell, part, pass. [from heart.] Raised; swelling; tympanized.
Tom Piper hath hovell and bulled up cheeks;
If cheese be so hovell, make close to seek cresses. Twixt.
To Hovell. v.n. [from the noun.] To shelter in an hovel.
And was't thou faint, poor father,
To her I thel with swift and receipts forsworn.
In short and musty straw; shaks. King Lear.

Hoven. part. pass. [from heart.] Raised; swelling; tympanized.

To Hovell. v.n. [from the noun.] To hang over, Welsh.
1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other. Some fiery devil hoven in the sky,
And puts down mischief. Shakes. King John.
Ah, my poor heart! alas, my poor heart!
If you get your soul's soul in the air,
And be not hid in a deep grave, end.
Hove above the tides of love,
And hear your mother's lamentation. Shaks. R. III.
A hovelling must come swimming or his sight,
And seal'd his eyes in everlasting night. Dryden.

Hound.
Great flocks of birds are houeing about the bridge, and settling upon it.

Tall as the earth, parallel and falls and files.
The captive breaks her promis'd in-making walls;
Hovers a while upon the sad remains,
Wipes now the pillow, or velveteen, contains,
And silence with liberty unyielding.

Huese. fr. or haché en pot, fr. Hotchpotted.
Hovers that catch the hare.

Improved to regulate her nature.

Some less relin't, beneath the moon's pale light,
Hovers that catch the hare.

To stand in suspense or expectation.
The landlord will no longer consent with him;
For that be daily, aftercage and alteration,
And hovers in expectation of the chase.

To wander about one place.
We are so far from the end of so great an army, hovers over the borders of our country.

The truth and certainty is seen, and the mind falls possessing itself of it; in the other, it only hovers about it. Lecky.

Hough. n.s. [poys, Sax.]
1. The lower part of the thigh.
Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dung of men;
came the houghs. 1. Sam. xiii. 36.

2. [Hauce, Fr.] An add; an hoe. See Hoe.

Did they really believe that man, by hoes and yokes, could eat a god out of a tree? Shaks.

To Hough. v.n. [from the noun.]
1. To hovers; to dislay; to cutting the sinews of the ham.
Thus shalt hove their horses. Job. ii. 6.

2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.
3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See To Hawk.

Neither could we hough or spit from us; much less could we sucur or cough. Cree.

Houlet, n.s. The vulgar name for an owl.
The Scots and northern counties still retain it.

Holtt. n.s. [polt, Sax.]
A small wood.
Obsole.
Or as the wind, in hawks and shady graves,
A murmure makes among the boughs and leaves. Farf.
How many hours bring about the day.
How many days will finish up the year.
How many years a mortal may live.

2. A particular time.

A vacillation almost stops my breath,
That sander's friends greet in the hour of death.

Shakespeare.

When we can intreat an hour to serve,
We'll spend it in some words upon that business,
If we could grant the time by his Shakespeare, Shakspeare.
The conscious watch must all his arts reveal,
From the first moment of his vital breath,
To his last hour of unremitting death. Dryden's En.

3. The time as marked by the clock.

The hour runs through the roughest day.
Shak.
Our neighbour let her floor to a gentled man,
Who daily doth set it still.
They are as loud any hour of the morning,
As our own countrymen at midnight.
Addison.

Hourglass. n.s. [hour and glass.]

1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.
Next morning, known to be a morning better by the hourglass than the day's clearness. Sidny.
In sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock, than with it; for the mind doth value every moment.
Shake not his hourglass, when his hasty sand is ebbing to last.

2. Space of time. A manner of speaking rather affected than elegant.
We, within the hourglass of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field. Bacon.

Hourly. adj. [from hour.]
Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.
Alcyone.
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Considered the whole room with hourly view.
Numbers her age, and wishes for a new. Dryden.
We must live in hourly expectation of having those troops recalled, which now they leave with us.
Swift.

Hourly. adv. [from hour.]
Every hour; frequently.
She deserves a lord,
That twenty such rude hys might tend upon,
And hourly call her mistress. Shakspe.

Our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us, as doth hourly grow.
Out of his lancets. Shakesp. Hamlet.

They with ceaseless care
Surround me, as thou saw'st; hourly conceiv'd,
And hourly born, with sorrow infinite
To me! Milton's Paradise Lost.

Great was their strife, which hourly was renew'd;
To put our wealth, in hopes of what his rival view'd. Dryad.

Hourplate. n.s. [hour and plate.]
The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the hourplate, and thereby at a distance see what clock it was, then their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteness. Locke.

House. n.s. [pav, Sax. huys, Dut. huse, Scott.]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.
Sparsors must not build in his house eaves. Shak.

You are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let us be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had.
Bacon.

In a house the doors 2e movable, and the rooms square; yet the house is neither moveable nor square.
Watts.

2. Any place of abode.
The best is a smoke, the doves with luscum stench.
Are from their hives and houses driven away. Shak.

3. Place in which religious or studious persons live in common; monastery; college.
Theologous arrived at a religious house in the city, where now Constantin resided. Addison.

4. The manner of living; the table.
He kept a miserable house, but the blame was laid wholly upon another. Swift.

5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered.
Pure spiritual substances we cannot converse with, therefore have need of means of communication, which will make to be the celestial houses, as it were, the planets, as the habitations of intellectual substances that animate them.

6. Family ancestors; descendants, and kindred race.
The red rose and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our residing houses. Shakesp.

An ignomious ruin and free pardon
Are of two houses; lawful mercy sure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption.
Shake.
By delaying his last hour, upon your grace's accession to the pomposities of your house, I may seem to have made a forfeiture.
Dryden.

A poet is not born in every race;
Two of a house, and one of every race.
One to perform, another to record. Dryden's Fab.

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered.
Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear, as to render any satisfaction to the major part of both houses, especially that of the lords. King Charles.

To House. p. n. [from the noun.]

1. To harbour; to admit to residence.
Paladins have been to him to house all the Holits-Sid.

2. To shelter; to keep under a roof.
As we have not country plants to save them, we may house our own to forward them. Bacon.

Housekeeper. n.s. [house and break.]

1. Family living together.
All householders and sharpers have thief written in their foreheads. L' Estrang.

2. To have an astronomical station in the heavens.
In fear of this, observe the starry signs.
Where Saturn houses, and where Hercules joins Dry.

3. In the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family.
Cornelius called two of his household servants.

For nothing koreller can be found.
In woman, than to study household stuff.
And good works in their husband's behalf.

Housekeeper. n.s. [house and keep.]

1. Householder; master of a family.

To be said an honest man and a good housekeeper,
And also as white and a good scholar. Shakspe.

If I may credit housekeepers and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodities are rising exceedingly.

2. One who lives in plenty; one that exercises hospitality.
The people are apter to applaud housekeepers than housewifes.

What are you doing there? Shakspe, Coriolanus.
4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants.

Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair together, a country dance.
Call the old housekeeper, and get her,
To fill a place for want of better.
Swift.


Distinguish the housekeeper, the hunter. Shakes.

HOUSEKEEPING. adj. [house and keep].

Domestic; useful to a family.

His house for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other housekeeping commodities, challenges the present time.
Cerv.

HOUSEKEEPING. n.s. [house and keep].

1. Distinct house or family.

I hear your grace hath sworn out housekeeping, Shakes.

His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the old housekeeping of an English nobleman: an abundance rejoiced, which showed the profusion of hospitality.
Prior.

HOUSE. n.s. [hurl, Sax. from huscel, Goth. a sacrifice, or hostia, dimin hostiota, Lat.] The holy eucharist.

To HOUSE. v. a. [from the noun].

To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.

HOUSEKEEP. n.s. [house and keep].

A plant.

Miller.

The cereals supply their quantity of crude acid spirits; as juices at apples, grapes, the sorrels, and houseke.
Finger.

HOUSELESS. adj. [from house].

Wanting abode; wanting habitation.

This hungry, houseless, suffering, dying creature fed many thousands with five loaves and two fishes. Wrat.

HOUSEMAID. n.s. [house and maid].

A maid employed to keep the house clean.

The housemaid may put out the candle against the looking-glass. Swift.

HOUSEWORN. n.s. [house and room].

A place in a house.

Houseworn, that costs nothing, he bestows.

Yet still we scrumble on, though still we lose. Dryd.

Housesnail. n.s. A kind of snail.

HOUSEWARMING. n.s. [house and warm].

A feast of merry making upon going into a new house.

HOUSEWIFE. n.s. [house and wife].

This is now frequently written housewife, or husby.

1. The mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in or to herself about her housewifery.

Spencer on Ireland.

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty housewife is dead. Pope to Swift.

2. A female economist.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely for a bad housewife it is no less convenient; for some of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe.

Spencer on Ireland.

Let us sit and mock the good housewife, Fortune, from her wheel, that her gifts may henceforth be disposed equally.
Shak.

Shew the degree,

He a good husband, a good housewife she. Dryd.

Early housewives leave the bed,

When living embers on the hearth are spread.

Dryd.

The fairest among the daughters of Britain shew themselves good stateswomen as well as good housewives.

Addison.

3. One skilled in female business.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till she made him as good an housewife as herself; he could preserve apricocks, and make jellies.
Addison.

HOUSEWIFERY. adj. [from housewife].

Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

HOUSEWIFELY. adv. [from housewife].

With the economy of a careful woman.

HOUSEWIFERY. n.s. [from housewife].

1. Domestic or female business; management becoming the mistress of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good housewife to stir in or to herself about her housewifery.

Spencer on Ireland.

He ordains a lady for his praise,

Generally peaceable; fair and young, and skilled in housewifery.

Chapman's Hills.

Little butter was exported abroad, and that discredited by the housewifery of the Irish in making it up.
Temple.

2. Female economy.

Learn good works for necessary uses; for St. Paul expresses the obligation of Christian women to good housewifery, and charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood.
Taylor.

HOUSING. n.s. [from house].

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is supplied with people to increase its inhabitants, according to the increase of housing.
Grant.

2. [From house, houses, or house, Fr.]

Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HOUSING. adj. [from house].

Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; housewarming.

His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,

The housewife did kindle and provide. Fairy Q.

HOUSE. n.s. [from house, houses, or house, Fr.]

Covering of cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental signs.

Dryden, I do not remember in any other place.

Six homes' hides with thongs together fast,

And where unworn ended, the corded vest,

Spread on his back, the house and trappings of a beast.
Dryd.

HOW. adv. [pu, Sax. ho, Dut.]

1. To what degree.

How long wilt thou refuse to humble thyself before me?

Exod.

How much better is it to get wisdom than gold?

Ps.

And how oft cometh destruction upon them?

Pr.

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out?

Ps.

O how love I thy law, it is my meditation.

Ps.

How many children's plights and mother's cries!

Ps.

How many women widows left when he was to sad disgrace!

Daniel's Civil War.

Consider how many differing substances it may be made of, without the fire.
Dryd.

2. In what manner.

Mark'd you not,

How that the guilty kindred of the queen

Look'd pale, when they herd her of Clairet death.

Shak.

Prosecute the means of thy deliverance

By ransom, or how else.

Milton's Agamemnon.

We examine the why and the how of the law.
L'Espl.

This much in our power how to live, but not at all when how to die.
L'Espl.

It is pleasant to see how the small territories of this little republick are cultivated to the best advantage.
Addison on Italy.

3. For what reason; from what cause.

How now, my love? Why is thy cheek so pale?

Shak.

How canst thou hasten to quit so quickly? Gen. xxvii.


Men would have the colours of birds feathers, if they could tell how; or they would have gay clothes. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

5. In what state.

For how shall I go up to my father? Gen. xiv. 19.

We have no force, and whatever we have been?

How with what regard shall I return? Exod.

6. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence.

Behold, he put no trust in his servants, how much less in them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust? Jer. iv. 19.

A great division fell among the nobility, so much the more dangerous by how much the spirits were more active and high.
Horne.

By how much they would diminish the present extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and mountains rivers of the earth.
Bentley.

It is much used in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen!

Sera.

How doth the city sit solitary as a widow? Lam.

8. In an affirmative sense, not easily explained; that so it is; that.

Thick clouds put their in some hope of land, knowing how that part of the South-sea was utter unknown, and might have islands or continents.
Bacon.

There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature: this they honour and esteem highly as profound wisdom, househ this wisdom saveth them not.
Horer.

There was no army transported out of England, howbeit the English colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Irish.
Davie.

HOW'DYE. [Contracted from how do ye.]

In what state is your health? A message of civility.

I now write no letters but of plain business, or plain how'dye's, to those I am forced to correspond with.
Pep.

HOWEVER. adv. [how and ever].

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree.

This ring he holds

In most rich choice; yet in his idle fire,

To buy his will, it would not seem too dear.

Homer reported it.

To trace the ways of highest agents, demes' however wise. Mitton.

2. At all events; happen what will; at least.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, however from the greatest evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, however the chiefest. Titus.

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.

In your excuse your love does little way.

You might hence have or have had a fairer way. Dryd.

Its views are bounded on all sides by several ranges of mountains, which are however at so great a distance, that it have a wonderful variety of beautiful prospects. Addison on Italy.

I do not build my reasoning wholly on the case of persecution; however I do not exclude it. Aret.
H O Y

new turn their thoughts to examine how those diseases in a state are bred, that hasten its end, which would, however, be a very useful enquiry. Snuff.

4. To some of these meanings this word may be commonly reduced, but its power is sometimes almost evanescent.

To Howl, v. n. [hughe, Dut. adulo, Lat.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog.

2. To utter in distress.

Therefore will I howl, and cry out for all Moscb, Jer. xixii.

The dammed use that word in hell, Howlings atted at it. Shakesp. Roméo and Juliete.

The cat's own name is fear. F. fo. B. R. D. Melch.


I have seen, in the wilder seas, what that howl'd out in the desert air, Where hearing should not catch them, Shakesp. Macbeth.

3. To speak with a belladone cry or tone.

Peare, monster, peace! Go tell thy horned tale To savages, and howl it out in deserts! Phillips.

4. It is used pelluciously of many noises loud and horrid.

Howl, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

Murder.

Alarmed by his sentinels the wolf,
Whose howl's his watch. Shakesp. Macbeth.

And these the like rumours are no more than the like howled of the devil.

2. The cry of a man in being in honour.

She raves, she runs with a distracted pace,
And fills with horrid howls the public place. Dryden.

Howsoe'er, a. [horr. and sover.]

1. In what manner sooner. See However.

Fellow, who, after Moses, was one of the most ancient, howseower he had been since corrupted, deth in the substance of all ages. Raleigh's Historie.

2. Although.

The man doth fear God, howseover it seems not in him. Shakesp.

To Hox. v. a. [from dog, Sax.] To howl; to harn-string.

Thou art a coward,
Which hows honest howsister behind,

From course required. Shakesp Winter's Tale.

Ledrumm, perceiving the old soldiers' meaning, alighted, and with his sword howed his horse, saying aloud, This day, valiant soldiers, shall you have me both your general and fellow soldier, fighting on foot as one of yourselves. Kydold.

Hoy, n. s. [hoo, old Fr.] A large boat sometimes with one deck.

He sent to Germany, strange aim to rear:
From whence eftsoon arrived here three hows
Of Saxons, whom he for his safety employ'd.

To define a barge and hoy, which are between a boat and a ship, is hard. Watta's Logick.

H'ubbarb, n. s. [I know not the etymology, unless it be from up, up, or hubbob.] A tumult; a riot.

People pursued the business with all contempt of the government; and in the hubbob of the first day there appeared neither of reclusion or contention, but the actors were really of the dogs of the people. Clarend.

An universal hubbob wild. Of stunning sounds, and voices all confus'd, Born through the hollow dark, assaults his ear With loudest voices, Milton's Paradise Lost.

Why wolves raise a hubbob at last. 

And hounds howl when she strikes in water. Hudibras.

Huckaback, n. s. A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

Huckabacked, adj. [locket, Germ. a bunch, and buck.] Crook'd in the shoulders.

Huckabones, n. s. [from hucken, Dut., to sit down.] The hibbone.

Huckster, n. s. [huck, Germ. a Hucksterer.] pedlar; huckster a she- pedlar.

1. One who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities; a pedlar.

There cannot be a more ignominy trade than the being hucksters to such vile merchanstes.

God deliver the world from such guises, or rather such hucksters of souls, the very shame of religion.

Should thy shoe weigh down, down as thou fall.

And overturn the saddling huckster's stall. The saddling huckster shall not over thee mean.

But peace expect for nuts and pears of thine own.

There should be a confederacy of all servants, to drive those China hucksters from the doors. Swift.

Those hucksters or money-gobblers will be found necessary, if this brass-money is made current. Swift.

2. A trickish mean fellow.

Now the apace made his huckster man. Hud. Tale.

To Huckster. v. n. [from the noun.]

To deal in petty bargains.

They must pay a shifting, for changing their piece into silver, to some huckstering fellow who follows that trade. Swift.

To Huddle, v. a. [probably from howled.]

1. To dress up close so as not to be discovered; to mobble.

2. To put on carelessly in a hurry.

At twelve sornehow to bed for fear. Their clothes were huddled on by two. Prior.

Now in haste they huddle on
Their boots, their shoes, and get them gone. Swift.

3. To cover up in haste.

4. To perform in a hurry.

I have given much application to this poem, this is not a play huddled up in haste. Dryden.

When the labord husband in his house restrain,
Let him forecast his work with timely care.

Which else is huddled when the skies are fair. Dryden.

5. To throw together in confusion.

Our adversary, huddling together suppositions together, and that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and confusion. Leake.

To Huddle. v. n. To come in a crowd or mob.

Glance an eye of pity on his losses,
That have of fate so huddled on his back,

Be thou answered after his blut and huddling manner. Bacon.

Thyrisus, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to break his mad veins.

They're eyes are more imperfect than others; for they will run against things, and, huddling for wards, fall from high places. Brown's Vulg. Err. Hulder. v. n. [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion; with obscuricy.

That the Aristotelian virtue is huddled by words and terms insign significant, has been the censure of the wisest. Glavestein.

Your carrying business in a huddle, has forced our rulers to new models. Hudibras.

Nature dotes nothing in a huddle. L'Estrange.

The underscoring sells nothing distinctly in things remote, and in a huddle. Locke.

Several lively answers were made to this question, which entertained us till half-time, and filled my mind with a huddle of ideas.

Addison.

Hue, n. s. [Dupe, Sax.]

1. Colour; die.

For never in that land
Face of fair lady she before did view.
Or that breed (yon's) look her east in deadly hue. Staples.

To add another hue unto the rainbow,
Is wasteful and ridiculous, Hens. King John.

Flow's of all hue, and without them the rose. Milton.

To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd - Ceticl rosy red, love's proper hue, Answer'd, Milton's Paradise Lost.

Tis much of the canon hue, to change the die with this. Dryden.

2. [Hue, Fr.] A clamour; a legal pursuit; an alarm given to the country. It is commonly joined with cry.

Hue and cry, villain, go! Assist me, knight, I am undone: fly, run, hue and cry! villano, I am undone. Shakesp.

I immediately comes a hue and cry after a gang of thieves, that hast taken a purse upon the road. Dryden.

If you should hiss, he swears he'll hiss as high; And, like a curfet, join the hue and cry. Addison.

The hue and cry went after Jack, to apprehend him dead or alive, wherever he could be found. Arbuthnot's John Bull.

Huer, n. s. [Huer, Fr. to cry.] One whose business is to call out to others.

They lie howling upon the coast, and are disti- romet by a balke or huer, who standeth on the clif-side, and from thence discerneth the course of the pilchard. Courte's Survey.

Huff, n. s. [from howe, or hovern, swelled] he is huffed up by distempers. So in some provinces we say the broad huff's up, when it is dignified, huff'd, or fer- mented; and, therefore, may be ferment.

To be in a huff is then to be in a ferment, as we now speak.

1. Swell or sudden anger or arrogance.

Quoth Talpho, honour's but a word
To swear by, only in a lord;
In other it is but a huff,
To vapour with instead of proof. Hudibras.

His frowns kept multitudes in awe,
Before the bluster of whose huff.
All his, as in a storm, flew off. Hudibras.

We have the apprehensions of a change to keep a check upon us in the very huff of our greatness. L'Enrag'e.

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the huff about his extraction.

No man goes about to ensure or embroil another in a passion, to lay trains, and give secret blows in a present. H. South.

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value.

As for you, colonel huff-captain, we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greater plotter. Dryden.

Lewd shallow-brained huffs make Athenian contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit. South.

To Huff, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To swell; to puff.
HUG

In many wild birds the diaphragm may easily be huffed up with air, and blown in the windpipe. This gives them great power over the song. Great care must be taken in feeding these birds to prevent this. The huffed sound is produced by the vibrations of the diaphragm and the voice box. The voice box is located on the upper part of the larynx and is responsible for the production of sound. Hugging, or the act of holding someone tightly, is a common way to express love or affection. Hugging is a way to comfort or console someone. In some cultures, hugging is a way to express gratitude or appreciation. Hugging is a simple yet powerful way to connect with others.

HULL

hull n. [hull, Goth. to cover.]
1. The hulk or integument of any thing; the outer covering: as, the hulk of a nut covers the shell. [Hull, Scott.]

2. The body of a ship; the hulk. Hull and hulk are now confounded; but hulk originally signified not only the body or hulk, but a whole ship of burden, heavy and bulky. Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light, And through the yielding planks a passage find. So many arts hath the Divine Wisdom put together, only for the hulk and tackle of a thinking verse. [Hull, Scott.]

hulk r. [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without out sails or rudder. They saw a sight full of pitious strangeness, a ship, or rather the carcasse of a ship, of rather some few hours of the carcass, hulking there, just broken, part burned, and part drowned. Shall we hoist sail, sir? here lies your way. —No good swabber, I am to hull here for a little longer. [Hull, Scott.]

he looked, and saw the ark hulk on the broad:

People walking down upon the shore, saw some what come hulking toward them. [Hull, Scott.]

HULLER n. s. [from hull.] A blusterer; a bully. Not here I hazarded my art To be expos'd I' th' end to suffer, By such a bragging huffler, Hudibras. HUFFISH adj. [from huff.] Arrogant; insolent; hectoring. HUFFISHLY adv. [from huff.] With arrogant petulance; with bullying bluster. HUFFINESS n. s. Petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.

To HUG r. a. [begun, Sax. to hedge, to inclose.

1. To press close in an embrace. He bewept my fortune, and hugg'd me in his arms. Shak. They would not do no to hugg the creature that had given him so admirable a sensation! L'Estrange. Ev'n in that urn their brother they confess, And hugging in their arms, and to their bosom press. Dryden. King Xerxes was enamour'd upon an oak, which he would hug and kiss. Harrington on Consumption.

2. To touch with tenderness. 1. Under fair pretence of friendly ends, And well-plac'd words of gloriousoity, Bask'd with reasons not unpersuasive, Win me into the easy-hearted man, And hugging him into smiles. Milton. We hug deformities, if they bear our names. Gower.

Admire yourself, and, without rival, hug your darling book. Recol. It is a great pleasure to me to see them close together, and to hug the trouble of their. South. Mark with what joy he hags the dear discovery. Rowe.

3. To hold fast. Age makes our most fondly hug and retain the good things of life when we have the least prospect of enjoying them. Alterbury.

4. To grip in wrestling. HUG R. S. [from the noun.]


2. A particular gripe in wrestling, elided a Cornish hug. HUGUE adj. [hooge, high, Dut.]

1. Vast; immense. Let the estate of the people of God, when they were in the house of bondage, and their manner of serving God in a strange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jerusalem did afford; and who seeth not what huge difference there was between them? [Hoofer.]

This space of earth is so huge, as that it equalled in greatness not only Asia, Europe, and Africa, but America. [Abbe.]


Part, huge of hulk! Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait, Temper'd the ocean; there the giant
Hugest of living creatures, in the deep stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims. And seems a moving land. Milton.

3. Great even to deformity or terrible. The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder. Shak. Through forests huge, and long unravell'd forests, With degradation known he wanders waste. Tho've.

HUGELY adv. [from huge.] 1. Immensely; enormously. Who cries out on pride, That can therein tax any private party? Doth it not also rend the sea? Shak.

2. Very; greatly; much. I saw hagghly bent to believe, that whenever you concern yourselves in our affairs, it is for our good. Swift.

HUGENESS n. s. [from huge.]

1. Enormous bulk; greatness. 2. Utmost extent of. My mistress exceeds in goodness the hugeness of your unworthy thinking. Shak.

HUGERMUGGER n. s. [corrupted perhaps from huger mucker, or hug in the dark. Morerick in Danish is darkness, whence our murky. It is written by Sir Thomas Moore hoker moker. Hoker, in Chaucer, is peevish, crossgrained, of which moker may only be a ludicrous reduplication. Hooke is likewise in German a corner, and moky is in English dark. I know not how to determine.] Secrecy; bye-place.

Now hold in huggermugger in their hand, And all the rest is of their small and stand. Hubb. Tale. But if I can but find them out. Where e'er'th in huggermugger lurk, I'll make them more by their handly work. Hudibras. There's a distinction between what's done open and bare-faced, and a thing that's done in huggermugger, under a seal of secrecy and concealment. [L'Estrange.]

HUGY adj. [See HUGUE.] Vast; great; huge. Not in use.

This huge rock one finger's force apparently will move. Crown's Survey of Cornwall.

HUME n. S. [hooge, Fr.] A clock. As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger, in a rich huke. Bowick's New Atlantis.

HUM n. S. [huikle, D.; Jule, Sax.]

1. The body of a ship. There's a whole merchant's ventur in Bourdeau stuff in him: you have not seen a hulk better stuffed in the hold. Shak. The custom of giving the colour of the sea to the hull, sails, and mariners of their fly-boats, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Venetians. [Adcock.]

They Argo's hulk will tax, And scrape her pitchy sides for wax. Swift. Steed's sluggish on. Thomson.

2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. This sense is still retained in Scotland; as, a hulk is a fellow. And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the hulk Sir John. Is prisoner to your will. [To HULK r. a.]

To HULK r. a. To exenterate: as, to hulk a hare. Ainsworth.

To HUM r. a. [helm elan, Dut.]

1. To make the noise of bees. The humming of bees is an unequal buzzing. Bac. An airy nation flew, Thick as the buzzing bees that hunt the goldenbush In Summer's heat. Dryden. So weary bees in little cells repose; But if eight-roaders lift the well-stor'd hive. An humming through their waxen city grows. Dryden.

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound. I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip, And hum at his Comusis, much unhearts me. Shak. Upon my honour, Sir, I heard a humming, And that a strange one too, which did awake me. Shak. The cloudy messenger turns me his back, and hums; as who should say, You'll rue. Shak. To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath. Having pump'd up all his wit, And known'd upon it, thus he writ. Hudibras. I still acquiesce, And never hum'd and haw'd addition, Nor snuffed reason, Hudibras. The man by humming and having a good while; but in the end, he gave up himself to the physicians. [L'Estrange.]

4. To make a dull heavy noise. The musical accents of the Indians, to us, are but intermittent humings; as are ours to their otherwise tuned organs. Glassie. Still humming on, their drowsy course they keep, And hulk'd so long, lies stopo, we alas dashkep. Pope.

5. To sing low. Pop.

6. To applaud. Approval was commonly expressed in public assemblies by a hum, about a century ago. HUM N. S. [from the verb.]

1. The noise of bees or insects. To black Ileen's summons The shrill-born beetle, with his drowsy hum, Hath rung night's yawning bell. Shak. Merib. 190
H U M
Not undelightful is the careless hum
To him who muses through the woods at noon.
Thomson.

2. A low confused noise, as of bustling crowds at a distance.
Henry. A low sound, like that of falling leaves.
Mitton.

3. Hume: the various sounds heard at a distance.
Thomson.

4. Any low dull noise.
Spenser.

5. In HUMDRUM it seems used for hum.
Thomson.

6. An expression of applause.
Thomson.

HUM. interj. A sound implying doubt and deliberation. Let not your ears despise the heaviest sound That ever yet they heard.
Shakspeare.

HUMAN. adj. [humanus, Lat.; humane, Fr.]
1. Having the qualities of a man.
Thomson. It will never be known whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a human creature.

2. Belonging to man.
Cowley. The king is but a man as I am: the violet smells to him as doth to me; all his senses have but human conditions.
Shakespear.

HUMANE. adj. [ humane, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.
Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few, does generally spread itself towards many; and maketh men become humane and charitable.
Baron.

HUMBLER. n. s. [from human and bird.] The humming bird.
Thomson. All ages have conceived the wren the least of birds, yet our own plantations have shown one far less; that is, the humming bird, not much exceeding a beetle.

HUMBLE. adj. [humble, Fr. humilis, Lat.]
1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant.
Thomson. As humble as the best gentleman.

2. Low; not high; not great.
Shakspeare. Th' example of the heavy bulk, Th' unseemly toad, Cowley, mark.

HUMBLING. n. s. [from humanize] To humiliate, to humble.
Thomson. Him, for he humbled himself equal to the earth.

HUMILY. adv. [from humanize] Kindly; with good-nature.
Thomson. If they would yield us the superfluity, while it was wholesome, we might guess they relieved us humanely.

HUMBLER. n. s. [from humanize, Fr.] A philologer; a grammarian; a term used in the schools of Scotland.

HUMANITY. n. s. [humanità, Fr. humanitates, Lat.]
1. The nature of man.
Thomson. Look to thyself: reach not beyond humanity.

2. Human kind; the collective body of mankind.
Shakspeare. A rarer spirit never did steer humanity. The middle of humanity thou never knewest, but the extremity of both ends. Henry. To esteem the human virtue and uncorrupt, there has been used the highest caution humanity could entreat.

3. Benevolence; tenderness.
Thomson. All men ought to have a just regard to what are the common offices of humanity and friendship in divers.
HUMBLY. adj. [from humble.] 1. Without pride; with humility; modestly; with tenuous modesty. Scepter. 2. To send their smiles before them to Achilles. Come humbly as you'd to creep to high alters. Dryden.

HUMBLE. adj. [from hum, drone, or humming drone.] Dull; dromion; stupid.

HUMID. adj. [from humid, from humidus, Lat.] Watery; moist; watery.

HUMIDITY. n. s. [humiditatis, Lat.] That quality which we call moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the quantity of the water present, of any liquor to the parts or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quicksilver is not a very liquid, in respect to our hands or clothes.

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HUMOUR. n. s. [from hum, for humor.] That which hums; an ascendant. Ainsworth.

HUMOURS. n. s. [from humorous.] Proceeding from the humours.

HUMORIST. n. s. [from humoristico, ital. humoristique, Fr.]

1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

The notion of the humorist is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased, with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things.

HUMORIST keeps to himself much more than he wants, and gives his superfluities to the chase of heaven.

2. One who has odd conceits.

The wit sinks imperceptibly into an humorist. Swift.

3. One who has violent and peculiar passions.

It is by wise and timely inquisition the peccant humour and humourists must be discovered and purged, or cut off; murder in such a case is a true cruelty.

BARON DE TILLERS.

HUMOROUS. adj. [from humor] 1. Full of grotesque or odd images.

Of some of the commentators tell us that Marty was a very cunning bowyer who had lost his case; other, that this passage alludes to the story of the sire Mursay, who contended with Apollo, which I think it is, but perhaps it is not.

Addison.

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the present whim.

I am known to be a humorous person; said to be something imperfect, in favouring the first; of the second; and of the third.

Shakespeare. Corelliano.

Thou fortune's champion, that dost never fight right when her humorous ladyship is in motion.

Shakespeare. King John.

He's humorous as Winter, and as sudden.

A saucy colt in the spring of day, H. IV.

O, you awake them; cause awaie.

Times be short, are made for play.

The humorous noon too will not stay.

What doth make you thus delay.

Ben Johnson.

Vast is his courage, boundless in his mind.

Rough as a storm, and humorous as the wind.

Thee that woos, calls, you are only a dream.

Thee that fool's, and says not what.

Thou dost say, of what thou knowest not what.

Prior.

HUMOROUSLY. adv. [from humorous.] 1. Merrily; joosely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls very humorously, concutus argenteus in tabula frontis sacri

Adams.

It has been humorously said, that some have fish’d, the very jakes for papers left there by man of wit.

Swift.

2. Capriciously; whimsically.

We resolve by halves, and unadvisedly; we resolve rashly, wildly, or humorously, upon reasons that will hold.

Colman.

HUMOURSNESS. n. s. [from humorous.] 1. Fickleness; capricious levity.

2. Jocularity; oddness of conceit.

HUMORSOME. adv. [from humouring.]

1. Peevish; petulant.

2. Odd; humorous. In this sense it is less used.

As science cannot be much improved by masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is taken up in continuing singular and humor-

some disguises.

Swift.
HUMOUR. n.s. [humour, fr. humor, Lat.] 1. Moisture.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fidelity of common water.

Ray on the Creation.

2. The different kind of moisture in man's body, reckoned by the old physician to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were supposed to determine the temper of mind.

Bibiliti.

I lovd Sidney. The Desire that liiicli.

Deut. Hayward.

Pained unless A disease; Drijden.

Fielding.

[Junjeji, With a room that is richly adorned, and hung round with a great variety of pictures, strikes the eye at once. Watts.

Addison.

HUNGER. n.s. [hunger, Sax. hungar, Dut.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting.

An uneasy sensation at the stomach for food, when the stomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural condition, they draw up as close as to rub against each other, so as to keep that sensation; but when they are distended with food, it is again removed; unless when a person fasteth so long as to want of spirits, the fibres, to have those fibres grow too fluid to corrigate, and then we say a person has fasted away his stomach. Quinio.

Then shall serve time enemies in hunger and in thirst.

[Stust. xvii. 45.

D. and E. the subacid part of the animal spirits, being cast off by the lower parts upon the coats of the stomach, yieldeth the fibres, and thereby produces the sense we call hunger.

Grew.

Something vicious, fat and oily, remaining in the stomach, destroys the sensation of hunger.

Arbuthnot or Aliments.

2. Any violent desire.

The innumerable fancies we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and urgencies for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. Decoy of Piety.

For hunger of my gold I dye.

Dryden.

To HUNGER. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

My more having, would be as a space.

To make me hunger more. Shak. Marcbeth.

Widely they gaze, and to the eye they roar,

As if they hunger'd for the food they bosc. Cowley.

2. To desire with great eagerness; to long.

Dost thou so hunger for my empty chair.

That thou wilt needs invent lies with thyHonors, Before the hour be ripe? O, foolish youth.

Thou seekst the greatness that will overwhelm thee.


I content me,

And from the sting of famine fear no harm.

You mind that, fed with better thoughts that feed

Me hang ring more to do my Father's will. Witt.

HUNGERBIT. [adj. fr. hunger and petit, Gri.]

Pained or weakened with hunger.

His strength shall be hungerbiten. Job, xviii. 12.

Shak.

Bred up in poverty straits at home;

Lost in a desert here, and hungerbit. Milton.

HUNGERLY. [adj. fr. hunger.] Hungry; in want of nourishment.

His heard

Grew thin and hungerly, and seem'd to ask

His boys as he walked; quaffed water.

Shak.

HUNGERLY. adv. With keen appetite.

You have sav'd my hungering, and I feed

Most hungerly on your sight. Shak.
To will Shak. to Pope. to for Shak. make U L’Estninge. 2. 1. Hu’ngry. Hu’ngred. 30 gravel. and fend dings. hungry tattums, an ferring. Want and attach, fed before her name. Dray. Hu’ngred. adj. [from hunger.] Pinched by want of food. O’hours do in a small degree nourish, and we see men an hungered love to smell hot bread. Bacon. HUNGRILY. adv. [from hungy.] With keen appetite. Thus much to the kind rude gods we owe, Who pity’d suffering mortals long ago; When on harsh scorces hungerly they fed, And gave ‘im pleasant bater, better bread. Dray. HUNGRY, adj. [from hunger.] 1. Feeling pain from want of food. The face of this man the hungines caubialls Would not have touch’d, would not have stain’d with blood. Shak. By eating before he was hungry, and drinking before he was dry, he was sure never to eat or drink much at a time. Temple. Th’at that thus may say that a man is always hungry, but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger consists in that very sensation. Locke. 2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw from other substances then to impart to them. Cassius has a lean and hungry look. Shakes. The more fat water will bear soap bert; for the hungy washes not the sordid nature. Burton. In rashy grounds springs are found at the first and second spurt, and sometimes lower in a hangry gravel. Moore. To the great day of retribution our Saviour ourres us, for reaping the fruits that we here sow in the most hungry and harren soil. Smalridge’s Serm. HUNKS. n. [Junxer sordid, Islandick.] A covetous sordid wretch; a mis’rer, a curmudgeon. The old hunk was well served, to be trickt out of a whole hog for the securing of his puddings. Shakes. She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old hunk. Drayden. Iros has given all the intimations of being a close hunk, worth loving, says Allston. Add. To HUNT, r. a. [Bunzan, Sax. from hunt a dog.] 1. To chase wild animals. The man that once did sell the lion’s skin, While the beast liv’d, was kill’d in hunting him. Shakes. Will thou hunt the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions? Job, xxxvii. 39. We should all do every criminal out of the hand, and hunt him down, however forsworn and over-grown; and, on the contrary, shelter and defend. Addison. 2. To pursue; to follow close. Evil shall hunt the violent man to overthrow him. Psalm, cxlv. The heart strikes five hundred sorts of pulses in an hour, and is hunted unto such continual palpitations, through anxiety, that fain would it break. Harvey on Consumptions. 3. To search for. Not certainly affirming any thing, but by confessing of times and monuments, I do hunt out a probability. Spen. 1. who have given themselves up to a party, and only hunt for what may favour and support the tenets of it. Locke. 2. To direct or manage hunts in the chase. He hunts a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares. Addison. To HUNT, p. u. 1. To follow the chase. When he returns from hunting, I will not speak with him. Shakes. King Lear. Esan went to the field to hunt for venison. Gen. xxix. 5. 2. A chase. The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray; the fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. Shakes. 3. Pursuit. I’ve heard myself proclaim’d; And by the happy hollow of a tree, Escap’d the hunt. Shakes. King Lear. HUNTER. n. s. [from hunt.] 1. One who chases animals for pastime or food. If those English lords had been good hunters, and reduced the mountains, bogs, and woods within the limits of forest, charities, and parks, the forest law would have driven them into the plains. Addison. 2. A chase. The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray; the fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. Shakes. 3. Pursuit. I’ve heard myself proclaim’d; And by the happy hollow of a tree, Escap’d the hunt. Shakes. King Lear. HUNTINGHORN. n.s. [from hunting and horn] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds. Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school, Fond of his huntinghorn and pole. Prin. HUNTRESS. n. s. [from hunter.] A woman that follows the chase. And then, this third crown’d with light of sight, With thy chaste eye, from thy pale sphere above, Thy huntress’ name, that my full life doth sway. Shakes. Shall I call Antiquity fr. the old schools of Greece, To tolerise the sn-orm of chaste! Hence the huntress Diancher drowb low, Fair silver-shifted queen, for ever chase. Milton. Let old Arcadia boast her ample plain, Her immortal hunters, and her virgin train; Not envy Whistle. Pope. Homer represents Diana with her quiver at her shoulder; but at the same time he describes her as an huntress. Brome. HUNTSMAN. n. s. [hunt and man.] 1. One who delights in the chase. Like as a huntsman, after weary chase, Seeks the tame escape from him away, Sits down to rest him. Addison. Such pame, whilst yet the world was new. Such a man, in the midst of our free race, Or dogs, care such a master shoes? Wilt. 2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase. Apply this moral rather to the huntsmen, that managed the chase, than to the Lord of L’Estrange. HUNTSMANSHIP. n. s. [from huntsman.] The qualifications of a hunter. At court your followers every day Give the art of thinning, huntsmanship, or play. Pome. HURDLE. n. s. [jyrbel, Sax.] 1. A texture of sticks woven together; a crate. The sled, the tumbril, hurdles and the flail. These all must be prepar’d. Dryden’s Georg. 2. Grate on which criminals were dragged to execution. They may your fine joints gain’s Tuesday next, Or I will drive thee on a hurdle tilter. Shakes. The blacksmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleasure upon the hurdle, to think that he should be famous in after-times. Bacon. HURDS. n. s. The refuse of hemp or flax. Ainsworth. To HURL. r. a. [from hurlot to throw down, Islandick; or, according to Skinner, from whirl.] 1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously. If he’s have any grievous plagues in store, Or let them keep it: Gilt thy sons be ripe. And then hurl down their indignation On thee! That holds vengeance in his hand. Skak. To hurl upon their heads that breaks his law. Skak. With my nills digg’d stones out of the ground. To hurl at the beholders of my shame. Shak. If the thirst of him that hates, or hurl at I’m by laying of wait. Numb, xxx, 20. They use both the right hand and the left in hurling stones. Chur. 11. 2. Hurling and wit, As madmen stones. Ben Jonson. His darling sons, Har’d heading to partake with us, shall curse Their frail original and faded bliss. Milton. She strikes the late; but if it sound, Threatens to hurl it on the ground. Waller. Corrupted light of knowledge hurl’d Sin, death, and ignorance o’er all the world. Daven. Young Phœnix, From East to North irregularly hurl’d, First set himself on fire, and then the world. Dryd. Compare him is so far to drive the Grecian train, And hurl them headlong to the feet and main, Pope. 2. To utter with vehemence. [Hurler, Fr. to make an howling or hideous noise.] This sense is not in use. The glad merchant that does view His ship far come from watry wilderness, He hur’s out vows. Spen. Highly they rage against the highest, Hurling defiance towards the vaults of heaven. Mins. 3. To play at a kind of game. Hurling takes its denomination from throwing of the stone, and is twof of two sorts; one to country: for hurling to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, a strip thousand yard long and nine yards in, ranks, one against another; out of these ranks
they match themselves by pairs, one entering another, and so pass away; every of which couple are to watch one another during this play. Carest.

HURL. n.s. [from the verb] Tumult; riot; commotion.
He in the same hurt murdering such as he thought would withstand his desire, was chosen king. - Knolles

HURLER. n.s. [from hurl.] One that plays at hurling.
The hurler hurt a man to man, and not two set upon one man at once. Carest.'s Surv. of Carest.

HURLWIND. n.s. [hurl and wind.] A whirlwind; a violent gust. A word not in use.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid hurled from his mansion thrown.
-Sandys

HURLY n.s. [from the Fr. hurdy] Tumult.

HURLYBURLY. [hurbrach, inconsiderately.] Tumult; commotion; bustle.
Winds take the ruffian hills by the roots,
That with the furious death itself awakes. Shakesp.

Poor discontent,
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of hurlyburly innovation.

Shakesp. Mortlake.

I see this hurly all on foot. Shakesp.

All places were filled with tumult and hurlbury,
Every man measured the danger by his own fear.
Such a pitiful cry was in every place,
And in cities presently to be besieged. Knolles.

HURRICANE. n.s. [hurican, Span. out ragen, Fr.] A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks!
You engineers, and hurricane, spout! Shakesp.

A storm or hurricane, though but the force of air, makes a strange havoc where it comes. Barret.

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his playstark raging mad: all was tempestuous and bustling; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere hurricane from the beginning to the end. Dryden.

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners with selected friends withdraw;
There in deaf murrmurs, solemnly are wise,
Whipping like winds, are hurricane and sigh.

Saw, where our wide Numidian wastas extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play.
Fear up the sands, and sweep whole plains away.
-Addison.

HURRIER. n.s. [from hurry.] One that hurries; a disturber.

To HURRY. v.n. [hurry] to plunder.
Sax. hurrs was likewise a word used by the old Germans in urging their horses to speed; but seems the imperative of the verb.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusely.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer service to your enemy;
And your accumulation hurries up and down
The noose, number of your doubtful friends. Shak.

For whom all this haste
Of midnight march, and hurry'd meeting here?
Verse: Impetuous: but hurries him on to satisfy it. South

That hurry'd o'er
Such swarms of English to the neighboring shore.
Dryden

A man has no time to subdue his passions,
establish his soul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is hurried off the stage. Addison.

HURRY, n.s. [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.
Among all the horrible hurries in England, Ireland was then alone quiet. Shakesp.

It might have pleased him in the present heat and hurry of his rage; but must have displeased him infinitely in the sedate reflection. South.

After the violence of the hurry and commotion was over, the water came to a state somewhat more calm. Walton.

Amidst a tumult in the soul, it diminishes the mind, and puts into a violent hurry of thought.
-Addison.

A long train of coaches and six ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great hurry.
-Addison.

I do not include the life of those who are in a perpetual hurry of affairs, but of those who are not always engaged.

The pavement was filled with trampling feet,
And the mixt hurry barracides the street.
-Guy's Tricia.

HURST. n.s. [hurste, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees.

To HURST. v.n. preter. I hurt; past. pass. I have hurt. [hurst wound, Sax. hurster to strike, Fr.

1. To mischief; to harm.
He that overcomes shall not be hurt of the second coming. Revelations.

Virgins may be assailed, but never hurst:
Surpriz'd by unroof, nor yet enthrall'd. Milton.
The Adams of the sea is so called, because it is a loving and innocent fish, that hurts nothing that has life.

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm.
My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it hurts my hand.
-Shak. Othello.

It beeds contempt For hurrying men, or presume to pry,
When the hurt lion grows within his den. Dryden.

3. To damage; to impair.
See thou not the oil and wine. Revelations.

HURT. n.s. [from the verb.

1. Hurry; mischief.
The hurt thereof is greater than the good.
Spens:

There is a man to my hurt.
Grissel.
I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there had been no hurt done.
-Baker on Learning.

3. Wound or bruise.
Where is he wounded?
-There will be large electritaries to shew the people: he received seven harts th' body.
-Shakesp. Corinnaus.

Carter adventur'd bravely, and received two great harts in his body.

The pain by coldness and hurt, hunger, thirst, and cold, all men feel. In arms and science 'tis the same,
Our rival's harts create our famine.
-Prison.

3. Injury; wrong.
Why should damage grow to the hurt of the king?
-Evac.

HURTER. n.s. [from hurt.] One that does harm.

HURTFUL. adj. [hurt and full.] Mischievous; pernicious.

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt, one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be most hurtful unto many.
-Hoger.

HURTFULLY. adv. [from hurtful.] Mischievously; perniciously.

HURTFULNESS. n.s. [from hurtful] Mischievousness; perniciousness.

To HURTLE. v.n. [hurtur, Fr. atrarte, Ital.] To crush; to skimish; to run against any thing; to jostle; to meet in shock and encounter.

The noise of battle hurttled in the air.
Shakesp.

Made him give battle to the lioness,
Who quickly fell before him in which hurttling,
-From infamous slander I awak'd.
-Shakesp. As you like it.

To HURTLE. v.a. To move with violence or impetuosity. This is probably the original of hurt.

Obsolete.

Hurtful, harmful, innocuous; doing no harm.

Unto her home she oft would go,
Where hold and hurtless many a play she tries,
Her parents liking such a do: so
For simple goodness shined in his eyes.
Shakesp.

She joy'd to make proof of her courage.
On gentle dame, so hurtless and so true.
-Fairy Q.

Shatter's ev'ry gasp he takes.
And vain efforts and hurtles blows he makes.
-Dryden's Alexid.

2. Receiving no hurt.
HURTLESSLY. adv. [from hurtless.] Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you so hurtless strong, that they thought it better to rest in your friendship than make new trial of your enmity.
Shakesp.

HURTLESSNESS. n.s. [from hurtless.

Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND. n.s. [husband master, Dan. from house and boud, Runic, a master.

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.
Thy husband is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign. Shak. Tam. of the Shrew.

If your husband is in his old lunes,
Again: he takes on yonder with my husband,
And so rils against all married mankind.
-Heb.

This careful husband had been long away,
When his chaste wife and little children mourn.
-Dryden.

The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occasion of the demnuation of relation of husband.
-Locke.

2. The male of animals.
Eve thought a snowy ram than shaft behold,
Prefer him not in haste, for husband to thy fold.
-Dryden.

3. An economist; a man that knows and practises the methods of triguality and profit. Its signification is always modified by some epithet implying bad or good.

Edward I. showed himself a right good husband; owner of a lordship till husbanded. Duns. on Isl.
I was considering the shortness of life, and what ill husbands we are to tender a fortune.
-Teller.

4. A tiler of the ground; a farmer.

Husband's work is laborious and hard. Hub. Tale.

I heard a great husband say, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth fruitful grounds.
-Bacon.

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HUSBAND. r. a. [from the noun.]
1. To supply with an husband.
   Think you I am no stronger than my sex,
   To have my father and my husband? Shak.,
   The ring was ever her's, you shall as easily
   Prove that I husbands her bed in Horestone,
   Where yet she never was, Shak.,
   I in my right,
   By my investiture, I contrives the best.
   That were the last, if he should husband you.
   Shakespeare.

2. To manage with frugality.
   It will be pastime passing excellent,
   If you, more ground with modesty,
   The French, wisely husbanding the possession of a victory, kept themselves within their trenched places.
   Balzac. Henri. VII.
   If you be master-gunner, spend not all
   That thou canst speak at once; but husband it,
   And give it out by degrees.

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with
   proper management.
   A farmer cannot husband his ground, if he sits at a great rent.
   Bacon.

HUSBANDLESS, adj. [from husband.]
Without an husband.
A widow husbandless, an object to fears;
A woman, naturally born to fears.
Shakespeare.

HUSBANDLY. adj. [from husband.] Fru-
gal; thrifty.
Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overhast;
And compass it then, is a husbandly part.
Tusser.

HUSBANDMAN. n. s. [husband and man.]
One that works in tillage.
This Dary serves you for good uses; he is your serving-man, and your husbandman.
Shakespeare.
The mule being more swift in his labour than the ox (and ground was allowed to the male by the husbandman).
Brooke.

HUSBANDRY. n. s. [from husband.] 1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.
He began with a wild method to run over all the art, especially employing his tongue about well dawning of a field. Sedley.
Ask'd if in husbandry he ought did know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to sow. Sir Robert Tate.
Husbandry supplyeth all things necessary for food.
Spenser.

Peace hath from France too long been clash'd;
And all her husbandry doth lie upon heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. Shakespeare. Hen. V.

Her plentiful womb
Expresseth its full milk and husbandry. Shakespeare.
The seeds of virtue may, by the husbandry of Christian counsel, produce better fruit than the strength of self-nature.
Raleigh.
Husbandry the Spanish watering in the valleys of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear seed.
Raleigh.

A family governed with order will fall naturally into the several trades of husbandry, tillage, and pastureage.

Let any one consider the difference between an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without any husbandry upon it, and he will find that the improvements of labour makes the value.
Leake.

2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony.
There's husbandry in heaven;
The candles are all out. Shaksper.
You have already proved several millions to the publick, and that what we ask is too incomprehensible to break into any rules of the strictest good husbandry.
Swift.

3 Care of domestick affairs.
Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The husbandry and manage of my house. Shak.
HYD

You keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me.

You are not called by name; you are called by number.

M. de la Hire.

They are not called by name; they are called by number.

M. de la Hire.

To receive an allocution.

He was addressed in the court by several thousands of weavers and clothing.

Addison.

HYACINTH. n. s. [ἐχύσις; hyacynth, Fr. hyacinthus, Lat.]

1. A flower.

It hath a hollow root; the leaves are long and narrow; the stalk is upright and raised, and the flowers growing on the upper part in a spike; the flowers consist of each one leaf, are tubular, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are reflexed; the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which supply seeds.

Millen.

The silken fleece impertur'd for the loan.

Rival'd the hyacinth in vernal bloom. Pope's Ode.

2. The hyacinth is the same with the lapis lycnarius of the ancients. It is a less showy gem than any of the other gems. It is seldom smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepness and palest, but its colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture of yellow; its most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour. Hill on Sens.

HYACINTHINE adj. [ἐχύσινος; made of hyacinths; resembling hyacinths.

HYADES, n. s. [εχύας; Made a watery constellations.

HYAIDS. n. s. [εχυαίδες; stellation.

Then sailor, quarter'd heav'n, and found a name.

For every fix'd and every wand'er'ng star.

The pleiades, lyra, Dracena's Georgia.

HYALINE adj. [εχύαλος; Glassy; crystalline made glass; resembling glass.

From heavy-nate not far, founded in view.

On the clear hyaline, the glassy sea.

Milton.

HYPERIDOUS adj. [εχυρίδος; fr. hybrida. Lat.]

Beggotten between animals of different species.

Why such different species should not only mingle together and beget a new animal, but yet that is done, is not now a matter.

Quintus.

HYDATIDES n. s. [from ἡδάτης; Little transparent bladders of water in any part; most common in the vegetable person, from a disease of the bursa of the lymphoid.

Quintus.

The water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritonem, known by the name of hydatides.

Hydra n. s. [from ἦδρα; A monster with many heads slain by Hercules; whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a hydra.

New rebells raise their Hydra heads, and the false North displays them by many her serpent wings. Milts.

More formidable hydra stands within.

Who seizes with iron teeth severely grin.

Dyre.

Dyre.

The hydra of the many-head'd hissing crew. Dryd.

HYDROGOGES n. s. [ἐχυρίδος and ἠδατης; hydrogenes, Fr.] Such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humour, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks, because they shake most forcibly the bowels and their appendages.

Quintus.

HYDRAULICAL adj. [from hydro, water.

HYDRAULICK. n. Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

Among the engines in which the air is useful, pumps may be accounted, and other hydraulic engines.

Derham.

We have employed a virtuous to make an hydrastick engine, in which a chemical liquid, resembles blood, is driven through elastic channels.

Arabnath and Pope.

HYDRAULICKS n. s. [ἐχυρίδος and ἠδατης; a pipe. The science of convey water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCEL. n. s. [ἐχύρδος; hydrocele, Fr.] A watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS n. s. [ἐχυρίδος and ἠδατης; A dropsy in the head.

A hydrasalaphus, or dropsy of the head, is only incurable when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the brain.

Arabnath on Dict.

HYDROGRAPHER n. s. [ἐχυρίδος and γραφεῖν; hydrographer, Fr.] One who draws maps of the sea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our hydrographer. Boyle.

HYDROGRAPHY n. s. [ἐχυρίδος and γραφεῖν; hydrographie, Fr.] Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HYDROMANCY n. s. [ἐχυρίδος and μαντεία; hydromancy, Fr.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Persians; there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy.

Aristotle.

HYDROMEL n. s. [ἐχυρίδος and μελίς; hydromel, Fr.] Honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the most ancient.

Martineau.

In fever the aliments prescribed by the Persians were water and a syrup of barley: hydromel, that is, honey and water, there was no tendency to an ochrism.

Arabnath.

HYDROMETER n. s. [ἐχυρίδος and μέτρον; An instrument to measure the extent or profundity of water.

HYDROMETRY n. s. [ἐχυρίδος and μέτρον; The act of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA n. s. [ἐχυρίδος and ποικίλης; hydropathic, Fr.] Drear of water.

Among those diseases which prevail in the body, the hydropathy, or dread of water, is the most remarkable.

Quintus.

HYDROPECK n. s. [ἐχυρίδος; Hydropick.

Parting over water.

HYM n. s. A species of dog; unless it is by mistake for Lym.

Arvanit, you cur.

Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grin.

Bull-dog, brace or lyms; Or bull-dog-like, or true syph.

Tom will make him weep and wail.

Shakespeare.

HYMEN n. s. [εχύμη; The god of marriage.

HYMENAL n. s. [εχύμης; A marriage.

HYMENEAN n. s. [ρυθμμ]; ringsong.

And heavily choirs in the same song sung. Milton.

For her she was so as to the bridal ring.

For her white virgin hymeneal singer. Pope.

HYMN. n. s. [εχύμη; Pertainning to marriage.

HYMNIS n. s. [εχυμίνη; ringsong.

The authors and poets aren't the mortal voice.

A signal of her hymeneal choice. Pope's Ode,
HYMN. n. s. [hymne, Fr. hymne.] An encomiastic song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

As I lean in the praise of my own name,
So now in honour of thy mother dear,
An honourable hymn I should frame. Spencer.

Our souls must have a touch of heavenly change;
Our bridal flow'rs in love to备案. Shak.

When steel grows
Soft as a parallel's sole, let hymn be maded
An overture for the war. Shakesp. Coriolanus.

The e is a hymn song: but the subject of it is always the praises of Adam, and Noah and Abra-
ham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for e the nativity of our Saviour. Bacon.

Fare you well, sweet shades,
Where angels first should practise hymns, and string their tuneful harps, when they to Heaven would ascend. Dryden.

To HYMN, n. a. [hymn.] To praise in song: to worship with hymns.
Whose business were to serve the Lord
High up in heav'n, with songs to hymn his throne. Swift.

To HYMN, n. r. To sing songs of adoration.
Their touch'd their golden harps, and hymning Eain'd
God and his works. Milton.

He had not left alive this patient saint,
This anvil of affronts, but sent him hence,
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
And hymn the God of all Love. Dryden.

Hymn or HYMN. adj. [hymn-] Relating to hymns.

He rocks the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, their carollers, orichristic throats;
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. Donne.

To HYP., r. a. [barbarously contracted from hypochondriack.] To make melancholy; to dispirit.

I have been the last degree hypp'd since I saw you. Spectator.

Fürriage. n. s. [fýrýrjg. a.] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

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HYPOGASTRIAC. adj. [hypogastric, Fr. éto and γαστής.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The swelling we supposed to rise from an effusion of serum through all the hypogastric arteries.

Vartman.

HYPOGASTRUM. n. s. [éto and γαστής.] A name which the ancient authors gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. Harris.

HYPOSTASIS. n. s. [hypostasis, Fr. époque.] A distinct or definite system of ideas. Probably.

The system of Locke is the most perfect, and the system of Bolingbroke, the most perfect. J. S. Mill.

HYPOSTATIC. adj. [hypostatic, Fr. from hypostasis.] Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients.

Let us consider the nature of these two systems, and see what is the difference between them.

1. Distinct substance.
2. Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. The essence of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several hypostases in the one eternal, indivisible, divine nature, and the eternity of the soul's generation, and its co-eternity and consubstantiality with the Father, are assertions equivalent to those comprised in the ancient Greek phrase.

Hammond.

HYPOSTOTICAL. adj. [hypostotique, Fr. from hypostasis.]

1. Constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients.
2. Personal; distinctly personal.

HYPOTHENUSE. n. s. [hypotenuse, Fr. éto et vertex.] The line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the subtense.

The square of the hypotenuse in a right-angled triangle is equal to the squares of the two other sides.

Locke.

HYPOTHESIS. n. s. [hypothesis, Fr. hyposè.] A supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

The mind casts and turns itself repeatedly from one thing to another, till it has all the ends of long and various hypothesis together; sees how one part coheres with another, and so cleans off all the apparent contradictions that seemed to lie cross, and make the whole unintelligible.

South.

HYPOTHESEIALLY. adj. [hypothesique, Fr. from hypothesis.]

Including a supposition; conditional.

Conditional to hypothesis prepositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle if; as, if the sun be fixed, the earth must move.

Watts.

HYPOTHESEIALLY. adv. [from hypothetical.]

Upon supposition; conditionally.

HYS

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddes; yet this is proposed with modesty and humility. Brome.

HYST.

Are all from the Saxon hyst, hurst. Gibson.

HYSTERS. n. s. [hystopy, hyppopy, Lat.]

A verticillate plant.

It hath been a great dispute, whether the hypsy commonly known is the same which is mentioned in Scripture. Miller.

The hypsy of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common hypsy; for that is not the least of vegetables observed to grow upon walls; but rather some kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and stone places. Broun.

HYSTERIC. f. [hysterique, Fr. from hypostasis.]

1. Troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb.

In hysterics women the rarity of symptoms doth strike an astonishment into spectators Harris.

Many hysterical women are sensible of wind passing from the womb. Fower on the Hysteria.

2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit, who cares for hysterical or poetic fit. Pope.

This terrible scene made too violent an impression upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a strong hysterick fit. Addison and Pope.

HYSTERICKS. n. s. [hysterics.] Fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

JAB

JABBERER n. s. [from jabber.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

One of the Habbawoob and les Gueux. Hudibras.

JACENT. adj. [jacens, Lat.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in swaying down to piece than in the jacent posture. Wallis Arch.

JACINTH. n. s. [for hyacinth, Jerusalem for Hirschmang.] For Hirschman.

1. The name of a flower with hyacinth.
2. A gem of a deep reddish yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. Woodward.

JACK. n. s. [Probably by mistake from Jacques, which in French is Jacques.]

1. The diminutive of John. Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or peltry fellows.

You will perceive that a Jack gardian cannot Oder me from my son Cordian. Shakesp.

I have in my mind a thousand raw tricks of these bragging jacks, which I will practice. Shal. Merb. of Hen.

Every Jack slave hath his belly full of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that nobody can match. Shakesp.

2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots.

Post-boys, who had frequently the common name of Jack given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their masters boots; but which
3. An engine which turns the spirit.

The excellence of a good jack are, that the jack frame be forged and filed square; that the wheels be perpendicular and strongly fixed on the squares of the spindle, so that the teeth be well cut, and with smooth edges; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm.

The ordinary jacks, used for roasting meat, commonly consist but of three wheels. Wilikins.

A cookmaid, by the fall of a jack weight upon her head, was beaten down, S. M. S. Surgery.

Some strain in rhyme; the muses on their racks scream, like the windings of ten thousand jacks.

Pope.

4. A young pike.

No fish will thrive in a pond where reach or gudgeons are, except jacks. Mortimer's Husbandry.

5. [Jacque, Fr. ] A coat of mail.

The residue were on foot, well furnished with jack and skull, pik, dagger, bucklers made of board, and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper.

Haywood.

6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, that stinks of the borage, sup.

From a foul jack, or greyson ample cup. Driesen.

7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as he should say, that a bow, equally poised, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run necessarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a bylass, that may define it a little from a straight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and so run spontaneously to the jack. Bentley.

8. A part of the musical instrument called a virginal.

In a virginal, as soon as ever the jack falleth, and toucheth the string, the sound ceaseth. Bacon.

9. The male of animals.

A jack ass, for a stallion, was bought for three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds, three shilling and four pence. Arbuthnot on Coins.

10. A support to saw wood on. Ainsworth.

11. The colour or ensign of a ship.

Ainsworth.

12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing, in the following phrase.

Jack of all trades, show and sound; an inverse hurse, an exchange under ground. Cleveland.

JACK Boots. n. s. [from jack a coat of mail.] Boots which serve as armour to the legs.

A man on horseback, in his breeches and jack boots, dressed up in a comrade and a night-raft. Spectator.

Jack by the head. n. s. Erysimum.

Jack by the head is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other sallad's are, and much used in broth. Mortimer.

Jack Pudding. n. s. [jack and pudding.] A zani; a merry andrew.

Every jack pudding will be ridiculing palpable weakheads, which they ought to cover. L'Estrange.

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dish they like best: in French, une potage, and in English jack pudding. Guardian.

Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd jacket, Tussles the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. Gay.

Jack with a Lantern. An ignis fatuus.

Jackal'ent. n. s. [Jack in Lent, a poor starved fellow.] A simple sheepefellow.

You little jackalent, have you been true to us? — Ay, till I'm sworn. Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

Jack'el. n. s. [chacal, Fr.] A small animal supposed to marry Thursday. Vol. I.
JAGG. n. s. [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation.
  The teeth of a horse is divided into so many jaggs or escallops, and curiously indented round the edges.
  Tyrt. Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and jags in the hive, and make them as smooth as possible.
  Mortimer's Husbandry.
JAGGY. adj. [from Jagg.] Uneven; denticulated.
  His tongue was so jagged and uneven that he could not be understood.
  His teeth stood jaggy in three dreadful rows. Addis.
  Amidst these angles, infinitely strain'd, They joyfully leave their jaggy vails behind. Thomas.
JAGGEDNESS. n. s. [from jagged.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.
  First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins by jaggedness.
  Peacock on Drawing.
FAIL. n. s. [grol, Fr.] A gool; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. See GAIL. It is written either way; but commonly by latter writers jail.
  Away with the doubt, to the jail with him. Shak.
  A dependant upon him paid six thousand pounds ready money, which, poor man, he liked to repeat in a song. Clarendon.
  He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew twas but a larger jail he had in view. Dryden.
  One jail did all their criminals restrain. Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain. Dryden.
JAILBIRD. n. s. [jail and bivd.] One who has been in a jail.
JAILER. n. s. [from jail.] A gadger; the keeper of a prison.
  Seeking many means to speak with her, and ever kept from it, as well because she shunned it, seeing and disdaining his mind, as because of her jealous jailers. Sidney
  This is a jailer, to bring forth some monstrous malefactor. Shak.
  His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd.
  There let him reign, the jailer of the wind. Withrow.
  Commanding his breathing subjects call, And hearken hungrily in his empty hall. Dryden.
  Palsam, the prisoner knight, Reckless for woe, arose before the light, And, with his jailer's leaves, deign'd to thieve the air more westerly than the damp beneath. Dryden.
JAKES. n. s. [Of uncertain etymology.]
  A house of office.
  I will tread this inhabited vail into murder, and daub the walls of jake with him. Shak.
  Their sandil avoak rakes in excrements, and hires the very jakes. Dryden.
  Some have listed the very jakes for papers left there by men of wet. Swift.
JALAP. n. s. [jalap, Fr. jalapiun, low Lat.] Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and generally cut into slices, hard to break: of a faint smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It had its name jalapun, or jalapun, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the vicinity of which it was discovered; though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative where serious humours are to be evacuated.
  Hill's Med. Mat.
JAM. n. s. [I know not whence derived.]
  A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.
JAMB. n. s. [jambe, Fr. a leg.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.
  No fighter is to be laid within twelve inches of the backside of the chimneyc jamb. Mason.
JAMBICK. n. s. [iambique, Fr. iambicus, Lat.] Verses composed of iambick feet, or a short and long syllable alternately; used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire.
  In thy felonious heart though venom lies, It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies: Thy gentle calls us not to purchase fame. In keen iambicks, but full anagram. Dryden.
  To Jangle. v. n. [jangler, Fr. Skinner.] To alternate; to quarrel; to bicker in words. Now a low word. Good wits will be jangling but, gentlest agree, This civil war of words was much better old.
  On Navarre and his badge them. Shak.
  So far am I glad it did so sort, And this their jangling I esteem a sport. Shak.
  There is no error which hath not some appearance of probability resembling truth, when who, men who study to be singular, find out, straining reason, they then publish to the world matter of contention and jangling. Raleigh.
  To Jangle. v. a. To make to sound untuneably.
  Now see that noble and that sovereign reason, Like sweet bells jangled out of tune and harde. Shak. Hamlet.
  Eve Gotike forms were known in Greece,
  And in our wick'd rhymes had jangled their fantastick chimes. Prior.
JANGLER. n. s. [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.
  A jangling murmuring in a noisy court. As when a torrent rolls with rapid race, the flood, contained in a scanty space, roars horrible. Dryden's Aureid.
JAR. n. s. [from the verb.]
  1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.
    In r, the tongue is held still at its whole length, by the force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling.
    Holder's Elements of Speech.
  2. Clash of interests or opinions; discord; debate.
    He maketh war, he maketh peace again, And yet his peace is but continual jar:
    Noble men, they with the same subject are! Fairy Q.
    What's the matter, my brother, since we passed are Unto this point, we will appease our jar. Hubberd.
    Force would be right; or, rather, right and wrong, Between whose endless jar justice presides, Would lose their names, and so would justice too. Shak.
  3. A state in which a door or window unfastened may strike the post; half opened.
    The clattering with dissenters, and dodging about this or that ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them ajar, by which so many things may pass at the same time. Swift.
    About the upper part of the jar there appeared a good number of bubbles.
    Anglo.
    He need for cooling drink preparations.
    Of virgin honey in the jars. Dryden.
    Warriors welter on the ground.
    Whilst empty jars keeping sound. Carth.
JARDIES. n. s. [Fr.] Hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the hams on the outside. This distemper in time will make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to cause him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is
I C I

What is the joy more precious than the bark,
Because his feathers are more beautiful? Shakspe.
I am highly delighted to see the joy of the thrush
Hopping about my walks. Pope.

J A Z E L. n. s. [precious stone of an azure or blue colour.] Dick.

I C E. n. s. [f. Sax. ege, Dut.]
1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold.
You are no sooner, no,
Than is the cold of fire upon the ice,
Or ballast in the sun. Shakspe. Coriolanus.

J A V E L. n. s. (probably ias or eyas hawk.) A young hawk. Ainse.


J A S P E R. n. s. [jaspe, Fr. iaspis, Lat.] A hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in masses of various sizes and shapes. It is capable of a very elegant polish, and is found in many parts of the East Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and Asia Minor. The best Jasper is usually of a greenish hue, and spotted with red, yellow, and white. Woodward. The most valuable fillers about Rome are four columns of oriental Jasper in St. Paul's chapel, and one of transparent oriental Jasper in the Vatican library. Additions on Italy.

I A T R O E P T I C K. adj. [iatroepptic, Fr. iâtre and ââtre.] That which cures by appointing.

J A Y. n. s. [from the verb.] A wandering or dirty fellow. When as time, flying with wings swift, Expired the term that those two Javels Should tender up a reckoning of their travels. Hub. Sir Thomas More, preparing himself for execution, put on his best apparel, which the lieutenant compelled him to put off again, saying, That he who should have them was but a Javel. What, says Sir Thomas, shall I account him a Javel, who this day doth not receive a benefit from me? More.

J A V E L I N. n. s. [javeline, Fr.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. It had an iron head pointed.

J A W. n. s. [from the verb.] The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

JAY, n. s. [named from his cry, Skinner.] A bird; piaglanadavia. Two sharp winged sheen, Deck'd with div'ral plumes, like painted jays, Were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways. Fair. We'll use this unharmful humility, this gross virtue; we'll teach him to know trifles from yoke. Shakspe.

J A U R G O N. n. s. [jargon, Fr. gericoage, Spanish.] Unintelligible talk; gibberish; gibberish.

J A U T I N I S. n. s. [from jauti, from gentileia, gentile.] A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed a Jautiness of the body, which I was once master of. Addison.

J A V E L I N. n. s. [javeline, Fr.] Its point is so indurated it cannot be stained with vinegar, nor will a toothpick stain it.

J A U N D I C E. n. s. [jaundice, jaunty yellow, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood; and sometimes, in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as never after to be opened, and straiten the motion of the blood so much through that viscous, as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gastric arteries, which go off from the hepatic, to spread through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom. Quin.

J A V A. n. s. [from Java, name of a large island of the East Indies. The name is mentioned in the Bible.] A kind of nuts. Watts.

J A W. n. s. [from the verb.] A ramble; flight; excursion; It is commonly used ludicrously, but solemnly by Milton.

J A V I N Y. n. s. [from javin, or jauity, corrupted from gentile, Fr. See Janny.] Airyness; flutter; gentle-ness.

JAY. n. s. [from the verb.] When the eagle, or JAY, is at the instigation of his mates, or when he does not mean to hoe, he is said to be a JAY, and is a term of reproach. This term is used of a person that is not disposed to work. Juvenal.

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IDEAL. adj. [from ideal.] Intellectually; mentally.
A transmission is made materially from one part, and ideally from every one. Brown's V. Err.
IDENTICAL. adj. [identique, Fr.] The same; implying the same thing; consisting of the same idea.
The heart's "idéal" heard you know
The same numerically true.
Some being, though infinitely above our finite conceptions, must have had an identical, invincible continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. Butler's Sermons.

IDEALITY. n. s. [identi, Fr. idée, and ðwys.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICONOGRAPHY. n. s. [iconographie, Fr. idée, and ðwys.] A picture or representation.

ICONOCLAST. n. s. [Tithonus, Fr. ðwysto.] A breaker of images.

IDEOLOGY. n. s. [ideologie, Fr. idée, and ðwys.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTERICAL. n. s. [icterique, Fr. ieterum, Lat.]
1. Afflicted with the jaundice.
2. Cold; free from passion.

IDEA. n. s. [idée, Fr. îdha.] Mental image.
Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or is the image of, or of the object, perception, thought, or understanding that I call a idea.

IDEALITY. n. s. [identi, Fr. idée, and ðwys.] Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOMATIC. adj. [from idioms] Peculiar in constitution.

IDIOM. n. s. [idiooeme, Fr. ido, and ðwys.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular cast of a tongue; a phrase, phraseology.

IDIOPATHY. n. s. [idiopathie, Fr. idée, and ðwys.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another.

IDIOSYNCRASY. n. s. [idiocynes, Fr. idio, and ðwys.] A peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another.

IDIOT. n. s. [idiote, Fr. idiot, Lat. idiotè.] A fool; a natural; a changeling: one without the powers of reason.

IDLÉ. adj. [îbel, Sax.]
1. Lazy; averse from labour.
2. Not engaged; trifling; trifling leisure.
3. Unactive; not employed.

IDLY. adv. [îbel, Sax.]
Of idle, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing.
Shakep, Marthet.

IDEALISM. n. s. [idéisme, Fr. idée, and ðwys.] 1. Peculiarity of expression; mode of expression peculiar to a language.
Scholars sometimes in common speech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and idiomatism suitable to their native language unto words newly invented.

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I DO

Let this and other allegations, suitable unto it, cease to bark any longer idly against the truth, the course and passage whereof it is not in them to hinder.

I DOL. n.s. [idole, Fr. idole; idolatum, Lat.]

1. An image worshiped as God. They did sacrifice upon the idol altar, which was upon the altar of God. 1 Mac. i. 99. A saton from one faithful man to a spring, Him on this side Euphrates yet retiring, Bred up in idol worship. Milton's Paradise Lost. The apostle is tern again against the gnostics who joined in the idol feasts, and whom he therefore accuses of participating of the idol god. Attabury.


3. An image. Never did art so well with nature strive, Nor ever idol seen 'd so much alive; So like the man, so golden to the sight; So base within, so counterfeit and light. Dryden.


5. One loved or honoured to adoration. He's honour'd and lov'd by all.

The soldier's god, and people's idol. Denham's Sophy.

IDO'LATRY, n. a. [from idol.] To worship idols. Answered.

IDO'LATROUS, adj. [from idolatry.] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.

Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an idolatrous use, or be set up in churches to be worshipped. Peacham on Drawing.

IDO'LATROUSLY, adv. [from idolatrous.] In an idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatsoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done idolatrously, be so farre abhorred. Hooker.

IDO'LATRY. n.s. [idolatric, Fr. idolatria, Lat.] The worship of images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God. Thou shalt he worship'd, kiss'd, lov'd, and ador'd; And, were there sense in his idolatry. My substance should be staint in thy stead. Shak. Idolatry is not only an accounting or worshipping that for which is not God, but it is also a worshiping of the true God in a way unsuitable to his nature; and particularly by the necation of images and corporal resemblances. Suth. The gods were venerated by many judgments or blessings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worship of the true God. Addison's Spectator.

IDO'LIST. n.s. [from idol.] A worshipper of images. A poetical word.

JEA

I to God have brought
Dishonour, obloquy, and up'd the mouths
Of idolats and atheists.

Milton's Agonies.

To IDOLIZE, v.a. [from idol.] To love or reverence to adoration.

Those who are generous, humble, just, and wise, Who not their gold, nor themselves idolized.

Dryden.

Parties, with the greatest violation of Christian unity, denominate themselves, not from the grand author and finisher of our faith, but from the first broacher of their idolatrous opinions. Decay of Parties.

IDONEOUS, adj. [idoneus, Lat.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate. You entangle, and so fix their salutary part, making them corne some idolatrous body. Bowd. An ecclesiastical benefice is sometimes void de jure & facto, and then it ought to be conferred on an idolatrous person. Agilp.
JEALOUSY. adj. [from jealous.] Suspicious; enviously; with suspicious fear, vigilance, or rivalry.

JEALOUSY. n.s. [from jealous.] The state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion; suspicious vigilance.

Jealousy is a feeling of fear, as well as an expression of mistrust and suspicion.

JEALOUSIES. n.s. [from jealous.]

2. Suspicious fear.

E
e
from but kind To One Bacon.

Hangry

from Prior.
Pope's Suspicions. See Hacon's Suspicions.

JENNET. n.s. [See Gennet.] A Spanish horse.

The Spanish king presents a jenette, to show his love.

Prior.

To JEOPARD. r.a. [See JEOPARDY.] To hazard; to put in danger. Obsolete.

He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly jeopardise his body and life for the religion of the Jews.

2 Mac.

JEOPARDOUS. adj. [from jeopardy.] Hazardous; dangerous.

JEOPARDY. n.s. [This word is supposed to be derived from j' ai perdu, or je perdu. Skinner and Janius.] Hazard; danger; peril. A word not now in use.

And would ye not fear fellowship? Expect,

Myself caused thee to suffer; for myself,

And I am here; though I am not here, to keep your wavering company.

In this adventure's chanceful jeopardy. Hubbard.

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn

To ashes ere thy blood shall quench that fire.

To look thyself, to art in jeopardy. Shakespeare.

We may impute to all excellencies in composition kind of poverty, or at least a casuality or jeopardy. Bacon.

To JEER. r.a. [See jeccon.] To strike with scoffs.

My children abroad are driven to disrepute, for fear of being jeered. Horace's Essay on Tears.

JEER. n.s. [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.

Midas, expos'd to all their jeers,

He that should say what it would be here,

She may be handsome, young, and rich;

But none will turn her for a witch.

Swift.

JEERER. n.s. [from jcer.] A scoffer; a scurril; a mocker.

JEERINGLY. adj. [from jering.] Scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff.

He jeeringly demanded, whether the sonorous rays were refractions: Derham.

JEGET. n.s. A kind of sausage. 

Ainsworth.

JEJUNE. adj. [jejusus. Lat.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant.

God is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melchett without much difficulty; the melting sheweth that it is not jejune, or scarce in spirit.

Bacon.

2. Hungry; not satisfied.

In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not in jejune or limpid water.

3. Dry; unadulterating; deficient in matter.

You may look upon an enquiry made up of mere narratives, as somewhat jejune. Bayle.

JEJUNENESS. n.s. [From jejune.]

1. Penury; poverty.

Causes of creation are, the even spreading both parts, and the jejuneness, or extreme commination of spirits.

Bacon.

2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JEKKED. adj. [See GELLY.] Glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity.

The jelly that slips

The jellied philtre of her lips.

Clarendon.

JELLY. n.s. [gelatinum, Lat.] See GELLY, which is the proper orthography.

3. Any thing brought to a state of glutinosity and viscosity.
J E W

1. Jet is a beautiful fossil, of a firm and even structure, and a smooth surface; found in masses, seldom of a great size, lodged in clay; of a fine deep black, having a grain resembling that of wood. It is confounded with coal. Coal, which has no grain, and is extremely hard; and the jet is but moderately so.

Hill.

Black,orsooth; coal-black, as jet. Shakesp. There is more difference between the flesh and bone, than between jet and ivory. Shakesp. The bottom clear.

Now laid with many a set.

Of seed pearl, erie she bath’d her there.

Was known as black as jet. Drayton.

One of us in glass is set.

One of us you’ll find in jet. Sorjfi.

Under flowing jet.

Th e neck slightly slanted. Thomson’s Summer.

2. [Jet, Fr.] A spout or shower of water.

Prodigious ’tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the next an adverse way?

For should thy unseen magnetick jets descend
All the same way, they could not gain their end.

Blackmore.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,

Spruts in the gard’ner’s eyes who turns the cock.

Pope.


Whatever orchard unrobbed escapes,

Or pullet dare walk in their jet.

To Jet. e. n. [jetter, Fr.]

1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jet out.

Think you not how dangerous

It is to jet upon a prince’s right? Shakesp.

2. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him; how he tetter’d and advanced pinches, Shakesp.

3. To jolt; to be shaken. [jetter, Fr.]

Upon the jettling of a back-yap coach she was thrown out of the hinder seat against a bar of iron in the forepart. Whimborne.

Jet’sam. 

n. s. [jetter, Fr.] Goods or Jetson. other things which, having been cast over board in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore, and belong to the lord admiralty. Bailey.

Jetty. adj. [from jet.]

1. Made of jet.

2. Black as jet.

The people about Capo Negro, Cehala, and Madagascar, are of a jet black. Brown’s Volc. Err. Her hair Adown her shoulders loosely lay displayed,

And in her jetty curls ten thousand Cupids play’d.

Prior.

Nigrina black, and Merdantane brown,

Vied for his love in jetty bow’rs below. Pope.

JEWEL. n. s. [joyeux, Fr. jucer et, Dut.]

1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly as such are adorned with precious stones.

Here wear this jewel! ‘tis my picture. Shakesp.

They found him dead, and cast into the streets. An empty casket, where the jewel, life,

By some damned hand was robb’d and ta’en away. Shakesp.

The pleasure of the religious man is an endurable pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming either the eye or envy of the world. If a man putting all his pleasures into this one, is like a server putting all his goods into one jewel. South.

2. A precious stone; a gem.

Jewels to taste, rich and precious stones, Stol’n by my daughter! Shakesp. Merck, of Venice.

Proft fame’s imperial seat

With jewels blaz’d, magnificently great. Pope.

3. A name of funniness; an appellation of tender regard.

Ted for ever to your sisters.

Ye jehut of our father, with what’d eyes Cordelia leaves you. Shakesp. King Lear.

JEWEL-HOUSE, or Office. n. s. The place where the regal ornaments are repository.

The king has made him master of the jewel-house.

Shakesp.

JEWELLER. n. s. [from jetel.]

One who trafficks in precious stones.

These grains were as light dice as if they had been made byicens.

Boyle.

The price of the market, to a jeweller in his trade is one thing; but the intrinseck value of a thing to a man of state, is another. Le Grangre.

I will turn jeweller: I shall then deal in diamonds, and all sorts of rich stones. Addison.

JEW’S-EARS, n. s. [from the resemblance of the human ear. Skinner]

A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumppled figure, like a flat and variously colored cup; from an inch or two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. Its sides in many places run into the hollow, so as to represent in it ridges like those of the human ear. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees decaying. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk.

Hill’s Mat. Med.

An herb called jen’s ear grown upon the lower parts of elder, and sometimes ashes; in warm water, it swells, and opens externally. Bacon.

JEW’S-HARP. n. s. A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which, being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

JEW’S-MALLOW, n. s. [corchorus, Lat.]

Ranwolff says it is sown in great plenty about Aleppa as a pot-herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat with their meat.

Miller.

JEW’S-STONE, n. s. The elevated spine, a large veined shaped sea-urchin, perforated by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually tapering; about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter; ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its colour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky reddishness. It is found in Syria. Hill’s Mat. Med.

If, conjunction. [Xep, Sax.]

1. Suppose it be so, or it were so, that.

Hypothetical particle.

Absolute approbation, without any caution.

Qualifications, is or is not. Hooker.

If that rebellion

Came like it in base and abject routs;

Say, if dam’d communion sopp’r’d

In his true, native, and most proper shape,

You, reverend father, and these noble lords,

Had not been there.

Shakesp. Henry IV.

If they have done this deed, my noble lord.

—If ’tis talk’d too much of; is his art a traitor.

Shakesp.

The strait of all things, because we can discern of all things, Malarchute makes a proof that they are present to our minds; and if they are present, the knowledge of them, but the presence of God, who contains them all. Locke.

This insufficiency upon supposition, amounts to

IGN.

this, that if a thing be true, it is impossible to be false.

Tilottam.

All of them supposed the apostle to have allowed their own actions was to be good; if so there were no resurrection.

Atterbury.

Telephone, that oft hast heard my prayer.

And, if Oedipus deserve thy care, Pope’s Statius.

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain of by augury, or chance;

But by this easy rise they all advance. Dryden.

She doubts if two and two make four:

It can’t be; may be; and it must;

To which of these most Alma trust?

Dryad, further yet they make her go,

Is doubting if she doubts or no. Prior.

3. Allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumstances, if I may so call them, were not necessary to the experiments. Boyle.

IGNEOUS. adj. [ignous, Lat.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us still igni-

rant of the immediate way of ignis solutions.

Ganthelet Scipio’s.

IGNITENT. adj. [ignis, and potens, Lat.] Presiding over fire.

Vulcan is called the pow’r ignitent. Pope.

IGNIS FATUUS. n. s. [Lat.] Will with the wisp; Jack with the lantern.

Vapours arising from putrid waters are usually called ignis fatuus. Guizot’s Olympe.

To IGNITE. v. a. [from ignis fire, Lat.]

To kindle; to set on fire. A chemical term.

Take good firm chalk, ignite it is a crucible, and then powder it. Grecce’s Museum.

IGNITION. n. s. [ignition, Fr. from ignite.] The act of kindling, or of setting on fire.

The laboratory stirs the kindled nitre, that the

ignition might be presently communicated. Boyle.

These black circular flakes we see on dishes, and other turned vessels of wood, are the effects of igni-

tion, by the pressure of an edged stick upon the

vessel turned nimbly in the lathe. Ray.

IGNITIBLE. adj. [from ignis.] Inflammable; capable of being set on fire. Not in use.

Such bodies only strike fire which have sulphur or ignitible parts. Brown’s Vulgar Errors.

IGNIVOMOUS. adj. [ignivomus, Lat.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanos and ignivomious mountains are some of the extremest shocks of the globe. Derham.

IGNOBLE. adj. [ignoble, Fr. ignobili, Lat.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illus-

trious race.

As when in tumults rise’t ignoble crowd,

Mad are their mothers, and their tongues are rude. Dryden.

2. Worthless; not deserving honour. Used of things or persons.

The noble isle doth want her proper limbs;

Her royal stock graft with ignoble plants. Shakesp.

IGNORANT. adv. [from ignorant, Lat.] Ignor-

niously; meekly; dishonourably; reproachful;

disgracefully.

To these, that sober race of men, whose lives

Religious, titled them the sons of God.

Shall yield up all their virtues, all their fame

Ignobly! Milton’s Paradise Lost.

Heir, over-match’d in height; in heaps they lie;

There scatter’d o’er the fields ignobly figg’d. Dryden.

IGNOMINIOUS. adj. [ignominie, Fr. ignominieus, Lat.] Mean; shameful;

reproachful; dishonourable. Used both of persons and things.

They with pale fear surpris’d,

Fled ignominious.

Milton.

195
JIG  n. s. [giga, Ital. geige, Teut. a fiddle.] A light careless dance, or tune.

In such business
Action is to the eye, as the eye of the ignorant
More learned than the ear.

Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

He that doth not know those things which are
Of use for one to know, is but an ignorant
man, whatever he may know besides.

Richard II.

Fools grant what 'e'er ambition craves,
And some, when ignorant, are slaves.

Popinjay.

2. Unknown; undiscovered. This is
merely poetical.

If you know aught, which does behove your
knowledge.

Thereof to be informed, imprison not.

In ignorant concealment.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.

3. Without knowledge of some particular.

Let not judges be so ignorant of their own right,
as to think there is not left to them, as a principal
part of their office, a wise application of laws.

Bacon's Essays.

O visions ill foreseen! Better had I
Lived ignorant of a fate! so kind borne
My part of evil only.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

4. Unacquainted with. In a good sense.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame.

Dryden.

5. Ignorantly made or done. Unusual.

His shipping,
Poor ignorant bumpkins, on our terrible seas
Like egg-sHELLs mov'd.

Shakespeare.

IGNORANT. adj. [ignorant, Fr. igno-
rance, Lat.] Capable of pardon.

DICT.

JIG. m. n. [giga, Ital. geige, Teut. a fiddle.] A light careless dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that
were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike
musick, he appointed to them certain lascivious
lyres and loose jigs by which he so mollified and
abated their courage, that they forgot their former
fierceness.

Spenser on Ireland

As fiddlers still
Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
Thrust one more jig upon you.

Donne.

Ponderly shall know that you dare, in these jig-
given times, to countermarch a legitimate poem.

Ben Jonson.

All the swains that there abide,
With jigs and rural dance receive.

Milton.

The masques 'laid to their sees friends existing
Those elegant delights of jig and vauling.

Fenton.

They wrote for his friends in the country, that
she should dance a jig next October in Westminster
hall.

Arabian Nights.

Another Phæbus, thy own Phæbus regius.

Syms on my jig and dance.

Chaucer.

To Jig. v. n. [from the noun.] To dance
carelessly; to dance, Expressed in con-
tempt.

As for the jigging part and figures of dances, I
count that little.

Lolle.

JIG-MAKER. m. n. [jig and make.] One
who dances or plays merrily.

Your only jigger / what should a man do
but play? / Shakespeare, Hamlet.

JIGGUMBOB. n. s. [a cant word.]
A trinket; a knack-knack; a slight contriv-
ance in machinery.

He riled all his pokes and fobs
Of gnomickes, whims, and jiggumboes.

Hudibras.

JIG. n. s. [gill, Islandick, to intrap in an
amorous manner.] Mr. Love. Perhaps from gig
der; by contraction; or gillit, or gillot, the
diminutive of gill, the ludicrous name of a woman.

'Tis also called jillett in Scotland.

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes,
and deceives him.

Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dilatory Fortune plays the Jilt
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man.

To throw herself away on fools.

Ottway's Orphan.

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

When love was all an easy monarch's care,
Jilt rol'd the state, and Assurance wavers wide.

Pope.

To JILT. v. a. [from the noun.] To trick
a man by flattering his love with hopes,
and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who;
And who is jilted for his sake.

Dryden.

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is jilted;
bring witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress,
and three kind words of hers shall invalidate all
their testimonies.

Locke.

To JILT. v. n. To play the jilt; to prac-
tise amorous deceits.

She might have learnt to cackel, jilt and sham,
Had Covent garden been at Surinam.

Congreve.

To JINGLE. v. n. [A word made from jingle, or copied from the sound inten-
ded to be expressed.] To clink; to sound
with a kind of sharp rattle.

What should the wars do with these jingling
fools?

Shakespeare.

With noises.

Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains,
We were awaked.

Shakespeare, Timpest.

The bells she jingled, and the whistle blew.

Pope. You 're with jingling words deceive the ear;
And yet, on humble subjects, great appear.

Smith.

What crowds of these, impossibly bold,
In sounds and jingling chains, and jingles old?

Pope.

JINGLE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Any clink, or sharp rattle.

2. It is used, I think, improperly, to ex-
press the correspondence of sound in the
effects of rhyme.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all na-
tions, who call conveys and jingler with.

Dryden.

3. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell.

If you plant where savages, are do not only ent-
tain them with trifles and jingle, but use them
justly.

Bacon's Essays.

ILE. n. s. [corrupted from aile, Fr.] A walk or alley in a church or public
building. Properly aile.

Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,
And arches widen, and long aisles extend.

Pope.

ILE. n. s. [side, Fr.] An ear of corn.

AISNEW.

ILE. n. s. [Lat.] An ilex.

An ilex, commonly called the twisting of
the gats, is really either a circumvolution, or inser-
tion of one part of the gut within the other.

Arabian Nights.

ILE. n. s. [Lat.]

The ilex, or great scarlet oak, thrives well in
England, is a hardy sort of tree, and easily raised
of acorns. The Spaniards have a sort they call
cistle, the wood of which, when old, is finely cham-
bled, as if it were bitterned.

Mortimer.

ILLIC. adj. [Italusc, Lat.] Relating to
the lower bowels.

The bile passion is a kind of convulsion in the belly,

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ILL. Iliac Passion. A kind of nervous cholic, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is also called the volvus, from voile to roll.

Those who die of the iliac passion have their bellies much swelled. Finger on the Humours. IIK. adj. [ealc, Sax.] The same. It is still retained in Scotland, and denotes each; as, ilk one of you, every one of you. It also signifies, the same; as, Macintosh of that ilk, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, Macintosh of Macintosh.

Shepherds, should it not yeishd Your rounds fresh, to hear a doleful verse Of Rosalind, who knows not Rosalind, That Collins made: ilk can you rehearse. Spencer IIl. adj. [contrasted from Evil, and retaining all its senses.)

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. See Evil.

There some ill planet retnis; I must be patient, 'till the Heavens look With an ardent and more favourable. Shakspe. Of his own body he was ill, and gave The clergy ill example. Shakspe. Hen. VIII. Neither is it fair only that makest an ill seat; but ill ways, ill markets, and ill neighbours. Bacon's Essays.

Some, of an ill and melancholy nature; incline the company to be sad and ill-disposed: others, of a jovial nature, dispose them to be merry. Bacon.

2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I know not that evil is ever used in this sense. You wish me health in very happy season: For I am on the sudden something ill. Shakspe. I have known two towns of the greatest consequence lost, by the governors falling ill in the time of the sieges. Temple.

II. n. s.

1. Wickedness; depravity; contrariety to holiness.

Ill to man's nature, as it stands perverted, had a natural motion strongest in continuance. Bacon. Young men to imitate all ills are prone; But are capable of all things noble. Dryden. For in their virtue is called the vice. Dryden. Strong virtue, like strong mixture, struggles still, Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. Dryden.

2. Misfortune; misery.

Who can all sense of others ill escape. Is but a brute at best in human shape, Tate's Juv. Though plagues ill to ills and excess ad care, Yet never the nobler mind despair. Dryden. When pest by dangers, and beset with fues, The gods their timely succor interpose. And when our virtue sinks, are weakened with grief, By unforeseen expeditors bring relief. A. Philius.

II. adv.

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect.

Ill at ease, both she and all her train. The scorching sun had borne, and beating rain. Dryden.

2. Not easily; with pain; with difficulty.

Thou dost not The punishment all on thyself! alas! Bear thing own first; ill able to sustain His full weight, whose head yet feelst as yet least part. And my displeasure bearst at ill. Milton. Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's fate, When ill just approaching to the nuptial state. Dryden.

III. substantive or adverb; is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition, which may be easily understood by the following examples.

Ill. substantive.


I have an ill-doing soul. Methinks I see there is some black art below, As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. Shakspe. No look, no last stroke before he went! Ill in holding hour to slaughter sent. Dryden. En. I know The voice ill hol'd, and the solemn sound. Phillips. The wisset prince ears are well deceived, by the craft of ill designing men. Swift's Examiner. Your ill meaning politician's, Under pretence of friendly bridals and guests, Appointed to avail me thirty spites, Who threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride. To wring from me and tell to them secret. Milt. A spy distinguished from his airy stand, To bride whose vigilance, Ægisins told A mighty sum of ill persuading soul. Pope.

Ill. adverb.

There sounded an ill according cry of the enmities, and a lamentable noise was carried abroad. Hist. xviii. 10.

My colleagues, Being so ill affected with the went, Will not be able to be there in person. Ben Jonson. The examples Of every minute's instance, present now, Have put us in these ill be worming arms. Shakspe. Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe; I would restore the fruitful Knees, the gift Of Vertiginn, or Hought's ill bought aid. Dryden. We simple toastakers take delight To see our women's teeth look white And ev'ry saucy ill bred fellow Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. Prior. The ungrateful treason of her ill chos'n husband overthrows her. Every, how does it look? How meagre and ill complexion'd? It precy upon itself, and exhausts the spirits. Cotier. There grows, In my ill compost'ed affection such A stenchless avarice, that, were it king, I should cut off the nobles for their lands. Shak. To what end this ill concerned hys, Palpable and gross? Dryden's Don Sebastian. Our generals at present are such as are likely to make be best use of their means, without throwing them away on any ill concerted projects. Addison on the War.

The second daughter was a peevish, forward, ill conditioned creature. Ardenne. No Persian arson hides his homely walls With auntic vestes, which, through their shary fold, Detray the match from its golden gold. Dryden. You shall not find me, daughter, After the slaughter of most step-mothers, Ill'ed unto you, Shakspe. Cymbeline. I see thy sister's tears, Thy father's anguish, and thy brother's death, In the pursuit of our ill fated loves. Addison. Others ill fated are condemned to toll Their tedious life. Prior. Plain and rough nature, left to itself, is much better than an artificial, ingratitude, and such studied ways of being ill fashioned, Locke. Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than when I am bound to seek it in an ill favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill. Sidney.

Near to an old ill favoured castle they meant to perform their unholy errand. Sidney. If a man had but an ill favoured nose, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the cause to the prejudice of his vision. I was at her house the hour she appointed. —And you sped, sir? Very well, assuredly. Shakspe. They would not make bold, as every where they do, to destroy ill formed and mis-shap'd productions. Locke. The fabled dragon never guarded more The golden fleece, then he ill got store. Dryden. Juvenal.

III. adverb.

Bid him employ his care for these my friends, And make good use of his ill gotten power. By shewing men much better than himself. Addison. Cato. Ill govern'd passions in a prince's breasts, Hazad his private and the public rest. Walker. That knowledge of theirs is so superficial and ill informed, that they are disposed. Ill grounded passions quickly wear away; What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay. Lea. Of ill birth's sons and daughters born, First from the ancient world these giants were. Milton.

Nor has he erred above once by ill judged superior, or ill designed youth. Dryden. Did you never taste delicious drink out of an ill locked vessel? L'Esquive.

The match had been so ill made for Pleurites, that he all led life would have tumbled to destruction, had there not come fifty to his defence. Sidney.

These are the product Of those ill mated marriages thou saw'st, Where good with bad were match'd. Milton. The works are weak, the garrison thin, Depired with frequent overthrow. Dryden. Already wavered on their ill mann'd walls.

The eternal law of things must not be altered, to comply with his ill ordered choice. Locke. When you expose the scenes. Down the ill argum'd engines fail, Off by the wizards. Swift.

For Phoebus's il is my return; Better at home my ill paid pains to mourn, Than from an equal here sustain the public scorn. Dryden.

There motley images her fancy strike, Figures ill pair'd, and similes unlike. Pope. Spars has not to boast of such a woman, Nor Troy to thank her, for his ill plac'd love. Dryden. I shall direct you, a task for which I take myself not to be ill qualified, because I have bad opportunity to observe the faculties of women. Swift. Actions are pleasing or displeasing, either in themselves, or considered as a means to a greater and more considerable end: as eating of a measured dish, suited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end; so that the consideration of the pleasure there is in health and strength may add a new gust, able to make us swallow an ill refus'd potion. Locke.

Blushes, ill restrain'd betray Her thoughts, intensive on the bridal day. Pope. Behold the fruit of ill rewarded pain. Dryden. The god inform'd This ill shaped body with a daring soul. Dryden. There was plenty enough, but the dishes were ill writen: while pyreants of sweetmeats for boys and women; but little of solid meat for men. Dryden.

It does not belong to the priest's office to impose this name in baptism: he may refuse to pronounce the same, if the parents give them bidding, filthy, or ill sounding names. Dryden. Ill spirited Wes'ter, did we not send grace, Pardon and terms of love to all of you. Shakspe. From too foolish heart, vain maid, remove. An useless sorrow, and an ill starr'd love. Prior. Ah, why th' ill suiting pastime must I try? To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free: Ill the gay sports with troubled heart's love. Pope's Odyssey.

Holding of ill tasted things in the mouth will make a small salivation. Grew. 6 D 2937
ILL

The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with grief, for death, it cannot, and ill tum'd relief, stood airen to her suit. Dryden's Ode.

How should opinions, thus settled, be given up if the interest of o the other, or desire, as there never fails to be, where men find themselves ill treated. Locke.

The boldness and spirit which last get amongst their play-schools at school, bas ordinarily a mixture of rudeness and ill turned confidence; so that these misbehaving and disadvantageous ways of slifting shall be unlearned. Locke.

I. before words beginning with I, stands for in.

ILLCHRYMBL. adj. [illchrymobilis, Lat.] Incapable of weeping. Dict.

ILLPSE. n.s. [illpseus, Lat.]
1. Gradual emission or entrance of one thing into another.
As a piece of iron red hot, by reason of the illes of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; so the souls of the blessed, by the illes of the divine essence into them, shall be all over divine. Norris.

2. Sudden attack; casual coming.
Life is oft preserved By the bold swimmer in the swift illes Of accident incident. Thomson's Seasons.

To ILLQUATE. v. a. [ill quaço, Lat.]
To entangle; to entrap; to enwre:
I am ill-satisfied, but not truly captivated into your conclusion. More's Divine Dialogues.

ILLQUATION. n.s. [from illquate.] State of not being bogged.

I. the act of catching or ensnaring.
The word in Matthew doth not signify suspension, or pellucid illustation, but also attraction. Brown.

2. A snare; any thing to catch another; a snare.

ILLATION. n.s. [illatio, Lat.] Infrence; conclusion drawn from premises.
Herein seems to be a very erroneous illesation from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himself. Brown. Iliation so orders the intermediate ideas as to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. Locke.

ILLATIVE. adj. [illisatus, Lat.] Relating to illusion or conclusion.
In common discourse or writing such casual particles as for, because, manifest the act of reasoning as well as the illative particles then and therefore. Watts.

ILLU'DABLE. adj. [illu'dabilis, Lat.] Unworthy of praise or commendation, Strength from truth divided, and from just Iliudable, ought merits but displeasure. Milton.

ILLU'DABLY. adv. [from illudable.]
Unworthily; without deserving praise.
It is natural for all people to form, not illudable, too favourable a judgment of their own country. Brown.

ILLGEN. adj. [in and legalis, Lat.] Contrary to law.
No patent can oblige the subject against law, unless an illegal patent passed in one kingdom can bind the subjects of another. Brown.

ILLGEN. adj. [from illgen.] Contrariety to law.
He wished them to consider what votes they had passed, of the ility of all those conmisions in the place of the gilosophers of all part proceedings by virtue of them. Clarendon.

ILLEGAL. adj. [in and legibilis, from lego, Lat.] What cannot be read.
ILL

It might be one of those illustrated beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleasure in killing them with groundless terrors.

Atterbury.


The fondly stitions of increase, Rich foreign mold on their illustrated land.

Indus.

ILLUSTRATEDLY, adv. [from illustrated.] In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLUSTRATEDNESS. n. s. [from illustrated.] Want of a kindly disposition.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY. adj. [in logical.] 1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning.

Of one of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sander- son so bold and illegal in the dispute, as forced him to say, he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and less abilities. Walton.

2. Contrary to the rules of reason.

Reason cannot dispute and make an inference so utterly illegal. Dei: uflilii. 2. To illustrate.

In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLUDE. v. a. [illude, Lat.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon; to torment by some contemptible artifice of mockery.

Sometimes astir, sometimes he strook him.

And false of his blow, illude him with such ballet.

Queen Fairy.

In vain we measure this amazing sphere.

While its circumference, seeming to be brought

Even in fancy'd space, illudes our vanquish'd thought.

Prior.

To ILLUSTRATE, v. a. [illumin, Fr.] 1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When you same star, that's westward from the pole,

Had made his course, illuminate that part of heaven, Where now it burns.

Shaksp. Hamlet.

2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow

Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach.

Deokokes.

Thomson's Summer.

To ILLUSTRISE. v. a. [illumin, Fr.] 1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

To confound his book, on new

Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs

Of mighty chieftains; the sudden blaze

For round the temple's height.

Milton.

What in use is dark,

Illumine! what is low, raise and support! Milton.

2. To decorate; to adorn.

To Cain, Virgil paid one honest line

Let my country's friends illumine mine. Pope.

To ILLUMINATE. v. a. [illumin, Fr. lumin, Lat.] 1. To enlighten; to supply with light.

Do thou vouchsafe, with thy love-kindling light,

T'illuminate my dim and dulled eye.

Spenser.

No painting can be seen in full perfection, but as all nature is illuminated by a single light. Walton.

He made the stars,

And set them in the firmament of heaven,

T'illuminate the earth and rule the night. Milton.

Reason our guide, what can she more reply

That the sun illuminates the sky?

That night that rises from his absent ray.

And his returning lustre kindles day? Prior.

2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

Satan has no power to abuse the illuminated world with his impostures. Sandy's Travels.

When he illuminates the mind with supernatural light, he does not extinguish that which is natural. Locke.

ILLUSIVE. adj. [from illusion, Lat.] Deceiving; evading; deceiving.

The source of this illusion is to be found in the confusion, the substitution of a word for another, which is a feature of all languages, and which is used to obscure the truth or to make a false impression. Black.

To ILLUSION. n. s. [illusion, Lat. illusion, Fr.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error.

That, distil'd by magic flames,

Shall raise such artificial sprites.

As, by the strength of their illusion,

Shall draw him on to his confusion. Shaksp.

There was not some in those days that would have persuaded him that all was but an illusion.

Bacon.

So oft they fell

Into the same illusion; not as man,

When they triumph'd, once laps'd. Milton.

An excuse for uncharitableness, drawn from pretended inability, is of all others the most general prevailing illusiveness.

Many are the illusions by which the enemy endeavors to cheat men into security, and defeat their salvation.

To dream once more I close my willing eyes;

Ye soft illusion, dear deceits, arise! Pope.

We must use some illusion to render a pastoral delightful; and this consists in exposing the best side only of a shepherd's life, and in concealing its miseries. Pope.

ILLUSORY, adj. [from in and illusion, Lat.] Deceiving; fraudulent.

Subility, in those who make profession to teach or defend truth, hath passed for a virtue; a virtue indeed, which, consisting for the most part in nothing but the illusory and illusionary obscurity or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more addicted in their ignorance. Locke.

To ILLUSTRATE. v. n. [illustro, Lat. illustrer, Fr.] 1. To brighten with light.

To ILLUSTRATE, v. n. [illustrate, Lat. illustrer, Fr.] Matter to me of glory! when on their native

Illustrates, they see all regal pow'r.

Giv-in to me to quell their pride.

Milton. They enrolled their hero'd knights among

Illustrating the noble list. Phillips.

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

Authors take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjustifiable, or false, illustrate matters of undeniable truth.

To ILLUSTRATION. n. s. [illustration, Fr. from illustrate.] Explanation; elucidation; explication; it is seldom used in its original signification for material brightness.

Whoever looks about him will find many living illustration of this emblem.

Space and duration, being ideas that have something very abstruse and peculiar in their nature, the compelling them out of many nay perhaps be of use for their illustration. Locke.

ILLUSTRATE. adj. [from illustrate.] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the smile or illustrative argumentation, to induce their conmen to the people. Brown.

ILLUSTRATIVELY. adv. [from illustrate.] By way of explanation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, and not with reference to action. Brown.

ILLUSTRIOUS, adj. [illustris, Lat. illustre, Fr.] Illustrious; noble; eminent for excellence.

In other languages the most illustrious titles are derived from things sacred. South.

Of every nation, each illustrious name, Such toys as those have cheated into fancy. Dryd.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY, adv. [from illustrious.] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

He did not disdain to appear at festive entertainments, that he might more illustriously manifest his charity. Atterbury.

You carrying with you all the world can boast, To all the world illustriously are host. Pope.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS. n. s. [from illustrious.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'm. Contracted from I'm.

I'm. is used commonly, in composition, for in before mute letters. What is in Latin, when it is not negative, is often enim in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their minds, use enim or enim; formerly enim was more common, and now enim seems to prevail.

IMAGE. n. s. [image, Fr. imago, Lat.] 1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture.

What is this image and supercession? Matt. The one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other like a lady's eldest son, evermore talking. Shaksp.

Thy brother I,

Even like a stony image, cold and numb. Shaksp.

The image of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the image of a religion. South.
I M A

Still must be upbraided with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me less
Because I could not have images.
Dryden.

2. An idol; a false god.
Manasseh set the carved image in God's house.
Chron.

3. A copy; representation; likeness.
Long may'st thou live,
To bear his image and renew his glories! Shakep.
I have bequeathed a worthy husband's death,
And all by him imagined; but now two mirrors of his princely semblance
Are crack'd in pieces by insigilant death.
Shakep.

He made us to his image all agree
That image is the soul, and that must be,
Or not the maker's image, or be free.
Dryden.

4. Semblance; show; appearance.
Demy with me? They're sick, they're weary?

They have travel'd all night? Mere fetishes;
The image of revolt.
Shakep. King Lear.

This is the man should do the bloody deed.
The image of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye.
Shakep. King John.
The face of things a frightful image bears,
And present death in various forms appears.
Dryden. En.

5. An idea; a representation of anything to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.
The image of the jest
I'll shew you here at large.
Shakep.

Outcast of moral race! can we conceive
Learning of so delightful, soft, or great? Prior.

When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand figures, of the image, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the image of a figure that has nine hundred angles. Watta.

To I M A G E. v. a. [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

How are inorganic substances to be imagined, which of such things wherein we can have no notion?

Image to thy mind
How our imaginations to the Stygian shades
Phillips.

His ear oft frighted with the image's voice
Of heaven, then into it thunder'd.
Prior.

Fate some future hour shall join,
In said similitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole in years to absence to deplore,
And he must beget no more. Pope.

I M A G E R Y. n. s. [from image.]

1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.
Of marble stone was cut
An altar-car'd with cunning imagery.
Fairy Q.

Rich carvings, portraiture, and imagery;
Where 'er figure to the life express'd
The godhead's power.
Dryden. Knight's Tale.

Your gilt shall two large goblets be
Of silver, wrought with curious imagery.
And high embossed.
Dryden. Es.

2. Show; appearance.
These within the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastic imagery.
Taylor.

What can thy imagery of sorrow mean?
Became from the world, and all its care,
Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? Prior.

All the visionary beauties of the prospect, the pains and imagery that attached our senses, fade and disappear.
Rogers.

3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginative phantasms.
It might be a mere dream which he saw; the imagery of a melancholy fancy, such as musing and being affected.
Taylor.

4. Representations in writing; such descriptions as force the image of the thing described upon the mind.
I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good imagery.
Dryden.

I M A G I N A B L E. adj. [imaginable, Fr. from imagine.]
Possible to be conceived.

It is not imaginable that men will be brought to obey what they cannot comprehend.
Men, sunk into the greatest darkness imaginable, retain some sense and awe of a Deity.
Tillotson.

I M A G I N A T I V E. adj. [imaginative, Fr. from imagine.]
Imagining; forming ideas.

We will inquire what the line of imagination is, whether upon the body imaginative, or upon another body.
Bacon.

I M A G I N A T I O N. n. s. [from imagine.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self, or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought.
Imagination is of the most blessed kind, joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present;
For I cannot imagine, that I can comprehend, and envanccs and endeavours were for their variety absolved.
Raleigh's History.

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer
Imaginary lills and fanc'd tortures?
Addition.

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Some men have all her imaginations;
Some have not but one;
Sometimes the active passion of love clears and clears her invention.
Sidney.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. Shakep.

Better I was distrest,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves.
Shakep.

His imaginations were often as just as they were bold and strong.
Dennis.

3. Cuntrivance; scheme.

They have seen their vengeance, and all their imaginations against me.
Luc. iii. 60.

4. An unsolid or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which imagination, the idea of place, of itself, leads us.
Locke.

I M A G I N A T I V E. adj. [imaginatif, Fr. from imagine.]
Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

False s-eye's row's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things imaginary.
Shakep.

Expectation whirs me round:
The imaginary relish is so sweet,
That it enchants my sense.
Shakep.

Fortune is nothing else but a power imaginary,
To which the sense is deign'd, and endeavors and endeavours were for their variety absolved.
Raleigh's History.

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer
Imaginary lills and fanc'd tortures?
Addition.

I M A G I N A T I O N. n. s. [from imagine.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Imagination I understand to be the representation of an individual thought.
Imagination is of the most blessed kind, joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is past; and of things present, or as if they were present;
For I cannot imagine, that I can comprehend, and envanccs and endeavours were for their variety absolved.
Raleigh's History.

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I suffer
Imaginary lills and fanc'd tortures?
Addition.

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Some men have all her imaginations;
Some have not but one;
Sometimes the active passion of love clears and clears her invention.
Sidney.

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of restless cares. Shakep.

Better I was distrest,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong imaginations, lose
The knowledge of themselves.
Shakep.

His imaginations were often as just as they were bold and strong.
Dennis.

3. Cuntrivance; scheme.

They have seen their vengeance, and all their imaginations against me.
Luc. iii. 60.

4. An unsolid or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that space, in itself, is actually boundless; to which imagination, the idea of place, of itself, leads us.
Locke.

I M A G I N A T I V E. adj. [imaginatif, Fr. from imagine.]
Fancied; full of imagination.

Witches are imaginative, and believe things that they do not do.
Bacon.

Let us imagine ourselves the imaginative and fantastick part, because our fancy is usually pleased with the entertainment of shadows and ghosts.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

To I M A G E. v. a. [imaginir, Fr. im-agine, Lat.]
IMBIBER. n. a. [from imbibere]. That which drinks or sucks.

Salt are strong imbibers of sulphuric steams.

IMBIBITION. n. s. [imbibition, Fr. from imbibere.] The act of sucking or drinking in.

Most powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil; the reason is the concreteness of bodies which make a perfect imbibition.

Boone, Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance, but in moisture nor, and to all imbibation there is a necessity.

Dryden, A drop of oil, let fall upon a sheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the imbibition of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and some transparency, will appear much darker than the rest; many of the incident beams of light being now transmitted, that otherwise would be reflected.

To IMBIBER. v. a. [from bitter.]
1. To make bitter.
2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguish their passions which imbibing their lives, and deprive them of their share in the happiness of the community. Addison's Freethinker.

Is there anything that more imbibes the enjoyment of this life than shame? South.

3. To exasperate.

To IMBODDY. v. a. [from body.]
1. To condense to a body.

An opening cloud reveals an hour of indiff'ent form embodi'd, and army'd with roes of light.

Dryden, Though modesty in the most frigid cogitation be no trouble, still so pure, so spiritualized spirit, that neither is more imbibed than our imbedded souls can bear without lassitude.

Claudine's Sceptics.

2. To invest with matter; to make corporeal.

An opening cloud reveals an hour of indiff'ent form embodi'd, and army'd with roes of light.

Dryden's An.

3. To bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate.

I by yow am so imbodied yours, That she which marries must marry me. Shak.

Never since created man
Met such imbibed force, as 'mid with these,
Could merit more than that small infancy
War'd o'er by cares. Milton's Par. Lost. Under their head imbody'd all in one. Milton. Then Clavering, who led a nation's band Of troops imbibed, from the Sabine land.

4. To inclose. Improper.

In those strata we shall meet with the same metal or mineral imbedded in stone, or lodged in coal, that elsewhere we found in marble. Woodward.

To IMBODDY. v. n. To unite into one mass; to coalesce.

The soul grows cloyed by contagion, imbedded and imbutes; till she quite lose the divine property of her first being. Milton.

The idea of white snow which snow yielded yesterday, and another idea of white from another snow to day, put together in your mind, imbody and run into one.

To IMBOIL. v. n. [from boil.] To exsaturate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron. Not now in use.

With whose reproach and odious menace, The knight imbodying in his naughty heart, Fled all his fears, and gan so in embrace His grasping hold.

Fairy Queen. To IMBOLDEN. v. a. [from bold.] To raise confidence; to encourage.

This necessary he should die: Nothing imbody'd so much as mercy. Shak.

I think myself in better plight for a fender than you are, the which hath something imbodened me to this unseasoned intrusion.

Shak.
To imitate, v. a. [imitor, Lat. imitator, Fr.]
1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble.
   We imitate and practise to make swifter motions
   than any out of our muskets.
   Despise all pride, and imitate a god. Cowley.
   I would care some staleness of man,
   And imitate his language and his Mans. Than.

2. To counterfeit.
   This hand express’d a shining sword to wield,
   And that sustained an imitated shield. Dryden’s Ene.

3. To pursue the course of a composition,
   so as to use parallel images and examples.
   For shame! what, imitate an ode. Gay.

Imitation, n. s. [imitative, Lat. imitation.
1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.
2. That which is offered as a copy.
   Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure,
   a lively imitation of it, either in poetry or painting,
   must produce a much greater effect; for both these arts are
   not only true imitations of nature, but of the best nature.

   To use parallel images and examples.
   For shame! what, imitate an ode. Gay.

Imitative, adj. [imitator, Lat.
1. Inclined to copy; as, Man is an imitative being.

2. Aiming at resemblance; as, Painting is an imitative art.

3. Formed from some original.
   This temple, less in form, with equal grace,
   Was imitated of the first in Thrace. Dryden.

Imitator. n. s. [Lat. imitator, Fr.
One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.
Imitators are but a servile kind of cattle, says the poet.

Immaculate, adj. [immaculatus, Lat., immaculæ, Fr.
1. Spotless; pure; undefiled.
   To keep this profound immaculate and blameless,
   was to teach the gospel of Christ.
   Hooker.
   His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
   His love sincere, his thoughts immaculate. Shakspe.
   The king, whom catholics count a saint-like and immaculate prince,
   was taken away in the flower of his age.
   Bacon.
   Were but my soul as pure
   From other guiles as guilt, ifearn’d not hold
   One more immaculate. Benjam’s Shipy.

2. Pure; immaculate.
   Thou clear, immaculate, and silver fountain,
   From whence this stream, through muddy passages,
   Hast had his current and defiled himself. Shakespeare.
   To Immaculare. v. a. [from immacule.
   To letter; to confine.

   Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind
   With all thy charms, although this corporal mind
   Thus hast immacul’d. Milton.

Immane, adj. [immanus, Lat. Vast; prodigiously great.

Immanent, adj. [immanent, Fr. im and man, Lat.
Intrinsick; inherent; internal.
   Judging the infinite essence by our narrow selves,
   we ascribe inventions, volitions, and such immaterial actions,
   to that nature which hath nothing in common with us,
   Glanville.
   What he wills and intends once, he wills and
   intended from all eternity; it being grossly contrary to the
   very first motions we have of the infinite perceptions of the Divine Nature to
   suppose any new immaculate action of God, South.

Immanentist. adj. [in and manifest.
Not manifest; plain. Not in use.
A time not much unlike that which was before
   the first magnificence, Browne’s Taj. Err.

Immanity. n. s. [immanitas, Lat.] Bar.
   itvageness.
   It was both impious and unnatural
   That such immaturity and bloody strife
   Should reign among professors of one faith. Shak.

Immacrescent. adj. [in and manacco, Lat.] Unfading.

Immartial. adj. [in and martial.]
Not warlike.
   My pow’rs are unfruitful.
   Myself immanent. Chapman’s Odyssey.
   To Immakhir. v. a. [in and mask.] To
   cover; to disguise.
   I have cases of luckkern for the nonce, to im mas
   our noted outward garments. Shakspe. Henry IV.

Immaterial. adj. [immaterial, Fr. in and materia, Lat.
1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.
   Angels are spirits immaterial and intellectual,
   the glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces
   where there is nothing but light and immortality;
   no shadow of matter for fear, discontentments,
   griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon,
   or any thing tranquillity and peace, even for ever and ever,
   so doth.

   As then the soul a substance hath alone,
   Besides the body, in which she is confined.
   So hath she not a body of her own,
   But is a spirit, and immaterial mind.
   Dryden.
   Those immaterial feelings, we expect,
   the necessity of preparing our appetites,
   without which heaven can be no heaven to us.

   No man that owns the existence of an infinite
   spirit can doubt the possibility of a finite spirit;
   that is, such a thing as is immaterial, and does not
   take part in the corruption.

2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation.
   This sense has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians;
   but ought to be utterly rejected.

Immateriality. n. s. [from immaterial.
   Incorpority; distinctness from body or matter.
   When we know cognition is the prime attribute of
   a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its immortality.
   Watts.

   In a manner not depending upon matter.
   The visible species of things strike not our senses immaterially; but, streaming in corporeal rays do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they pass.
   Brown’s Vulg. Err.

Immaterialized. adj. [from in and materia, Lat.] Distinct from matter; incorporeal.
   Though immaturity in the most fixed cognition be
   no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet is it more
   than our embodied souls can bear without losteda.
   Glanville Seripa.

Immaterialness. n. s. [from immaterial.
   Distinctness from matter.

Immaterial. adj. [in and materia, Lat.
   Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; wanting body.
   It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and immaterial, whereof there be in nature but few.

After a long enquiry of things immense in nature,
   I interpose some object which is immaterial,
   such as this of sounds. Bacon.

Immateriality. n. s. [immaterial, Lat.
1. Not ripe.
2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion.
   The land enterprise of Panama was an ill
   measured and immaturity counsel, grounded upon a false
   notion; the passage was no better fortified than Drake had left them.
   Bacon.
   This is your time for faction and debate,
   For party favour, and permitted hate;
   Let now your immaturity disseussed cease,
   Sit quiet.

   Hasty; early; come to pass before the
   natural time.
   We are pleased, and call not that death immu-
   ture, if a man lives till seventy.
   Taylor.

Immaterially. adv. [from immaturity.]
Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

Immaterialeness. n. s. [from immateria.
1. Immateriality.
   Unripiness; incompleteness; a state of short com-
   pletion.

   I might reasonably expect a pardon from the
   ingenious for faults committed in an immaturity
   of age and judgment.
   Glanville.

Immeasurably. adv. [from in and measure.
   Immense; not to be measured; inde-
   finitely extensive.

   Churches reared up to an height immesurab,
   and adorned with far more beauty in their resto-
   ration than their founders before had given them.
   Hooker.

   From the shore
   They viewed the vast immesurableness, abys,
   Outstretched as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild.
   Milton.
   Immensurableness strength they might behold
   In use, of wisdom nothing more than mean.
   Milton.

   What a glorious show are those beings en-
   dowed with that can see such tremendous objects
   wandering through those immesurable depths of air!
   Addison’s Guardian.

   Nor friends are there, nor vessels to convey
   Nor need they to cut this immesurable way. Pope’s Odys.

Immeasurably. adv. [from immesur.
   Immense; beyond all measure.
   The Spaniards immesurably bewail their dead.

   There ye shall be fed, and fill’d,
   Immensurably; all shall be your prey. Milt.

Immechanical. adj. [in and mechanical.
   Not according to the laws of me-
   chanicks.
   We have nothing to do to show any thing that
   is immecanical, or not according to the established laws.
   Chene.

   Nothing will clear a head possessed with im-
   mechanical notions.
   Mead.

Immediacy. n. s. [from immediate.
   Personal greatness; power of acting
   without dependence.
   This is a harsh word, and sense peculiar, I believe, to
   Shakespeare.

   He fed our pow’rs,
   Bore the comission of my place and person,
   The which immediacy may well stand up,
   And call itself your brother. Shakespeare, King Lear.

Immediate. adj. [immediat. Fr in and mediab, Lat.

1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.

Moses mentions the immediate causes of the deluge, the rain and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that constitution of the heavens. 

2. Not acting by second causes.

It is much to be ascribed to the immediate will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleasure.

3. Instant; present with regard to time.

Prior therefore should not have written more immediate.

mediate are my needs, and my relief
Must not be lost and turn'd to me in works.

But find supply immediate.

Shaksp. Timon.

Death denounc'd that day,

Which he presumes already vain, and void,

Because not yet inflicted, as lie fend'd.

By some immediate stroke.

Milton's Par. Lost.

But she, how'er of vict'ry sure,

Contents the wreath too long delay'd;

And arm'd with immediate pow'r,

Calls cruel silence to her aid.

Prior.

IMMEDIATELY. adv. [from immediate.]

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event.

God's acceptance of it, either immediately by himself, or meditated by the hands of the bishop, is that which vests the whole property of a thing in God.

South.

2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay.

Her father had commanded her to slip
Away with Speed and with him at Eaton
Immediately to marry.

Shaksp.

IMMEDIATENESS. n. s. [from immediate.]

1. Presence with regard to time.

2. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMMEDIATELY. adj. [immedicately, Lat.]

Not to be healed; incurable.

My griefs fever'd and dug deep.

Nor less than wounds immedicable,

Ramble and fester, and gangerous

To black and blue their complexion.

Milton's Agonistes.

IMMEMORABLE. adj. [immemorabilis, Lat.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMORIAL. adj. [immemorial, Fr. in and memory, Lat.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

All the laws of this kingdom have some memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by immemorial usage or custom:

Hale.

By a long immemorial practice, and prescription,

of an aged thorough-paced hypocrisia, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at first practice of it, they themselves know to be a cheat.

South.

IMMENSE. adj. [immense, Fr. immensus, Lat.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodness infinite! goodness immense!

That all this good evil shall produce!

Milton.

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, so infinite or immense essence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing distinct from all corporal magnitude, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an immense being.

IMMENSELY. [from immense.] Infinitely; without measure.

We shall find that the void space of our system is immensely bigger than all its corporal mass.

IMMENSEITY. n. s. [immensit, Fr.] Unbounded greatness; infinity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we can, this idea of space, we may find the idea of immensity.

Locke.

He that will consider the immensity of this fabric, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconsiderable part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other mansions of it there may be other and different intelligences.

Locke.

All these illustrious worlds,

And millions which the glass can neither descry,

Lost in the wilds of vast immensity,

Are suns, are centers.

Blackmore's Creation.

IMMENSURABLE. n. s. [from immensurable.] Impossibility to be measured.

IMMENSURABLE. adj. [in and immensurable, Lat.] Not to be measured.

To immerse. v. a. [immereg, Lat.]

To put under water.

IMMÆRIT. n. s. [immerito, Lat.] Want of worth; want of desert. This is a better word than demerit, which is now used in its stead.

When I received thy lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own immirite tell me it must not be for me.

Sucking.

To immerse. v. a. [immersus, Lat.]

1. To put under water.

To sink or cover deep.

He stood

More than a mile immered within the wood;

At once the wind was laid.

Dryden.

They observed that they were immersed in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the same manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world.

Woodward.

3. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

It is a melancholy reflection that our country, which, in times of joy, was called the nation of saints, should now have less appearance of religion, and less of other neighboring state or kingdom; whether they be so continue still immersed in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as are recovered out of those.

Adams's Freedom.

We are prone to engage ourselves with the business, the pleasures, and the amusements of this world: we get ourselves up too greedily to the pursuit, and immerse ourselves too deep in the enjoyments of them.

Atterbury.

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply immersed in the enjoyments of this.

Atterbury.

IMMERSE. v. a. [immersus, Lat.] Buried; covered; sunk deep.

After long enquire of things immerse in matter,

I interpose some object which is immerse, or less mate; such as this of sounds, that the intellect may become not partial.

Bacon.

IMMERSION. n. s. [immersio, Lat. immersion, Fr.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.

Achilles is told that he must have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which mother held in her hand when this immersion.

Addison's Guardian.

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.

3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

Many persons, who, through the heat of their lusts and passions, through the contageous ill

IMMORALITY. n. s. [immoratilit, Fr. from immobilit, Lat.] Unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.

The course of fluids through the vascular solids must in time harden the braze, and abolish many of the canals; from whence dryness, weakness, immobility, and debility of the vital forces.

Deublouet on Elements. 943
IMMODERATE. adj. [immodéré, Fr. immorateur, Lat.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean.

Immoral, detrimental, having no good influence, tending to ruin the soul.

IMMODERATELY. adv. [from immoderate.] In an excessive degree.

Immoderately she weeps for Tybalt's death.

IMMORALITY. n. s. [immoral, Fr. from immoderate.] Want of moderation; excess.

IMMODEST. adj. [immodeste, Fr. in and modest.]

1. Wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity.

She railed at herself, that she should be so immodest to write one to one that knew how to write.

2. Unchaste; impure.

Immodest should you be to write.

But we prescribe the least immodest thought. Dryd.

3. Obscene.

It is a piece of immodesty.

To IMMOLATE. v. a. [immole, Lat. immoler, Fr.] To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

1. To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

These courtiers of applause were oftentimes reduced to live in want, these costly trusses evinceing their pride at all that they could spare, that they frequently required the services of those forced to imitate their own desires to their vanity.

2. To offer in sacrifice.

Now immodate the tongues, and mix the wine, Sacred to No. None, and the power's divine. Pope.

IMMOLATION. n. s. [immolation, Fr. from immolate.]

The act of sacrificing.

In the picture of the immolation of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described as a little boy. Brown.

2. A sacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous immolations than the most savage beholders. Decay of Piety.

IMMÔMENT. adj. [in and moment.] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

I some lads have reserves, Immoment says, things of such dignity As we great modern friends withal. Shake.

IMMORAL. adj. [in and moral.] Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; as, a flatterer of vice is an immoral man.

Contrary to honesty; dishonest; as, desertion of a calamified friend is an immoral action.

IMMORALITY. n. s. [from immoral.] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Such men are put into the commission of the peace who encourage the grossest immoralities, to whom all the bands of the ward pay contribution.

IMMORTAL. adj. [immortalis, Lat.] 1. Exempt from death; being never to die.

To the kind eternal, immortal, invisible, the only true God, be glory for ever.

2. Never ending; perpetual.

Give me my shine, put on my crown; I have immortal longings in me. Shake.

IMMORTALITY. n. s. [immortalità, Fr. from immortal.] 1. Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal, immortality. Corinth. Quaff immortality, and joy.

He th'immortal of souls proclaim'd,

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed: which is impossible, from the immortality of God, and the nature of him himself. Davies.

2. To exempt from oblivion.

Drive them from Orleans, and be immortality. Shake.

To IMMORALIZE. v. n. To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to Pope.

Fix the year before, When British hands began t'immortalize. Pope.

IMMORTALY. adv. [in and inerç.] 1. Not to be forced from its place.

We shall not question his removing the earth, when he needs an immovable base to place his engine upon. Brun.

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.

When an executor meddles with the immovable estate, before he has seized on them ovaale goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of sentence. Auliffe's Paternon.

3. Unshaken; unaffected.

How much happier is he, who, centring on himself, remains immovable, and smiles at the madness of the dance about him? Drayd.

IMMOVOBLE. adv. [from immovable.]

In a state not to be shaken. Immovably firm to their duty, when they could have no prospect of reward. Altebury.

IMMUNITY. n. s. [immunis, Fr. immunit, Lat.] 1. Discharge from any obligation.

Of things harmless whatsoever there is, which the whole church doth observe, to argue for any man's immunity from observing the same, it were a point of most insolent madness.

2. Privilege; exemption from onerous duties.

Granting great immunities to the commons, they prevented far as to cause Palladius to be proclaimed successor. Sir.

Simon sent to Demetrius, to the end he should give the land on immunities, because all that Tryphun did was to spoil.

The lady mildly aggravates the rights and immunities of the clergy. Sprit's Sermons.

3. Freedom.

Common apprehensions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land abundance from venereal creatures. Brown.

This annex'd condition of the crown, Immunity from errors, you discern. Dryd.

To IMMURE. v. a. [and murus, Lat. immer, old Fr. so that it might be written commeur.] To inclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison.

Put you among these, these tender livers, Whose envy hath immured and kept them within walls. Shake.

One of these three contains her heavy picture; And she shall think in silver she's immured. Shake.

At the last designe she was not immured with a wooden vessel, but he did confine the landing in his long-boat. Watte.

Lenten imagin's it with a wall. Sonety.

Though a foul foolish prison her immure

On earth, she, when escap'd, is wise and pure. Denham.

IMMURE. n. s. [from the verb.] A wall; an inclosure; as in Shakespeare, but perhaps no where else.

Their vow is nude. To ransack Troy; within whose strong immures The ravish'd Helen, Menenius' queen, With wanton Paris sleeps. Shake.

IMMUSICAL. adj. [in and musical] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound.

All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or immusical, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking, and whisperings. Bacon.

We consider the immusical note of all swans we ever heard, or heard of. Brown.

IMMUTABILITY. n. s. [immutabletas, Lat. immutabilit, Fr. from immutable.] Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

The immutability of God they strive unto, by working after one and the same manner. Hocber.

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God. Chryse.

IMMUTABLE. adj. [immunabilis, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable. By two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we have a strong consolation. Heb. vi.

Thy thronings, Lord, as thine, thou mayst not revoke; But if immutable and fix'd they stand, Continue still thyself to give the stroke, And let not foreign foes oppress thy land. Dryd.

IMMUTABLY. adv. [from immutable.] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

His love is like his essence, immutably eternal. Dryd.
IMP

A lad of life, an imp of fame. Shaks. Hen. V.

2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. In this sense 'tis still retained.

Such we deny not to be the imps and demons of Satan.

The serpent after long debate, irrelate
Of thoughts revolved, his final sentence chose,
First vessel, on which he impressed himself, to enter, and his dark suggestions little
From shortest sight. Milton's Paraet. Lost.

As soon as you can hear, and shall do, this god on earth turns d — — in hell.

And, let his ministers of state,

To Imp. n. [impetuoso, Ital.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity. This impetuous neighbour hood made Zelme's soul cleave unto her, through the ivory case of her body, and the apparel which did overcloud it.

All my souls be Impert'ld in you, in whom alone

Impart. n. s. [impartas, impart., Lat.]

1. Inequality: disproportion.

Some bodies are hard, some soft: the harshness is caused chiefly by the jocurness of the spirits, and their impert'ng with the tangible parts. Bacon.

2. Oddness: indivisibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that numeral coniict, in the lateral division of man, by even and odd; and so by parity or impert'v in letters in my names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies?

Brown's Vulg. Err.

To Impark. r. a. [in and park.] To inclose with a park; to seve from a common.

To IMPART. r. a. [impetuzo, Lat.] To drive close or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not easy to determine, because of their being impert'ed so thick and confusedly together.

Woodward on Oeufes.

To Impaint. r. a. [in and paint.] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in use.

Need did not necessitate want
Such water-colours to impart his cause. Shaks.

To IMPAIR. r. a. [emperior to make worse, Fr. Skinner.] To diminish; to injure; to make worse, to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence.

To change any such law, must needs, with the common sort, impart and weaken the force of those grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. Martinez.

Objects divine

Must needs impart, and weary human sense. Milt. That soul so refresh'd by water, and repaired by

What hunger, if hunger had impart'd

Or thirst. Milton's Paraet. Regain'd.

Nor was the work impart'd by stitious alone, but felt' th' approaches of too warm a sun. Pope.

In years he seem'd, but not imparted by years. Pope.

To IMPAIR. r. a. To be lessened or worn out.

Flesh may impart, quoth he, but reason can repair.

Fairy Queen.

IMPaise. n. s. [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. Not used.

A level, keen in purpose, that is, not being, from the impert of, or with its pules inverted, receives in longer time impart in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preserved by the bones of the body. Brown.

Impairment. n. s. [from impair.] Diminution; injury.

His posterity, at this distance, and after so perpetual impart, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obscure himself from his Creator in the shade of the garden.

Brown's Vulg. Err.

IMP. IMPAIRABLE. adj. [impalpable, Fr. in and palpy.] Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out, it will conmlate a troop, by reason that the matter being the same, the parts do make the thing.

Boyle.

To IMPAIR'parise. r. a. [imparadisance, Ital.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity. This impalpable neighbour hood made Zelme's soul cleave unto her, through the ivory case of her body, and the apparel which did overcloud it.

All my souls be Impalp'ld in you, in whom alone

Impartial. n. s. [impartar, impart., Fr. from impartial.] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just.

It is used as well of actions as persons: an impartial judge; an impartial sentence.

Success I hope, and fate I cannot fear: Alive or dead, I shall deserve a name; love is impartial, and to both the same. Dreden.

IMPARTIALITY. n. s. [impartaral, Is. from impartial.] Equitable; impartiality, Fr. from impartial.] Equitable; impartiality, Fr.

A plea and well disposed will gives not only
diligence, but also impartiality to the understand-
ing in its search into the truth, which is absolutely necessary to give success unto our inquiries into that truth; it being scarce possible for that man to hit the mark, whose eye is still glancing upon some thing beside it.

South.

IMPARTIALLY. adv. [from impartial.]

Equitably; with indifferent and unbiased judgment; without regard to party or interest; justly; honestly.

Since the Scripture promises eternal happiness and pardon of sin, upon the sole condition of faith and repentance; and without the condition of being made a public minister, that he may be able to claim a title to such a pardon, whose conscious-impert, calmly tells him that he has performed the required condition.

South.

IMPARTIBLE. adj. [impertible, Fr. from impartial.] Communicable; to be conferred or bestowed. This word is elegant, though used by few writers.

The same body may be conceived to be more or less impertible than it is active or heavy. Dryg.

IMPASSABLE. adj. [impassible.] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

There are in America many high and impassable mountains, which are very rich. Batkigh.

IMPASSABLE. adj. [impassible.] Impervious; let us try.

To found a path from hell to that new world.

When Alexander would have passed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either impassable marshes, or sandy deserts. Temple.

IMPASSIBILITY. n. s. [impassibilitate, Fr. from impassible.] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

Two divinities might have pleased their prae-impert, of impassibility, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand. Dreden's Eth. Dict.

IMPASSIBLE. adj. [impassible, Fr. in and passio, Lat.] Impassable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

If the upper soul should be consumed by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that, after a few years of weakness, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual impassible nothing, take a long progress into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some comfort. Hammond.

Secure of death, I should content my days,

Though naked, and impassible depart. Dreden.

IMPASSIBILITY. n. s. [from impert, impassible.] Impassibility; exemption from pain.

How shameless a partiality is it, thus to reserve all the sensibilities of this world, and yet cry out for the impassibility of the next! Deoy of Plut.

IMPASSIONED. adj. [in and passion.] 

Disordered by passion.

So, standing, moving, or heighten up.

The temper, all impert, thus began. Milton.

IMPASSIVE. adj. [in and passive.] Exempt from the agency of external causes.

She told him what those empty phantoms were,

Forms without bodies, and impertensible air. Dryg. En.

Pale suns, unfit at distance, roll away; And the impertensible air, as the Pope.

IMPASTED. adj. [in and paste.] Concreted as into paste. This word is not in use.

Horribly trickt

With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,

Bak'd and impert, and with the pearing fires. Shaks.

Imperativeness. n. s. [impatience, Fr. inpatientia, Lat.]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering.

The power of his wrists has given way to his impatience.

Shaks. King Lear.

The temperament I resolved on, was upon thought, and not rashness or impatience. Temple.

2. Vehemence of temper; and of passion.

G E. 945
1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear: with of.

Shakespeare.

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

Shakespeare.

3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion; with at before the occasion; with of is referred more to the thing, with at to the person.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

4. Hot; lusty.

The impatien man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him.

5. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay; with for before the thing desired.

The mighty Caesar waits his vital hour, impatient for the world, and grasps his promis'd pow'r.

Duglass.

On the least prepare'd the vessel stands; Th' impatient mariner thy speed demands. Pope.

IMPATIENTLY, adv. [from impatient.]

1. With rage, under uneasiness.

2. Passionately; ardently.

He considered one thing; so impatiently, that he would not admit any thing else to be worth consideration.

Clarendon.

3. Eagerly; with great desire.

To IMPATRONIZE. r. a. [from patronize; Fr. in and patronize.] To gain to one's self the power of any seigniory. This word is not usual.

The ambition of the French king was to impatrontize himself of the duchy. Barbam's Ren. VII.

To IMPAWN. v. a. [in and pawn.] To impose; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be impaw'd.

Some surety for a safe return again. Shak. H. IV.

Many now to health.

Shall draw their blood, in approbation

Of what your reverence shall invite us to;

Therefore take heed how you impawn our person, Place.

To IMPEACH. r. a. [impeach; Fr.

1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is little in use.

Each door he opened without any breach;

There was no bar to stop, nor for him to impasture himself.

His sons did impeach his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life. Davies.

If they will impeach the purposes of an army, which they have no reason to think themselves able to resist, they put themselves out of all expectation of mercy.

Hayward.

A delusion on my throat impeached my attendance.

Howel.

2. To accuse by public authority.

They were both impeached by a house of commons.

Great dissensions were kindled between the nobles and commons on account of Cordusian, whom the latter had impeached.

Swift.

IMPEACHMENT. n. s. [from the verb.] Hindrance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate impeach is this!
It is the most impenetrable cur That ever kept with men. —Let him alone, I'll follow him no more with boatless prayers. Shake. Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it, they will be cedulas in all affairs of life, but impenetrable by a sermon of the gospel. Taylor.

**IMPENETRABLY.** _adv. [from impenetrable.]_ With hardness to a degree incapable of impression. Hunt the sense, and fix it for a skull Of solid proof, impenetrably dull. Pope.

**IMPELTENCE.** _n.s. [impenitence, Fr. pondence.]_ Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final impenitence. South. Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and impenitence of the heathens was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life.

We will advance from one degree of wickedness and impenitence to another, till at last be becomes hardened without remorse. Rogers.

**IMPEPTENT.** _adj. [impenitent, Fr. in and penitence.]_ Final, negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted some impenitent men's requests; as, on the other side, the apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not granted. Hooker.

They dy'd impenitent, and left a race behind Like to themselves. Milton.

When the reward of penitents, and punishment of impenitents, is once ascertained to be true, 'tis impossible but what the men should with the one, and have dislikes to the other. Hammond.

**IMPEPTENITY.** _adv. [from impenitent.]_ Obdurate; without repentance.

The condition required of us in a constellation of all the gospel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully, and impenitently lived and died in. Hammond.

What crowds of these, impenitently bold! In sounds and jangling syllables grown old, Still run on poets! Pope.

**IMPERSONOUS.** _[in and penit.] Lat._ Wanting wings. This word is convenient, but, I think, not used.

It is generally received an earthing hath no wings, and is reckoned amongst impersonous insects; but he that shall, with a needle, put aside the short and shadowy cases on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. Brown.

**IMPERATE.** _[imperatius, Lat._ Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind.

The diverse internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external imperative acts of the same habit utterly cease. South.

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirit, as well as those imperative acts, wherein we see the exercise of the will, are the most efficacious. Locke.

**IMPERATIVE.** _[imperativ, Fr. imperative, Lat._ Commanding; expressive of command. The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intent of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, interesting; which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the imperative mood. Churche's Latin Grammar.

**IMPERATIVELY.** _adv._ In a commanding style; authoritatively.

**IMPERCEPTIBLE.** _[imperceptible, Fr. in and perceptible._ Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle; quick or slow, so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature imperceptible by our senses; ye, and the more refined parts of mate- rial existence, which, by reason of their subtlety, escape our perceptions. Boyle.

In the thundering of the subject with which most imperceptible connections, the Theban poet is his master. Dryden.

The parts must have their outlines in words, resembling flames, or the gleaming of a snake upon the ground they must be almost imperceptible to the touch, and even.

The operations in the globe are very slight, and almost imperceptible, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth. Boyle.

**IMPERCEPTIBILITY.** _n.s. [from imperceptible._ The quality of eluding observation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtlety and imperceptibility to us, are not so much as within any of our faculties to perceive. Boyle.

**IMPERCEPTIBLY.** _adv. [from imperceptible._ In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a tale we are made to believe we advise ourselves: the moral insinuates itself imperceptibly, we are taught by surprise, and become more conscious and more aware. Addison.

**IMPERFECT.** _[imparfait, Fr. imperfectus, Lat._

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished. Defective. Used either of persons or things.

Something he left imperfect in the state, Which, since his coming forth, is thought of, Which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger, That his return was most required. Shakespeare.

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason. Ben Jonson.

The middle action, which produceth imperfect bodies, is fully called, by some of the ancients, incubation or inconcepcion, which is a kind of parturition. Bacon.

The parts were imperfect in the doctrine of the meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. Brown.

Divers things we agree to be Knowledge, which yet are so uncertainly to be satisfactorily understood by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. Bacon.

A moro is either imperfect, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire waking of the body, excluding all cure. Harvey on Consumptions.

The still-born sounds upon the palate burn, And die'd imperfect on the burning tongue. Dryd. As obscure and imperfect ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men. Locke.

2. Fail; not completely good; as, our best worship is imperfect.

**IMPERFECTION.** _n.s. [imperfection, Fr. from imperfect._ Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral; whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of imperfection; and that which is supra- posed behooved unto men, proveth oftentimes most pernicious. Boyle.

The stake had taken to wife Anne Strangue woman for many imperfections intolerable; but for pride monstrous. Heywood.

Imperfectness would not be so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. L'Estrange.

**IMPETER.** _[imperious, Fr. imperious, Lat._ Commanding; expressive of command.

The world is more apt to censure than appall, and himself full of imperfections than virtues. Addison's Spectator.

These are rather to be imputed to the simplicity of the age than to any imperfection in that divine nature.

**IMPERFECTLY.** _adv. [from imperfect._ Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should shinking nations summoned you away, Maria's love might justify your stay; Imperfectly, the many voys are made. Which for your safety to the gods were made; Spera, Those would hardly understand language for reason to any tolerable degree; but only a little imperfectly about things familiar. Locke.

**IMPERFECTIVE.** _[in and perfeo, Lat._ Not to be bored through.

**IMPERFECTIVE.** _[in and perfectus, Lat._ Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born imperfect; in which case a small puncture, dressed with a tinct, will effect the cure. Sharp.

**IMPERIAL.** _[imperial, Fr. imperialis, Lat._

1. Royal; possessing royalty.

Ain he took At a fair vestal, crowned in the West; But I might see you Cupid's fiery shaft In the chaste heavens of the wat'ry moon, And the imperial vot'sress pass'd on In maiden meditation, fancy free. Shakespeare.

2. Ekeckoning royalty; marking sovereignty.

My due from thee is this imperial crown, Which, as immediate from thy place and blood, Derives itself to me. Shakespeare. Henry IV.

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; royal, monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe Against thy imperial palace is design'd. Dryden.

You that are a sov'reign prince, alloy Imperial pow'r with your paternal sway. Dryden.

To tame the proud, the fatter'd slave to free, These are imperial arts, and worthy thee, Dryden.

**IMPERIALIST.** _n.s. [from imperial._

One that belongs to an emperor.

The imperialis impinged on a shame- ful a flight over the Venetians. Knolles's History.

**IMPERIOUS,** _[imperius, Fr. imperious, Lat._

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command.

If it be your proud I will To show the power of your imperious eyes. Spenser.

This imperious man will work as all From princes into pages. Shakespeare. Henry VIII.

Not the imperious show Of the full fortun'd Caesar ever shall Be broach'd with me. Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop.

He is an imperious dictator of the principles of service, and impatient of all contradiction. More.

How much I suffer'd, and how long I strove Against the assault of this imperious love! Dryden.

Recollect what disorder lusty or imperious words from parents or teachers have caused in his youth. Locke.

2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vast and imperious mind, and a heart large as the main upon the sea shore, could command all the knowledge and art. Trollope.

**IMPERSITYLY.** _adv. [from imperious._ With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh so imperiously? Shak. Who can hide, that, against their own account, six whole books should, by their father's hands, be under a pain of a curse, imperiously ob- truded upon God and his church? Hall.
IMP

It is not to insult and domineer, to look disdainfully and revile impertinently, that procures an eseem from any one.

South.

The sage transported at the approaching hour,

Impertinently, and (in a moment) on the floor! Earth.

IMPETUOUSNESS. n. s. [from impetuous.]

1. Violent; forcible; fercce.

The virtue, like their Tiber's flood,

Raving its course, design'd their country's good;

But of the torrent's two impetuous prong.

Addison.

IMPETUOUSLY. adv. [from impetuous.]

1. Without reason to the present matter.

2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively.

I have had joy given me as preposterously, and as impertinently, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love. Snelling.

The blessedness of mortals, now the highest saint in the celestial hierarchy, began to be so impertusely impertinent, that great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. Hawe.

Why will any man be so impertinently officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let us continue it. Addition.

IMPETVOSIBILITY. n. s. [in and pertransio. Lat.] Impossibility to be passed through.

I willingly declined those many ingenious reasons given by others; as of the impertusibility of eternity, and impossibility therein to attain to the present limit of innumerable ages. Halse.

IMPETUOUSLY. adv. [from impetuous.]

1. Unpassable; impetribute.

Let the difficulty of passing back

Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulph

Impertious; let us try

To found a path from hell to that new world. Milton.

We may thence; the phrase of how chose a texture
glass is, since so very thin a film proved so impetuous to the air, that it was forced to break the glass to itself. Boyle.

The cloud reflection is not the impetuousness of light on the solid or impetuous parts of bodies. Newton's Opticks.

A great many vessels are, in this state, impetuous by the fluids. Arbuthnot.

From the damp earth impertuous vapours rise,

Increase the darkness, and involve the skies. Pope.

2. Inaccessible. Perhaps improperly used.

A river's mouth impetuous to the wind,

And clear of rocks. Pope's Odyss.

IMPETUS. n. s. [from impetus, Lat.]

The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPETIGINOUS. adj. [from impetigo, Lat.] Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

IMPETRABLE. adj. [impertrabilis, from impetrato, Lat. impertrable, Fr.] Possible to be obtained.

Dict. To IMPETRATE. v. a. [impetr', impetrat, Lat.] To obtain by intreaty.

Dict. IMPETRATION. n. s. [impetrazione, Fr. impetration, from impetrato, Lat. The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. Not much used.

The blessed sacrament is the mystery of the death of Christ, and the application of his righteousness; and the great means of impetation, and the meritorious cause of it

is the most solemn act of prayer, the most powerful liturgy, and means of impetation in this world.

IMPETUOSITY. n. s. [impetuosità, Fr. from impetus, Lat.] Violence; fury; vehemence of force.

I will upon Agamemnon a notable record of valor, and drive the gentleman into a most hideous opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and impetuousity. Shaks. Twelfth Night.

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and so violently pursued by his spirit and impetuousity.

The mind gives not only licent, but incitation to the other passions to take their freest range, and to the utmost impetuousity. Dryden.

IMPETUOSITY, n. s. [impetuosità, Fr. from impetus, Lat.]

1. Violent; forcible; fercce.

The virtue, like their Tiber's flood,

Raving its course, design'd their country's good;

But of the torrent's two impetuous prong.

Addison.

IMPETUOUSLY. adv. [from impetuous.]

Violently; vehemently: both of men and things.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;

Through rocks and woods impetuously he glides,

While frost and snow the fretting surface hide. Spenser.

IMPETUOUSNESS. n. s. [from impetuous.]

Violence; fury; vehemence of passion.

I wish all words of rage might vanish in that breath that utters them; that as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, so they might resemble the wind in their tempers. Dryden.

IMPETUEOUSLY. adv. [from impetuous.]

Impetuous; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inundates the furious breast;

For never felt his impetuous breast

So would ruin force from hand of living wight. Spenser.
IMPIOUS, adj. [impious, Lat.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture standeth not the church of God in any stead to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be concerned with, we judge it profane, and impious, and ridiculous to think.

Dr. Johnson.

Cerate then this impious rage.

Milton.

Then level Aeneas he laid in dust,

Who stood his steed’s head with impious lust.

Dryden.

And impious nations fear’d eternal night. Dryden.

So long and respose is generally the portion of the impious and impious.

South.

When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,

The stoutest bank may hazard, Addison.

Since after thee may rise an impious line.

Course manners of the human face divine:

Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part.

And live and die the mastery of thy art, Tickell.

They, impious, dar’d to prey

On hearts devoted to the god of day. Pope.

Grand mistakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which several impious absurdities followed, terminating in infidelity, Forster.

IMPIOUSLY, adv. [from impious.] Profanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who impiously divides His hero and his gods to different sides, I would adhere. Dryden.

Graveline.

IMPLACABILITY, n. s. [from implusive.] Inextorableness; irreconcilable enmity; unappeasable malice.

IMPLAECABLE, adj. [implacabilis, Lat. implacabilis, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; monstrous; constant in enmity.

His inconstancy is so implacable, that satisfaction can be made but by pangs of death. Shakespere.

Dorah bears a generous mind!

But to implacable revenge incline’d;

A boundless master, and a deadly foe. Dryden.

The French are the most implacable and the most dangerous enemies of the British nation. Addison.

IMPLICACALLY, adv. [from implacable.]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inextorable.

An order was made for disarming all the papists; upon which, though nothing was afterwards done, yet it kept up the apprehensions in the people of dangers, and dissatisfied them from the queen, whom they began every day more implacably to hate, and consequently to disoblige. Clarendon.

2. It is once used by Dryden in a kind of mixed sense of a tyrant’s love.

And this below my greatness to disown it; Love thee implacably, yet hate thee too. Dryden.

To IMPLANT, v. a. [in and planta, Lat.] To infrin; to insert; to place; to engrat; to settle; to set; to sow. The original meaning of putting a vegetable into the ground to grow is not often used.

How can you him unworthy then decree,

In whose chief part your works implanted be?

Sidney.

See, Father! what first-fruit on earth are spring,

From thy implanted grace in man! Milton.

No need of public sanctions to this kind.

Which Nature has implanted in the mind, Dryden.

There were not only the outward and natural, another cartilage, capable of motion by the help of some muscles that were implanted in it. Roy.

God having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to implant those innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reason, hands, and materials, he should build him bridges.

Locke.

IMPLANTATION, n. s. [implantation, Gr. from implant. The act of setting or planting; the act of enfusing or setting.

IMPLAUSIBLE, adj. [in and plausible.] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

Nothing can better improve political schools than the art of making plausible or implausible arguments against criminal, yet the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. Swift.

IMPLEMENT, n. s. [implementum, from impliced, Lat.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants. Unto many implements are necessary; more, if we seek such a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleasure. Hooker.

2. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen.

Wood hath coined seventeen thousand pounds, and hath his tools and implements to coin six times as much. Swift.

It is the practice of the eastern regions for the artists in metals to carry about with them the whole implements of trade, to the house where they find employment. Brown.

The act of filling: the state of being full. Thophrastus conceived, upon a plentiful implantation, there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. Brown.

IMPLEXUS, adj. [implexus, Lat.] Intricate; entangled; complicated: opposed to simple.

Every poem is either simple or implexus: it is called simple when there is no change of fortune in it; implexus when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. Spectator.

To IMPlicate, v. a. [impliquer, Fr. implico, Lat.] To entangle; to embarrass; to involve; to infold.

The ingredients of saltpetre do mutually implicate and hinder one another, that the concrete acts but very languidly. Boyle.

IMPLICATION, n. s. [implicatio, Lat. implication, Fr. from implicare.]

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal causes of firmness are the grossness, the quiet contact, and the implication. Boyle.

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly implicated.

Though civil causes, among so many, of less moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by implication of a different opinion. Aylliffe’s Parergon.

IMPLICIT, adj. [implicit, Fr. implicite, Lat.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. This sense is rare.

In his woaily fleece

I cling feeble.

Pope.

The humble shrub,

And bush with friz’d hair implicit. Thomson.

2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed.

In the first establishments of speech there was an implicit compact, founded upon common consent, that such and such words should be signs, whereby they would express their thoughts one to another. South.

Our express requests are not granted, but the implicit desires of our hearts are fulfilled: Smollett.

The three words, however, sound so little, yet every word has it own particular meaning. Dryden.

Emblems of value, and of victory. South.

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is implicit. Sherlock.

TO IMPONDO, v. a. [imponeo, Fr. it might be written impoison.] To corrupt with poison.

On doth not know

How much an ill word doth impoison liking. Shak.

2. To kill with poison. This is rare. See EMPOISON.

A man of his own act impoison’d,

And with his clarity slain. Shak.
according to the direction of the poles.

Little need.

Being purposely adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles.

Brown.

IMPOLITICAL. adj. [in and politically].

Impolitic. = Improvident; indiscreet; void of art or forecast.

Be that exorbitant to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolitic; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumstances; lest our simplicity be overthrown by cunning snares.

Hooke.

IMPOUND. adj. [in and ponders.]

Void of perceptible weight.

It produces visible and real effects by impounder and invisible emissions Brown's Vulg. Err.

IMPOUND. n. s. [in and ponders.]

Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.

The porosity or impoundness between the tangible parts, and the greatness or smallness of the pores Baco.

IMPOUND. adj. [in and ponders.]

Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close'd of texture; completely solid.

It has its earthly and salutary parts so exactly resolved that its body is left impounded, and dissected by atomical terminations Brown's Vulg. Err.

If stone should descend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and impounded, they would never the one overtake the other. Rign on the Grea.

To IMPORT. r. a. [import, Lat.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to export for.

For wise I would sail with utmost speed, To import twelve naves, which serve luxurious feasts. Pop.

2. To imply; to infer.

Himself not only compassed all his necessities, but in such sort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and both, though not always require, yet always import a multitude of solicitors together. Hooker.

The name of discipline importeth not as they would extend it, but the thing symbolised, that thing it signified, which is named of doctrine doth. Hooker.

This question we now asked, imported, as though this land be a land of magicians. Bacon.

3. To produce in consequence.

Something be left imperfect in the state, Which since his coming forth is thought of, which Import the kingdom so much fear and danger, That his return was most required. Shakesp.

4. [importer, importe, Fr. Importem.] To be of moment: as, it imports, it is of weight or consequence.

Her length of sickness, with what else more serious.

Imprest thine heart, this bears. Shakesp.

Let the heat be such as may keep the mortal slightly affected; for that abuse all import to the work. Bacon.

Number in armies importeth not much, where the people is of weak courage. Bacon.

This to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth, Import not, if then reckon right. Milton.

It may import us in this case to hearken more than we have done to the storms that are now raising abroad. If I endure it, what import is it to you? Dryden.

IMPORT. [from the verb.]

1. Importance; moment; consequence.

What occasion of import.

Hath all so long detain d you from your wife. Shakesp.

Some business of import that triumph wears You seem to go with ground. Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.

When there is any dispute, the judge ought to approach the importation of the cause, to prove both the clearest and the ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the import of the cause. Ags.

2. Tendency.

Tend to the former observations made about vegetables a third of the same import made in mineral substances. Boile.

3. Any thing imported from abroad; as, our imports ought not to exceed our exports.

IMPORTABLE. adj. [in and portable.]

Importable; not to be endured. A word accented by Spenser on the first syllable. It is used in the Apocrypha.

Boile.

4. Importance. An improper use peculiar to Shakespeare.

Marin wrote

The letter at Sir Toby's great importance.

In recurrence whither he hath married her. Shak.

IMPORTANT. adj. [import, Fr.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence.

is the most important and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for immediate establishment of the royal line. Hutton.

The great trouble to the crime: 'tis the falsifying the most important trust. Bacon of Piety.

O then, what interest shall I make To save him from the selfsame thing it signified, which is named of doctrine doth. Hooker.

This question we now asked, imported, as though this land be a land of magicians. Bacon.

Important things still let your fabes hold,

And moral mysteries with art unfold. Granville.

Th' important hour had pass'd unheed'd by Jem.

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy.

This seems to be the meaning here.

He fiercely contended, and with important outcome his assailed;

Who soon prepar'd to fight, his sword and earth drew, And him with equal valour contemn'd. Fair Q.

3. Important. A corrupt use of the word. See IMPORT.

Importance.

My mourning and important tears hath pitied. Shak.

IMPORTATION. n. s. [from import.]

The act or practice of importing; or bringing into a country from abroad opposed to exportation.

The king's reserves should not be neglected upon importation and exportation. Bacon.

These mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the importation of corn from foreign parts.

The emperor has forbidden the importation of their manufactures into any part of the empire. Add.

IMPORTER. n. s. [from import.]

One that brings in from abroad.

It is impossible to limit the quantity that shall be brought in, especially if the importers of it have so sure a market as the Eschewer. Swift.

IMPORTLESS. adj. [from import.]

Of no moment or consequence. This is a word not in use, but not inelegant.

We less expect that matter needless of impertinent burden, Divide this thy land. Shakesp.

IMPORTUNATE. adj. [importunus, Lat. importune, Fr.] Unreasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed.

I was in debt to my importunate business; but he would not hereupon excuse me. Shakesp.

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an importunate sitter. Smolleville.

A rule restrains the most importunate importers. R. Rogers.

IMPORTUITY. adv. [importunus, Lat. importune, Fr.] With incessant solicitation; pertinaciously in petition.

Their pertinacity is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another; and are more importunately importune, as makes many think it impossible to be freed from them. Duppa.

IMPORTUENESS. n. s. [from importune.

Incessant solicitation.

She with more and more importuosity pressed, which, in all good manners, was either to be desired, or not desired as needed. Shakesp.

To IMPORTUNE. r. a. [importune, Fr. importunnus, Lat. Importuned accentuated on the second syllable.] To tease; to harass with slight vexation; perpetually recurring; to molest.

Against all sense you do importune her, Shakesp.

If he espied any head gaudy in his fellow servant, and so was able to straightway know it, and not rest free from importuning, until the fellow had put away his habit. Carec.

The king sent from the most solemn hierarchy began to be so importunately importunate, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. Spenser.

The bloom of beauty other years demands, Nor will be gather'd by such wither'd hands.

You importune it with a false desire. Dryden.

Every one hath experienced this troublesome intrusion of some fascinating ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being employed. Locke.

We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and residents here have perpetually importuned the court with unreasonable demands. Swift.

IMPORTUNE. adj. [importunnus, Lat. It was ancienly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.]

1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency.

All that charge did fervently apply,

With greedy malice and importune zeal.

And plenteous tears the huge artillery,

With which they daily made most dreadful battery, have drawn the blood of the most necessitous people. Spenser.

Henry, king of England, needed not to have bestowed such great sums, nor so to have busied himself with importune and incessant labour, to compass my death and ruin, if I had been a feigned person. Bacon's Henry VII.

2. Troublesome; vexatious.
Importunity, adv. [from importune].

1. Troublesomely; incessantly.

The pulser bent his ear unto the noise, To weet what call'd so importunately: Again he heard a more effectual voice. That bade him come in haste. Fairy Queen.

2. Unseasonable; improperly.

The constitutions that the apostles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much importance, but very importantly urged by the disciplinarians. Sanderson.

Importunity, n.s. [importunitas, Lat. importunità, Fr. importuante.]

Incessant solicitation.

Overcome with the importunity of his wife, a woman of a haughty spirit, he altered his former purpose. Knuttel.

Thrice I deeded her, and turn'd to sport. Her importunity. Milton's Agonies.

To impose, v. a. [imposy, Fr. imposyité, Lat.]

1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty. It shall not be lawful to impose toll upon them. Ezra, vii.

If a son do fall into a lewd act, the imputation by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. Shakesp.

To tyrants others have their country sold. Imposing foreign lords for foreign gold. Dryd. En.

On impious realms and barb'd kings impose Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those. Pope.

2. To enjoin as a duty or law. What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or requir'd unto a law which God hath imposed upon his creatures; but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himself hath eternally purposed to keep. Hooker.

There was a thorough way made by the sword for the imposing of the laws upon them. Thon. Thou on the deep impost noble laws, And by that justice havest read the cause. Haller.

Christianity hath hardly imposed any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our nature, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of nature. Tilling.

Impose but your commands. This hour shall bring you twenty thousand hands, Drydgen.

It was neither imposed on me, nor so much as the subject given me by any man. Drydgen.

3. To fix on; to impinge to. This cannot be allowed, except we impinge that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature, we impinge unto nature itself. Brown.


5. To impose on. To put a cheat on; to deceive. Physicians and philosophers have suffered themselves to be so imposed upon as to publish chymical experiments, which they never tried. Boyle.
Proud Caesar, 'midst triumphal cars,
The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
Imag'd, vainly, to be great.
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state.

To IMPound. v. a. [in and pound.]
1. To inclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.
The great care was rather how to impound the rebels, that none of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanquish them. Bacon.

2. To shut up in a pinfold.
England
Hath taken and impounded as a stay
The king. Shaks. Henry V.

3. To impound, to enclose, to inclose.

To IMPower. See EMPOWER.

IMPRACTICABLE. adj. [impracticable, Fr. in and practicable.]
1. Not to be performed; impossible.
Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate appendages of the mediævalian earth, I would have been an extravagant and impracticable undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing even to a consideration. Hooke.

2. Not to be performed; impracticable.
To speak up the necessity of that which our experience tells us is utterly impracticable, were to at last mar our own situation with the terrible precipice of universal pandemonium. Rogers.

IMPRACTICABILITY. n. s. [from impracticable.]
1. Impartiality.
I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of rightly adapting the several faculties of the body, and making all things more to be restrained than the impracticabilities of doing this. Swift.

2. Impracticableness; stubbornness.
To IMPRACTICATE. v. a. [imprecate, Lat.]
To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECA'TION. n. s. [implication, Lat.]
Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished to another or himself.
My mother shall the horrid furies raise
With imprécation, that she, under the influence, Sir John Holburn, uncursed by any imprécation of mine, paid his own and his eldest son's heads. King.

3. Imprecation.
With imprécation thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th'unrighteous pray'r. Pope.

IMPRECATORY. adj. [from imprécation.]
Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPRECA'TE. v. a. [in and pregno, Lat.]
To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant.
In her ears the sound
Yet rung of his persuasive words, impréc'd
With reason, and not content to be more to be restrained than the impracticabilities of doing this. Swift.

IMPREGNATION. n. s. [from imprécate.]
The differences of impresible and not impresible, figurative and not figurable, are plebeian notions. Bacon’s Nat. History.

**IMPRIPRESS. n. s. [from impress.]** The mark made by pressure; the dint; the impression.

1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.
   One of the same sort, impressed upon pieces of wax of different colours. Hunter’s Essay of Speeches.
   Having surveyed the image of God in the soul of man, we are not to omit those characters of majesty that God impressed upon the body. South. She arrested his spacious meadows flows;
   Justices her arm upon his fat'ned lands,
   And seizes on his fine herbs impress her sands.

2. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.
   To fix on the mind or memory.
   There is a kind of conveying of effectual and impressing passages, amongst compliments, which is of singular use.
   We have all those ideas in our understandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts without the help of those sensible qualities which first impressed them. Locke.
   "Recollect the power to revive again in our minds those ideas which, after impressing, have disappeared."

3. To imprint is less proper.
   When we set before our eyes a round globe, the idea impressed in our mind is of a flat circle, variably shadowed. Locke.

4. To imprimis.
   To imprint in is less proper.
   If we consider the nature of that impression which the brute impresses on the mind, Locke.

5. To imprison.
   To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty; to restrain in place.
   He imprison’d was in chains remissless; For that Hippolytus’ rent corse he did redress. Spenser.
   Now we are in the street, he first of all, Improbableness proud, creeps on the wall; And so impressed and here in me by me, Sells for a little state his liberty. Donne.
   Try to imprison the restless wind; So swift is guilt, so hard to be confin’d. Dryden.
   If a man imprisons himself in his closet, and employes reason to find out the nature of the corporeal world, without experiments, he will frame a scheme of chaos. Wotton.
   It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals, may be owing to the action of the impressed rays. Chev. Chan.

**IMPRISONMENT. n. s. [emprisonment, Fr. from imprison.]** Confinement; clausure; state of being shut in prison.

It may be written emprisonment.
His shrews waxen weak and raw, Through long imprisonment and hard constraint. Spenser.

**IMPRISONMENT. n. s. [emprisonment, Fr. from imprison.]** Confinement; clausure; state of being shut in prison.

**IMPROBABILITY. n. s. [from improb- ble.]** Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

The difficulty and the improbability of attempting this successfully is great. Hammond.

**IMPROBABLE. adj. [improbable, Fr. improbabilis, Lat. in and probable.]** Unlikely; incredible.

In the improbability of those patches will appear improbable to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. Addison.

**IMPROBABLE, adv. [from improbable.]**

1. Without likelihood.
   In a manner not to be approved. Obsole.
   Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thousand measures of water, the wine being overpower’d, will be turned into water: he speaks very improbably. Boyle.

**TO IMPROBATE. v. a. [in and prove, Lat.] Not to approve, to disprove. Ainsworth.**

**IMPROBATION. n. s. [improbation, Fr. Act of disallowing. Ainsworth.**

**IMPROBITY. n. s. [improbite, improbus, Lat.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness.**

He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and cast out for notorious improbity. Hooker.

We balance the improbability of the one with the improbity of the other. L’Estrange.

**TO IMPROFICALCATE. v. a. [in and prolific.]** To impregnate; to fecundate. A word not used.

A difficulty in eggs is how the sperm of the cock impregnates, and makes the oval conception fruitful.

**IMPROPER. adj. [impropre, Fr. imprisus, Lat.]**

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.
   As every science requires a peculiar genius, so likewise there is a genius peculiarly improper for every one. Barrow.

2. Unit: not conclusive to the right end. The methods used in an original case would be very improper in a guilty case. Arbuth. on Dict.

3. Not just; not accurate.
   He disappointed, was rapacious; For his improper speech to say he dy’d: He was exhaul’d. Dryden.

**IMPROPERLY. adv. [from improper.]**

1. Not fitly; incongruously.

2. Not justly; not accurately.
   They amusing me of their assistance in correcting my fault, where I spoke improperly, I was encouraged. Dryden.

**TO IMPROVISCATE. v. a. [in and propris, Lat.]**

1. To convert to private use; to seize to himself.
   From the pardon of the rest the king thought it not fit it should pass by parliament; the better, being more of grace, to impriovise the thanks to himself. Bacon’s Henr. VII.

2. To forestall the possessions of the church into the hands of laicks.
   Mrs. Gulston being possessed of the improper parsonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage. Speltman.
IMP

IMPROPRIATION. n.s. [from improve] Improbably, adv. [from improbably] Improbably, adv. [from improbably]

An impropery is properly so called when the chattel land is in the hands of a tenant; and an
impropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house, though sometimes
they are talked of as if they were

Improving in his estate, he took a
course to dispose of it for the augmentation of the

IMPRAVATURAL. n.s. [from improve] Improving, adv. [from improve] Improving, adv. [from improve]

A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant
must pay the great tithes to the rector or improver.

IMPROVABLE. adj. [from improve] Improvable, adj. [from improve] Improvable, adj. [from improve]

Improvable. adj. [from improve] Improvable, adj. [from improve] Improvable, adj. [from improve]

The prosperity of a good is a better state; capable of improvement.

Improvable. adj. [from improve] Improvable, adj. [from improve] Improvable, adj. [from improve]

In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPROVE. v. a. [in and probus. Qua-
si proban facere. Skinner] To improve. v. a. [in and probus. Qua-
si proban facere. Skinner]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection;

To improve. v. u. To advance in good-

2. To improve. v. u. To advance in good-

3. To improve. v. u. To advance in good-

ACTIVE PRONOUN. v.s. [in and provision] Active pronoun. v.s. [in and provision] Active pronoun. v.s. [in and provision]

We take care to improve in our fragility and
dignity, virtue, which become us, under all circum-
tances.

ACTIVE PRONOUN. v.s. [in and provision] Active pronoun. v.s. [in and provision] Active pronoun. v.s. [in and provision]

Improvement. n.s. [from improve] Improvement. n.s. [from improve] Improvement. n.s. [from improve]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from
good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preservation of health,
and others to the improvement and security of
castes.

2. Act of improving; something added or
changed for the better; sometimes with

The parts of Simon, Camilla, and some few
others, are improvements on the Greek poet.

3. Progress from good to better.

There is a design of publishing the history of
architecture, with its several improvements and
decl.

4. Instruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the best place of im-
provement; from the school we go to the univer-
sity, but from the universities to London. South.

5. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greatest of human affections, and
friendship the noblest and most refined im-
provement of love.

6. One that makes himself or any thing
else better.

They were the greatest improvers of those qua-
lifications with which courts used to be adorned.

7. Unfitting; unmanly; incorrect.

Unfitting, unmanly; incorrect; with ill fortune.

This experiment has been but very impro-

cerably attempted.

Boyle.

Improvable. adj. [from improve] Improvable, adj. [from improve] Improvable, adj. [from improve]

Capable of being advanced from a good to a
better state; capable of melioration.

Improvable. adj. [from improve] Improvable, adj. [from improve] Improvable, adj. [from improve]

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the
essays of weaker heads afford improvable hints un-

But, when we are poor, it is the fault of

Brown.

We have not enough, and that too of an
improper nature, that is, capable of infinite ad-

Brown.

Animals are not improvable beyond their proper-
ness; a dog will never learn to new tricks, or
for a cat to talk; Green.

I have a fine spread of improvable lands, and am
already planting woods and draining marshes.

Addison's Spectator.

Improvableness. n.s. [from improvable] Improvableness. n.s. [from improvable] Improvableness. n.s. [from improvable]

Capability of being made better.

Improvably. adv. [from improbably] Improvably. adv. [from improbably] Improvably. adv. [from improbably]

In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPROVE. v. a. [in and probus. Qua-
si proban facere. Skinner] To improve. v. a. [in and probus. Qua-
si proban facere. Skinner]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfec-
tion; to raise from good to better. We

We amend a bad, but improve a good thing.

I hope to improve the honour of the living by
imparing of that of the dead.

Denham.

Heaven seems improb'd with a superior ray.

And the bright arch reflects a double ray,

[In and prove; improver, Fr. impro-
bo, Lat.] To disprove. Now disused.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly ac-
cused, yet doth that improve any thing that I have
said, therefore this is true.

To IMPROVE. v. u. To advance in good-

To IMPROVE. v. u. To advance in good-

To IMPROVE. v. u. To advance in good-

IMPULSIVE. adj. [from impulsive] Impulsive. adj. [from impulsive] Impulsive. adj. [from impulsive]

We take care to improve in our fragility and

dignity, virtue, which become us, under all circum-
tances.

IMPULSIVE. adj. [from impulsive] Impulsive. adj. [from impulsive] Impulsive. adj. [from impulsive]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one
body acting upon another.

If these little impulses set the great wheels of de-

duction on work, the largeness and height of that
shall not be adjudged by the smallness of its

case, South.

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by im-

Bodies, from the impulse of a fluid, can only

Bodies, from the impulse of a fluid, can only

Bodies, from the impulse of a fluid, can only

Bodies, from the impulse of a fluid, can only

Without thought; without care.

As we are in the street, lie first of all,

Improvement. n.s. [in and provision] Improvement. n.s. [in and provision] Improvement. n.s. [in and provision]

Want of forethought.

Her improvement would be justly accusable.

Brown.

IMPULSIVE. n.s. [impulsion, Fr. impul-

sion, Lat.] Impulsion, impulse.

Want of prudence; indiscrimation; negligence; inattention to interest.

IMPULSIVE. adj. [impulsive, Fr. impul-
sion, Lat.] Impulse, impulsive.

Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.

There is no such impudent person as he that

to perform it first. Shakspe. Wint. Tale.

Nor did Noah's impiety justly Chan's impu-

dence, or exempt him from that curse of being ser-

vant of servants.

King Charles.

These clear truths, that either their own evi-
dence forces us to admit, or common experience
makes it impudence to deny. Locke.

IMPUDENT. adj. [impudent, Fr. impu-
dens, Lat.]

1. Shameless; wanting modesty.

It is not a confidant brow, nor the throne of

The virtues that come with such more than impulse

withstanding, that can thrust me from a level con-

Shaks. Henry IV.

Is to be impudent. Dryden's Spanish Friar.

2. Unchaste; immodest.

IMPUDENTLY. adv. [from impudent.] Impudently. adv. [from impudent.] Impudently. adv. [from impudent.]

Shamelessly; without modesty.

At once assail

With open mouths, and impudently rail. Sowly.

Why should soft Fabius impudently bear

Names gain'd by conquest in the Gallic war?

Why lays he claim to Hercules his strain.

Yet dares be base, captivate, and want? Dryden.

To IMPUGN. v. a. [impugner, Fr. im-
pugne, Lat.] To attack; to assault by law or argument.

Of a strange nature is the suit you follow;

Yet in such rule, that the Venetian law

Cannot impugn you. Shakspe. Merek. of Tren.

I cannot think myself engaged to discourse of

lots; as to their nature, use, and allowableness;

But not only in the set number and busi-

ness, but also of recreation, which is impugned

by some, though better defended by others. South.

Shakspeare reports, he was one of those

in his time; but the truth hereof I will not rashly

impugn, or over boldly affirm. Peacham en Drau.

IMPUGNER. n.s. [from impugn] Impugner. n.s. [from impugn] Impugner. n.s. [from impugn]

One that attacks or invades.

IMPULSE. n.s. [impulse, Lat.] Impulse.

1. Communicated force; the effect of one
body acting upon another.

If these little impulses set the great wheels of de-

duction on work, the largeness and height of that
shall not be adjudged by the smallness of its

case, South.
IMP

These were my natural impulses for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was fall as forcible.

Dryden.

Moses saw the bush burn without being consumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, being the impulse of an idea upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt.

Locke.

3. Hostile Impression.

Like two great rocks against the raging tide, Unmo'ved the united chiefs abide, sustaining th' impulse, and receive the war. Prior.

IMPULSION. n. s. [impulsion, Fr. impulsion, L. a.] The agency of body in motion upon body.

1. In the motion of parts of any solid body passeth without sound; for that sound that is heard sometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the impulsion of the air.

Bacon.

To the impulse there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too little.

Bacon's Nat. History.

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

But thou didst plead Divine impulsion in support how thou mightst find some occasion to inflame our foes.Milton's Ag.

IMPULSIVE. adj. [impulsion, Fr. from impulse.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience; but those placed in a lower sphere, His fierce ambition, like the highest mover, has hurried with a strong impulsive motion against their proper course.

Addison.

What is the impulsive or impulsive cause of this prevention of sin? It is perfectly free grace.

South.

Poor me! poor papers! we and they do some impulsive force obey. And are but play'd with, do not play. Prior.

IMPUNITY. n. s. [impunity, Fr. impunité, L. impunitas, Lat.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected, and justly governed, without oppression on the one side, or impunity on the other.

Davies.

A general impunity would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe, that there is a crime where they see no penalty.

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring impunity, either for hardships unfavourable to themselves or dependants.

Atterbury.

IMPURE. adj. [impar, Fr. impur, L. impurus, Lat.] Unpurer; not pure.

1. Defiled with guilt; unholy: of men.

No more can impure man retain and move In that pure region of a worthy love, Thus earthy substance can un'derly aspire. And leave his nature to converse with fire, Divine.

2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallow'd; unholy: of things.

Hypocrisies hastily start, Condemning as impure what God has made Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.

Milton.

3. Unchaste.

If black scænal, or foul-fac'd reproach, Attend the second part of your imposition, Your meretriciousness shall acquaint me With all the impure spots and stains thereof. Shak.

One could not derange a new proper hell for an impure spirit, than that which Plato has touch'd upon.

Addison.

4. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; drossy.

IMPURELY. adv. [from impure.] With impurity.

IMPURENESS. n. s. [impureté, Fr. impurité, L. impure.]

1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

Foul impurities reign'd among the monkish clergy.

Atterbury.


To be so full of impurities, and impurities of which will be carried into Arians.

3. Feculent admixture.

Cleanse the analytical duct by vomiting, and clysters, the impurities of which will be carried into Atterbury.

To IMPURPLE. p.a. [enmputr'rer, Fr. from purple.] To make red or colour as with purple. Now in loose garlands, thick thrown off the bright pavement, that like a sea of jasper stone, Impurpled with celestial roses smil'd. Milton.

IMPUTABLE. adj. [from impute.] 1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which any one may be accused. That first sort of foolishness is imputable to them. South.

2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault.

Not proper. If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compell'd to allow her alimony; for the law deems it to be a justive wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is wise imputable.

Adjut.

IMPUTABILITY. n. s. [from impute.] The quality of being imputable. The necessary to the imputability of an action, that it be avoidable.

Norris.

IMPUTATION. n. s. [imputation, Fr. from impute.] 1. Attribution of any thing : generally of ill.

Trust to me, Ulysses: Our imputation shall be oddly paid.

In this wild action, Shakesp. Troilus and Cress.

2. Censure; reproach.

Whatsoever happens they also the least feel that scourge of vulgar impugnation, which notwithstanding they deserve.

Hooker.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundless imputations of our enemies, and to rise above them.

Addison.

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late Majesty, whom entirely acquit of any imputation upon this matter.

Swift.

4. Hint; slight notice.

Anthony was a good man. —Have you any reason to impute the contrary? —No, nò; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. Shakesp. Mer. of Venice.

IMPUTATIVE. adj. [from impute.] That which may impute.

Ainsworth.

To IMPUTE. r. a. [imputer, Fr. imputer, Lat.] 1. To charge upon; to attribute; generally ill; sometimes good.

It was imputed to him for righteousness.

Romans, iv. 22.

Men in their innovations should follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees; so scarce to be changed otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, even men's some, and impairs others; and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, imputeth it to the author.

Bacon's Essays.

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who imputed it to folly, and example. Impute your dangers to our ignorance. Dryden.

This obscurity cannot be imputed to want of language in so great a master of style.

I have read a book imputed to Lord Bathurst, called a dissertation on parties. Swift.

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit Imputed shall absolve them who renounce Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds.

Milton.

IMPUTER. n. s. [from impute.] He that imputes.

N. prep. [in, Lat.] 1. Noting the place where any thing is present; not without.

In school of love are all things taught we see; There leant's this maid of arms the irresistible.

Fariar.

Is this place here not sufficient strong To guard us in? Daniel's Civil War.

2. Noting the state or thing present at any time.

The other is only by error and misconceived named the ordinance of Jesus Christ: no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed.

Hooker.

Like one of two contending in a prize, That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes.

Shakesp.

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate, With many more confederates, are in arms, Shak.

Danger before, a, d in, and after the act.

You needs must grant is great. Daniel's Civil War.

However he be in knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use at all in probabilities; for the asent there, being to be determined by the preponderance, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both sides, nothing is so unfit to assist the mind in so that as syllogism.

Locke.

God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, in most cases, very consistent.

Smirridge's Sermon.

None was so little in their friendships, so much in that of those whom they had most abused.

Dante's.

3. Noting the time.

When we would consider eternity a parte ante, what do we but, beginning from ourselves and the present time we are in, repeat in our minds the ideas of years or ages past?

Locke.

4. Noting power.

To feed men's souls, quoth he, is not in man.

Habb. Tale.

5. Noting proportion.

Let us in general be reduced to five in the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current.

Bacon.

I cannot lay down the common course, which, at least, in ten of those who enter into the ministry, are obliged to enter.

Swift.

6. According to.

In all likelihood I brought all my fins out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach.

Collier.

7. Concerning.

I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument fartherst, has said in it.

Locke.

8. For the sake. A solemn phrase.

955
INA

Neither ignorance nor inutility can be pretended to: and what plea can we offer to divine justice to prevent it? Shaks. Julius Caesar.

INA-ABSENCE. n. s. [in and absen-

cence.] Intemperance; want of power
to abstain; prevalence of appetite.

Diseases dire; of which a monstrous crew
Before thee should appear, that thy may's know

INA-ACCESSIBLE. adj. [inaccessible, Fr. in

and accessible.] Not to be reached;

not to be approached.

In that sense.

Dyer.

INA-ACCURATE. adj. [inaccurate.] Want

of exactness.

INA-ACCURATE. adj. [in and accurate.] Not

exact; not accurate. It is used

sometimes of persons, but more

frequently of performances.

INACTION. n. s. [inaction, Fr. in and ac-

tion.] Cessation from labour; forbear-

ance of labour.

The times and amusements past are more

like a dream to me, than those which are present:

Life in a refreshing kind of inaction.

Pope.

INA-ACTIVE. adj. [in and active.] Not

busy; not diligent; idle; indolent;

sluggish.

INA-VIBLY. adv. [in passive,] Idly;

without labour; without motion; slug-

gishly.

In seasons of perfect freedom, mark how your

son spends his time; whether he inactively

loses it away, when left to his own inclina-

tion. Locke.

INA-VINCE. n. s. [invincible, adj. in-

vincible.] Not overcome; inact-

ually.

Idleness; rest; sluggishness.

A doctrine which manifestly tends to discour-

age the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy inacti-

vity, and neglect of the ordinary means of

grace. Rogers.

Inanity, conceiv'd within our breast,

Swift.

INA-DEMOCRATIC. adj. [in and democra-

tical, Lat.] Not equal to the purpose;

defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorse for vice

Not paid, or paid inadequate in price.

What further means can reason now direct? Drier.

Inadequate ideas are, that which is but a par-

tial or incomplete representation of these arche-

types to which they are referred. Locke.

INA-DEQUATELY. adv. [from inadequate,]

Defectively; not completely.

These people may either exactly fill, or but

inaquately.

INA-VENIENCE. n. s. [indevenience, in-

venience, Fr. inadveniency,] Fr. from inad-

vertent.

INA-VENIENCE. n. s. [inadveniency, in-

venience, Fr. inadveniency,] Fr. from inad-

vertent.

1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

There is a difference between them, as between

inadveniency and delirition, between surprise

and set purpose.

From an habitual heedless inadveniency, men

are so intent upon the present that they neglect

nothing else.

South.

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many persons have lain under great and heavy

scandaJ's, which have taken their first rise only

from some inadveniency or indiscretion.

The productions of a great genius, with many

lapses and inadveniencies, are infinitely preferable
to the works of an inferior kind of author, which

are scrupulously exact.

Addison.

INA-DVERTENT. adj. [in and advertens,

Lat.] Negligent; careless.

INA-DVERTENTLY. adv. [from inadvert-

ent.] Carelessly; negligently.

Aristotle mentions Telegonus as the son of Circe

and Ulysses, who afterwards slew his father with

the bite of a fish inadvertent.

Brome.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a

deviation, will endeavour instantly to recover their

clear ground.

Circeus.

INA-LIENABLE. adv. [in and alienable,] That

cannot be alienated, or granted to

another.

INA-DIMENTIAL. adj. [in and alimental.]

Affecting no nourishment.

Dulcecorpor importet a degree to nourishment;

and the making of things inadvertent to become

alimental, may be an experiment of great profit.

Bacon.

INA-MISSIBLE. adj. [inmissible, Fr. in

and anmissare, Lat.] Not to be lost.

These advantages are inmissible.

Hommond.

INA-N. adj. [innacis, Lat.] Empty; void.

It is used licentiously for a sub-

stantive.

We sometimes speak of place in the great inane,

beyond the confines of the world.

To IN-A-NIMATE. v. a. [in and animo,

Lat.] To animate; to quicken.

This word is not in use.

There's a kind of world remaining still,

Though she which did inanimate and fill

The world be gone; yet in this last night

Her ghost doth walk, that is, a glistening light.

Donne.

INA-NIENT. adj. [innacius, Lat.] Void

of life; without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some

degree in and of itself, but inanimate bodies have

spirits to whir inflamed.

Bacon.

The golden goddess, present at the prayer,

Whose beauty so men of sense deificed fair

And gave the sign of granting. Dryden.

All the ideas of sensible qualities are not in-

herent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects

of their motion upon the inanimate bodies of

Bentley.

Both require the constant influence of a prin-

ciple different from that which governs the in-

animate part of the universe.

Chaucer.

From ruts where Verrius's colours fall,

And leave inanimate the naked wall,

Still in thy song should vanish'd France appear.

Pope.

INA-NITION. n. s. [inination, Fr. inani-

sus, Lat.] Emptiness of body; want of

fullness in the vessels of body.

Weakness which attends fevers proceeds from too

great fullness in the beginning, and too great

inanimality in the latter end of the disease.

Avicen theon Dint.

INA-NITY. n. s. [innacius, Lat.] Empti-

ness; void space.

This opinion excludes all such inanity, and ad-

mits no vacuities but so little only as no body

whatever can come to, but will be bigger than

they, and must touch the corpuscles which those

vacuities divide.

Digby on Bulles.

INA-PETENCY. n. s. [in and appeten-

tia, Lat.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INA-PETENCY. n. s. [in and appeten-

tia, Lat.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INA-PETENCY. n. s. [in and appeten-

tia, Lat.] Not to be put to a particular use.
INAPPLICABILITY. n. s. [from inapplicable.] Unfitness for the particular purpose.

INAPPLICABLE. n. s. [inapplicability, Fr. in and application.] Indulgence; negligence.

INARABLE. adj. [in and aro, Lat.] Not capable of tillage.

To INARGE, v. a. [in and arch.] Incur. To make the method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined; and on the branch, you would search and have fitted to it that part of the stock where you intend to joint it, you would have the wood and one side three inches in length: after the same manner cut the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet; then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the graft will more closely unite with the stock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air entering to dry it out, or the wet from getting in to rot the stock; you should make a stake into the ground, to which is to be united, and then the graft may be cut from the mother-tree, observing to smooth it off close to the stock, and cover the joints with fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is common practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmines, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting on holding.

INARCULATE. adj. [inarticulate, Fr. in and articulate.] Not uttered with distinctness, like that of the syllables of human speech.

Observe what inarticulate sounds resemble any of the particular letters of the English alphabet. Willis's Myth, Mag.

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn music, which is inarticulate poetry, doth in church.

INARCULATELY. adv. [from inarticulate.] Not distinctly.

INARTICULATENESS. n. s. [from inarticulate.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTICULAR. adj. [in and inarticulate.] Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought inarticulate to make it the cause also. Decay of Virtue.

INARTIFICIALLY. adv. [from inartificial.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is clamorous and inartificially managed, when it is effectuated by those of self-denying profession.

INATTENTION. n. s. [inattention, Fr. in and attention.] Disregard; negligence; neglect; heedlessness.

Persons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the ministry, and, by such inattention or contempt renders them of little effect. Rogers.

We see a strange inattention to this most important point. Rogers.

Novel ladies attract our ravish'd ears; but old, the mind with inattention bears.

INATTENTIVE. adj. [in and attentive.] Heedless; careless; negligent; regardless.

If we indulge the frequent roaring of passions, we shall procure an unsteady and inattentive habit.

INAUDIBLE. adj. [in and audible.] Not to be heard; void of sound.

Let's take the instant by the forward top; for we are old, and, if our days are few, Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time Steals, ere we can effect them. Shaksp.

To INAUGURATE. v. a. [inauguro, Lat.] To consecrate; to have a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Those beginnings of years were propositions to him, as if kings did the remarkable days to inaugurate their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will. Wotton.

INAUGURATION. n. s. [inauguration, Fr. inauguro, Lat.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal olive was solemnly sworn, at his inauguration, to observe these things inviolable. Hengel.

At his regal inauguration his old father resigned the kingdom to him. Brown's I. L. Err.

INAURO. n. s. [inauro, Lat.] The art of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their inquisition, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours.

INAUSPICIOUS. adj. [inauspicio, and auspicious.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh, here I will set up my everlasting rest; And shake the yoke of inauspicious stars. Shaksp.

Though Heaven's inauspicious eye Lay black on love's mativity, Her eye a strong apron curfewe; Beau'ty, smiles, and love shall live. Crashaw.

The stars feel not the diseases their inauspicious influence produces. Pope.

In auspicious a wretched swain Purs'd the fairest nymph of all the plain; She him for all but a deep despair. Dry.

INBEING. n. s. [in and being.] Inherence; irresponsibleness.

When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of inbeing in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any substance to it. Watts.

INBORN. adj. [in and born.] Innate; implanted by nature.

Led by sense of good, Inborn to all, I sought my needful food. Dryden.

All passions being within us, we are almost equally judges of them. Dryden.

Same Carolina, to Heaven's dictates true. Thy inward worth with conscious eyes shall see. Addison.

And slighter than imperial diadem for thee. Addison.

INBREATHED. adj. [in and breath.] Inspired; infused by inspiration.

Best pair of syrens, pledges of Heaven's joy, Sphere-born harmonious sisters, Voice and Verse, Wed your divine sounds, and mix power employ. Dead things with interest's sense, able to pierce. Milton.

INBRED. adj. [in and bred.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

My inbred enemy. 

For this is such

Milton's Par. Lost.

A man thinks better of his children than they deserve; but there is an impulse of tenderness, and there must be something in the raising of that inbred affection at work. L'Estrange. And he unmoved contemns their idle threat; And inbred worth doth boasting valor slight! Dryden.

To INCAGE. v. a. [in and cage.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

And yet incaged in so small a verge, Thy voice is not with lesser than thy lord's, Shaks.

It made my imprisonment a pleasure: Ay, such a pleasure as incaged birds. Shakespeare, Henry VI.

INCANCE. n. s. [incalceo, Lat.]}

INCANCE. f. The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averous restrained his histrion, making no more thereof than Seneca commended; and was allowable; Cato; that is, a sober incalcenter, and regulated estimation from wine. Bacon.

The oil preserves the ends of the bones from incalcenter, which they being solid bodies, would have required a different cure. Bacon, Reg.

INCANTATION. n. s. [incantation, Fr. incanto, Lat.] Chants uttered by singing; enchantment.

My antient incantations are too weak, And hell too strong. Shaksp., Henry VI.

By Adam's beheading to his wife, mankind, by that her incalcenter, because the subject of labour, sorrow, and death. Raleigh.

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themselves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by incantations or ceremonies, but by animating themselves all over, and being a man to them these fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by stopping of the pores, shut in the vapours, and send them out, and dead extremely. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The name of a city being discovered unto them, and their people and patriarchs most be called forth by charms and incantations. Bacon.

The nuptial rites his outrage strait attends; The snow't deird his transfigured friends: The incantation backward she repeats, Inverts her rod, and what she did, deeds. Garth.

The commands which our religion hath imposed on its followers are not like the absurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, that might look like incantations and magicks, but had no tendency to make mankind the dupes.

INCANTABILY. adj. [from incanto, Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like incantatory impostors, daily delude them.

Brown.

To INCANTON, v. a. [in and canton.] To unite to a canton or separate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich proposed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholics, fearing the protestant interest, proposed the incantoning of Constanza as a dangerous.

Addison on Italy.

INCAPABILITY. n. s. [from inca-pabar.] Inability natural; disqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of incapability in yourself to the service. Suckling.

INCAP'ABLE. adj. [incapable, Fr. in and capable.] 1. Wanting room to hold or contain; with of before the thing to be contained.

2. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand.

Incapable and shallow innocents! You cannot guess who caws't your father's death. Shaksp. 3. Not able to admit or have any thing.

Shakespeare.

Without, when he saw Goring put in the command, thought himself incapable of reparation. Clarendon.

4. Unable; not equal to any thing.

Shakespeare.

You are not your father's good, incapable Of nothingal affairs. Is he not stupid With age? Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.

5. Disqualified by law.
INC

Their lands are almost entirely taken from them, and they are rendered incapable of purchasing anything more.

Says

6. In conversation it is usual to say a man is incapable of falsehood, or incapable of generosity, or of any thing good or bad.

Capacious, adj. [in and capacious.]

Narrow; or of small content.

Souls that are made little and incapacitous, cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things.

Incarnadine, n. s. [incarnate.]

Narrowness; want of containing space.

To INCAPACITATE, v. a. [in and capacity.]

1. To disable; to weaken.

Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the last incapacitating hours of life. Clariss.

Capacity could not incapacitate from marriage.

Arbuthnot.

2. To disqualify.

Monstrosity could not incapacitate from marriage. Arbuthnot.

INCAPACITY, n. s. [incapacité, Fr. in and capacity.]

Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.


Incarnation he imputes either to envy, or else ignorance and incapacity of estimating his worth. Government of the Tongue.

The incapacity of the soul is its incapacity to be moved with any thing common. Arbuthnot.

To INCARCERATE, v. a. [incarcero, Lat.]

To imprison; to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a gaol; otherwise it is seldom found.

Confusion may be propagated by bodies, that easily incarcerate the infected air; as woollen clothes.

Incarceration, n. s. [from incarcerate.]

Imprisonment; confinement.

To INCARNATE, v. a. [incarnare, Lat.]

To carry with flesh.

To call a thing flesh.

The will shall soon arise in that cut of the bone, and exaltation of what is necessary, and Incarnate it. Warman.

To INCARNATION, n. s. [from incarnate.]

The soul is used from the beginning.

To INCARNATE, v. a. [incarnare, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Clothed with body; embodied with flesh.

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itself, in the person of the son, is incarnate, and hath taken to itself flesh. Hooker.

A most wise sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory death and obsequity of the incarnation of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever. Sanderson.

Here shall thou sit incarnate, here shall reigns Both God and man. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. It may be doubted whether Seifz understood this word.

INC

But he's possesst.

Incarnate with a thousand imps. Swift.

3. In Scotland incarnate is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its resemblance to a flesh colour.

INCARNATION, n. s. [incarnation, Fr. from incarnate.]

1. The act of assuming body.

We may suppose we exclude not the nature of God from incarnation, and so make the son of God not to be very God. Hooker.

Upon the incarnation of our Lady-day, unseal on the incarnation of our blessed Savioir. Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

2. The state of breeding flesh.

The pudification of the female proceeded from the too lax incarnation of the wound. Warman.

INCAUTIOUS, adj. [in and caution.]

Unwary; negligent; heedless.

His false shrewdness easily captivates any intentions reader. Keill against Barnet.

INCAUTIOUSLY, adv. [from incautious.]

Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently.

A species of palmy invasions such as incauziously expose themselves to the morning air. Arbuthnot.

INCENDIARY, n. s. [incendieus, from incendere, Lat. to kindle, F.]

1. Who causes or spurs on fire.

Who kindles fires or towns or fires in malice or for robbery.

2. Who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine such incendiary matters. king Charles.

Incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of gross falsehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmost detestation. Addison.

Several cities of Greece have been burnt out in a conflagration, and peace of commonwealths. Butler.

INCENSE, n. s. [incensum, Lat. a thing burnt; incens, F. Perfumes exhaled by fire.

incense in honour of some god or goddess.

Upon such sacrifices, my Cordelia, The gods through me, scarce, Shak. K. Lear.

Nfram the rites of strict religion knew

On ev'ry altar laid the incense due. Prior.

To INCENSE, v. a. [from the noun.]

To perfume with incense.

To INCENSE, v. a. [incensum, Lat.]

To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exasperate.

The world, too sweetly fond of the gods,


If you again you be incend'ed, we'll you put

Like one that means his proper harm, in memories. Shak.

He is attended with a desolate train

And what they may incende him to, being apt to have his ear abused, wisdom bids fear. Shak.

Tractable obedience is a slave to such incend'd will. Shak. Hen. VIII.

Foul indiscretion, and other faults,

Heed'd to the popular sum, will so incense God as to leave them. Milton's Paradise Lost.

How could my pious son my pow'r incense?

Or what, alack! did Tityr's offence? Dryd.

INCENSEMENT, n. s. [from incense.]

Rage; heat; fury.

His incensation at this moment is so impecunious, that satisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. Shaks.

INCENSE, n. s. [incensio, Lat.]

The act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

Suna loth its windiness by decocting, and subtle or windy spirits are taken off by incension. Bacon.

INCIPIENT, n. s. [indecipit, Lat.]

A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions.

Many priests were inseminators and inculcators of the rage.

Hogar.

INCEST, n. s. [from incense.]

The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. Ainsworth.

INCENTIVE, n. s. [incentivum, Lat.]

1. That which kindles.

Their unreasoned severity was not the least inceniter, that blew up into those flames the sparks of discontent. king Charles.

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. It is used of that which incites, whether to good or ill: with to.

Congruity of opinions, to our natural constitution, is one great incentive to their reception. Glosse's Seppia.

Even the wisdom of God hath not suggested more pressing motives, more powerful incentives to charity, than these, that we shall be judged by it at the last dreadful day.

It encourages speculative persons, with all the incentives of place, profit, and preference. Addison.

INCENTIVE, adj. Initing; encouraging: with to.

Competency is the most incentive to industry: too little makes men desperate, and too much careless.

Decay of Pity.

INCEPTION, n. s. [inceptio, Lat.]

Beginning.

The inception of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. Bacon.

INCEPTIVE, adj. [incipient, Lat.]

Noting beginning.

An incentive and desirous disposition, as the fog descend the sun rises; but the fog haves not yet begun to vanish, therefore the sun is not yet risen. Locke.

INCEPTOR, n. s. [Lat.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCEPTION. n. s. [incero, Lat.]

The act of covering with wax.

Dict.

INCERTITUDE, n. s. [inceptivus, Fr. incertitude, F.]

Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INCESSANT, adj. [in and cessant, Lat.]

Unceasing; uninterrupted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging wind blows up incessant show'rs. Shak.

The incessant weeping of my wife, For'd me to seek delays. Shak.

If, by pray'st

Ince'ntive.

I could hope to change the will Of him who all things can, I would not cease To wea're him with my asiduous cries. Milton.

In form, a herald of the king she flies From peir to peir, and thus incessant cries. Pope.

Incessantly, adv. [from incessant.]

Without intermission; continually.

Both his hunts most filthy fuculent, Above the water were on high extent, And fain'd to wash themselves incessantly. F. Qu. Who reads

Incessantly, and to his ear lang brings not A spirit and judgement equal or superior. Milton.

The Christians, who carried their religion through so many persecutions, were incessantly
The setting on foot some of those arts in these parts would be looked upon as the first inclination of them, which yet would be but their reviewing. 

Incidental. adj. Incident; casual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate; not necessary to the chief purpose.

The satisfaction you receive from those incidental discourses which we have wandered into.

By some, religious duties scarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an incident to business, to be done when they have nothing else to do.

Incidentally. adv. [from incidental.] Beside the main design; occasionally.

The several rules are but occasionally and incidentally mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifest unto us a former, than to lay upon us a new obligation.

Incisive. adj. [incisif, Fr. from incisus, Lat.] Hallowing the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpuses will cohere by being precipitated together, and be destroyed by the effusion of very pleasing and incisive qualities. 

Incision. n.s. [incision, Fr. incisus, Lat.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.
To incline. v. n. [inclino, Lat. incliner, Fr.] 1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part: with to or towards. Her house inclineth unto death, and her paths unto the decay thereof. Prov. xii. 19. 2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning. Dost his majesty incline to it, or no?—He seems indifferent; or rather swaying more upon our part. Shakes. Their hearts inclined to follow Abimelech. Judges.

To incline. v. a. 1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or state. The timely dew of sleep, Now falling with soft shumrous weight, incliner Our eye-lids. Milton. 2. To turn towards any thing, as desires or attentive. Incline our hearts to keep this law, Com. Prayer. You have not inclined your ear unto me. Jer. But that from us might ascend to heav'n so prevalent, as to concern the mind. Of God high-blessed, or to incline his will, Hard to belief may seem, yet this will prayer. Milton.

To incline. v. a. [in and cl.] To grasp; to incline; to surround. Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky inclin'd, Is thine, if thou wilt it. Shakes. Art. and Cleop. To inclister. v. a. [in and cloister.] To shut up in a cloister. To inclound. v. a. [in and cloud.] To darken; to obscure. In their thick breasts, Rank of gross dirt, shall we be inclined, And for'd to drink their vapour. Shakes. To incluse. v. a. [includo, Lat.] 1. To inclose; to shut in; as, the shell incluses a pearl. 2. To comprise; to comprehend. This desire being recommended to her majesty, it liked her to include the same within one little lease. Bacon. The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. Pope. Instead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a witt or a tern; under which terms all good and ill qualities are included. Swift.

Inclusive. adj. [inclusive, Fr.] 1. Inclining; including. O, would that the incluse verge Of golden metal, that must round my brow, Were red-hot steel, to sear me to the brain! Shak. 2. Comprehended in the sum or number: as, from Wednesday to Saturday inclusive; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number. I'll search where every virtuous dwells, From courts inclusive down to cells. Swift.

Inclusively. adv. [from inclusive.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. See inclusive.
INC

Thus much shall serve for the several periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. inclusively.

Incoherence. n. s. [in coherency.] The quality of not existing together; non-association of existence. An unusual word.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or inexistence of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discernible connexion between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on. Locke.

Incredible, adj. [in and conguilable.] Incapable of conclusion.

Inconsistency. n. s. [in coexistence.] The quality of not existing together; non-association of existence. An unusual word.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which sets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexistence or inexistence of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discernible connexion between any secondary quality and those primary qualities it depends on. Locke.

Incongruity. n. s. [incoherent.] Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and sensible, thinking, perceiving beings, such as we find ourselves, we will call cogitative and incoherent beings.

Incongruously, adv. [incoherently.] Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and sensible, thinking, perceiving beings, such as we find ourselves, we will call cogitative and incoherent beings.

Incongruity. n. s. [incoherence.] 1. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts.
2. Want of connection; incongruity; consequence of argument; want of dependence of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas meditated in their order, shows the incoherence of the arguments better than anything. Locke. Incoherence in matter, and suppositions without proofs, put handwriting together, are apt to pass for strong reason. Locke.

Incoherent. adj. [in and coherent.] 1. Wanting cohesion; loose; not fixed to each other.
2. Inconsequent; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part upon another.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep, and as if all the matter of our thoughts was but the extravagant and incoherent are they, and how little considerable to the perfection of a rational being?

Incoherently, adv. [from incoherent.] Incoherently; inconsequently.

The character of Euryclaus is the imitation of a person confounded with fears, speaking irritably and incoherently. Bronte.

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The character of Euryclaus is the imitation of one and the other is effected of that indubitable necessity to the earth and mankind, that they could not subsist without it. Woodward.

Incommodeous. adj. [incommodeous, Lat.] Inconvenient; vexatious without ground or right.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is so perfect that no inconvenience doth ever follow it? may be some accident be commodeous to a few.

Mens intentions in speaking are to be understood, without frequent explanations and incommunicable assertions. Locke.

Incommodeously. adv. [from incommodeous.] Inconveniently; not at ease.

Incommodeousness. n. s. [from incommodeous.] Inconvenience.

Diseases, disorders, and the incommodeousment of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness. Bent. incommodeousness.

Incommodeousness. n. s. [from incommodeous.] Inconvenience.

The quality of not being impaible.

Incommodeous. adj. [incommodeous, Fr. incommode, Lat.] Not to be reduced to any measure common to both; not to be measured together, such as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our disputations about vacuum or space, incommodeous quantities, the infinite divisibility of matter and eternal duration, will lead out the weakness of our nature. Watts.

Incommodeous. adj. [from incommodeous.] Not allowing one common measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrat, which, to our apprehension, are incommodeous, are yet commodeous to the infinite comprehenion of the divine intellect. More.

As all other measures of time are reducible to these three; so we labour to reduce these three, though strictly of themselves incommodeous to one another, to civil use, measuring the greater by the less. Holder on Time.

If the year comprehend days, it is but an aggregate of time may be said to comprehended. More, though the less space be incommodeous to the greater.

Incommodeous, n. s. [incoherence.] To incommode.

To incommode. v. a. [incommode.] 1 modo, Lat. incommode, Fr.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

A great, planted upon the horn of a bull, begg'd the bull's pardon; but rather than incommode ye, says he, I'll remove. Estienne.

Although they sometimes molest and incommode the inhabitants, yet the agent, whereby both the
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lesser troubles, to secure himself from a condition incompletely more miserable? South.

INCONECTIBLE. adj. [in and conceptible; conceptus, Lat.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable; word not used.

It is inconceivable how any such man, that bade street the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted. Hale.

INCONCLUDENT. adj. [in and conclude, Lat.] Inferring no consequence.

The depictions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, inconclusient. Addis's Heroglem.

INCLUSIVE. adj. [in and conclude.]
Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSION. adv. [from inclusive.] Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS. n. s. [from inclusive.] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unskilful in syllogism, at first hearing, could perceive the weakness and inconclusiveness of a long problematical and plausibly discoursed, where with some others, better skilled in syllogism, have been misled. Locke.

INCONECT. { adj. [in and concept.] Unrepaired; immaturity; not fully digested.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that which is nude and incorrupt; and the process is to be called crudity and inconclusion. Bacon.

I understand, remember, and reason better in my ripier years, than when I was a child, and hold my organical parts less digested and inconceited. Hale.

INCIPLE. n. s. [from inconceit.] The state of being indiscerned; unripe-ness; immaturity.

The middle action, which produce such imperfect bodies, is fully called illumination, or inconclusion, which is a kind of interjection. Bacon's Natural History.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too strong for the efficient that should convert it, it is all that which is nude and incorrupt; and the process is to be called crudity and inconclusion. Bacon.

INCONECTITE. adj. [incunctitus, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished.

Now sportive youth Carol incunctitus rhymes with suitting notes, And quaver inharmonious.

INCONDITIONAL. adj. [in and condition.] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute.

They ascribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and indecidable degree of election or reprobation. Bengel.

INCONFORMITY. n. s. [in and conformity.] Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter inconformity with the church of Rome was not an extremity. If God was shown, it was to be done in this time, but the very mediocrity itself, wherein they meant they should ever continue. Hooker.

INCONFUSION. n. s. [in and confusion.] Distinction. Not used.

The cause of the confusion in sounds, and the inconsequence in species visible, is, for the that the slight

worketh in right lines, and so there can be no coin- cidence in the eye; but sounds that move in oblique and accurate lines, must needs encounter and strike the one the other. Bacon.

INCONGRUENCE. n. s. [in and congruity.] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or inconsequence of the component particles of the liquor to the parts of the bodies it touches. Boyle.

INCONGRUITY. n. s. [incongruit, Fr. from incongruous.]

1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.

The following is the use of this acknowledgment of the incongruity of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the incongruity of the worship of them.

2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety.

To avoid absurdisties and incongruites, it is a most law established for both arts; the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. Dryden.

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She, whom after what form we see, is discord and rude incongruity; She, she is dead, she's dead. Donne.

INCONGRUOUSLY. adv. [from incongruous.] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNECTEDLY. adv. [in and connect.] Without any connexion or dependency.

Little used.

Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or inconsequently succeeds. Browm.

INCONSCIONABLE. adj. [in and conscionable.] Of the sense of good and evil; without influence of consci- ence. Not used.

So inconssonable are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls good. Spencer.

INCONSEQUENCE. n. s. [insequeence, Fr. from inconsequent, Lat. Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

This he bestows the name of many fallacies upon; and runs on with shewing the inconsequent of it, as though he did in earnest believe it were an imperious answer. Stillingfleet.

INCONSEQUENT. adj. [in and consequens, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference.

The ground he assumes is unsound, and his illo- gism from thence deduced inconsequent. Hobbes.

Men rest not in false apprehensions without ab- surd and inconsiderate deductions from fallacious causes; and misapprehended mediums, erecting conclusions no way Inferrible from their pre- mises.

Brown's Fulgar Errors.

INCONSISTENCY. n. s. [inconsistent.]
Unworthy of notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.

I am an inconsistent fellow, and know nothing. 1. Stillingfleet.

The most inconsistent of creatures may at some time or other come to revenge itself upon the greatest.

Casting my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with a thousand cares, very inconsistent with respect to us, but of the greatest importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curiosity.

May not plants and comets perform their motions fits and starts, and with less resistance, in this etherial medium than in any fluid, which fills all space adequately without leaving any pores, and by inconsequent is much denser than quid silver or gold? And may not its resistance be as small as to be inconceivable?

Warton. It would be hard to think we should have so little to do with others, and so much to do with the papers, if we would make our minds as little as possible to be inconsistent.

Black. Let us yield our appearance small or inconsequence by which an almighty God is offended, and eternal salvation endangered. Rogers.

INCONSIDERABLENESS. n. s. [from incon- siderable.] Small importance.

To those who are thoroughly convinced of the inconcessibility of this short dying life, in comparison of that eternal state which remains for us in another life, the consideration of a future happiness is the most powerful in motive.

Tilten.

From the consideration of our own smallness and inconciderableness, in respect of the greatness and splendor of heavenly bodies, let us with the holy psalmist raise our hearts. Ray on the Creation.

INCONSIDERATE. adj. [inconsideré, Fr. inconsideratus, Lat.]

1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent; used both of men and things.

When thy inconsiderate hand Flings ope this casement with my trembling hand, Then think this name alive, and that thou hast In it offered me no injury.

Denne. If you lament it, That which now looks like justice will be thought And proper rashness. Dryden.

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there should be any so inconciderate among us as to sacrifice morality to politics. Addis. Freehold.

2. Wanting due regard; with of before the subject.

He laid down his life for the redemption of the transgressions, which were under the first Testa- ment, cannot be so inconsiderate of our frailties. Decay of Poly.

INCONSIDERATELY. adv. [from in- consideré.] Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

The king, transported with just wrath, inconsiderately currying and precipitating the charge, before his whole numbers came up, was slain in the first onset.

Joseph was delighted with Marie's conversation, and endeavoured with all his art to set out the excess of heros passion for her; but when he still found her cold and incredulous, he inconsiderately told her the private orders he left behind.

Addison.

INCONSISTENCY. n. s. [from in- consistente.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is such a being as God, not to deuce us towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great stupidity and inconciderableness.

Tilten.

INCONSIDERATION. n. s. [inconsidera- tions, Fr. in and consideration.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanness to be the per- rent of blindness of mind, inconsideration, precipi- tancy or dullness in actions, and self-love.

Toler.

INCONSISTING. adj. [in and consist.] Not consistent; incompatible with. Not used.
The persons and actions of a faire are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind. Draper's Duets.

INCONSISTENCY. n. s. [from incon-constant.

INCONSISTENT. adj. [in and consistent.

1. Inconstant; not suitably; incongruously; followed by with.

Finding an inconsistency in his sentiments, but sharp paradoxes against the demands, as inconsistent with conscience, justice, or religion, the cause looks bad. 

2. Absurd; having parts of which one destroys the other.

INCONSISTENCY. n. s. [in and incon-sistant.] Absurdly; incongruous; with self-contradiction.

INCONVINCIBLE. adj. [in conj and convertible.

1. Unconvincible; without restraint of the appetites. 

2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense. Spenser.

The cause of this war is no other than that we will not incommodiously submit ourselves to our neighbours.

INCONVINCIBLE. adj. [in and convertible.

Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONVINCIBLE. adv. [in from inconvenient.

To a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

The Hebrew is incomparable the primitive and surest text to rely upon; and to preserve the same uncorrupt, there hath been used the highest caution humanly could invent. Brown's Engl. Errors.

INCONVINENICE. n. s. [inconvenient,Fr.

1. Unfitness; inexpediency.

They plead against the inconvenient, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel; and against the inconvenience, not the unlawfulness of ceremonies in Puri.

The inconvenience of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleasures. Dryden.

Would not much quicker of sensation be on inconvenience to an animal, that must lie still where chance has once placed it? Locke.

Consider the disproportion between the worst inconveniences that attend inconsistency with men, and the eternal displeasure of God. Rogers.

We are freed from many inconveniences, and we enjoy several advantages. Atterbury.

The things of another world, being distant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this inconvenience, we must frequently revolve their certainty and importance. Atterbury.

INCONVENIENT. adj. [inconvenient,Fr.

in and convenient.

1. Incommodious; disadvantageous.

They lean to their old customs, though they be more inconvenient, and more inconsistent with the common people. Spencer on Ireland.

He knows that to be inconvenient, which we falsely think convenient for us. South.
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INCONVINCIBLY. adv. [from incernible]. Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge absolutely and incorrigible side with any corporeal, immaterial.

INCONVINCIBLE n. s. [from incernible].

Unlearned; arow. This sense is uncertain.

1. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky: as, he's an incorvible fellow. This seems to be the meaning of Shakspeare.

"Of my list, most sweet jests, most meany vulgar wit.

When it comes so smoothly off. Shaks.}

INCORPORAL. adj. [incorporal]. Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body.

Why don't you bend thine eye on vacancy, and with this incorporeal air do hold discourse?

Shaks. Learned men have not resolved us whether this incorporeal or corporeal they say it cannot be, because they would neither pierce the air, nor solid diaphanous bodies, and yet every day we see the skies air-dissipated: incorporal it can and must be, because sometimes it affecteth the sight with offence. Raleigh.

INCORPORALITY. n. s. [incorporalitY]. Fr. from incorporal. Immateriality; distinctness from body.

To INCORPORATE. v. a. [incorporer, Fr.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as to make one mass. A filth from part of silver, incorporat with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw it to the less. Bacon.

Who the swelling clouds in bladders tie;

To mollify the stubborn clods with rain,

And scatter'd dust incorporar again? Sandby.

2. To join insensibly, as one body.

Villainous thoughts, Rodrigo, when these immunities
to the manner of the air is not the corporal part of silver, incorporat with the sand, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of silver to draw it to the less. Bacon.

The swelling clouds in bladders tie;

To mollify the stubborn clods with rain,

And scatter'd dust incorporar again? Sandby.

3. To incorporate into a corporation, or to unite as one body.

Incorporate mass to the main, and incorporate the mass into the main, exercise, the incorporate corporation.

Bacon.

By your leaves, you shall not stay alone.

Till holy church incorporate two in one. Shaks. Upon my knees.

Ferenum vos, by the alms you did incorporate and make us one. Shaks.尸

Death and incorporeal.

Are incorporeal, and incorporate both. Milton.

3. To form into a corporation, or to unite as one body.

Incorporate trades in any community. Theep. The firmitly or firmly of all men, christian, that be Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all incorporated into one company, they all make but one body. Hobbes.

The same is incorporated with a majority, and

Mingled they with the general body of the people. Cicer.

4. To unite: to associate.

It is Cacque, once incorporate to our attempts. Shaks. Julia Cesare.

Your most divine belly was deliberate, not rash, like his accusers, and thus answered;

True is it, my incorporar friends, quoth he,

That I receive the general food at first,


The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants into the state of incorporeal and incorporeous, and incorporate them into their own community. Austin. Fresh.

5. To work into another mass.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confusion only essential and incorporate in their government. Temple.

6. To embody; to give a material form.

Courtesy, that seemed incorporar in his heart, would not be persuaded by danger to offer any resistance. The idolaters, who worshipped their images as gods, supposed some spirit to be incorporar therewith, and to unite together with it a person fit to receive worship. Stillingfleet.

To INCORPORATE. v. n.

1. To unite with something else. It is commonly followed by with.

Painters colours and ashes do better incorporate with oil. Bacon.

It is not universally true, that acid salts and oils will not incorporate or mingle. Boyle.

2. Sometimes it has into.

It finds the mind unpursuessed with any former notions, and so easily gains upon the assent, grows up with it, and incorporates into it. So do.

INCORPORATION. n. s. [incorporation]. Fr. from incorporar. Incorporation, union of divers ingredients in one mass.

Make proof of the incorporation of iron with sand: for if it can be incorporated without great charge, the composition of the sand makes it so.

Bacon.

This, with some little additional, may further the intrinsic incorporation. Bacon’s Nat. Hist.

2. Incorporation of a body politic.

3. Adoption; union; association: into.

In him we actually are, by our actual incorporation into that society which hath him for their head. Hobbes.

INCORPORATED. adj. [incorporated, Lat. incorporar, Fr. in and corporal]. Immaterial; unembodied.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and immaterial, whereof there is in nature but few; thus incorporar spirits to smallest forms. Bacon.

Reduce their shapes immense. Milton.

Sense and perception must necessarily Proceed from some incorporar substance within us. Henley.

INCORPORATELY. adv. [incorporarly]. Fr. from incorporar.

Immaterially; without body.

Hearing striketh the spirits more immediately than the other senses, and more incorporarly than the smelling. Rale.

INCORPORATENESS. n. s. [in and corporateness]. Immateriality; distinctness from body.

To INCORPORATE. v. a. [incorporate] To incorporate; to unite into one body.

Not used.

He grew up to his seat;

As he had been incorporeal and demi-natured;

With the brave horse. Shaks. Hamlet.

INCORRECT. adj. [incorrect] Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is incorrect: why take it? I am all submission: what you would have it, make it. Pope.

INCORRECTLY. adv. [from incorrect]. Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS. n. s. [in and correctness]. Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE. adj. [incorrigible, Fr. in and correctly].

1. Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction: of persons.

2. The state of growing thick. 395
INC

Nothing doth congeal but water; for the determination of quicksilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil incrustation.

INCASSATIVE. n.s. [from increassate.]

Having the quality of thickening. The two latter indicate restraints to stench, and increassates to thicken the blood.

Harvey.

To INCREASE, v. a. [in and cresc.] Lat.
1. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may increase mightily.

Dryden.

2. To be fertile.

Fishes are more numerous or increasing than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn.

Note.

To INCREASE, v. a. [from increassate.]

1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater.

For three years he lived with large increase in arms of honour, and esteem in peace.

Dryden.

2. Increase; that which is added to the original stock.

Take thou no usurp of him nor increase. Leviticus.

3. Product.

The increase of the threshing-floor, and the increase of the wine-press.

Numb.

As Heavens slugs, spread waters o’er thy field, And a most just and glad increase ‘twixt yield.

Deaven.

Those grains which grew produced an increase beyond expectation.

Mortimer’s Husbandry.


Into her womb convey fertility;

Dry up in her the organs of increase,

And from her derogate body never spring a babe.

Shakespear.

5. Progeny.

All the increase of thy house shall die in the flower of their age.

Sanctum.

Him young Thousa bore the bright increase

Of Pheonix.

Pope’s Odyssey.

6. The state of waxing, or growing full orb. Used of the moon.

increase, bare, plenty, hedge, herbs, beer, will grow sooner, if set or cut in the increase of the moon.

Brown’s Natural History.

INCREASE, n.s. [from increassate.] He who increases.

INCREASER, adj. Not created.

Since the design is infinite, nothing but the absolute and increas’d Infinite can adequately fill it.

Urine.

INCREDIBILITY, n.s. [incrédibilité, Fr.] The quality of surpassing belief.

For objects of incredibility, none are so removed from all appearance of truth as those of Cornelle’s Andromache.

INCREDIBLE, adj. [incrédible, Lat.]

Surpassing belief; not to be credited.

The ship Argo, that there might want no incredible thing in this tale, spoke to them. Raleigh.

Presenting things impossible to view.

This was the magnificence which is possible to view. Gervin.

INCREDIBLENESS, n.s. [from incredible.]

Quality of being not credible.

INCREDIBLY, adv. [from incredible.]

In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDIBILITY, n.s. [incrédibilité, Fr.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take away all scruple from the increasement of future ages.

Raleigh.

INCREDULOUS, adj. [incrédule, Fr. incredulus, Lat.] Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether incredulous but there may be such canals as are made of mudman’s wool, being of the same texture with white-thick ing ti’d burning, and consumpt not.

Bacon.

INCREDULOUSNESS, n.s. [from incredules.]

Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCREDULA. adj. [in and crema, Lat.] Not consumable by fire.

If from the skin of the salsaman these increasable pieces are composed.

Brown’s Fulg. Epi.

INCREMENT, n.s. [incrementum, Lat.]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning the Nile’s increment, or incrustation.

Brown’s Fulg. Epi.

2. Increase; matter added.

This statute is expanded at top, serving as the seminary that furnishest matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies.

Weeder.

3. Produce.

The orchard lover to love

With Winter winds; the houseb’d roots then drink

Large increment, current of happy years.

Phillips.

To INCREEATE, v. a. [incrépo, Lat.]

To chide; to reprehend.

INCREEATION, n.s. [incrēpetio, Lat.]

Reprehension; chiding.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church, are more public repreheusions and incrēations.

Hummel.

To INCREEST, v. a. [incrēsto, Lat.]

To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the grosser thick-baked and incrēsted upon the sides of the vessel.

Bacon.

Some rivers bring forth spars, and other mineral matter so as to cover and incrēst the stones.

Hume.

Save be our army; and let Jove incrēst

Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlasting lust.

Pope.

Any of these sun-like bodies in the centers of the several vortices, are so incrēstated and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true meaning.

Churche.

The shield was purchased by Woodward, who incrēsted it with a new crust.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

INCREESTATION, n.s. [incrēstatio, Fr. from incrēsto, Lat.]

An adherent covering; something superinversed.

Having such a prodigious hodge and mob, their chapels are laid over with such a rich variety of incrēstations as cannot be found in any other part.

Addison in Lady.

To INCUBATE, v. n. [incubo, Lat.] To sit upon eggs.

INCUBATION. n.s. [incubation, Fr. incubatio, Lat.]

The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by incubation, or how else, is only known to God.

Raleigh.

Birds have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them, allowing such a proportion for every year as shall serve for one or two incubations.

Rush.

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that such few families should do it in a more universal way.

Arbuthnot.

INCUBUS, n.s. [Lat. incubo, Fr.]

The nightmare.

The incubus is an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragm, lungs, and intestines, with a sense of a weight oppressing the breast.

Floyer.

To INCULCATE, v. a. [inculco, Lat. inculquer, Fr.] To impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetition.

Manifest truth may deserve sometimes to be inculcated, because no one ought to forget it.

Arber.

Homer continually inculcates morality and piety to the gods.

Brome’s Notes to Pope’s Odyssey.

INCULCATION, n.s. [from inculcate.]
The act of impressing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

INCULCE. adj. [inculte, Fr. incultus, Lat.]
Uncultivated; untilled.

Her forests large.

Incult, robust and tall, by Nature’s hand

Planted of old.

Thomson’s Autumn.

INCULPABLE, adj. [in and culpabilis, Lat.]
Unblamable; not reprehensible.

Ignorance, so far as it may be resolved into natural incapacity, is, at least, incurable, and consequently not the object of scorn, but pity.

South.

INCULPABLY, adv. [in and culpabilis, Lat.]
Unblamably; without blame.

As errors or infirmities, the frailty of man’s condition has invincibly, and therefore incurably, exposed him.

South.

INCUMBENCY, n.s. [from incumbent.]

1. The act of lying upon another.

2. The state of keeping a benefice.

These fies are only to be paid to the bishop, during his incumbency in the same see.

Swift.

INCUMBENT. adj. [incumbus, Lat.]

1. Resting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he steers his flight Aft-oft, incumbent on the dusky air.

That felt unequal weight.

Addison’s Paradise Lost.

The ascending part of air, having now little more than the weight of the incumbent water to support, were able both so to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by pressing every way against the sides of it, to fill upwards with them what water they had before them.

Ryley.

With wings expanded wide ourselves we’ll rear, And fly incumbent on the dusky air.

Dryden.

While they.

And, when to move th’ incumbent load they try, Descending vapours on the day prevail.

Addison.

Man is the destiny’ prem of pestilence, And o’er his guilty domes She draws a close incumbent cloud of death.

Thomson.

2. Imposed as a duty.
All men, truly zealous, will perform those good works, that are incumbent on all Christians. Sporr. Ser.

There is nothing so much as duty incumbent upon us in the exercise of our powers.

Thus, we think and act, and shall shew ourselves truly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations also which are incumbent upon us. Afterbury.

**Incumbent. n. s. [incumbens, Lat.]**

He who is in present possession of a benefice.

In many places the whole ecclesiastical due are in lay hands, and the incumbent lieth at the mercy of his patron. Swift.

**To Incumb. v. a. [incumbere, Fr.]**

To embarass. See *Incumber.*

My cause is call'd, and that long look'd-for day Is still incumbent'd with some new delay. Dryden.

**To Incurr. v. a. [incurrer, Lat.]**

1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension.

I have incurred displeasure from inferiors for giving way to the faults of others. Hayward. They, not obeying, incurred what could they lose the penalty; And manifest'd in sin, deserv'd to fail. Milton.

So judge thou still, presumptuous! 'tis the wrath, Which thou incurred'st by flying, meet thy flight. Swift; and courage that wisdom back to hell. Milton.

They had a full persuasion that not to do it were to disappoint God, and consequently to incur his damnation. South.

2. To incur; to press on the senses; with to or into.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and incur not to the eye; yet they are to be apprehended by experience. Bacon.

The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with corporal, and are more indiscernible in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that incur into the senses. Incrability, n. s. [incrabilis, Fr. from incurrable.] Impossibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy.

We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper composition, together with the reason of the incurability of the former, and facile cure of the latter. Harrer.

**Incurable. adj.** [incurable, Fr. in and curable.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irreducible; hopeless.

Pause not; for the present's time so sick, That present physic must be mistimed, Or overthrow incurable ensues. Shake.

Stop the rage before, Before that we may grow incur'd. South.

For being green, there is great hope of help, Shaks. A schismus is not absolutely incurable, because it has been known that fresh pasture has cured it in cattle. Arbuthnot.

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, incurables may be taken into the hospital. Swift.

**Incurability. n. s. [incurabilis, Fr. from incurrable.]** State of not admitting any cure.

**Incurably. adv.** [from incurrable.] Without remedy.

We cannot know it is or not, being incurably ignorant. Locke.

**Incurious. adj. [in and curious.] Negligent; inattentive.**

The Critic did not meet so much skill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careless incurious eye. Derham.

He's out of the Park appear'd; Yet, not incurious, was inclin'd. To know the converse of mankind. Swift.

**Inclusion. n. s. [from incrur, Lat.]**

1. Attack; mischievous occurrence. Sins of daily incurrence and such as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. South.
4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable, and though some degree of obscure power is perceived, might, even where it is properly enough inserted, be omitted without miss.

I said I thought it was controversy between the juggler and the two servants; that indeed he said so without reflection. Bacon.

There is indeed great pleasure in these magistrates of war, after one has seen two or three of them in action.

Addison.

5. It is used to note concession in comparisons.

Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great a bulk indeed, but of a more unstable motion. Bacon.

Is to Security or from Woodward.

is to Security each and is to Security means, is to Security Sprall. n.w.

indefinable.

Though our paper is the last part. Hay.

INDEFINITUDE. n.s. [from indefinite.]

Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet definite. They are extended to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not indeterminate, by various positions, combinations, and conjunctures. Hale.

INDETERMINATE. [adj. [indeterminate, Fr.] Unpremeditated; done without consideration.

Actions proceeding from blndishments, or from sweet persuasions, if they be indeterminate, as in children who want the use of reason, are not properly from the defect.

The love of God better can consist with the indeterminate diversions of finite sin, than with an allowed perseverance in any one line of the time.

INDETERMINATE, adj. [indefinite, Fr. indélébilis, Lat. in and definite. It should be written indefinite.]

Wifflon

Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

Your papers would be chargeable with worse than indeliberacy, they would be mean, did you treat detestable indecency as you really treat it.

Addison.

INDELICATE. adj. [in and delicate. Wanting decency; void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICATION. n.s. [from indemnify.]

1. Security against loss or penalty.

2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To INDEMNIFY. v.a. [in and damnify.]

1. To secure against loss or penalty.

2. To maintain without.

Innoent signifies rude and haughty, indefiniteness to keep safe.

INDEFINITY. n.s. [indefiniteness, Fr.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment.

I will use all means, both of amnesty and indemnity, which may most fully remove all fears, and have all parties in forgiveness. K. Charles.

To INDENT. v.a. [in and devo.]

To Mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

About his neck.

A green and naked horse had wrought itself. Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd The opening of his mouth; but suddenly, setting An indelible mark, And with indelible marks did slip away Into a bush.

Shakespeare. As you like it.

The serpent then, not with indelible wave,

Prone on the ground, as since; but on his rear Circular wave of rising folds, that tower'd

Fold above fold, a surging surge! Milton.

Trent, who, like some earth-born plant, sprouts His thirty arms along the indented mounds. Milton.

Old also for the comprehension of man, to terminate in a straight line, but are indelible. Woodward.

To INDENT. v.n. [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may cut, and any want of conformity may discover a fraud.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact. Shall we buy treason, and indent with fears? When they have lost and fortified themselves? Sh.

They descend to the solemnity of a pact and covenant, and have indent with us. Deceit of Pity.

INDENT. n.s. [from the verb.] Inequality; encircled; indelence. This is little used.

Treat shall not wind with such a deep indent, To rob me of so rich a bottom here. Shaksp.

INDEMNATION. n.s. [in and dems. adj.]

An indelence; waving in any figure.

The indelsible is no indelible, and the counterparts are indelent or cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart. In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with indelentere Ancient, Atcham's School.

The critique to his grief will find

How firmly these indelence hold. Scott.

INDEPENDENCE. n.s. [independence.]

Fr. in and dependence.]

Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power.

Dues may give us some idea of the great excellency of a human soul, and some intimations of its indipendence on matter. Addison.

Let fortune do her worst, whatever she makes us lose, as long as she never makes us lose our honesty and our independence.

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,

My bread and independence; So bought an annuity or two, and liv'd just as you see I do. Pope.

INDEPENDENT, adj. [indepennent, Fr. in and dependent.]

1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is used with on, of, or from, before the object; of which on seems most proper, since we say to depend on, and consequently dependent on.

Creation must needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature results necessarily independent upon his will in that respect.

Since all princes of independent governments are in a state of nature, the word never was without meaning in that state.

The town of St. Gaol is a Protestant republic. independent of the abbots, and under the protection of the crown. Addison.

2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superior cause or power. The consideration of our understanding, which is an incorporeal substance independent from matter, and the conscious perception of our own bodies, which have all the stumps and characters of excellent contrivance; these alone do very easily guide us back to the Author who directed them all. 

INDEPENDENT. n.s. One who in religious affairs holds that every
ind

congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

We show in our sermons, take occasion to justify such passages in our liturgy as have been unjustly quarreled at by presbyterians, independents, or other puritan sectaries. Sanderson. A very famous independent minister was head of a college in those times. Addison's Spectator.

Independently, adv. [from independent.] Without reference to other things. Dryden

Indescrib. n. s. [in and desert.] Want of merit. This is an useful word, but not much received. Those who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to flatter some of his merit a reflection on their own indecrets. Addison.

Indescribibly, adv. [indescribently, Fr. in and desirino, Lat.] Without cessation. They continue a month indecibly.

Indestructible, adj. [in and destructible.] Not to be destroyed.

Indeterminable, adj. [in and determination.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled.

Indeterminately, adv. [in and determinately.] Indefinitely; not in any settled manner. His perspicacity discerned the leadstone to respect the North, when ours beheld it indeterminately.

Indeterminate, adj. [in and determinate.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

Indetermination, n. s. [in and determination.] Want of determination; want of fixed or stated direction. By contingents I understand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reason of the indetermination or accidental occurrence of the causes. Brunn.

Indevotion, n. s. [devotion, Fr. in and devotion.] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us take the church the scene of our peregrine, as of our faults; deplore our former indevotion, and, by an exemplary reverence, redress the scandal of profaneness. Decay of Piety.

Indevout, adj. [indesert, Fr. in and devout.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

In fact much; yet cur ses or more; whilst he is meek, but indevert.

Index, n. s. [Lat.]

1. The discoverer; the pointer out.

Tastes are the indices of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all sorts of animal. Arbuthnott.

That which was once the inorder; the point out of virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where least of them resides. Decay of Piety.

2. The hand that points to anything, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward self-consciousness of what they do or suffer, than the index of a watch, of the hour it points to. Bentley.

3. The table of contents to a book.

In such index, although small. To their subsequent volumes, there is seen the baby figure of the giant mass. Shakesep.

If a book has no index or good table of contents, 'ts very useful to make one as you are reading it; and in your index to take notice only of parts new to you. Watts.

Indexterity. n. s. [in and dexterity.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of handiness; clumsiness; awkwardness.

The indecency of our consumption-empers demonstrates their dandiness in belittling its causes. Harvey.

Indian Arrow-root. n. s. [maranta, Lat.] A root.

A sovereign remedy for the bite of wasps, and the pain of their stings. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. Miller.

Indian Cress. n. s. [arctidiol, Lat.] A plant.

Miller.

Indian Fig. n. s. [opusatie, Lat.] A plant.

Miller.

Indian Red. n. s. Is a species of ochre; a very fine purple earth, and of a firm compact texture, and great weight. Hill.

Indicant. adj. [indicans, Lat.] Show ing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To Indicate. v. a. [indicado, Lat.]

1. To show; to point out.

2. [In physic.] To point out a remedy. See Indicadon.

Indication. n. s. [indication, Fr. indicadon] indicate, from indicado, Lat.]

1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptom. The frequent stops they make in the most convenient places, are a plain indication of their weariness. Addison.

We think that our successes are a plain indication of the divine favour towards us. Atterbury.

2. [In physics.] Indication is of four kinds; vital, preservative, cutaneous, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching distemper, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects, or taking off some of its symptoms before it can be wholly removed. Quincy.

The deprivation of the instruments of mastication is a natural indication of a liquid diet. Arbuthnott.

3. Discovery made, intelligence given.

If a person that had a fair estate in reversion, should be assured by some skillful physician, that he would inevitably fall into a disease that would totally deprive him of his understanding and memory; if, I say, upon a certain belief of this indication, the man should appear overjoyed at the news; would not all that saw him conclude that the dimterer had seized him? Bentley.

4. Explanation; display.

These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis, and indication of the proceedings of nature. Bacon's Natural History.

Indicative. adj. [indicatives, Lat.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to afirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal use of it, is called the indicative mood. Clarke would be as great.

Indicatively. adv. [from indicative]

In such a manner as shows or betokens. These images, formed in the brain, are indicatively of the same species with those of sense. Grez.

Indict. See Indite, and its derivatives.

Indiction. n. s. [indiction, Fr. indicadon, Lat.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation ad res repetendas, and a refusal, and a denunciation and indication of a war, the war is left in large. Bacon.

2. [In chronology.] The indication, instituted by Constantine the Great, is properly a cycle of bureties, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, B Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the Council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the indication should be made use of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha A D. 312, Jan. 1.

Indifference. n. s. [indiffrerence, Fr. indifferent, Lat.]

1. Neutrality; suspension; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side.

In close of committees it is better to change indifferent persons, than to make an indifference by putting in those that are strong on both sides. Bacon's Essays.

By an equal indifference for all truth, I mean, not loving it as such, before we know it to be true. Locke.

A perfect indifference in the mind, not determinable by its last judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of indifference to act, or not to act, till determined by the will. Locke.

For we who would determine, consult either only those who have the goodluck to be thought sound and orthodox, avoiding those of different sentiments; or else with indifference look into notes of all commentators. Locke.

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with indifference and judgment, and thou canst not but greatly commend it. Whit.

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

Indifference cannot but be criminal; when it is conversant about objects which are so far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the highest importance. Addison.

A place which we must pass through, not only with the indifference of strangers, but with the vigilance or virtue who travel through the country of an enemy. Rogers.

Indiffence, chid in wisdom's guide, All fortunes of mind supply. For how can sly bowels weal,

In those who never pitty felt? Seft.

He will let you know he has got a clap as much indifference as he would a piece of public news. Seft.

The people of England should be frightened with the notion of the king and the pretendee once a year; the want of observing this necessary precept, has produced great indifference in the vulgar. Arbuthnott.
4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates; state in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our discretion, except a principal bond of some higher duty; remove the in-difference that such things have in themselves: their indifference is removed, if we take away our own liberty.

Heber.

INDIFFERENT. adj. [indifferent, Fr. indiffère, Lat.]

1. Neutral; not determined on either side.

Dost his majesty incline to it or not?

—He seems in indifferent.

Shakesp.

2. Unconcerned; indifferent; regardless.

One thing was all to you, and your kindness made you indifferent to every thing else. Temple.

It was a law of Solon, that any person who, in the civil commotions of the republic, remained neutral was considered as an indifferent spectator of the contending parties, should be condemned to perpetual banishment.

Addison’s Freeman.

But how indifferent soever man may be to external things, yet surely to eternal things none can be indifferent.

Rogers.

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other.

The nature of things indifferent is neither to be condemned nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary.

Heber.

Customs, which of themselves are indifferent in other kingdoms, become exceedingly evil in this realm, by reason of the inconveniences which followed thereupon.

Davies.

Thus at first it was free, and in my choice whether or not I should publish these discourses; yet, the publication being once resolved, the decision was not so indifferent.

South.

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being indifferent to the matter which way the learned still determine.

Locke.

4. Impartial; disinterested.

Melville was partial to none, but indifferent to all; a master for the whole, and a father to every one.

Acham.

I am a most poor woman and a stranger.

Born out of your dominions; having here no judge indifferent, and no more assurance of its trial proceeding.

Shakesp.

There can hardly be an indifferent trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and community.

Davies.

5. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state; neither good nor worst.

This is an improper and colloquial use, especially when applied to persons.

Something admits of mediocrity: A councillor, or pleader at the bar, may want Messala’s powerful eloquence; or be less read that deep Casselius; yet this indifferent lawyer is esteemed it. Bacon.

This can hardly be an indifferent trial had between the king and the subject, or between party and party, by reason of this general kindred and community.

Davies.

This has obliged me to publish an indifferent collection of poems, for the fear of being thought the author of a worse.

Prior.

There is not one of these subjects that would not sell a very indifferent paper, could think of garrison the publick by such mean and base methods.

Addison.

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

I am myself indifferent honest; but yet I could account of such things, that it were better that my mother had not born me.

Shakesp. Hamlet.

This will raise a great storm on it, and leave your wine indifferent clear.

Mortimer.

INDIFFERENTLY. adv. [indifferenter, Fr. indifféremment, Lat.]

1. Without distinction; without preference.

Whiteness is a mean between all colours, having itself indifferent to them all, so as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. Newton.

We pardon extended indifferentness to all which of them would think himself under any particular obligation.

Addison.

Though a church of England-man thinks every species of purchase equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country indifferent.

2. Equally; impartially.

The may truly and indifferently minister justice.

Common Prayer.

3. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion.

Set honour in one eye, and death in the other; and I will look on both indifferent.

Shakesp.

4. Not well, tolerably; passably; middling.

A mule will draw indifferent well, and carry great burdens.

Coren.

I hope it may indifferently entertain you, be it at an unending hour.

Roux.

An hundred and fifty of their beds, some that kept me but very indifferent from the floor.

Gulliver’s Travels.

INDIGENCE. n. s. [indigence, Fr. in-digénci, digènci, Lat.] Want; penury; poverty.

Where there is happiness, there must not be indigence, or want of any due comforts of life.

Burnet’s Theory.

For ev’n that indigence, that brings me low.

Myself, and all my friends; and made me know.

Burm. Societies.

It is a fact, that indigence, in its nature,

such as it is, cannot be remedied.

Loch. on Educ.

We are not to indigent the parts transmitted.

Hume.

INDIGENSION. n. s. [from indiginate.]

The act of pointing out or shewing, as by the finger.

Which things I conceive no obscure indigestation of providence.

More against Austin.

INDIGN. adj. [indigne, Fr. indigus, Lat.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving.

What is a kingdom that is altogether unable to defend or govern, is just for another nation, that is civil or politic, to subdue them?

Bacon.

2. Bringing indignity; disgraceful. This is a word not in use.

And all indigne and base adversities.

Make head against my estimation.

Shakesp.

INDIGNANT. adj. [indiguanus, Lat.]

Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger.

He scorg’d with many a stroke th' indignant Milten.

The lustful monster fiend, pursued by the valorous and indignant Martin. Arberthaut and Pope.

What rage that hour did Albion’s soul possess.

Let chieftains imagine, and lovers guess.

He strides indignant, and with haughty cries.

To single fight the fairy prince defies.

Ticci.

INDIGNATION. n. s. [from indigurate.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Suspend your indignation against my brother, till you receive better testimony of his intent. Skak.

From those officers, warm with indignation at the insolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt.

Clarend.

But keep this swelling indignation down.

And let your cooler reason now prevail.

Roux.

2. The anger of a superior.

There was great indignation against Israel.

2 King.

3. The effect of anger.

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INDIGNITY. n. s. [indignitas, from indignus,Lat. indiginita, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accomplished with insult. Bisphops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a person of so great place and worth constrained to endure so foul indignities.

To this appearance of passion transported me, by the indigity of his carriage, to any thing unbecoming myself. King Charles.

No emotion of passion transported me, by the indigity of his carriage, to any thing unbecoming myself. Hooker.

Man he made, and for him built Magnificent this world, and curth his seat, Him lord pronounc'd; and, O! indignity Subjected to his service angel-wings, And flaming ministers, to watch and tend Their earthly charge. Milton.

He does not see how that mighty passion for the church can well consist with those indignities and that contempt men bestow on the clergy. Swift.

To more exalted glories born, Thy mean indignities I scorn. Paterson.

INDIGO. n. s. [indicium, Lat.] A plant, by the appearance of which the middle of the flower is the yellow, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical seed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is used in dying for a blue colour. Miller.

INDIRECT. adj. [indirect, Fr. indirect, Lat.]
1. Not strat: not rectilinar.
2. Not tending otherwise than obliquely or consequentially to a purpose; as, an indirect accusation.
3. Wrong: improper.

The tender prince Would fling his courses with me to meet your grace; But by his mother was perform'd with force, — 'tis, what an indirect and perjurious course.

Is this of her's? Shakesp. Richard III.

4. Not fair; not honest.

Think you, that any means under the sun Can coerce to indirect a course? Daniel.

These things which they do know they may, upon sundry indirect considerations, let pass; and although themselves do not err, yet may they deceive others, by indirect. Hooker.

O pity and shame! that they who to live well Enter'd so fair, should turn aside, to tread Paths indirect. Milton.

Indirecting will be discover'd one time or other, and then he loses his reputation. Titubon.

INDIRECTION. n. s. [in and direction.]
1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straight line.
And thus do we, of wisdom and of reach, With wits and words, and with essays of vaunts, By indirection find direction out. Shakesp. Hamlet.


I had rather confine my heart than wring From the base and vile trash of perjured vile trash, By any indirection. Shakesp. Julius Caesar.

INDIRECTLY. adv. [from indirect.] 1. Not in a right line; obliquely.
2. Not in express terms. Still she suppresses the name, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at last she indirectly manifestation. Browne.

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then resign Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held From hand to hand, by the warring challenger. Shakesp. Henry V.

He that takes any thing from his neighbor, which was justly forfeited, to satisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tithe to repentance, but not to restitution: because I took the forfeiture indirectly, I am answerable to God for my unworthy injustice, or unjustifiable circumstances. Taylor.

INDIRECTNESS. n. s. [in and directness.]
1. Obliquity.
2. Unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent art.

INDISCREET. adj. [in and discernible.]
Not perceptible; not discoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark soul, Deprives of reason, is to indirect, As colours to my body, wanting sight. Denham.

INDISCRIBESIBLY. adv. [from indiscernible.]
In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCRIMINATELY. adj. [in and discernible.]
Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCRIMINATIBILITY. n. s. [from indiscriminable.]
Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCOVERY. n. s. [in and discovery.]
The state of being hidden. An unusual word.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the indiscriminability of its head. Brown.

INDISCREET. adj. [in, direct, Fr. in, and discreet.]
Imprudent; imprudent; injudicious; inconsistent; injudicious.

Why then Are mortal men so fond and indiscreet, So evil gold to seek unto their aid; And having not complain, and leaving it unpurloined? Spenser.

If then be among the indiscreet, observe the time, but be continually among men of understanding. Eceret.

INDISCREETLY. adv. [from indiscriminate.]
Without prudence; without consideration; without judgment.

Job on justice hath aspersions hung. And spoken indiscreetly with his tongue. Sandys.

Let a great person undertake an action passionately, let him manage it indiscriminately, and he shall have enough to flatter him. Dyer.

INDISCORDANCE. n. s. [in, direct, Fr. in and discretion.]
Imprudence; rashness; insconsideration.

Indiscordance sometimes serves us well. When our deep, plots do fail. Shakesp. Hamlet.

His discords did proceed rather from neglectfulness, rashness, or other indiscretion, than from any malignant thought. Hayward.

Loose papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divagation by the indiscretion of friends, although restrained by promises. Sertif.

INDISCRIMINATE. adj. [in, direct, Fr. in, and discreet.]
Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY. adv. [in, direct, Fr. in, and discreet.]
Without distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk; whose speeches, like a flowing current, bears away indiscriminately whatever lies in its way. Government of the Tongue.

Liquors, strong of acid salts, destroy the blue- ness of the infusion of our wood; and liquors indiscriminately, that abroad with sulphurous salts restore it. Boyl.

INDISPENSABLE. adj. [Fr.]
Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, against which these exceptions are made, are of indiscriminable use and necessity, as well to earth as to man. Words.

INDISPENSABLENESS. n. s. [from indiscriminable.]
State of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPENSABLY. adv. [from indiscriminable.]
Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

Every one must look upon himself as indispensable to the practice of duty. Addison.

A man, to whom no indiscreet is due. Dryden.

1. To make unfit: with for.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any further than it prepares or indisposes us for the enjoyments of another. Essay on Divinity.

2. To dispossess to its indirect, with for.

It has a strange efficacy to indispose the heart to religion. Words.

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.

The soul is not now hind-reed in its actions, by the disqualification of its organs. Goodwin.

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather indisposed than sick, and did no ways disoblige him from studying. Halton.

5. To make unprofitable: with towards.

The king was sufficiently indisposed towards the persons or the principles of Calvin's disciples. Clarendon.

INDISPENSABLENESS. n. s. [from indiscriminable.]
State of unfitness or disinclination; disordered state.

It is not any innate harshness in piety that renders the first essays of it unpleasant, but that is seeing only to the indisposition of our own hearts. Decay of Piety.

INDISPOSITION. n. s. [indisposition, Fr. from indispositive.]
1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; slight disease. The king discomfited a continual infirmity of body, yet only as an indisposition in health than any actual sickness. Hayward.

I have known a great fleet lose great occasion, by an indisposition of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command. Temple.

Wisdarn is still looking forward, from the first indispositions into the progress of the disease. L'Augrenge.

His life seems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under those indispositions which hung upon the latter part of it. Addison's Speech.

2. Disinclination; dislike; with to or towards.

The indisposition of the church of Rome to reform herself, must be no stay unto us from performing our duty to God. Hooker.

It is known, that every degree of affected unfitness contracts men more and more to a general indisposition towards believing. Atterbury.

INDISPENSABLE. adj. [in and dispensable.]
Uncontrovertible; incontestable; evident; certain.

There is no manner in politics more indispensable, than that a nation should have many honours to reserve for those who do public services. Addis.

The apostle asserts a clear indispensable conclusion, which could admit of no question. Rogers.

INDISPENSABLENESS. n. s. [from indis passive.]
The state of being indispensable; certainty; evidence.

INDISPENSABLY. adv. [from indispensable.]
1. Without controversy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itself is questionable, nor is it indispensable what death she died. Brown.

2. Without opposition.

They questioned a duty that had been indispensably granted to so many preceding ages. Hook.

INDISSECTABLE. adj. [in and dissectable.]
1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts.
IND

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth tasteless and indissoluble in water; and this earth, imbued with more acid, becomes a metallic salt. Newton.

2. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding ever.

Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission; and therefore the law stiles them an indissoluble bond; but a censure, a discerning bond. Apol. of the Euphr. 

INDISSOLUBILITY. n. s. [indissolubilité, Fr. from indissoluble.] 

1. Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; sturdiness.

What hoops hold this mass of matter in so close a union, or the metal, or a party of value, or the metal, or a part of diamond's hardness and indissoluble bond. Locke.

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

INDISSOLUBLE. adj. [indissoluble, Fr. from indissolubilité, Lat. in and dissolubilis.] 

1. Resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable.

When copper and gold are mingled, the lead may be severed almost utterly; yet it, instead of the gold, a tunnill of the red elixir being mingled with the same, their union will be so indissoluble as is no possible way of separating the divided elixir from the fixed lead. Boyle.

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever; not to be looked on.

Far more comfort we for it, to be joined with that inimical and ungodly, to live as if we our persons being many, our souls were but one. Hooker.

They are true names and indissoluble consociation between men, of which the heathen poet saith we are all one generation. Bacon's Holy War. 

To divide the other, that men so sundered, so well to be joined, it must, by all, shew them selves so contrary to such heavenly instructions, such indissoluble obligations. South.

INDISSOLUBLENESS. n. s. [from indissoluble.] Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Adam, though consisting of a composition intrinsically indissoluble, might have lived, by the Divine Will, a state of immortality and indissolubleness of his composition. Hale.

INDISSOLUBLY. adv. [from indissoluble.] 

1. In a manner resisting all separation.

They have so moved indissolubly firm; nor obvious hill, nor straining vale, nor wood, nor stream divide their perfect rank. Pope.

The remaining ashes, a further degree of fire, may be indissolubly united into glass. Boyle.

They willingly unite, indissolubly firm: from Dubris south to northern Orcades. Phillips.

2. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTINCT. adv. [indistinct, Fr. in and distinctus, Lat.] 

1. Not plainly marked; confused.

That is now a horse, even with a thought, The rack distills, and makes it indistinct. As water is in water. Shakespeare.

She warmed in her throat, and to'd her voice to many a merry note; But indistinct, and neither sweet nor clear, Dryden.

When we speak of the infinite divisibility of matter, we keep a very clear and distinct idea of division and divisibility; but when we come to consider for small objects, our ideas of these little bodies become obscure and indistinct. Watts.

2. Not exactly discerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello, For the title taints the main and th' aerial blue An indistinct regard. Shakespeare.

INDISTINCTION. n. s. [from indistinct.] 

1. Confusion; uncertainty.

The indistinction of many of the same name, or the misapplication of the word of one unto another hath made some doubt. Brown's Variorum Errours. Spratt.

2. Omission of discrimination; indiscrimination.

An indistinction of all persons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. Newton.

INDISTINCTLY. adv. [from indistinct.] 

1. Confusedly; uncertainly; without definiteness or discrimination.

In its sides it was bounded distinctly, but on its ends confusion and indistinctly, the light there. Newton's Opticks.

2. Without being distinguished.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors soaked indistinctly through the bowels. Brown's Variorum. Egg.

INDISTINCTNESS. n. s. [from indistinct.] 

Confusion; uncertainty; obscurity.

There is unwearness or indiscernibility in the style of life in places, concerning the origin and forms of the earth. Burnet's Theory.

Old age makes the cornes and coat of the chrysanthemum hung flatter; so that the light, for want of sufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and conversely at the bottom of the ray, make a confused picture; and according to the indistinctness of this picture, the object will appear confused. Newton.

INDISTURBANCE. n. s. [in and distur.] 

Calmness; freedom from disturbance.

What a stunnckle apart is, and by the Scepticks indisturbance, seems all but mean, great tranquility of mind. Temple.

INDIVIDUAL. adj. [individu, individuel, Fr. individus, Lat.]

1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one.

Neither is it enough to consult, secludum genere, what the kind and character of the person should be; for the most judgment is shown in the choice of individuals. Bacon.

They present us with images more perfect than the life in any individual. Dugald's Theory. 

Must the whole man, amazing thought! return To the cold marble, or contracted urn? And never shall those particles agree, That were in life this indistinguishable? Prior.

Know all the good that individuals find. Lies in three words, health, peace, and content. Pope.

We see each circumstance of art and individual of nature summoned together by the extent and confluence of his imagination. Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.

It would be wise in them, as individual and private mortals, to look back, a little upon the storms they have raised, as well as those they have escaped. Swift.

The object of any particular idea is called an individual: so Peter is an individual man, London is an individual city. Watts.

2. Undivided; not to be parted or dissolved.

To give thee being, I lend Out of my side to thee, incurring then a heart, Substantial life, to have thee by my side Henceforth my individual solace dear, Milton.

Long eternity shall greet our bliss With an indissolubl kiss. Milton.

Under his great victorious reign abide United, as one individual soul, For evermore. Milton.

INDIVIDUALITY. n. s. [from individual.] 

Separate or distinct existence.

He would tell his instructor, that all men were not singular; that individuality could hardly be predicated of any man: for it was commonly said, that a man is not the same he was, and that mankind are beside themselves. Arbuthnot.

INDIVIDUALLY. adv. [from individual.]

1. With separate or distinct existence; numerically.

How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no substance, but individually the very same as others? Hooker.

2. Not separably; incomunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniscient, that being an attribute individually proper to the godhead, and incomunicable to any created substance. Hakewill.

To INDIVIDUATE. r. a. [from individualis, Lat.] To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.

Life is individuated into infinite numbers, that have their distinct sense and pleasure. More.

No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a genius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expression, which are the characteristic that distinguish and individuate him from all other writers. Dryden.

INDIVIDUATION. n. s. [from individuate.] That which makes an individual.

What is the principle of individuation? Or what is it that makes any one thing the same as another? Watts.

INDIVIDUITY. n. s. [from individualis, Lat.] The state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVIDUITY. n. s. [and divinity.] Want of divine power. Not in use.

How openly did the oracle betray his individuation under the Cross, who being ruined by his philosophical, and expostulating with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his impotency. Dryden.

INDIVIDUALITY. n. s. [from individualis.] Individually, visible. State in which no more division can be made.

A pestle and mortar will as soon bring any particle of matter to individuality as the nearest thought in a mathematician. Locke.

INDIVIDUALITY. adj. [individuable, Fr. in and indivisible.] What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller; having reached the last degree of divisibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a perfect indivisible, but only the least sort of indivisible. Digby.

Here is but one indivisible point of time observed, but one action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend one indivisible whole object. Dryden.

INDIVIDUALLY. adv. [from individual.] So as it cannot be divided.

INDIGIBLE. adj. [in and docile.] Un teachable; insusceptible of instruction.

INDOCTIL. adj. [indoctile, Fr. indoctilis, Lat.] Un teachable; incapable of being instructed.

These certainly are the fools in the text, indeed, intractable fools, whose stubbornness can baffle all arguments, and is proof against the instruction itself. Bentley's Sermons.

INDOCRINITY. n. s. [indoctrinable, Fr. in and docile.] Un teachability, refusal of instruction.

To INDOCTRINATE. r. a. [indoctrinare, old Fr.] To instruct; to instruct with any science, or opinion.

Under a master that discoursed excelently, and took much delight in indoctrinating his young wards, I received from him that I was somewhat suspicious of the opinion of a gentleman that had observed a quick conception of speaking very gracefully and pertinently. Clarendon.
IND

They that never peep beyond the common belief, in which an easy understanding is fixed at first indiscriminately, are strongly opposed to the truth of their perceptions.

Ghulielma

INDOCRINATION. n. s. [from indocrinate]. Instruction; information.

Although this be very accommodable unto judicious instruction, yet are these authorities not to be embraced by the multitude of our intellectuals.

Brown

INDUCIBLE. n. s. [induce, and induce, Lat.]

INDOLENCY. n. s. [indolence, Fr.]

1. Freedom from pain.

As there must be indulgence where there is happiness, so there must not be indigence. Barrow.

If I have case, it must not be called indulgence.

Hooker.

2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

Let Epicurus give indulgence as an attribute to his gods, and place it in the happiness of the blest; the Deity which we worship has given us not only a present against it, but his own example to the contrary. 

Dryden.

The Spanish nation, raised from their ancient indulgence and ignorance, seem now to improve trade. Bolingbroke.

INDOLENT. adj. [Fr.]

1. Free from pain. So the chirurgeons speak of an indolent tumour.

2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

Unfit for a chief

To waste long nights in indolent repose. Popes. Ill.

INDOLENTLY. adv. [from indolent.]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Carelessly; hazily; inattentively; listlessly.

While all is heard by sound, and undisturbed by woe.

Calm and serene you indolently sit. Addison.

To INDULGE. v. a. [indurate, Lat.]

To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See ENDOW.

INDRAUGHT. n. s. [in and draught.] To

1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.

2. Inlet; passage inwards.

Navigable rivers are indraughts to attain wealth.

Bacon.

To INDRENCH. v. a. [from drench.] To soak; to drench.

My hopes lie drownd'd; in many fathom's deep

They lie buried. Scotch and Cynoada.

INDUBIOUS. adj. [in and dubium.] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of rejecting so indubious confidence in those antidisciplinary spirits.

Indubitable. adj. [indubitabilis, Lat.]

Indubitable. Fr. in and dubitable.] Undoubted; unquestionable; evident; certain in appearance; clear; plain.

When general observations are made from so many particulars as to become certain and indubitable, these are jewels of knowledge. 

Wits on the Mind.

Indubitably. adv. [from indubitable.]

Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

If we transport these proportions from audible to visible objects, there will indubitably result from such a graceful and harmonious concurrence.

The patriarchy was indubitably invested with both these authorities. Spratt.

I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only a mere echo from shaking atoms; or rather indubitably must proceed from a spiritual substance.

Indubitate. adj. [indubitatus, Lat.] Unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he was compelled by partizanship, and tended directly to the dismission of the name of York; held then the indubitable heirs of the crown. Bacon's Henry VII.

I have been tempted to wonder, how among the justice and equity, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the apparent and indubitable heir to the crown. 

To INDUCE. v. a. [indure, Fr. induce, Lat.]

1. To influence to any thing; to persuade: of persons.

The self-same argument in this kind, which does induce it to do that sort to like, which may so strain the wiser to yield.

Hooker.

This lady, albeit she was furnished with so many excellent endowments both of nature and education, yet would she never be induced to enter marriage with any. 

Hayward.

Desire with thee still longer to converse.

Induced.

Bacon.

Let not the covetous design of growing rich induce you to rain your reputation, but rather satisfy it with the many things thy brain has been taken up with acquiring to thyself a glorious name.

Dryden.

2. To produce by persuasion or influence; of things.

Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have induced, and we strive to space to extend our pattern. Bacon.

A bolder is abated of all moderation; and the evidence for induing it must be of that nature as to accommodate itself to all species of men.

Froissart.

3. To offer by way of induction, or consequent reasoning.

They play much upon the simile, or illustrative argumentation, to induce their ethylogies unto the people, and take up popular concents. Brown.

4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This induces a general change of opinion, concerning the person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest part of the people. Temp.

5. To cause extrinsicly; to produce; to effect.

 Sour things induce a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. Bacon.

Acidity, as it is not the natural state of animal fluids, but induced by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. Arbuthnot.

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To expunge their stupidity, he indueth the providence of stars: now, if the bird had have known, the illustration had been obscure, and the exporation not so proper. Brown.

The poet may be seen inducing his personages in the first line, where he discovers their humours, interests, and designs.

Pope.

7. To bring on; to superinduce; to effect gradually.

Selles is marked out by the apostle as a kind of perturbation, which induces that passion to which the fearfull expectation of wrath is consequent. 

Decoy of Piety.

Inducement. n. s. [from induce.]

Motive to any thing; that which allureth or persuades to any thing.

The former inducements do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath ministered further reason.

Many inducements, besides Scripture, may lead me to the same, which if Scripture be against, they are of no value, yet otherwise are strongly effectual to persuade. 

Hooker.

They mov'd me to,

Then mark th' inducement. Shakspeare, Henry VIII.

He lives

Higher degree of life; inducement strong.

For

Milton.

My inducement hither,

Was not at present here to find my son. Milton.

Inducing occurs of oppression, to which there appears no inducement from the circumstances of the actors. 

In Duc, n. s. [from induce.] A persuader; one that induces.

To INDUCT. v. a. [inductus, Lat.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were first induced by the Venetians.

Sunday's Tracts.

2. To put into actual possession of a benefit.

If a person thus instigated, though not induced, takes a second benefit, it shall make the first void.

激起's Penrith.

Induction. n. s. [induction, Fr. induc'tio, Lat.]

1. Introduction; entrance; anciently preface.

These promises are fair, the parties sure.

And our induction full of prouerbs hope. Shakesp.

2. Induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general; as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Testament.

The induction by induction is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme care. Bacon.

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstration: conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by induction of experiments, things by moral by moral arguments, and matters let by credible testimony. Tilletion.

Although the arguing from experiments and observations by induction be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much the induction is more general; and if no exception occur from phenomena, the conclusion may be general.

Newton's Opticks.

He brought in a new way of arguing from induction, and that grounded upon observation and experiments.

Baker.

The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

Inductive adj. [from induc.]

1. Leading; persuasive: with to: 

A brutish vice, inductive merely to the sin of Eve. Milton.

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Abstractions may take away infallible conclusions in these evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and inductive of credibility, though not of science. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. Proceeding not by demonstration, but induction.

To INDUCE. v. a. [indo, Lat.]

1. To invest; to clothe.

Our first matter all,

Indue with various forms. Milton.

2. It seems sometimes to be, even by good writers, confused with endow or in
due, to furnish or enrich with any quality or excellence.

According to which God indue'd the waters of Bethesda with supernatural virtue was not seen; yet the angel's presence was known by the waters. 

Baker.

His power's with dreadful strength indue'd.

Chapman.

To INDULGE. v. a. [indulge, Lat.]

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1. To encourage by compliance. The lazy glutton safe at home will keep; indulge his thrift, and fatten with his sleep. Dryd.

2. To indulge; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster. If the matter of indulgence be a single thing, it has with it before it; if it be a habit, it has in it; as, indulge in it, himself, having a draught of wine, and he indulged himself in shameful drunkenness.

A mother was wont to indulge her daughter with dogs, squirrels, or birds, but then they must keep well. Locke.

To disclose those that have their hope in another life, implies that we indulge ourselves in the gratifications of this life very sparingly. Atterbury.

3. To grant not of right but favour. And in privileges, indulged by former kings to their people, must not without reason be revoked by their successors. Taylor

The virgin's ending beauty, indulge'd the day. Dryd.

The brown cave, and brush'd the dreams away. Dryd.

But since among mankind so few there are, Who will conform to philosophick fame, This much I will indulge thee for thy case, And mingle something of our times to please. Dryd.

My frie, indulge one labour more. And seek Atrides. Pope's Odyssey.

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light Label that never, never friend's a life! Poe.

To INDULGE. v. n. [A Latinism not in use. To be favorable; to give indulgence with to.

He must, by indulging to one sort of reprovable discourse himself, defeat his endeavours against Government of the Tongue. Dryd.

INDULGENCE. n. s. [indulgence, Fr. indulgence, $ from induce].

1. Fondness; fond kindness. Restrain she will not brook; And left to herself, if evil thence ensue, She first her weak indulgence will accuse. Milton.

The glory of our Isle, Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds, To vigour.

2. Forbearance; tenderness; opposite to rigour.

They err, that through indulgence to others, or fondness to any in themselves, substitute for separate, say nothing less indulgent, that was Humeon on Fonder.

In known images of life, I guess

The labour greater, as th' indulgence less. Pope.

3. Favour granted; liberality. 

Indulgence given to any, are without any effect on us, as we must partake in our own folly. Reg.

4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themselves, Thou, that giv'st wheres indulgences to sin, I'll canvass thee. Shakesp. Henry VI. Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls, The span of winds.

In purgatory, indulgences, and supererogation, the assayers seem to be unanimous in nothing but profit. Dryd.

Len X. is deservedly infamous for his base imposition of indulgences.

INDULGENT. adj. [indulgent, Fr. indulgent, Lat.]

1. Kind; gentle; liberal. God has done all for us that the most indulgent Father could do for the work of his hands. Rogers.

2. Mild. Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be The indulgent censure of posterity. Waller.

3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to; with of. The feeble old, indulgent of their case. Dryd.

INDULGENTLY. adv. [from indulgent.] Without severity; without censure; without self-reproach; with indulgence.

What order, so contriv'd as not to mix
Tastes, not well join'd, inelegant, but trite
Taste after taste, upheld with kindled change.
Milton

This very variety of sea and land, hill and vale,
Which is so inelegant and uncomely,
Is, indeed, extremely charming and agreeable.
Woodward

2. Wanting ornament of language.

In modern critics, having never read Homer, but in low and inelegant translations, impute the meanness of the translation to the poet.
Dowme

INEQUABLE. adj. [inequales, inequalis, L.] Not persuasive; not oratorical: opposite to eloquent.
INEFFECT. adj. [ineptus, L.]

1. Failing: foolish.
The works of Nature, being neither useless nor inept, must be guided by some principle of knowledge.
More

After their various unsuccessful ways,
Their fruitless labour, and inept essays,
No cause of these appearances they'll find,
But power of nature and her unerring hand.
Blacken

2. Useless for any purpose: useless.

When the upper and vegetative station was once washed off by rains, the hills would have become below of yielding only mere sterile matter, such as was wholly inept and improper for the formation of vegetables.
Hooke

None do their works so foolishly or ineptly. More

All things were at first disposed by an omniscient intellect, that cannot contrive ineptly. Glan

INEPTITUDE. n.s. [from ineptus, L.] Unfitness.
The grating and rubbing of the axes against the sickles, where they are placed, will cause some ineptitude or resistance to the rotation of the cylinder.
Wright

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irresisibly, no ineptitude or stubbornness of the matter being ever able to hinder him. Ray on the Crea

There is an ineptitude to motio in too great Mass, and an ineptitude to motion in too great tension.
Arbuthnot

INEQUALITY. n.s. [from inequalis, inequales, L.]
1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is so great an inequality in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impossible for us to walk as all other quadrupeds do.
Ray

2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into so many hills and inequalities as renders it defendable. Addison on Italy

The glass seemed well wrought; yet when it was quicksilvered, the reflection discovered immutable inequalities all over the glass. Newton's Opt.

If there were no inequalities in the surface of the earth, nor in the seasons of the year, we should lose a considerable share of the vegetable kingdom.
Dous

3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness.
The great inequality of all things to the appetites of a rational soul appears from this, that in all worldly things man is often not half the pleasure in the actual possession that he proposed in the expectation.
South

4. Change of state; unlikeliness of a thing to itself; difference of temper or quality.

In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and inequality of air is ever an enemy to health.
Bacon

5. Difference of rank or station.

INEVITABLE. adj. [inamissibilis, L.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped.

I had a pass with him: he gives me the stockin with such a mortal motion, that it is incurable.
Shaksp. Twelfth Night

Fate inescapable.
Sobiesus.

Since my inescapable death you know,
You safely vanquishing pity. Dryden's Aurelia

INEVITABLY. adv. [from inamissibilis, L.]

Without possibility of escape.

The day then came to such a pass, that to command, transmit, inestimably shall die.
Milton

It inevitably does an inordinate laughter end in a sigh!
Swift

If they look no further than the next line, it will inevitably follow, that they can drive to no certain point.
Dryden

Inflammations of the bowels of inevitably tend to the ruin of the whole. Hervey's Observations

If our sense of hearing were excited, we should have no quiet or sleep in the sliest nights, and we must inevitably be stricken dead or dead, with a clap of thunder.
Beatty

INEXCUSABLE. adj. [inexcusable, inexcusableness, inexcusable, Lat.]

Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology.

It is a temerity, and a folly inexcusable, to deliver up ourselves needlessly into another's power.
L'Estrange

As we are an island with ports and navigable seas, we should be inexcusable if we did not make these blessings turn to account. Addison's Freedom

Surely four could only render them more elaborate, and more inexcusable: it would increase their guilt.
Atterbury

If learning be not encouraged under the weight of mere consideration, you are the most inexcusable person alive.
Swift

A fallen woman is the more inexcusable, as from the candle, the seas are divided against the decisions of men.
Clarissa

INEXCUSABLENESS. n.s. [from inexcusable, L.]

Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.

Their inexcusableness is stated upon the supposition that they knew God, but did not glorify him.
South

INECUSABLY. adv. [from inexcusableness, L.]

To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.

It will inexcusably condemn some men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have frustrated the intention.
Brown

INEXHAUSTABLE. adj. [in and exhaust.] That which cannot be evaporated.

A new laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great stock of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the inexcusable parts into consistence.
Brown

INEXHAUSTED. adj. [in and exhaust-ed.] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied.

So wert thou born into a tineous strain.
An early, rich, and inexcusated vein.
Dryden

INEXHAUSTIBLE. adj. [in and exhaustible.] Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent.

Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whose stock is inexhaustible, and truly infinite.
Locke

The stock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly inexhaustible, and so it cannot multiply figures in infinity.
Locke

INESSENT. adj. [in and exist.] Not having being; not to be found in nature.
To express complicated significations, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures inexplicable. Brown. *Unknown*

2. Existing in something else. This use is rare.

We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so much as inexplicable in the concrete, whence they are obtained.

**Infallible.** *n.s. [in and existence.]

Want of being; want of existence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of inattention to adorn and diversify his poem. Dacre. Infallible dog! Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.

The seer

Infallible calls to penance. Milton.

And with the rest 'in fallible duns, Dryden. To 'in fallible garves were bad, And ought was seen, and ought was heard, But at all shuffles of woe, Pope.

We can be deaf to the words of so sweet a charmer, and inexplicable to all his invocations. Bag.

**Inexpedience.** *n.s. [in and expedience.]

Want of fitness; want of propriety; unsuitable to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerns such suspicions to look well to the expediency and inexpedience of what they conjure in different things.

Sanderson.

**Inexpedient.** *adj. [in and expedient.]

Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unsuitable to time or place.

It is inexpedient they should be known to come from a person altogether a stranger to chymical affairs.

Begle.

We should be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulness a reproach, if God should see them to be inexpedient. South. So there is an inexpedient grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally consists that beauty, which gives so inexplicable a pleasure to him who best understands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied.

Dryden.

**Inexpressible.** *adj. [inexpressible.]

Not to be told; not to be uttered; not utterable.

Thus when in orbs

Of circuit inexplicable they stood,

Orb within orb. Milton's Parumah Lat.

Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of human nature, as for one man to see so much more himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his sufferings, and take the tears out of his eyes, and feel every thing by sympathy and secret inexplicable communications. South. So the true God had no certain name given him for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles arising from his works; and God is not a name, but no notion in graven in human nature of any inexplicable and ineffable thing. Still things.

There is an inexplicable grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally consists that beauty, which gives so inexplicable a pleasure to him who best understands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied.

Dryden.

**Inexpressibly.** *adv. [inexpressibly.]

To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; not utterable.

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure inexpresibly abundant.

South. He began to play upon it: the sound was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were inexpresibly melodious. Addison's Spectator.

**Inexpugnable.** *adj. [inexpugnabili, Fr. inexpugnabilis, Lat.]

Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.

Why should there be implanted in each sex such a sentiment and inexpugnable appetite of copulation?

Roy.

**Inextinguishable.** *adj. [inextinguishable, Fr. inextinguishable, Lat.]

Unquenchable.

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an inextinguishable desire which all men have of it. Grev.

**Inextricable.** *adj. [inextricable, Fr. inextricable, Lat.]

Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity.

He that should tie inextricable knots, only to battle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not to have served his genius. Drysp. & Petyt. Stupor by awful height, and gulpis immense

Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence. Shaks. Men are led into inextricable mazes by setting up themselves as judges of the world. S泡沫k.

**Inextricably.** *adv. [inextricably.]

To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.

The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless inextricably puzzled and baimed with the first formation of animals. Bentley.

In vain they strive; the insolating smokes deny Incessively from, to Ely, Pope's Odyssey. To INEX. v. n. [in and eye.]

To inculcate; to propagate trees by the insinuation of a bud into a foreign stock.

Let sage experience teach thee all the arts O'crafting and ingenuity. Phillips.

**Infallibility.** *n.s. [infallibility, Fr. infallible.]

Infallibility; exemption from error. Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the finest degree of assimilation. Tollem.

**Infallible.** *adj. [infallible, Fr. in and fallible.] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain. Used both of persons and things. Every cause admitted, not such inexplicable evidence of proof, as leaves no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it. Hooker.

For they are certain and infallible. Shak. H. VI. The success is certain and infallible, and none ever yet miscarried in the attempt. South.

**Infallibly.** *adv. [from infallibly.]

1. Without danger from deceit; with security from error.

We cannot be as God, infallibly knowing good and evil.

Smad lib's Sermons.

2. Certainly.

Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scope of curiosity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will infallibly render us happy in it. Rogers.

To INFAL. v. a. [informer, Fr. informer, Lat.]

To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publicly; to make infamous; to brand. To defame is now used.

Liv. is infamous for the poisoning of her husband. Bacon. Hitherto obscured, infamous, and thy fair fruit let hang, as to end.

Shaks. Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad report. Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee, which art infamous. Ezek. These are as some infamous bawd or whore. Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more? B. Jonson. After-times will dispute it, whether H. I. them were more infamous at Hull or at Tower-hill, &c. Persons infamous, or branded in any public court of judicature, are forbidden to be advocates.

**Infamously.** *adv. [from infamous.]

1. With open reproach; with public notoriety of reproach.

2. Shamefully; scandalously.

That poem was infamous badly. Drysp. Drysp. 

**Infamousness.** *n.s. [infamous, Fr. infamy.]

Public reproach; notoriety of bad character. Ye are taken up in the lips of takers, and are the infamy of the people. Ezek. xxxvi., 3.

The noble isle doth want her proper flames, Her face defaced with scars of infamous. Shak. Willful perpetuations of unworthy actions brand, with most indelible characters of infamous, the name and memory to posterity. K. Charles.

**Infancy.** *n.s. [infantia, Lat.]

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In the first part of life. Usually extended by naturalists to seven years. Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their salvation, who even from their tender infancy never knew any other faith or religion than only God? Is it not a kind of teaching c the universal conversion of Gentiles, Instituting Christianity? Hoder.

Infectious. adj. [from infect.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

Infectiousness. n.s. [from infectious.] The quality of being infectious; contagious.

Infective. adj. [from infect.] Having the quality of acting by contagion.

Infiltration. n.s. [infect. Fr. infectio, Lat.] Contagious; by an infection and obstruction of the spleen.

Infant. n.s. [infant, Fr. infantum, Lat.] A child from the birth to the age of the seventh year.

Infantile. adj. Not mature; in a state of infantile perfection.

Infanticide. n.s. [infanticide, Fr. infanticidium, Lat.] The slaughter of the infants by Herod.

Infantry. n.s. [infante, Fr. l'infanterie, Fr.] The foot soldiers of an army.

Infatuation. n.s. [from infect. Fr. infatation, Lat.] The act of striking with folly; depriving of understanding.

Infatuated. adj. [infatuated, Fr. infatuation, Lat.] Practicable; not to be done.

Infecund. n.s. [infecundus, Fr. infecund.] Unfruitful; ineffective.

Infelicity. n.s. [infelicit, Fr. infelicité, Lat.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

Inferiority. n.s. [infunditatis, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenness.

Infer. n.s. [inferre, Fr. inferre, Lat.] To bring on; to induce.

Inference. n.s. [in and facio, Lat.] Stuffing; constipation.

VOL. I.

Infectious. adj. [from infect.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

Infectiousness. n.s. [from infectious.] The quality of being infectious; contagious.

Infective. adj. [from infect.] Having the quality of acting by contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an infective power.

Sydney.

Infecund. n.s. [infecundus, Lat.] Unfruitful; ineffective.

Sydney.

Inferiority. n.s. [infunditatis, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenness.

Unhappiness; misery; calamity.

Shakespeare.

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Great,
Or bright, infers not excellence: the earth
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Yet is the source of all created good.
Milton.

One would wonder how, from so differing pre
misses, they all should infer the same conclusion.
Decay of Piety.

They have more opportunities than other men
of purchasing public esteem, by desert and
well of mankind; and such opportunities always
obligations. Aetberurg.

3. To offer, to produce. Not in use.

Full well hath Chilpon play'd the orator.

Inferring arguments of mighty force.
Shakespeare.

INFERENCE, n.s. [Inferre, Fr. from infer.] Conclusion drawn from pre
positions arguments.

Though it may be thought to be right in the con
clusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the me
of infering.

These inferences or conclusions are the effects of
reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all
gether, are called syllogism or argument. Wotten.

INFERRABLE, adj. [from infer.] Deducible
from premises.

As simple mistakes commonly betot fallacies,
so men, from fallacious foundations, and misapp
rehended mediums, erect conclusions no way in
their own Ruiz.

INFERRABILIT.

INFERIOR, n.s. [inferior, Lat. inferiour, Fr.]
1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in station or rank of life: corre
superior to superior.

Rogers.
3. Lower in value or excellence.

The love of liberty with life is giv'n,
And life itself the inferior gift of heav'n.
Drayton.

I have added some original papers of my own,
which, whether they are equal to inferior to my
other poems, an author is the most improper
Drayton.

4. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philosophy,
religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts
unto a thousand inferior and particular propositions.
Watts.

INFERRABLE.

INFERIORITY, n.s. [from the adjective.]
One in a lower rank or station than another.

A great person gets more by obliging his infer
rithen than by disdaining him.
Shakespeare.

INFERNAL, adj. [infernal, Fr. infernal, Lat.]
Hellish; Tartarean; detestable.

Hoggenbeck names with huge embrace,
Infinites nine acres of infernal space. Drayton.

INFERNAL STONE, n.s.

Inferrational stone, or the lunar carnite, is prepared by a superimposed solution of silver, or from cre
als of silver. It is a very powerful caustic,
casting a flame and the evening to which it
is applied.

INFERRIBLE, adj. [inferfle, Fr. in and
fible.] Unfathomable; not productive;
which contains ferment; infectious.

Infermability of itself, like still clay, an in
ferman soil, when pride comes to search and harden
it, it grows perfectly insensible.
Government of the Tongue.

INFERTILITY.

n.s. [inferfle, Fr. from

INFERTILITY.

Unfruitfulness; want of fer

The same distemper of the air that occasioned
the plague, occasioned the infertility or
noxiousness of some of the fruits of the earth
because either very small, or very unwashable.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

To INFEST, r. u. [injfer, Fr. infester, Lat.] To harass; to disturb; to plague.

Utensils in great want.

Come but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the martial troops thou dost infect,
And hearts of greatest heroes dost disgust. Spens.

Infinite power was manifest while, to strengthen
that part which in heart they favoured, and to
infect by all means, under colour of other quarrels,
their greatest endeavors in that state.
Hooker.

Although they were a people infected, and
mightily hated of all others, yet was there nothing
of force to work, the ruin of their state, till the
time beforementioned was expired.
Hooker.

They were no mean, distressed calamitous persons
that fled to him for refuge; but of so great
quality, as it was apparent that they came not
thither to project their own fortune, but to infect
and invade his.

Every avid, superstitious, loving, with the likes
cases and passions infect human life, Adjutant.

No disease infecteth mankind more in its symptoms
and impressions than Alchimattic Line.

INFECTION, n.s. [in fest and infest.

Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFESTED. adj. [in fest and fester.] Rank
ling; invertebrate. Obsolete.

This cursed creature, mindful of that old
Infested grove, which his mother felt,
Said as soon as he did behold,
His heart with vengeful malice holy swelt.Soner.

INFECTION, n.s. [in fest and infest.]
The act of putting one in posses
sion of a fee or estate.

Another military provision was conversational
by persuading the tenants and the tenantry
was usually called knight's service. Hale.

INFIELD. n.s. [infidel, Fr. infidelit.

An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan;
one who rejects Christianity.

Exhorting her, if she did marry, yet not to join
herself to an infidel, as in three times some
Vicar of Christ had done, for the advancement of their
estate in this world.
Hooker.

INFIELD. n.s. [infidelit, Fr. infidel.

1. Want of faith.

The consideration of the divine omnipotence
and infiniteness, and our own ignorance, are
the principal objects of the murmur of infi
delity. Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

2. Disbelief of Christianity.

One would fancy that infidelity would be exempt
from that single fault, which seems to go out
the imprudent favours of religion; but so it is,
that infidelity is propagated with as much ner
ness and contention, as if the safety of mankind
depended upon it.

INFIELD. n.s. [infidelit, Fr. infidel.

1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited;
immense, having no boundaries or limits
to its nature.

Impossible it is, that God should withdraw his presence from the earth, because the very
essence of God is infinite. Hooker.

What's time, when on eternity we think? A thousand ages in that sea must sink;

INF Те

of nothing but a word; a million
Is full as far from infinite as one. Denham.

Thou see'st pow'r, whose secret will contr

The inward bent and motion of our souls!
Why hast thou plac'd such infinite degrees
Between the mean and the infinite? Prior.

When we would think of infinite space or dur
we at first make some very large idea; as per
of mill. walls or miles, which, possibly, we
multiply several times.

Locke.

Even an angel's comprehensive thought
Cannot extend as far thou hast wrought.
Our vast conceptions are by swelling brought,
Swelled and lost in infinite, to sought. Denham.

2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITELY. ad. [from infinite.]

1. Without limits; without bounds; im
mensely.

Nothing may be infinitely desired, but that good
which indeed is infinite. Hooker.

2. In a great degree.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am infinitely bound. Shakespeare.

The king saw contrariwise it would follow,
that England, though much less in territory, yet
should be legible to more soldiers of her native
forces than those other nations have. Bacon.

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have pro
fessed to act under a full persuasion of this great
article.

INFINITENESS. n.s. [from infinite.] Im
mensity; boundlessness; infinity.

The cunning of his fancy, the readiness of his
hand, the infiniteness of himself, or, in short,
the weakest threads of his net.
Sidney.

Let us always bear in mind those infinite
impressions, and fear of God, that we may
bend ourselves before his Almightyness, and express
that infinite distance between his infiniteness
and our weaknesses.

INFINITESTIMAL. adj. [from infinite.]

Infinitively divided.

INFINITIVE. adj. [infinitif, Fr. infiniti
ves, Lat.] In grammar, the infinitive
affirms or infers the intention of affir
ming, which is one use of the indicative;
but then it does not do it absolutely.

Clarke.

INFINITUDE. n.s. [from infinite.]

1. Infinity; immensity.

Confusion heard his voice, and wild appear
Stood tall, stood vast infinite confused. Milton.

Then must the reason of mankind be equally
incompatible to continued or successive motion,
or continued quantity, and depends on the incom
patability of the very nature of things successive
or extensive with infinitude; yet that incompa
bility is more conspicuous in discrete quantity,
that arises from parts actually distinguished. Hale.

2. Boundless number.

We see all the good sense of the age cut out,
and mixed into almost an infinitude of distinc
tion. Addison's Spectator.

INFINITY. n.s. [infinite, Fr. infinites,
Lat.]

1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited
properties.

There cannot be more infinites than one; for
one of them would limit the other. Raleigh's Hist.

The better, the more desirable; that therefore
must be despicable, wherein there is infinity of
goodness; so that if any thing desirable may be
infinite, it must needs be the highest of all things
that are desired; no good is infinite but only
God, therefore he is our felicity and bliss. Hooker.

2. Endless number. An hyperbolical use of
the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an infinity of
desirable beauties. Browne's Notes on the Odyssey.
The liver, being swallowed, compresses the stom
ach, stops the circulation of the juices, and pro
duce an effect of bad symptoms. Aikin. on Diet.
INF

INFLEXIBLE. adj. [Fr. inflexible, Lat.] 1. Not to be better or incurvated. 

Hence it is, as are acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our olden heads, and become inflexible to the powerful arm of reason. Brown. 

The elasticity and elasticity of the flowes make them inflexible to the causes, to which they ought to yield. Arbuthnot. 

2. Not to be prevailed on; immutable. 

The soul was composed and steady to its trust, inflexible till, and obstinately just. Addison. 

A man of an upright and inflexible temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome his fear. Addison. 

3. Not to be changed or altered. 

The nature of things is inflexible, and their natural relations unalterable; we cannot bring our understandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies. Watts. 

INEXECDLY, adv. [from inflexible.] In-exorably; invariably; without relaxation or remission. 

It should be begun early, and inflexibly kept to; 'till these appears not the least reluctance. Locke. 

To INFLICT. v. a. [inflige, inflictus, Lat. infligr, Fr.] To put in act or impose as a punishment. 

I know no pain, they can inflict upon him, Will make him say I know'd him to those arms, Shakespeare. 

Sufficient is this punishment which was inflicted. 2 Cor. vi. 

What the potent victor in his rage 

Can the inflexible. Milton. 

What heart could wish, what hand inflict this 

disc brigade? Dryden's Ann. 

Such are we condemned ourselves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or inflicted by the greatest tyrants upon the worst of men. Temple. 

INFLECTER. n. s. [from inflict.] He who punishes. 

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmost power of the inflicting. Government of the Tongue. 

INFLEXION. n. s. [from inflict.] 

1. The act of using punishments. 

So our decrees, 

Dead to inflexion, to themselves are dead; 
And liberty plucks justice by the nose. Shakesp. 

But we are bound in duty, and death not only as to merit, but also as to actual inflexion. Smollett. 

2. The punishment imposed. 

What, but thy malice, m'de thee to misdeme 

of his bles, then cruelly to inflect him 

With all inflexions? But his patience won. Milt. 

How despicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourselves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal inflexions. Rogers. 

His severest inflexions are in themselves acts of justice and righteousness. Rogers. 

INFLICTIVE. adj. [infligter, Fr. from inflict.] That which imposes a punishment. 

INFLEXION. n. s. [influence, Fr. influe.] 

1. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs. 


Their influence dreaded, as their ways unknown. Prior. 

2. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying. It was anciently followed by into; now, less properly, by upon. 

Incomparable lady, your commandant doth not only pay the will, but the power to obey, yet such influence hath your excellence. Sidney. 

INFLEXUOUS. adj. [from influx.] Influential. Not used. 

The moon hath an influence power to make impressions upon their humours. Howe. 

To INFOLD. v. a. [in and fold.] To involve; to inwrap; to inclose with involutions. 

For all the crest a dragon did infold 

With greedy jaws, and over all did spread 

His golden wings. Fairy Queen. 

And hold thee to my heart. Shakesp. 

But does not nature for the child prepare 

The parent's love, the tender nurse's care? 

Who, for their own forgetfull, seek his good, 

Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with food. Black. 

Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet infold. Pope. 

To INFOLIATE. v. a. [in and folium, Lat.] To cover with leaves. Not much used, but elegant. 

Long may his fruitful vine infoliate and clasp about him with embraces. Dryden. 

To INFORM. v. a. [inforcar, Fr. informe, Lat.] 

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers. 

All alike inform'd 

With radiant light, as glowing 'r with fire. Milton. 

Let others better mold the running mass 

Of metals, and inform the breathing brass; 
And soften into sheet a marble face. Dryd. 

And as from chaos, budd'd and inform'd, 

The god struck fire, and lighted up the lamps 

That beautify the sky; so he inform'd 

This ill-adviz'd body with a dangerous soul. Dryden and Lee. 

Breath informs this fleeting frame. Prior. 

This sovereign arbitrary 

Inform'd, and moves, and animates the whole. Blackmore. 

While life informs these limbs, the king reply'd, 

Well to deserve be all my cares employ'd. Pope. 

2. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was anciently put with; now generally of; sometimes in. I know not how properly. 

The drift is to inform their minds with some means of reducing the laws into their original causes. I have this present evening from my sister been well inform'd of them, and with caution. Shakesp. 

Our min, by thee inform'd, I learn. Milton. 

The long speeches rather confounded than informed his understanding. Clarendon. 

The difficulty arises not from what sense informs us of, but from wrong applying our notions. Dryden. 

Though I may not be able to inform men more than they know, yet I may give them the occasion to consider. 

The ancients examined in what consists the beauty of good pastures, as their works sufficiently inform us. 

He may be ignorant of these truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to inform himself of them. Locke. 

To understand the commonwealth, and religion, is enough; few inform themselves in these things, the rest are mere conjectures. Locke. 

A more proper opportunity tends to make this narration more informing or beautiful. Browne. 

I think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and religion, that the whole kingdom should be informed in some parts of your character. Swift. 

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate. 

Tertullus inform'd the governor against Paul. Acts. 

To INFORM. v. b. To give intelligence. 

It is the bloody business which informs. Thus to mine eyes. Shakesp. Marbeth.
INFORMAL. adj. [from inform.] Irregular; not competent. A word not used.

These poor informal women are no more
But instruments of some more mightier member,
That sets them on. Shakesp. Measure for Measure.

INFIRMAT. n.s. [Fr.]
1. One who gives information or instruction.
He believes the sentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his informant understands, though the ideas he unknown to him which his informant has under these words. Locke.
2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION. n.s. [in and formatio, Lat. from formatio.]
1. Intelligence given; instruction.
But reason with the fellow.
Lest you should chance to whip your information, and beat the messenger who bares hewre
Of what is to be dreamed. Shaksp. Coriolanus.
The active informations of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form changing with matter, grow actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice. South's Sermons.
They gave Vizetelly complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood.
He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some information in the subject he intends to handle.

These men have had longer opportunities of information, and are equally concerned with ourselves. Rogers.

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.

The act of informing or accusing.
INFORMER. n.s. [from inform.]
1. One who gives instruction or intelligence.
This writer is either biased by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to chose his informers. Swift.
2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.
There were spies and informers set to work to watch the company. L'Estrange.
Let no court syphant perturb my sense.
Norsly informer watch these words to draw.
Within the reach of treason. Pope.
Informers are a despicable race of people, though sometimes necessary. Swift.

INFORMABLE. adj. [in and formidabilis, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.
Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Herculean built, though of terrestrial mould.
For not exemptable, except from wond. Milton.

INFORMITY. n.s. [from informis, Lat.]
Shapelessness.
From this narrow time of gestation may ensue
A smallness in the exclusion; but this neither infirms no information. Brown's Vulg. Err.

INFORMOUS. adj. [informe, Fr. informitis, Lat.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.
That a bear brings forth her young informous and unsheep, which she fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion delivered by ancient writers. Brown's Vulg. Err.

INfortunate. adj. [infortuné, Fr. infortunos, Lat.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNE, which is commonly used.
Perkin, destitute of all hopes, having found all either informes or informator, did glory at the condition. Bacon's Henry VII.

INFRACTION. n.s. [infraction, Fr. infracratic, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty.
By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath
Shall punish the fault of any former, or shall
The very sin of infracting an infraction in the absence of their hostages, fall upon the sheep without their dogs. L'Estrange.

INFRAIBLE. adj. [in and irfrangible.]
Not to be broken.
The primitive ideas are supposed infrangible; extremely compacted and hard, which comparedness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they be never coherent. Chevallier.

INFRQUENCY. n.s. [infrequentia, Lat.]
Uncommonness; rarity.
The absence of the gods, and the infrequency of objects, makes herity. Browne on the Odyssey.

INFREQUENT. adj. [infrequens, Lat.]
Rare; uncommon.

To INFIRIGIDATE. v. a. [in and frigidus, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.
The drops reached little farther than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not infirigidate the glass. Boccyn.

To INFIRNGE. v. a. [infringe, Lat.]
1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.
Those many had not dor to do that evil,
If the first man that did the effeffect infringes,
Had answer'd at Mero. Shaksp. Macbeth.
Having infringe'd the law, I wave my right.
As king, and thus submit my self to light. Waller.

2. To destroy; to hinder.
Humble, bring plain and popular instructions, do not infringe the edicacy, although but read.
Bright as the deathless gods and happy, she
From all that may infringe delight is free. Waller.

INFRIgnEMENT. n.s. [from infringe.]
Breach; violation.
The punishing of this infringement is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. Clarendon.

INFIRNGER. n.s. [from infringe.]
A breaker; a violator.
A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the infringers of the provincial constitution. Addison.

INFUNDIBULIFORM. n.s. [from infusionidulium and forma, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

INFUirATE. adj. [in and furia, Lat.]
Enraged; raging.
As at the other bare, with touch of fire
Diluted and infrate.
Fir'd by the torch of menu to tenfold rage,
T' infrate hillock forth shoots the pillar'd flame. Thomas.

INFUSATION. n.s. [in/usus, Lat.]
The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFUSE. v. a. [infusor, Fr. insusus, Lat.]
1. To pour in; to instil.
Thou almost mak'st me wary in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of antient infusors themselves
Into the trunks of men. Shaksp. Merck. of Venice.
My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circe, and causes t' infrate.
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth, Drub.
Why should he desire to have qualities infused into his brain, which himself received from Jove?

To pour into the mind; to inspire into.
For when God's hand laid written in the hearts
Of our first parents all the rules of good
So that their skill infratsur'd all arts
That ever were before, or since the flood. Recared.
Sublime ideas, and apt words infrate.
The more instruct my voice, and then inspire the muse. Bacon's Common.

INFUSION. n.s. [infusio, Lat.]
The influence of one liquid into another.
He infus'd
Bad influence into th' unawary breast. Milton.
Infus into their young breasts such a noble accord as will make them renounced. Milton.
Meat must he with money bought;
She therefore, upon second thought,
Infrat, and so it were, brought.
Some small regard for state and wealth. Swift.

3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing without boiling.
Take violets, and infus a good puglet of them in a quart of strong wine.
Hot.

4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused. Not used.
Drink, infused with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than meat and drink together. Bacon.

5. To inspire with. Not used.
Then didst smile,
Infratitis with a fortitude from heaven. Shaksp.
Infrat his breast with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, fill a man at arms. Shak.

INFUSIBLE. adj. [from infusor.]
1. Possible to be infused.
From whom the doctrines being infusible into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the coming of them. Bacon.

2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible; that cannot be molten.
Vitrification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and infusable into one continuo. Brown's Fulc. Err.

INFUSION. n.s. [infusion, Fr. infusion, Lat.]
1. The act of pouring in; installation.
Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infusion of Hieroglyphics, which are derived to the present in the poetical passages in holy writ. Addison.

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.
We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real infusion, as when grace is invisibly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory. Hooker.

3. Suggestion; whisper.
They found it would be matter of great debate and much trouble, during which they did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their infusions. Clarendon.
Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or infusion of other men. Swift.

4. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.
Repeat the infusion of the body oftener. Bacon.

5. The liquor made by infusion.
To have the infusion strong, in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the infusion of the body oftener. Bacon.

INFUSIVE. adv. [from infusor.]
Having the power of infusion, or being infused. A word not authorized.
Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing thy inspirer's force of spring on man. Thomson.

INGATE. n.s. [in and gate.] Entrance; passage in.
An old word.
One noble person stoppeth the ingress of all that evil which is look'd for, and holdeth in all those which are at his back. Spenser.

INGANNATION. n.s. [ingannare, Ital.]
Chent; fraud; deception; juggel; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. A word neither used nor necessary.
In gathering. n. s. [in and gathering.] The set of getting in the harvest.

To ingeminate. v. a. [ingenious, Lat.] To double; to repeat.

Ingenious. adj. [ingenius, Fr. ingénieux, Lat.] Not to be produced or brought into being.

To ingeminate. n. s. [in and geminatio, Lat.] Repetition; reduplication.

Ingenious. adj. [ingenius, from ingeniare.] He that generates. See ENGENDER.

Ingenere. adj. [in and generate.] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturalists esteem the air, as well as other elements, to be ingenere and incorruptible.

Ingenere. adj. [ingenous, Lat.]

1. Iaborum; innate; inbred.

Those virtues were rather fugued and affected things to serve his ambition, than true qualities ingenere in his judgment or nature. Pope.

In divers children their ingenerate and seminal powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure. Walton.

Those noble habits are ingenere in the soul, as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity of life.

Hat's Origin of Mankind.

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet shall we demonstrate the same, from persons presumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, our first and ingenere forefathers. Brown.

Ingenious. adj. [ingenius, Fr. ingénieux, Lat.]

1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'Tis a perilous boy.

Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable. Shakespeare.

Our ingenious friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to persuade that truth in his presence, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it.

The more ingenious men are, the more they are apt to trouble themselves.

Wallace.


The king is mad, how still is my vile sense,

That I stand up, and have ingenious feeling

Of my huge sorrow! better I were distracted. Shak.

Ingeniously. adv. [from ingenious.]

Wittily; subtly.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the schemes of men too ingeniously politic.

Temple.

Ingeniousness. n. s. [from ingenious.]

Wittiness; subtlety; strength of genius.

The greater appearance of ingeniosity there is in the person than dissipated, the more dangerous it is.

Boyle.

Ingeniæ. adj. [ingenius, Lat.] Inmate; inborn; native; ingenere.

Aristotle affirms the mind to be at first a mere tabula; and that notions are not ingenere, and immuted by the senses, but by the latter and more laudable impressions of sense, being only the supports of observation, and the result of so many repeated experiments.

South.

We give them this ingenæ, moving forces:

That makes them always downward take their course.

Ingeniæ. n. s. [ingeniæ, Fr. from ingenious.]

1. Openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation.

Such of high quality, or rather of particular note, as shall fall under my view, I shall not pass without their due character, being part of my profession ingenere.

Wotton.

My constancy I to the planets give;

My truth, to them who at the court do live;

Mine ingenuity and ownness.

To Jesuits; to buffs, more prudence.

Donne.

I know not whether he be more shame or wonder, that man can entertain such notions, and the native greatness of their kind, as to descend to so base, so ignoble a vice.

Government of the Tongue.

If a child, when questioned for any thing, directly confounds him his ingenæ, and pardon the fault, be it what it will.

Lecky.

2. From ingenious] Wit; invention; genius; subtlety; acuteness.

These are but the frigilities of wit, and become the genius of unigenious ingenæ.

The ancient alchemists might have slept for ever, had not the ingenuity of the present age recalled it from its arm and silence. Glanville.

Such sots have neither parts nor wit, ingenuity of discourse, nor beauty of expression, to entertain or delight any one.

South.

A pregnant instance how far virtue surpasses ingenæ, and how much an honest simplicity is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations.

Woodeard.

Ingrat. v. a. [from ingrâtify.] To prostrate oneself by insinuation.

Nor are the ways alike in all.

How to ingrâtify, how to incite. May's Virgil.

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another; as, he ingrâtified an apple upon a crab.

3. To plant or introduce any thing not native.

All his works on me,

Good or not good, ingrâtify, my merits those

Shall perfect, and for those alone.

Milton.

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;

This fellow would ingrâtify a foreign name

Upon our stock.

Dryden.

4. To fix deep; to settle.

For a spur of diligence, we have a natural thirst after knowledge ingrâtify in us.

Hooker.

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor

Should hazard such a prize as his own reward,

With one of ingrâtify inmirity. Shak. Obeliste.

Ingrâtified love he bears to Caesar.

Shakespeare.

Ingratification. n. s. [from ingrâtify.]

1. The act of ingrâtifying.

2. The sprig ingrâtified.

Ingrât. adj. [ingrat, Lat. Ingramful. Fr.] Ingrât is proper, but ingrâtful less proper than ingrâtifable.

1. Ungrâtful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,

Ingrâtfully shall pass poison, rather

Thaught how much I respected.

Shak. Coriolanus.

And you degenerate, you ingrâtly revolts. Shak.

So will fall

He and his faithless progeny: whose fault?

Whose but his own? Ingrât; he had of me

All he could have: I made him just and right,

Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. Milton.

Perfidious and ingrâtly!

His stones he rages, and usurps his state.


2. Unpleasing to the sense.

The causes of that which is unpleasing or ingrâtate to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleasing and grateful to the sight.


He gives no grateful food.

To ingrâtiate. v. a. [in and gratia, Lat.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindness. It has with before the person whose favours is sought.
Those have been far from receiving" "the rewards of such ingratitude when the people. "King Charles. Their flames made them ardent in the night, and give them their words, the more to ingratiate themselves with them, that they signify nothing less than future slaughter and destruction. Ingratitude. Politicians, who would rather ingratiate themselves with their sovereign, than profit in their real service, accommodate his counsels to his inclinations. Spectator.

INGRATITUDE. n. s. [ingratitude, Fr. iin et gratiite.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness. Ingratitude: as marble-headed fiend. More hideous, when they shew their face in child. Than the sea monster. Shaks. King Lear. Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends those that reap evil for good. Nor was it with ingratiate return'd, In equal fires the blissful couple burn'd. One joy possess'd them both, and in one grief they mourn'd. Dryden.

INGREDIENT. n. s. [ingredient, Fr. ingrediente, Lat.] 1. Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. It is commonly used in the simples of a medicine. The ointment is made of divers ingredients, wherein the hardest to come by is the moss upon the skull of a dead man unhurt, Boccon's Natural History. So dear do the poor of these ingredients pierce'd, E'tu's to the utmost sent of mental sight. That Adam, now enforce'd to shut his eyes, Sunk down, and all his spirits became entrance'd. By this way of analysis we may proceed from compounds to ingredients, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their causes, and from particular causes to more general ones, till the arguments end in the more general. I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper ingredient in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. Addison's Guardian. Parties; human knowledge, and experience, are excellent ingredients in a public character. Rogers. Water is the chief ingredient in all the natural fluids and solids. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. It is used by Temple with into, properly, but not according to custom. Syrup is a bad ingredient into any other distemper. Temple.

INGRESS. n. s. [ingressus, Lat.] Entrance; power of entrance; introduction. All partakeings come from the ambient body; either by ingress of the substance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or else by extraction of the body putrefied by the body ambient. Bacon. Those air-bearers, by a sudden subsidence, meet again by the ingress and egress of the air. Arctur.

INGRESSION. n. s. [ingression, Fr. ingressio, Lat.] The act of entering; entrance. The fire would strain the pores of the glass too suddenly, and break it all in pieces to get ingress. Dighy on Bodies.

INGUINAL. adj. [inguinal, Fr. inguine, Lat.] Belonging to the groin. The plague seems to be a particular disease, characterized with eruptions in bubes, by the inflammation of the summum and of the axillary inguinal, and other glands. Arbuthnot.


To INHABIT. v. a. [inhabit, Lat.] To draw in with air; to inspire; opposed to exhale or expire. Martin was walking forth to inhabit the fresh breeze of the evening. Arbuthnot, and Pope. But from the breeze deep to inhabit Inhabit the fragrant marmors of the western gale. Pope. There sits the shepherd on the grassy turf, Inhabiting healthful the descending sun. Thomson.

INHABITABLE. adj. [inhabitable, Fr. inhabitable, Lat.] Unshlif; unread; unfit; unqualified.

To INHABIT. v. a. [inhabit, Lat.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller. Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Christ inhabits them. Hooker. They shall build houses and inhabit them. Isa. They shall be inhabited of devils. Baruch.

To INHABIT. v. n. To dwell; to live. Learn what creatures there inhabit. Milton. They say, wild beasts inhabit here; But grief and wrong secure my fear. Walter.

To INHERIT. v. a. [inherit, Lat.] To descend, or to become the property of by the death or the decease of another. To inherit the earth. Matt. The son can receive from his father good things, without empire, that was vested in him for the good of others; and therefore the son cannot claim or inheri, it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. Inherit.

To INHERIT. v. a. [inhabit, Lat.] To exist in something else. For, nor in nothing: nor in things Extreme and scattering bright, can love inher. Donne. They do not inherit in their subject which supports them; their being is a dependence on a subject. Dryden, and Donne. Dignity and Deities.

INHERENT. adj. [inherent, Fr. inhere, Lat.] 1. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it. I will not do, Lest I surcease to honour mine own truth; And, my body's action, teach my mind. Shakespear, Coriolanus.

2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn. I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I speak of that which is inborn and inherent to your person. Dryden's Journal. The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadstone; and a power to be so drawn is a part of the quality of iron, which passes over for inherent qualities. Locke. Animal oil is various according to principles inherent in it. They will be sure to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their inherent right. Secr. The ideas of such qualities, as the Tarses of the lunar, the earth, and the wood of redness was just now found to be inherent in the blood, or that of whiteness in the brain. Benet. The obligations we are under of distinguishing ourselves as much by an inherent and habitual, as we are already distinguished by an external and relative holiness. Butler.

To INHERIT. v. a. [cuhrier, Fr.] 1. To receive or possess by inheritance. Treasure is not inherited, my lord. Shakespear. Why, all dugs in airs; but that most vain, Which with pain purchases doth inherit pain. Shakespear. Prince Harry is valiant: for the cold blood he did naturally inherit of his father he hath, like boon, until bath, enwrapped with excellent good store of tender shires. Shakespear. Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. Matt. We must know how the first rule, from whom any recevings, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it, and inherit it from him. Locke. Unlawful to sell an estate he had some part of; should inherit of it. Addison.
Inheritance. n. s. [from inherit.] Transmission by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

A kind of inheritable estate accrued upon them.

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not inheritable by descent.

Was the power the same, and from the same original in Moses as it was in David? And was it inheritable to God, and not in the other? Leck.

Inhabitants. n. s. [from inhabit.] Those who inhabit.

To inhabit is to hold or occupy.

The stars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing inhabit it, be scattered in pieces. Ray on the Creation.
Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and cures many initial diseases, but the toil of the mind destroys health and generates maladies.

Harr.

The schools have used a middle term to express this affliction, and have called it the initial fear of God.

To INITIATE. v. o. [initier, Fr. initier, Lat.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society.

Providences would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of their treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry. More's Ant. against Atheism.

To initiate his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary skill in the governor is enough. Locke. He was initiated into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty. Spectator.

No sooner was a convert initiated, but, by an easy figure, he became a new man. Addison.

To INITIATE v. n. To do the first part; to perform the first rite

The king himself initiates to the pow'r, Scotts with quivering hand the sacred floor, And the stream sprinkles. Pope's Odyssey.

INITIATION. n. s. [initiation, Lat. from initiate.] The reception, admission, or entrance of a new comer into any art or state.

The ground of initiates or entering men into Christian life, is more summarily comprised in the form of baptism, the ceremony of this initiation instituted by Christ. Haun.

Silence is the first thing that is taught us at our initiation into sacred mysteries. Brum. INOCU'DITY. n. s. [in junc'dity.] Unpleasantness.

INJUDICABLE. adj. [in and judicato, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDICIAL. adj. [in and judicial.] Not according to form of law. Dict.

INJUDICIOUS. adj. [in and judicious.] Void of judgment; without judgment. Used both of persons and things.

A philosopher would either think me jest, or very injudicious, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if compared with the rest of the universe. Burnet.

A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby he may expose him to the contempt of injudicious people. Tilton.

INJUDICIOUSLY. adv. [from injudicious.] With all judgment; not wisely.

Seagar injudiciously condemns this description. Bron.

INJUNCTION. n. s. [from injon; in injustice, injunctio, Lat.] 1. Command; order; precept.

The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. Hooker.

My duty cannot suffer To obey the last of your daughter's hard commands; Though the injunction he to har my doors, And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. Shak.

For, still they knew, and ought I have still remember'd The high injunction, not to taste that fruit, Whatever tempteth. Milton.

The ceremonies of the church are necessary as the injunctions of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rule of decency. South.

2. [In law.] Injunction is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery, some-

times to give possession unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay proceeding.

Cowl.

To INJURE. v. a. [injurier, Fr. injurier, Lat.]

1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservingly; to wrong.

They injure by chance in a crowd, and without a design; then late always whom they once injure. Temple.

Forgotten to the injure'd doth belong; But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. Drayton.

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

Let her should injure us, his timely care Hath amus'd our people. Milton.

Injurious. n. s. [from injure.] He that hurts another unjustly; one who wrongs another. Milton.

Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their author; And 'gainst an injurer, the revenge is just. Ben Jonson.

The uprightness will confluence right, and disconsequence wrong, whoever be the injurer or the sufferer. Atterbury.

INJURIOUS. adj. [from injury; injurious. Lat. injurius, Fr.]

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.

Till the injurious Romans did extort This tribute from us, we were free. Shak. Injurious strength would rapine still excuse, By oil ring terms the master must refuse. Dryden.

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.

Yet beauty, though injurious, hath strange power, After offence returning, to regain Love more possess. Milton. Agamemnon.

3. Mischief; unjustly hurtful.

Our repentance is not real, because we have not done what we can to undo our fault, or at least to hinder the injurious consequences of it from proceeding. Dryden.

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.

A prison, indeed injurious, because a prison, but else well testifying affection, because in all respects as reasonable as anything can be. It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to suppose the being he prays to is represented by that image; which so dangerous, how contumelious must it be to the gracious nature of God! South.

If injurious appellations were of any advantage to a cause, what appellations would those deserve who endeavor to sow the seeds of sedition? Swift.

INJURIOUSLY. adv. [from injurious.] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice, with contumely.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is injuriously attacked. Pope and Gay.

INJURIOUSNESS. n. s. [from injurious.] Quality of being injurious.

Some miscarriages might escape, rather through sudden necessities of state, than any propensity either to injuriousness or oppression. King Charles.

INJURY. n. s. [injury, Lat. injur, Fr.]

1. Hurt without justice.

The places were acquired by just title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no injury was offered. Haywood.

Riot ascends above their loftiest towers. And injury and outrage. Milton.

2. Mischief; detriment.

Many times we do injury to a cause by dwelling upon trifling arguments. Hutton's Logic.

3. Annoyance.

Great injuries mice and rats do in the fields. Marterer.

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. A French mode of speech, not now in use.

Casting off the respects fit to be continued between these kings, he sets himself against the French king; and spake all the injuries he could devise of Charles. Bacon.

INJUSTICE, n. s. [injuster, Fr. injustitia, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thousand injustices without being discovered, or at least without being punished. Swift.

INK. n. s. [encre, Fr. inchiostro, Ital.] 1. The black liquor with which men write. Mourn boldly, my ink; for while she looks upon you, your blackness will shine. Shaks.

Of the fallen Ink to the pen, that the wide sea Hath drops too few to wash her clean again. Shak. Like madmen they hurl'd stones and ink. Ben Jonson.

Intending to have try'd The silver favour which you gave, In ink the shining point I dy'd, And drench'd it in the saffron wave. Waller. Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in ink, and no other salt will strike the colour with effect. Brown.

I have found pens blacked almost all over when I had a white cart out about me in a silver ink case. The secretary poured the ink box all over the writings, and so defaced them. Howes's Vocal Forest.

I, that would live clear of envy must lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink pot. L'Esperance.

I could hardly restrain them from throwing the ink bottle at another's head. Arbuthnot.

2. It is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red ink; green ink.

To INK. v. a. [from the noun.] To black or dye with ink as, his face is all over inked.

INKHORN. n. s. [ink and horn.] A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn. Bid him bring his pen and inkhorn to the jail; we are now to examine those men. Shak.

Ere that we will suffer such a prince To be deject'd by an inkhorn mate. We, and our wives and children, all will fight. Shak.

What is more frequent than to say, inkhorn? Grew.

INKLE. n. s. A kind of narrow fillet; a tape. Inclus, caddises, cambricks, lawns: why he songs them ever as they were gods and goddesses. Shak. He wish'd not when the hepen string I drew, Now mine I quickly doff of inke blue Gray's Past.

INKLING. n. s. [This word is derived by Skimmer from inklincket to sound within. This sense is still retained in Scotland: as, I heard not an inkling.] Hint; whisper; intimation.

Our business is not unknown to the serate: they have had inkling what we intend to do, which now we'll shew them in deeds. Shak. Cordones.

We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remarkable discoveries and navigations of this last age, never heard of any of the least inkling or glimpse of this island. Bacon's New Atlantis.

They had some inkling of secret messages between the marquis of Newcastle and young Hotham. Clarendon.

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IN L.
Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an inkling among the ship's crew of a conspiracy. L. Estrange.
INKMAKER. n. s. [ink and maker.] He who makes ink.
INKY. adj. [from ink.] 1. Consisting of ink.
England bound in with the triumphant sea, And rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with shame.
With inky blot and rotten parchment bonds, Shakesp.
2. Resembling ink.
The liquor presently began to grow pretty clear and transparent, losing its inky blackness. Blake.
INKY. adj. as black as ink.
"It's not alone my inky cloak, good mother, Nor customary suits of solemn black, That can denote me truly," Shakesp. Hamlet.
INLAND. adj. [in and land.] Interior; lying remote from the sea.
In this wide inland sea, that high by nature, The little lake, my winding ship I now, Speaker.
Goodly lakes, like little inland seas, will carry even ships upon their waters.
Speaker.
An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth, an inland man. Shakesp. As you like it.
The sea is not so bright as a king. Until a king be by; and then his state Empties itself, as doth an inland brook Into the main of waters. Shakesp. Merch. of Venice.
INLANDER. n. s. [from inland.] Dweller remote from the sea.
The same name is given unto the inlanders, or inland inhabitants of this island. Brench.
To INLANDIPADATE. v. a. [in and lapide. Lat.] To make stony; to turn to stone.
Some natural spring waters will inlandipadate wood; so that you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water shall continue wood, and that under the water shall be turned into a kind of gravelly stone. Bacon.
To INLAY. v. a. [in and lay.] 1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum.
They are worthy To inlay heaven with stars. Shakesp. Cymbeline.
Look, how the flow of heaven Is thick inlaid with patrons of bright gold. Shakesp.
A sapphire throne, inlaid with pure Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch. Milton.
The timber bears a great price with the cabinetmakers, when large, for inlaying. Mortimer.
Here chosed canes 'midst knobs of toys are bound, And inlaid tresses cases strow the ground. Gay.
2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate.
Sea girl isles, That like to rich and various gems inlay
The unassum'd bottom of the deep. Milton.
INLAY. n. s. [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; wood formed to inlay.
Under foot the violet, Crescus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay, Gower'd the ground. Milton.
To INLACE. v. a. [in and lae.] To clear of outlawry or attainder.
It should be a great incongruity to have them to make laws, who themselves were not inlaced. Bacon.
INLET. n. s. [in and let.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.
Doors and windows, inlets of men and of light, I couple together; I find their dimensions brought under one. Wotton.
She through the porch and inlet of each sea
Drop in ambrosial oils till she reviv'd. Milton.
I desire any one to assign any simple idea, which is not derived from one of these inlets. Bentely.
A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our commodious ports, which the greater the inlets are so much the better, for the imaginary pleasure of a straight shore. Bentely.
Inlets among the broken lands and islands. Elish.
INLY. adj. [from in.], Interior; internal; secret.
Did'st thou but know the inly touch of love, Thou couldst not then go kindle fire with snow.
As seek to quench the fire of love with words. Shakesp.
INLY. adv. Internally; within; secretly.
The heart with joy unawaked inly swell'd,
As feeling wondrous comfort in her weaker e'd. Spenser.
I've inly wept,
Or should have spake ere this. Shakesp. Tempest.
Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smoke him into the midst with a stone,
The king's out alive. Henry VII. Milton.
The bosom's great spring, thoughts, my soul soon perceiving.
By words at times cast forth, inly rejoic'd. Milton.
The soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their ardor: inly pleas'd to see her host.
Dyden. Knight's Tale.
INNATE. n. s. [in and mate.] Innate are those that are best fitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his mansion-house, passing in and out by one door.
So make the enemy of mankind, inclin'd In serpent, innate bad! and toward Eve Address'd his way. Milton.
There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suspected to a subtle king, who seeks To stop their overgrowth as innate guests Too numerous. Milton. Paradise Lost.
Home is the sacred refuge of our life,
Secrecy from all approaches but a wife: If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,
But an innate foe could force us out. Dyden.
INMOST. adj. [from in.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface.
'Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade, And pierce the inmost centre of the earth. Shakesp.
Rising sighs and falling tears,
That show too well the warm desires,
The silent, slow, consumming fires,
Which on my inmost vitals prey,
And melt my very soul away. Addison on Eton.
Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the several rings, I found that it was most copious from those in the centre, and in the exterior rings became less and less. Newton.
He sends a dreadful gaudian: the rocks around
Through all their inmost hollow caves resound. Pope.
I go into the inmost court. Girlliter's Travels.
INN. n. s. [inn, Sax. a chamber.] 1. A house of entertainment for travellers.
How all this is but a fair inn.
Of fossil guests which dwell within. Snyder.
A spot of earth, death is an equal doom. Good to good and bad, the common inn of rest. But, after death, the trial is come,
When best shall be to them that live best. Fair Queen.
New day is spent,
Therefore with me ye may take up your inn. Fair Queen.
INN.
The West, that glimmers with some streaks of day,
New spurs the last traveller pace.
To gain the time. Shakesp. Macbeth.
Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end. Dryden.
One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's rambling from one inn to another. Locke.
2. A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we still call the colleges of common law inns of court.
Go some and pull down the Savoy: others to the inns of courts: down with them all. Shakesp.
3. It was anciently used for the town houses in which great men resided when they attended the court.
To INN. v. n. [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging.
In thyself dwell; Jan any where: continuance maketh hell. Donne.
To INN. v. a. To house; to put under cover.
He that ears my land, spares my tenant, and gives me leave to inn the crop. Shakesp.
However the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter, all was stowed at last into the king's garnet. Dryden.
Mow clover or vye-grass, and make it fit to inn. Mortimer.
INNATE. adj. [innate, Fr. innatus, INNATED. F. Nat.] 1. Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adventitious. Innated is not proper.
The Delian hath been cried up for an innated integrity, and accounted the orpright dealer on earth. Hovels.
With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd; Though harsh the precept, yet the people charmed. Dryden.
2. Innate is used in the following passage for inherent. Innate in persons, inherent in things.
Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot possibly be innate and essential to matter. Bentley.
INNATENESS. n. s. [from innate.] The quality of being innate.
INNAVIGABLE. adj. [innavigabilis, Lat.] Not to be passed by sailing.
If he having a soul will undertake, As twice to pass th' innavigable lake. Dryden.
INNER. adj. [from in.] Interior; not outward.
But th' effan knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his inner thought. Spenser.
This attracts the soul, Governs the inner man, the nobler part;
That other 'er the body only reigned. Milton.
Many families are established in the West Indies, and some discovered in the inner parts of America. Addison on Eton.
The kidney is a congested gland, which is to be understood only of the outer part; for the inner part, whereof the papilae are composed, is muscular.
Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd; Then to his inner court the guests convey'd. Pope.
INNERMOST. adj. [from inner.] It seems less proper than innermost.
Remotest from the outward part.
The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the distance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared, as to obscure one of the innermost rings. Newton.
INNHOLDER. n. s. [inn and hold.] A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.
INNINGS. n. s. Lands recovered from the sea.  

INKEEPER. n. s. [inn and keeper.] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.  

Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an innkeeper. 

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.  

A joking innkeeper was hunged, drawn, and quartered.  

Addison. 

We were not so inguagious about the inn as the innkeeper; and provided our landlord's principles were sound, did not take any notice of the state of his provisions.  

Addison.  

INNOCENCE. n. s. [innocence, Fr. innocenta, Lat.]  

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.  

Simplicity and spotless innocence.  

Milton.  

What comfort does overflows the devout soul, 

From a consciousness of its own innocence and integrity.  

Tiltoton.  

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.  

It will help me nothing 

To plead ignorance, for that dye is on me.  

Which makes my whitest part black.  

Shakespeare. 

If truth and uprightness innocency fail me, 

I'll be as wise in sin as sense.  

Shakespeare. Henry IV.  

3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness.  

The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and the winds cause in ours; it was suited to a golden age, and to the first innocence of nature.  

Barnet's Theory.  

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.  

I urge this childhood proof, 

Because what follows is pure innocence.  

Shakespeare. 

We laugh at the malice of ages, as well as at the innocence of children.  

Temple.  

INNOCENT. adj. [innocent, Fr. innocent, Lat.]  

1. Pure from mischief.  

Something 

You may desire of him through me and wisdom, 

To offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb, 

T appease an angry god.  

Shakespeare. Macbeth. 

Wreck on innocent frail man his trust.  

Milton.  

2. Free from any particular guilt.  

Good man, keep you, 

And keep yourself within yourself: 

The man is innocent.  

Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleop. 

The peasant, innocent of all these ill, 

With crooked ploughs the fertile follows tills, 

And the round year with daily labour fills.  

Dryden.  

3. Unhurtful; harmless in effect.  

The sweet spot, 

Sang innocent, and spent its force in air.  

Pope.  

INNOCENT. n. s.  

One free from guilt or harm.  

So pure an innocent as that same lamb. F. Queen. 

Then last kill'd the sweetest innocent, 

That e'er did lift up eye.  

Shakespeare. Othello. 

If marble rings innocent be executing, 

Why, then thou art an executioner.  

Shakespeare. Henry VI.  

2. A natural; an ideal.  

Innocents are excluded by natural defects. Hooker.  

INNOCENTLY. adv. [from innocent.]  

1. Without guilt.  

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others sinfully and difficultly.  

South.  

2. With simplicity; with sinnless or imprudence.  

Without hurt.  

Balls at his feet lay innocently dead. Cowley.  

INNOCUOUS. adj. [innocuous, Lat.]  

Harmless in effect.  

The most dangerous poisons, skilfully managed, may be made not only innocuous, but of all other medicines the most effectual.  

Gray.  

INNOCUOUSLY. adv. [from innocuous.]  

Without mischievous effects. 

Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do innocuous poison, or rather sometimes but medicinally use the same. Brown.  

INNOCUOUSNESS. n. s. [from innocuous.]  

Harmlessness. 

The blow which shakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills men, has not a greater effect on the mind than that which penetrates into a mud wall, and doth little harm; for that innocuousness of the effect makes it, that, although it be as great as that of the other, yet it's little observed. Digby on Bodley.  

To INNOVATE. v. a. [innovare, Fr. innover, Lat.]  

1. To bring in something not before known. 

Mens purge some few principles which they have chance upon, and care not to innovate, which draws unknown inconveniences. Bacon.  

Former things 

Are set aside like abolished kites; 

And every moment alters what is done, 

And innovates some act 'till then unknown. Dryden.  

Every man cannot distinguish between pedantry and poetry; every man therefore is not fit to innovate.  

Dryden.  

2. To change by introducing novelties.  

Every attempt upon the civil power, he proceeds to innovate God's worship. South.  

INNOVATION. n. s. [innovation, Fr. from innoverante.]  

Change by the introduction of novelty. 

The love of things ancient doth argue stayness, and that levity which wants of experience and novelty. Hooker.  

It were good that men in innovations would follow the example of nature itself, which indeed innovatur greatly, but quietly by inch by inch. Bacon's Essays.  

Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every such innovation, except that to make it a piece of the constitution. Swift.  

INNOVATOR. n. s. [innovateur, Fr. from innove.]  

1. An introducer of novelties.  

I attach thee as a traslator innovator, 

A sly to th' publick seat.  

Shakespeare. Coriolanus.  

He that will not apply new remedies, must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator: and if time of course alters things to the worse, and wisdom and council shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end? Bacon's Essays.  

2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.  

He consents them to detest and persecute all innovators of divine worship. South.  

INNOXIOUS. adj. [innoxious, Lat.]  

1. Free from mischievous effects.  

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads and horses' manes. Dugli.  

We may safely use purgatives, they being benigne, and of innocuous qualities. Brown's Fugl. Err.  

Smelt by the better method of the night.  

Innoxious painting on the horse's muzzle.  

The meteor sits. Thomson's Autumn.  

2. Pure from crimes.  

Stranger to civil and religious rage, 

The good man walk'd innocuous through his age. Pope.  

INNOXIOUSLY. adv. [from innocuous.]  

1. Harmlessly; without harm done.  

Without harm suffered. 

Animals, that can innocuously digest these poisons, become antidotal to the poison digested. Brown's Fugl. Erron.  

INNOXIOUSNESS. n. s. [from innocious.]  

Harmlessness.  

INNUENDO. n. s. [innuendo, from innervo, Lat.]  

An oblique hint.  

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murmur, are not indicted for a libellous innuendo upon all the great men that come to concern. L'Estrange.  

INNOVATION. n. s. [innovation, Fr. from innoverante.]  

1. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines. 

Chase a smooth part of the stock; then with your knife make an horizontal cut cross the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock: then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the footstalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slice off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not. For all these buds which lose their eyes in stripping are good for nothing; then raising the bark of the stock, thrust the bud there in, placing it exactly between the rind and the wood of the stock; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. Miller.  

In the stem of Elaham they all met, and came to be ingrained all upon one stock, most of them by inoculation. Hewet.
2. The practice of transplanting the smallpox, by infusion of the matter from infected pustules into the veins of the uninoculated, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection.

It is evident, by inoculation, that the smallest quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produces the disease of the inoculated.

**INDOLATOR. n. s. [from inoculate.]**

1. One that practises the inoculation of trees.
2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaulestre been now living, he would have been at the head of the inoculators.

**INDORATE. adj. [in and odoratus, Lat.]**

Having no scent.

Whites are more inodorous than flowers of the same kind coloured.

**INDOROUS. adj. [inodorous, Lat.]**

Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a white, unmarked, insipid, inodorous liquor.

**INOFFENSIVE. adj. [in and offensive.]**

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, inoffensive, unprovoking. Fleetwood.

However inoffensive we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disgraced by God as traitors.

2. Giving no uneasiness; causing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at anything, mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it, must be used, till it be grown inoffensive to themselves.

**INOFFENSIVENESS. n. s. [from inoffensive.]**

Harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

**INOFFICIOUS. adj. [in and officious.]**

Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

**INOPIATE. adj. [inopinatus, Lat. in- + opinare, Fr.] Not expected.**

**INOPPORTUNE. adj. [inopportunus, Lat.]**

Unseasonable; inconvenient.

**INORDINACY. n. s. [from inordinate.]**

Irregularity; disorder. It is safer to use inordination.

They become very sinful by the excess, which were not so in their nature; that inordinacy sets them in opposition to God's designation.

**INORDINATE. adj. [in and ordinatus, Lat.]**

Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

These people were wisely brought to allegiance; but being straight led unto their own inordinate life, they forget what fust before they were taught.

**INQUIETUDE. n. s. [from inquietu.]**

Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had such experience of his fidelity and observance abroad, he found himself engaged in support to him at home from any further inquietude.

**INQUIETED. adj. [inquietudine, Fr. inquiétude, -ed, Lat.]**

Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

**INQUINATIONS. n. s. [inquinatio, Lat. from inquirere.]**

Corruption; pollution.

Their causes and axioms are so full of imagination, and so infected with the old received theories, as they are more inquisitions of experience, and connect it with the middle action, which produces such imperfect bodies, is truly called by some of the ancients inquisition, or incommunicatio, which is a kind of putrefaction.

**INQUIRING. adj. [from inquire.]**

That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.

**INQUIRY. n. v. [enquirer, Fr. inquiere, Lat.]**

1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion; with of before the person asked.

You have oft inquir'd after the shepherds that complain'd of love. Shak.

We will call the damsel, and inquire at her mouth. Gen.

Herod inquired of them diligently. Matthew.

They began to inquire among themselves, which of them it was that should do this thing? Luke, xxii. 23.

He sent Hadamor to kind David, to inquire of his welfare. 1 Chron. xviii. 10.

2. It is used with into when something is already imperfectly known.

It may deserve our best skill to inquire into those rules, by which we may guide our judgment. South.

The step-dame poison for the son prepares; the son the father's years. Dryden.

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3. Sometimes with of.

Under their grateful shade fœtuses sat;

His left young Fallas kept, fœte to his side,

And oft of winds inquire'd, and of the tide.

Dryden's Ennius.

4. With after when something is last or missing; in which case for is likewise used.

Inquire for one soul of Tarus. Acts, ix. 11.

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will mislead them, than he that is like to be prevailed upon to turn aside the right way. Locke.

5. With about, when fuller intelligence is desired.

To those who inquired about me, my lover would answer, that I was an old dependent upon his family.

6. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamastos rules the state:

He hears and judges each committed crime.

Inquiries into the person, place, and time. Dryden.

To INQUIRE. v. a.

1. To ask about; to seek out: as, he inquired the way.

2. To call; to name; Obsolete.

Caunte had his portion from the rest.

The which he call'd Caution, for his hire, Now Cautium, which Kent we commonly inquire.

3. It is now more commonly written enquire.

INQUIRING. n. s. [from inquire.]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent disputers, and eager inquirers into what day of the month the world began? Brown's Vulg. Err.

What's good doth open to the inquirers stand, And in its finding 'tis the accepting hand. Denham.

Superficial inquirers may satisfy themselves that the parts of matter are united by ligaments.

Glaudat's Sepulchre.

This is a question only of inquirers, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine. Locke.

Late inquirers by their glasses find;

That every insect of each different kind,

In its own egg, clear'd by the solar rays,

Organ's inviolate and latest life displays. Blacken.

2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUIRY. n. s. [from inquire.]

1. Interrogation; search by question.


To Smth's Sliakap.

To Simon's house, and stood before the gate.

2. Examination; search.

This exactly is absolutely necessary in[question after philosophical knowledge, and in controversy about truth or error.

As to the inquiry about liberty, I think the question is not proper, whether the will be free, but with a mind be free.

I have been engaged in physical inquiries. Locke.

It is an real inquiry concerning the nature of a bird, or a lea, to make their yet imperfect of it more complete.

Judgment or opinion, in a remoter sense, may be called invention: as when a judge or a physician makes an exact inquiry into any cause.

INQUISITION. n.s. [inquisition, Fr. inquisition, L.]


When he made inquisition for blood, he remembered them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble.

When inquisition was made of the matter, it was found out.

With much severity, and strict inquisition, punished the adherents and siders of the late rebels.

Though it may be impossible to recollect every falling, yet you are far to exercise an inquisition upon yourself, as, by observing lesser particulars, you may the better discover what the consequence of your nature sways to.

By your good leave, these men and their judges: we must stand

The inquisition of their marriage.

On our condition.

Southern.

2. Examination; discussion.

We were willing to make by a patron or precedent of an essay,

Bacon's Natural History.

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge.

Cowell.

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

One kis of her's, and but eighteen words.

Put question to the Spanish inquisition.

Corbet.

INQUISITIVE. adj. [inquisitivus, L.; Lat.]

Curious; busy in search; active to pry in any thing; with about, after, into, or of, and sometimes to.

My boy at eighteen years became inquisitive after his brother.

Shakesp. Comedy of Errors.

This idea, together with fear of inquisition, has been the cause that the Irish were ever the most inquisitive people after news of any nation in the world.

He is not inquisitive into the reasonableness of indifferent and innocent commands.

Taylor.

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the inquisitive and malicious world a survey of those thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know.

South.

His old shaking site.

Inquisitive of fights, still long in vain

To find him in the number of the slain.

Dryden.

Then what the Goliack gys will do,

Art anxiously inquisitive to know.

Dryden.

A Dutch ambassador, entertaining the king of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was inquisitive after, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard that men walked upon it.

The whole neighbourhood grew inquisitive after my name and character.

Addison's Spectator.

A wise man is not inquisitive about things imperfect.

Damon.

They cannot bear with the importinent question of a young inquisitive and curiosity genius.

On the Blind.

INQUISITIVELY. adv. [from inquisitive.]

With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISTIVENESS. n.s. [from inquisitive.

Incurious; not to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought inquisitiveness an uncommonly good, he could not but ask who she was. Swift.

Hippolytus that we scorn our prospect, and despise in which reason will never touch the bottom, yet surely the pleasure arising from thence is great and noble; for as we afford perpetual matter to the inquisitiveness of human reason, and so are large enough for it to take its full scope and play in. South's Sermons.

Provided, delivering great conclusions to us, designed to excite our curiosity and inquisitiveness after new methods by which things were known to pass.

Burnet.

Curiosity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this busy inquisitiveness, will make them dull.

Locke.

INQUISTOR. n.s. [inquisitor, Lat. inquisitor, Fr.]

1. One who examines judically.

In these particulars I have played myself the inquisitor, and find nothing contrary to religious or manners, but rather mendicible. Bacon's Essays.

And since, the strict inquisitor, appears,

And lives and crines with his assessors bears.

Dryden.

2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

To inerail. n.s. [in and rail.] To inclose with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and inscribed again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject.

Where fair St. Giles's ancient limits spread,

An inerail'd column rests its lofty head;

Here to sev'n streets sev'n days count the day,

And from each other catch the circling ray.

Gay.

INROAD. n.s. [in and road.] Incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.

Many hot invades they make in Italy.

Shakesp., Ant. and Cleop.

From Scotland we have had in former times some alarms and incursions into the northern parts of this kingdom.

Bacon.

By proof we feel

Our pow'rs sufficient to disturb his heav'n.

And with parental tears to alarm.

Though inaccessible his fatal throne.

Milton.

The loss of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily incursions of the enemy.

Clarendon.

The country open by without defence.

For poets frequent incursions there have made.

Dryden.

INSANABLE. adj. [insanabalis, L.] Incorrigible; irredeemable.

INSANE. adj. [insanus, L.]

1. Mad.

2. Making mad.

Were such things here as we do speak about?

Or have we eaten of the insanest root?

That takes the reason prisoner?

Shakesp., Meroth.

INSATIABLE. adj. [insatiabilis, Lat. insatiable, Fr.] Greedily beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATIABILITY, n.s. [from insatiabl.]

Greediness to be appeased.

Some men's hydroptic insatiabilities had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank.

King Charles.

INSATIABLY. adv. [from insatiabl.

With greediness not to be appeased.

They were extremely ambitious, and insatiably covetous; and therefore no impression, from argument or miracles, could reach them.

South.

INSATIATY. adj. [insatiatus, L.] Greedily so as not to be appeased.

Of that insatiate Edward.

Shakesp. Rich. II.

Institute to pursue

Vain war with heav'n.

Milton.
Insensible, adj. [insensible, Fr. insensible.] Not to be perceived; not discoverable by the senses.

1. Imprecipitately, in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses.

Ye be reprobates; obdurate insensate creatures. 
Hammond.

So fund are mortal men, 
As their own sin and themselves t'invite, 
Insensate left, or to sense reprobat,

And with blindness internal struck. Milton's Algon.

2. Inability to perceive.

Insensibility of slow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of space which it left, and those which it reached.

Glaucus.

3. Torpor; dulness of mental perception.

Insensible adj. [insensible, Fr.] 

1. Imperceptible, not discoverable by the senses.

What is that word honoun? Air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? He that died a Wednesday. Doth he feel it? No. Doth he hear it? No. Is it insensible then? Yea, to the dead. But will it not live with the living? No. Why? Deacon. Will it not suffer it? Shakespear.

Two small and almost insensible pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. Brown's Vol. Err. 

The death of the cicada will obscure the rare and bright light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost insensible of Opticks.

2. Slowly gradual, so as that no progress is perceived.

They fall away, and languish with insensible decay.
Dryden.

1. Then was passing my former state Insensible, and forthwith to dissolve. Milton.

2. Accept no obligation without being a slave to the giver, or insensible of his kindness.
Wotton.

3. Void of feeling, either mental or corporal.

Absence of perception; inability to perceive.

To be insensible of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction.
Roy.

1. Insensibility. n.s. [insensible. Fr. insensible.] 

1. Insensibility; absence of perception; inability to perceive.

In the insensibility of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction.
Roy.

2. Although the editor's interest to insert what the author's judgment had rejected.

Sojé.

Poesy and oratory omit things not essential, and inculcate little improvement, in order to place everything in the most affecting light. Wottu.

Insertion. n.s. [insertion, Fr. insertio, Lat.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.

The great disadvantage our historians labour under is not that there is an interruption, by the insertion of records in their narration. Felton on the Classics.

An item, commonly called the twisting of the guts, is either a circulation of air, or intemperance of one part of the gut within the other. Athisnath.

2. The thing inserted.

He softhes the Republic by such insertion, before he wrote the other essays.
INSIDE. n.s. [in and in side.] Interior part; part within. Opposed to the surface or outside.

Look'd be 't! the inside of the paper?—He did and she. Shakespeare. Henry VIII.

Show the insides of your purse to the outside of his hand, and no more ado. Shak. Winter's Tale.

Here are the outsides of the one, the insides of the other, and there's the moity I promised ye. L'Estrange.

As for the inside of their nest, none but themselves were concerned in it. Addison's Guardian.

INSIGNITORE. n.s. [Lat.] One who lies in wait. Dict.

INSIDIOUS. adj. [insidieux, Fr. insidieux, Lat.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our steps, and watch our haltings, let a sense of their insidious vigilance exalt us so to behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Christianity towards regulating the passions. Atterbury.

They wing their course, and dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock, or shoul insidious, breaks not their career. Thomson.

INSIDIOUSLY. adv. [from insidious.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

The castle of Cadmus was taken by Theobald the Macedonian, insidiously and in violation of league. Bacon.

Sinon and Levi spoke not only falsely but insidiously, never hypocrisy, using their proctors, and their religion, for the effecting their cruel designs. Government of the Tongue.

INSIGHT. n.s. [insicht, Dut.] This word had formerly the accent on the last syllable. Intrusion, insight; deep view; knowledge of the interior parts; thorough skill in any thing.

Hardy shepherd, such as the metes, such may be her insight justly to grant them reward. Sidney.

Sleeping sent with careful diligence, he fetch'd a speech, the which had great weight in that disease of crowed conscience, and well could cure the same; his name was Patience.

Now will be the right season of forming them to able writers, when they shall be thus fraught with an universal insight into things. Milton.

The use of a little insight in those parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper business, is to accustom our souls to all sorts of ideas. Locke.

A great man gives us a great insight into the advance and wisdom of providence, and suggests immaterial substances of meditation. Spectator.

Our knowledge of the deeper insight into things, would soon have made them sensible of their error. Horden.

INSIGNIFICANCE. n.s. [insignificance, insignificancy.] n.s. (from insignificant.)

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms. To give an account of all the insignificancies and the verbal notings of this philosophy, would be to transcribe it. Glanville.

2. Unimportance.

As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could not forbear reflecting on the insignificance of human art, when set in comparison with the designs of Providence. Addison's Guardian.

My annals are in mouldy mists wrought, With easy insignificance of thought. South. (in)

INSIGNIFICANT. adj. [in and significant.] Wanting meaning; void of signification;

1. Of any value, or weight, or gravity equally, These words are insignificant and vain. Buckmore.

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; inefficacious. This sense, though supported by authority, is not very proper.

That I might not he vappored down by insignificant testimonies, I presumed to use the great name of your society to annihilate all such arguments. Glanville's Speech. Part.

Calumny robes the publick of all that benefit which it may justly claim from the world and virtue of praising you by rendering their virtuously insignificant. South.

All the arguments to a good life will be very insignificant to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remissness of sins may be had upon cheap terms. Tillotson.

Nothing can be more contemptible and insignificant than the scan of a people, instigated against a king. Addison.

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy so proper as bleeding, often repeated: styphlets are often insignificant. Arberuth.

INSIGNIFICANTLY. adv. [from insignificant.]

1. Without meaning.

Birds are taught to use articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them insconsiderably, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it understands not. Hale.

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCERE. adj. [insincerus, Lat. in and sincere.] Not what he appears; not hearty; dissembling; unfaithful; of person.

2. Not sound; corrupted; of things.

And why, Peruators? To render sleep's soft blessings insincere? Alike devote to sorrow's dire extreme, The day reflection, and the midnight dream. Pope.

INSINCYRITY. n.s. [from insincere.] Dissimulations want of truth or fidelity. If men should always act under a mask, and in disguise, that indeed betrays design and insincerity. Browne on the Odyssey.

To INSINUATE. v. a. [in and since.] To strengthen; to confirm. A word not used.

All members of our cause.

That are insinuated to this action. Shakespeare.

INSINUANT. adj. [Fr.] Having the power to gain favour.

Men not so quick perhaps of conceit as slow to passions, and commonly less irritable than judges, however prove very plausible, insinuant, and fortunate men. Wotton.

To INSINUATE. v. a. [insinuer, Fr. insinue, Lat.] To introduce any thing gently.

The water easily insinuates itself into and pliability divests the vessels of vegetable food. Locke.

To push gently into favour or regard, commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness, whereby to introduce itself. Hooker.

At the isle of Rhe he insinuated himself into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. Clarendon.

3. To hint; to impart directly.

And all the actions hards pursue Do but insinuate what's true. Swift.

4. To instil; to influence gently.

All the art of rhetoric, besides order and clearness, are for nothing else but to insinuate wrong ideas, move the passions, and thereby mislead the judgment. Locke.

To INSINUATE. v. n.

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.

I love me colours; and without all colour Of base insinuating flattery, I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet. Shakespeare.

2. To steal into imperceptibility; to be conveyed insensibly.


INSINUATION. n.s. [insinuatio, Lat. insinuation, Fr. from insinuate.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

When the industry of one man hath settled the work, a new man, by insinuation or misinformation, may not supplant him without a just cause.

He had a natural insinuation and address, which made him acceptable in the best company. Clarendon.

INSINUATIVE. adj. [from insinuate.]

Stealing on the affections.

Phrases of power which example and custom have us. Government of the Tongue.

INSINUATOR. n.s. [insinuator, Lat.] He that insinuates. Ainsworth.

INSIPID. adj. [insipide, Fr. insipideus, Lat.]

1. Wanting taste; wanting power of affecting the organs of gust.

Some earths yield, by distillation, a liquor very far different from insipid or insipid. Boyle.

Our fathers much adulter'd their sauces sweet, And often call'd for sugar with their meat; Insipid taste, old friend, to them, that Paris knew, Where rosebuds, silkworm, and the salt garlic grew. King.

This chyle is the natural and alimentary pithua, which the ancients described as insipid.

Flower on the Hamour.

She lays some useful hint aside, To strike the chyle's insipid tide. Prior.

2. Wanting spirit; wanting passion; flat; dull; heavy.

The gods have made your noble mind for me, And her insipid soul for Pondercy; A heavy languid insipid without desire, A heap of ashes that o'circles your fire. Dryden's Cleon.

Some short excursions of a broken row.

He made indeed, but flat insipid stuff. Dryden.

INSIPIDITY. n.s. [insipid, Fr. from insipidness.] Insipid.

1. Want of taste.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the insipidity of Tarte's. Pope.

INSIPIDLY. adv. [from insipid.]

1. Without taste.

2. Dull; without spirit.

The great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to silly sports, and trifle away all their time insipidly, is because they have found their curiosity upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other side. Bay.

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in.

Upon such large terms, and so absolute, our conditions shall insist upon. Our peace shall stand firm as rocky mountains. Shakespeare.
INS

If it have not a sufficient insolation it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour; if it be over-tended, it suffereth a torrefaction. Brown.

INSOLENCE. n.s. (insolence, Fr. insolé.) Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not restrain the insolence of O'Neil, who, finding himself so admired, made himself lord of those people that remained. —Spencer.

Such a nature fied with good success, disdains the shadow which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder His insolence can brook to be commanded Under Conunisius. —Shakespeare.

Public judgements are the barns and shores upon which God breaks the insolency of sinners, and stays established pillars. —Tillemain.

The steady tyrant man, Who with the thoughtless insolence of power, For most alone, pursues the cruel chase. —Thomson.

The fear of any violence, either against her own person or against her own, might deter Persepol from using any endeavours to remove men of such insolence and power. —Bacon.

To INSOLENCE. v.a. [from the noun.] To insult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The bishops, who were first faulty, insolenced and assaulted. —King Charles.

INSOLENT. adj. [insolent, Fr. insolent.] Contemptuous of others; haughtily; overbearing.

We have not pilleagued those rich provinces which we rescued: victory itself hath not made us insolent masters. —Addison.

INSOLENTLY. adv. [insolently, Fr. in and solc.] With contempt of others, haughtily; rudely.

What I most disprove, He insolently talk'd to me of love. —Dryden.

Not fation, when it shook thy regal seat, Nor snarls, insolently loud, Those echoes of a thoughtless crowd, Could warp thy soul to their unjust decree. —Dryd.

Being naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very insolently, more like a criminal than a prisoner of war. —Addison.

INSOLUBLE. adj. [insoluble, Fr. in and solc.] Not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explanation.

To spend a few minutes on the puzzling enquires concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinites, indescribable and incomprehensible, wherein there appear some insoluble difficulties. —Watts on the Mind.

2. That cannot be paid.

INSOLVENT. adj. [in and solv.] Unable to pay.

By public declaraion he proclaimed himself insolvent of those vast sums he had taken upon credit. —Hawel.

A farmer accused his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor shot the offenders: but demanding repayment of the accuser for so many brace fellows and finding him insolvent, compounded the matter by taking his life. —Bacon.

INSOLVENTY. n.s. [from insolvent.] Inability to pay debts. An act of insolvent is a law by which imprisoned debtors are released without payment. 

INSOMNIA. n.s. [from insomni.] An insomni is a man that cannot pay his debts. —Watts.

An insolvent tenant of incumber's space. —Smart.

5.

INSOLVENCY. n.s. [from insolvent.] Inability to pay debts. An act of insolvency is a law by which imprisoned debtors are released without payment. 

INSOMNIAC. n.s. [from insomni.] A person who cannot sleep. —Smart.

1. That; such to a degree that.

It hath ever been the use of the conqueror to despise the language of the conquered, and to force him to speak in that sense the Romans always use the language that there is no nation but is sprinkled with their language. —Spencer.

To insomniac, is a person who cannot sleep. —Smart.

To make a man a insomniac, is to make him a person who cannot sleep. —Smart.

Insomniacs were an excellent pest, inasmuch that he made his fortune by it. —L'Estrange.

They made the ground uneven about their nest, insomniac that the state did not lie flat upon it, but left a free passage underneath. —Addison.

2. This word is growing obsolete.

To INSPECT. v.a. [inspec, inspectum, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPECTION. n.s. [inspection, Fr. inspectio, Lat.] To inspect by way of examination.

1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.

2. A narrow search, and with inspection deep.

Consider every creature. —Milton.

Our religion is a religion that dares to be understood; that offers itself to the search of the inquisitive, to the inspection of the severest and the most awakend reason; tor, being secure of her substantial truth and purity, she knows that for her to be seen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to see it. —South.

3. Superintendence; presencing care.

In the first sense it should have into before the object, and in the second sense it may admit over; but authors confound them.

We may safely conceal our good deeds, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own inspection. —Addison.

We should apply ourselves to study the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and inspection over us. —Addison.

The divine inspection into the affairs of the world, both necessarily follow from the nature and being of God: and that denies this, doth implicitly deny his existence. —Bentley.

INSPECTOR. n.s. [Lat.] 1. A prying examiner.

With their now light our bold inspectors press, Like Cham, to show their father's nakedness. —Drayton.

2. A superintendent.

Young men may travel under a wise inspector or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home useful knowledge. —Watts.

INSPECTION. n.s. [inspersion, Lat.] A sprinkling upon. —Ainsworth.

To INSPIRE. v.a. [in and sphere.] To place in an orb or sphere.

Where those immortal shapes of bright aerial spirits live imagined, in regions mild of calm and serene air. —Milton.

INSPIRABLE. adj. [from inspire.] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infused.

To these inspirable hurts, we may commemorate those they obtain from their expiration of religious storms. —Horsey.

INSPIRATION. n.s. [from inspire.] 1. The act of drawing in the breath.
To INSPIRE. v. a. [inspiro, Lat. inspirer., Fr.] To draw in the breath; opposed to expire.

1. To breathe into.

Ye nine, descend and sing.
The breathing instruments inspire.

Pope.

2. To influe by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and he that inspired him into him an active soul, and breathed in a living spirit.

If id. xvi. 11.

3. To influe into the mind; to impress upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night; but waking daybreak, to breathe inspir'd. Shak.

Shakespeare.

Then to the heart inspir'd
Vernal delight.

Milton.

4. To animate by supernatural infusion.

Not 'twas inspir'd
Castalian spring.

Milton.

Erato, thy poet's mind inspire,
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire.

Dryden.

The letters are often read to the young religious, to inspire them with sentiments of virtue.

Addison.

5. To draw in with the breath.

By means of sulphurous coal smacks the lungs are stilled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to inspire and expel the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of inspiring and expiring the air in the country.

Harvey.

His baleful breath inspir'd as he glides; Now like a chain around his neck he rides.

Dryden.

INSPIRER. n. s. [from inspire.] He that inspires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preserver of the world, the most gracious re-doer, preserver of mankind, be all honour.

Deacon.

To INSPIRIT. v. a. [in spirit.] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

It has pleased God to inspire and enliven all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of supernatural strength, which makes it not only eligible but possible; very easy and pleasant to do whatever he commands us. Decay of Piety.

A discreet use of becoming ceremonies renders the services of the church solemn and affecting, inspires the sluggish, and inflames even the devout worshipper.

Abarbic.

The courage of Agramoun is inspired by love of empire and ambition. Pope's Trist. in F. Florids.

Let joy or ease, let influence or content, and the gay conscience of a life well spent, Vol. I.

CALM every thought, inspire every grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face. Pope.

To INSPIRATE. n. a. [in and spissus., Lat.] To thicken; to make thick. Sugar doth inspissate the spirits of the wine, and maketh them not so easy to resolve into vapours.

Shak.

This oil farth inspissated by evaporation turns into balm. Deacon on Abbeville.

INSPISSATION. n. s. [from inspissate.]
The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the inspiration of the air. Bacon.

Recent urine will crystalize by inspirations, and afford a salt neither solid nor alkaline. Deacon.

INSTABILITY. n. s. [instabilitas, from instabilis, Fr. instabilis, Lat.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.

The temper of temper ought to be checked, when it doth dispose men to wander from one scheme of government to another; such a fickleness cannot but be fatal to our country. Addison's Freethinker.

INSTABLE adj. [instabilis, Lat.] Inconstant; changing. See UNSTABLE.

To INSTALL. v. a. [installer, Fr. i. et stafl.] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddess now among the saints, That wasion the saffron of sheep's fight, And is installed now in heaven's height. Spencer.

Comeres is returned with welcome, Instal'd archbishop of Canterbury. Shak.

The king chose him master of the horse, after this he was installed of the most noble order. H. Evelyn.

INSTALLATION. n. s. [installation, fr. install.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

Upon the election the bishop gives a mandate for this installation. Addison's Parergon.

INSTALMENT. n. s. [from instal.] 1. The act of installing.

Is it not easy
To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
For the installation of this noble hero,
In the seat royal?

Shak. Richard III.

2. The seat in which one is installed.

Search Windsor-castle, clives,
The several chairs of order look you sour;

Each fair instalment, seat, and carv'd crest;

With loyal blazon evermore be bright. Shak.

 INSTANCE. n. s. [from instanc.] 1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation.

Christian men should much better frame themselves to those heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with so great instance gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did continue to make the ancient councils renewed. Hooker.

2. Motive; influence; pressing argument. Not now in use.

She dwells so securely upon her honour, that folly dares not present itself. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my mind, my desires had instance and argument to commend themselves. Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.

The instances that such a marriage more are base respects of thrift, but none of love. Shak.

3. Prosecution or process of a suit.

The instance of a cause is said to be that judicial process which is made from the conclusion of a fair trial, the trial of pronouncing sentence in the cause, or till the end of three years. Agis.

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all instance, all discourse,
That I am ready to distrust mine eyes. Shak.

instance, a thing that is often cast in, there riseth suddenly a fly, which sometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; sometimes on the fire, so presently as it is out of the furnace; which is a noble instance, and worthy to be weighed. Bacon.

We find in history instances of persons, who, after having received fain things, have chosen rather to languish in their distresses, than stake their miserable lives and fortunes upon the success of such a scheme. Addison.

The greatest kings are sometimes made the most remarkable instances of suffering. Atterbury.

The earth should be removed out of the sun, and resolve for instance in the orbit of Mercury, the whole world would boil with heat. Bentley.

The use of instances is to illustrate and explain a difficulty; and this end is best answered by such instances as are familiar and common. Baker.

5. State of any thing.

These seem as if, in the time of Edward the First, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the first instance. Hale.

6. Occasion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reason has recommended to us to observe, even in the most severe and difficult instances of duty. See Chinese, in each hard instance try

Above all pain, all anger, and all pride. Pope.

If Emanetia has lived as free from sin as it is possible for human nature, it is because she is always watching and guarding against instance of pride. Low's Serious Call.

To INSTANCe. n. r. [from the noun.] To give or offer an example.

As to false caitiffs, that the world may see how little he is to be trusted, I shall instance in two or three about which he makes the boldest clamour. Talmage.

In the body and soul, this age and the last have excelled the ancients; and I would instance in Shakespeare of the former, in Dorset of the latter. Dryden's Jure Divi.

INSTANT. adj. [instant, Fr. instante, Lat.]

1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.

And they were instant with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. Luke xix. 23. Rejoicing in hope, patient in tribulation, continuing instant in prayer. Romans xii. 12.

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present.

To call for good old friend, bestow Your needful counsel to our businesses, Which crave the instant use. Shak. King Lear.

The former of copper and brass, and all the new and with courtesy in arms embassied. Pope.

3. Quick; making no delay.

Instant without dispute they took alarm. Milton.

Give'th that a visitant so long should wait Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate; Instantly viewed, with instant hand and instant arm. Prior.

4. Without delay.

And the new friend with courteous air embossed. Pope.

INSTANT. n. s. [instant, Fr.]

1. Instant is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession.

Locke.

There is scarce an instant between their flourishing and their not being.

Hooker.

Her mind is happy yet in time must move, And not in instant through all paths white.

But she is swift and far, beneath above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide. Prior.

At any instant of time the moving atom is but in one single point of the line; therefore all but 6 L 993
2. A particular time.

I can at any unseasonable instant of the night appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber-window.

Shakep.

3. It is used in low and commercial language for a day of the present or current month.

On the twentieth instant it is my intention to essay the front of the

Addison's Guardian.

INSTANTaneously, adj. [instantaneously, Lat.] Done in an instant; acting habitually without any perceptible succession; acting with the utmost speed; done with the utmost speed.

This manner of the beginning or cessation of the

Theron's mountain.

INSTANTaneously, adv. [from instantaneously.] In an indivisible point of time.

That what I had heard of the mining of frogs came to pass of itself, being reason to conclude

To come from the clods, or were instantaneously generated.

INSTANTLY, adv. [instant, Lat.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible interval of time.

In a great while, the sense and the effects of any

Milton.

2. With urgent importunity.

To INSTAte, v. a. [in and state.]

To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conquest does not only instate

Tennyson.

INSTAuration, n. s. [instauration, Fr. instauratio, Lat.] Restoration; repARATION; renewal.

Instead of, prep. [A word formed by the coalition of in and stead, place.]

1. In room of; in place of

That instead of fruit

Shakep.

Vary the form of speech, and instead of the word

Swift.

2. Equal to.

This very consideration to a wise man is instead of a thousand arguments, to satisfy him, that, in those times, no such thing was believed. 

Tibullus.

3. Instead of; in place use without of.

In the place; in the room.

He in derision sets

Upon their tongues a various spirit, to raise

Milton.

To instep, v. a. [in and steep.]

1. To soak; to macerate in moisture.

Suffolk first died, and York, all bagged over,

Thom. to Comes to him, where he lay instep'd. Shak.

2. Lying under water.

The gartered rocks, and congeated sands,

Traitors instep'd to clou'd the guiltless keel. Shakep.

Instep n. s. [in and stp by.]
The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick

Arbuthnot on Coins.

To INSTITUTE, v. a. [instigo, Lat. instilger, Fr.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

Instigation n. s. [instigation, Fr. from instigare.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

Why, what need we

Commune with you of this? But rather follow


It was partly by the instigation of so many factious

Milton's Areopagitica.

instinctus, Fr. instinctué, Lat.]

To instil, v. a. [instillo, Lat. instillicr, Fr.]

1. To infuse by drops.

He from the well of life three drops instilled. Milton.

2. To instigate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse.

Though assemblies be had indeed for religion's sake, hurtful nevertheless they may easily prove,

Chap. King Charles.

Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge

of missing dignities, have been the great instigators

of ecclesiastical feuds.

Def. of Pety.

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He had a farther design to instil and instigate

by contributing to men's happiness in this present life.

Hooker.

These benefactions did in a particular manner instil

the principle in the minds of the children of loving

their country, which is far otherwise now-a-days. Swift.

INSTITUTION, n. s. [instillatio, Lat. from insti.

1. The act of pouring in by drops.

2. The act of instilling slowly into the mind.

3. The thing instilled.

They imibiter the cup of life by insensible insti- 

tations. Rambler.

INSTITMENT, n. s. [from insti.] Any thing instilled.

The leprous instiment.

Shakep.

INSTINCT, adj. [instinct, Fr. instinctus, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in use.

Forth rash'd with whirlwind sound

The chariot of paternal deity.

Shakep.

Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel unwound,

Itself instarct with spirit, but convoy'd by

For the very meaning of tongues unknown. Milton.

INSTINCT, n. s. [instinct, Fr. instinctus, Lat. This word has its accent formerly

The thing which had its accent formerly

The word and its accent formerly

acting in the mind without the interven-
the institution of God’s law is described as being established by solemn injunction. Hooker. It became the duty of all things to the way of salvation to all, that the institution and restitution of the world might be both wrought with one another. Swift.

18. Hooker. It had described is Shakespeare. That the words of a man might be the proper argument of and was justified by the present. Shakespeare.

3. Positive law.

It quailed sometimes with the execution of laws, and sometimes with the institution. Temple. The holiness of the first fruits and the lamp is a holiness merely of institution, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is an holiness of nature, inherent and real. Atterbury.
The law and institution founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to have mercy and peace known to the whole earth. Forbes.

4. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, succeeds instruction and institution in the nature and several branches of that way, which was made at the fountain, in a short intelligible manner, Ham.

It is a necessary piece of Providence in the institution of our children, to train them up to whatsoever in their youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age. L'Estrange.

His learning was not the effect of precept or institution. Addison.

INSTITUTIONARY. adj. [from institution.] Elementary; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declared in his politics, among the institutionary rules of mankind. Bacon.

INSTRUCTOR. n. s. [instructor, Fr. instructeur, Lat.]

1. An establisher; one who settles. It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the instructors of the civil months of the sun to have ordered them alternately cold and warm.

2. Instructor; educator.

The two great aims which every instructor of youth should mainly and intentionally direct.

Walker.

INSTITUTIONIST. n. s. [from institute.] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

Green gall the instructors would persuade us to be an effect on the stagnant stench. Harvey on Cats.

To instep. v. a. [in and stop.] To close up; to stop.


To INSTRUCT. v. a. participle preterite, instructed or instruct. [instructo, Lat. instruire, Fr.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to instruct; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might instruct thee. Deut. iv. 30. God's gods instruct him to discretion, and teach him the path whereon he should walk. Job, xxi. 28. 29.

Chancellor, chief of the Levites, instructed about the song, because he was skilled. 1 Chron. xxv. 2. You approve the things that are more excellent, being instructed out of the law. Rom. ii. 15. Instruct me, for thou knowest Milton.

He ever by consulting at the shrine Return'd the wiser, or the more instruct
To dy or fall what concern'd him most. Milton.

2. It has commonly in the thing taught. That they were instructed in the songs of the Lord were two hundred four-score and eight. 1 Chron.

These are the things wherein Solomon was instructed for building of the house of God. 2 Chron.

3. To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor had prepared and instructed the same for a hearing before the judge.

INSTRUCTOR. n. s. [from instruct.] A teacher; an instructor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge.

It is often written INSTRUCTOR.

Though you have ten thousand instructors in Christ, St. Cor. iv. 15.

And twice the flood arts to Chalcides fell.

The father of the faithful there did dwell,

Who both their parent and instructor was, Davenant.

As prevent, heavily instructor Milton.

Poets, the first instructors of mankind, Spenser.

They brought all things to their native proper use. Roscommon.

They see how they are beset on every side, not with temptations, but instructors to vice. Locke.

Several instructors were dispensed amongst this little helpless people. Addison.

We have precepts of duty given us by our instructors. Rogers.

INSTRUCTION. n. s. [instruction, Fr. instruire, Lat.]

1. The act of teaching; instruction.

It lies on you to speak, not by your own instruction, nor by any matter which your brothers shall shew. Shakespeare.

We are beholden to jocund writers of all ages, for those discoveries and discourses they have left behind them for your instruction. Locke.

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive instruction to hearken to receive my words? Jer. xxx. 10.

Of every thing delightful wisdom grows. In every stream a sweet instruction flows; but some antaught o'er the whispering rill, is set of sacred leisure, blackboards still. Johnson.

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this dispatch'd with all the haste thou canst. Ann.Ill give thee more instruction. Shakespeare.

INSTRUCTIVE. adj. [from instruct; instructif, Fr.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of instructive expressions by speech man alone is endowed. Holder.

I would not laugh but to instruct; or if my mirth ceases to be instructive, it shall never cease to be innocent. Addison.

INSTRUMENT. n. s. [instrumentum, Lat.]

1. A tool used for any work or purpose; especially, an instrument of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. Num. xxxix. 16.

What artificial frame, what instrument,

Did one superior or another,

Which the muscles is prefer'd? Blackmore.

A box is useful for turners and instrument makers. Mortimer.

A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds.

He that striketh an instrument with skill, may cause notwithstanding the most pleasant sound, if the string wherein he striketh chance to be capable of harmony.

She tooketh most delight in music, instruments and poetry. Shakespeare.

In solemn groves he makes his mean, Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleasure shares, but sighs when songs and instruments he hears. Johnson.

Dreyden.

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an instrument of covenants, and sealed them with the seal of the house of Solomon. Tobin.

5. That by means whereof something is done.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only instruments of doing; but that they were intended the mind should employ them. Sidney.

All voluntary self-denials and austerities which Christianity commands become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as instru- ments towards a higher end. Decius. Piety.

Reputation is the smallest sacrifice those can make us, who have been the instruments of our ruin. Swift.

There is one thing to be considered concerning religion: that under one wise man the proper instrument of it, and the wisest way of exercising this faculty.

Locke.

6. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

He scarcely knew what was done in his own chest that he as it placed his instruments, for his own use.

Sidney.

All the instruments which aided to expose the child, were even then lost when it was found. Shak.

In benefits as well as injuries; it is the principal that we are to consider, not the instrument; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act. Locke.

The bold are but the instruments of the wise, they undertake the danger, they advise. Dryden.

INSTRUMENTAL. adj. [instrumental, Fr. instrumentum, Lat.]

1. Conductive as means to some end; organisical.

All sound and instrumental causes, without that operation which he acts, would become altogether silent, viceless, and dead. Raleigh.

Payer, which is instrumental to every other, hath a particular promise in this thing. Taylor.

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and instrumental duty. Dryden.

I discoursel on some excellent final causes of conjunction of body and soul: but the instrumental I know not, nor what invisible bands and letters united them. Berkeley.

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful; used of persons and things.

The presbyterian merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves instrumental towards the restoration. Swift.

3. Consisting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments, not by the voice; which, under presence of the law esce- nial abrogated, require the abrogation of instrumental music, approving nevertheless the use of voices and to remain, must show some reason, whereas the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other. Hooker.

In instruments, oft in hands, While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk, With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds, In full harmonious number join'd, their songs Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n. Milton.

Sweet voices, mixt with instrumental sounds, Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof re- bounds. Dryden.

INSTRUMENTALITY. n. s. [from instrumen- tal.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, cunning, and skill of the instrumentality of the spirits, Halle.

INSTRUMENTALLY. adv. [from instrumen- tal.] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

Man's well-being here in this life is instrumen- tally good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life. Locke.
Habitual preparation for the sacrament consists in a standing, permanent habit, or principle of holiness, wrought chiefly by God's spirit, and sacramentally by his word, in the heart or soul of man. South.

**Instrumentality, n.s.** [from instrumental]. Usefulness as means to an end. The instrumentality of riches to works of charity has been considered, and very political, in every commonwealth, by laws to settle and secure propriety. Hammond.

**Insufferable, adj.** [in and sufferable].
1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance.

   The one is oppressed with constant heat, the other with insufferable cold. Brown's Coler. Err. Eves that confess'd born for kindly way.

   So fierce, they found insufferable day.

   Dryden.

   Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all displease them; because that causing no disorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. Locke.

2. Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

   A multitude of scribblers, who daily pestil the world with insufferable stuff, should be discouraged from writing any more.

   Dryden.

**Insufferably, adv.** [from insufferable.]
To a degree beyond endurance.

   Those heavily shaped:

   Will dazzle now this earthy, with their blaze.

   Insuffr. bright.

   Miten. There is no person remarkably ungrateful, who was not also insufferably proud. South.

**Insufficiency, n.s.** [insufficiency, Fr. insuffisance].
Insufficiency, f in and sufficient]
Insufficiency to any end or purpose; want of requisite value or power; used of things and persons.

   The minister's apathy or insufficiency, otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. Hooker.

   The insufficiency of the light of nature is, by the light of scripture, so fully supplied, that further light than this hath addeth, there outh not need unto that end. Hooker.

   We want give you sleepy drinks, that your senses, unintelligent of our insufficiency, may, though they cannot praise us, as little accuse us.

   Till experience had discovered their defect and insufficiency, I did certainly conclude them to be insuficient.

   Consider the plea made use of to this purpose, and show the insufficiency and weakness of them. Atterbury.

**Insufficient, adj.** [insufficient, Fr. insuffisant and sufficient.]
Insufficient to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

   The bishop to whom they shall be presented, may justly reject them as incapable and insufficient. Sprague.

   We are weak, dependent creatures, insufficient to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves we cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. Rogers.

   Fasting kills by the bad state, not by the insufficient quantity of food. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

**Insufficiently, adv.** [from insufficient.]
With want of proper ability; not skillfully.

**Insufflation, n.s.** [in and sufflo, Lat.]
The act of breathing upon.

   Imposition of hands is a custom of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine insufflation which Christ used.

   Hammond's Fundamentals.

**Insular.** adj. [insulaire, Fr. insulaire, Lat.] Belonging to an island.

   Being, surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other insurmountable advantages. Houd.

**Insulated.** adj. [insulat, Lat.]
Not contiguous on any side.

PItul. [insulat, Lat. Dull; insipid; heavy. Dict.

**Insult, n.s.** [insultus, Lat. insult, Fr.]
1. The act of keeping upon any thing.

   In this sense it has the accent on the last syllable: the sense is rare.

   The insult of four a she may sustain.

   But after ten from impudic rites refrain.

   Dryden.

   2. Act or speech of insolence or contempt.

   The ruthless, sore insult adds to grief.

   Savage.

   Take the sentence seriously, because rickleness are an insult on the unfortunate.

   From on the Odyssey.

**To insult, v. a.** [insulter, Fr. insulte, Lat.]
1. To treat with insolence or contempt.

   It is used sometimes with over, sometimes without a preposition.

   The poet makes his hero, after he was platted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by killing over his murderers, to be moved by the tears of king Priam.

   Pope.

   2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

   It pleased the king his master very lately.

   To strike at me upon his misconstruction.

   When he conjunct, and that his displeasure.

   Tragick me behind; being down, insulted, rail'd,

   And put upon him such a deal of man,

   That worthied him.

   Shaksp. King Lear.

   So scrapest the insulting fire his narrow rail,

   And makes small outlet to open air.

   Dryden.

   Ev'n when they sing at ease in full content,

   Funding over the toil they underwent,

   Yet still they find a future task remain,

   To turn the soil.

   Dryden's Virgil.

**Insulter, n.s.** [from insult.]
One who treats another with insolent triumph.

   Ev'n man, the merciless insulter man,

   Man, who reproaches in our sex's weakness,

   Shall pity these.

   Rowe's Jane Shore.

**Insultingly, adv.** [from insulting.]
With contemptuous triumph.

   Insultingly, he made love his boast,

   Gave me my life, and told me what it cost.

   Dryden.

**Insuperable, n.s.** [from insuperable.]
The quality of being invincible.

**Insuperable, adj.** [insuperabilis, Lat.]
Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

   This appears to be an insuperable objection, because of the evidence that sense seems to give in it.

   Digby on Boileau.

   Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is insuperable to pains and patience. Ray.

   And innumerable natures how they long to join,

   Yet never pass 'th insuperable line.

   Pope.

**Insuperableness, n.s.** [from insuperable.]
Invincibility; impossibility to be surmounted.

**Insuperably, adv.** [from insuperable.]
Invincibly; insurmountably.

   Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being so insuperably hard, binds the splitting of it.

   Great's Museum.

**Insupportable, adj.** [insupportable, Fr. in and supportable.]
Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

   A disgrace put upon a man in company is insupportable; it is heightened according to the number of the persons that hear.

   The baser the enemies are, the more insupportable is the insolence.

   Dryden.

   The thought of doing nothing after death is a burden insupportable to a virtuous man; we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it continued to our present being.

   Dryden.

   To those that dwell under or near the Equator, this spring would be a most pestilential and insupportable summer; and for those countries that are nearer the Poles, a perpetual Spring will not do their business.

   Bentley.

**Insupportably, adv.** [from insupportable.]
Beyond endurance.

   But safe be he who staid aloof,

   When insuperably his foot advance'd,

   In search of their wretched arms and warlike tools,

   Spurred them to death by troops. Milton's Age:

   The first day's audience sufficiently convinced me, that the poem was insupportably too long.

   Dryden.

**Insurnourable, adj.** [insurno, insurgo, Lat.]
A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

   Between the acting of a dreadful thing,

   And the first motion, all the interim is

   Like a phantasm, or a hideous dream:

   The genius and mortal instruments

   Are then in council; and the state of man,

   Like to a little kingdom, suffers then.

   The nature of an insurrection. Shaksp. Cesar.

   This city of old time hath made insurrection against their masters, and that rebellion and sedition have been made therein. Ero.

   There shall be a great insurrection upon those that bear the Lord.

   2 Est. xvi. 70.

   Insurrections of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. Bacon's Hen. VII.

   The trade of Rome had like to have suffered another great stroke by an insurrection in Egypt. Arbuthnot.

**Insusuration, n.s.** [insurus, Lat.]
The act of whispering into something.

**Intactible, adj.** [in and intactum, Lat.]
Not perceptible to the touch.

**Intaglio, n.s.** [Ital.]
Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal describes on antique insculptures and medals.

Addson on Italy.

**Intangible, adj.** [in and taste.]
Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste. A word not elegant, nor used.

   Something which is invisible, intangible, and insensible, existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense.

   Crow.

**Integer, n.s.** [Lat.]
The whole of any thing.
As not only signified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word unit, unit.

INTEGRAL. adj. [integral, Fr. integer, Lat.]
1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.
2. Unimpaired; complete; not defective.
3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL n.s. The whole made up of parts.

INTEGRITY. n.s. [integrity, Fr. integrity, from integer, Lat.]
1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorrupted nature.

INSEGUENT. n.s. [insequentum, in-fergo, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.

INTELLIGECE. n.s. [intellec-tes, Fr. intellectus, Lat.] The intellectual mind; the power of understanding.

INTELLIGENT. adj. [intelligen-tis, Fr. intellectis, Lat.] Having power to understand. If a man as intellectual be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is intellectual.

INTELLIGENT. adj. [intellectual, Fr. intellect, Lat.]
1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding.

INTELLIGENCE. n.s. [intelligence, Fr. intelligence, intelligens, Lat.]
1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.
2. Intelligence for the understanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in use.

INTELLECT. n.s. [intellect, Fr. intellect, Lat.] The intellectual mind; the power of understanding.

INTELLECTIVE. adj. [intellectif, Fr. from intellect.] Having power to understand. If a man as intellectual be created, then either he

He lived rather in a fair intelligence, than any friendship with the favourites.

3. Spirit; unembodied mind.

INTELLIGENCE. n.s. [from intelligere.] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions; one who carries messages between parties.

INTELLIGENS. n.s. [from intelligens.]
1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.

INTELLIGIBILITY. n.s. [from intelligibilis.] He lived rather in a fair intelligence, than any friendship with the favourites.

INTELLIGIBILITY. n.s. [from intelligibilit.]
1. Possibility to be understood.

2. The power of understanding; intellection. Not proper.

The soul's nature consists in intelligibility. Glanv.

INTELLIGIBLE adj. [intelligible. Fr. intelligible, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

We shall give satisfaction to the mind, to show it a fair and intelligible account of the deluge. Burnet.

To something that must be lost in all translations, but the sense will be as clear, which would otherwise be obtained, when it is scarce intelligible. Dryden.

Many natural duties relating to God, ourselves, and our neighbour, would be exceedingly difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reason; therefore it has pleased God to express them in a plain manner, intelligible to souls of the lowest capacity.

INTELLIGIBILITY n. s. [from intelligible.] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity.

It is in our ideas, that both the rightness of our knowledge, and a kind of variety or intelligibility of our speaking, consists. Locke.

INTELLIGIBLY adv. [from intelligible.] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine sense, intelligibly told, Shews a reckoning with discretion and boldness. Bacon. To write of metals and minerals intelligibly, is a task more difficult than to write of animals. Wood.

INTEMERATE adj. [intemperatus, Lat.] Undeified; unpolluted.

INTEMPERANCE n. s. [in and tempera- ment] Bad constitution.

Some depend upon the intermixture of the part alacreted, and others upon the afflux of lacer- rate humours. Harvey.

INTEMPERANces. n. s. [intemperance, in- temperancy, Fr. intemperance, Lat.]

1. Want of temperance; want of temperance; commonly excess in meat or drink.

Unblest in temperance. Shaksp.

Shakep, Macbeth, Another law of Lycurgus induced to inter- temperance, in order to secure his constitution. Glanv.

Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die.

By fasting, fasting, by intemperance more.

They make and drinks, and which on the earth shall bring Diseases die, of which a monstrous crew

Before thee shall appear, that thou mayst not know What thy next occasion of life

Shall bring on thee. Milton.

The Lacedaemonians trained up their children to be drunkards, and imprudent, by bringing a drunken man into their company. Watts.

2. Excessive addiction to any appetite or affection.

INTEMPERATE adj. [intemperant, Fr. intemperance, Lat.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women should die than men, if the number of barbats answered in proportion to that of sicknesses; but men, being more intemperate than women, die as much by reason of their vices, as women by the excess of their sex. Gourn.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which over their ears they pretend to have against Christianity; persue, but the covetous man not to deny his money, the intemperate man to abate his desire, and I do undertake that all their gilded objections shall vanish. South.

2. Passionate; ungodly; without rule.

You are more intemperate in your blood

Than those famer'd animals,

Than those savage sensuality, Shaksp.

Use not thy mouth to intemperate swearing; for therein is the word of sin. Ecclus. xxiii. 13.

3. Excessive; exceeding the just or conven- venient mean; as, an intemperate climate; we have intemperate weather.

INTEMPERATELY adv. [from intemperance.]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How greatly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Saviour, by living intemperately or unjustly. Titusam.

2. Immoderately; excessively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately right? Whereas no religion is true, that is not peaceable as well as pure.

INTEMPERATENESS n. s. [from intemper- ance.]

1. Want of moderation.

2. Unseasonableness of weather. Ainsworth.

INTEMPERATURE n. s. [from intemper- ance.]

Excess of some quality.

INTELLIGIBLE adj. [in and tene- rable.] Indefensible, as, an intolerable opinion; an intemperate fortress.

To INTRUDER. v. a. [intento, Lat.]

1. To stretch out. Obsolete.

The same advancing high above his head,

With sharp intemperant sing so rude he made

That to this stern and arkened deign

Nelving night would have him life bete. Fairq."
Faith differs from hope in the extension of its object, and in the intensity of degree. Taylor.

**INTELLIGENT. adj.** [from intense.]

1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself; that which may admit increase of degree.

At his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, so it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the intensive distance between the perfection of an angel and a man is finite.

Hale.

2. Intent; unremitting.

Tired with that assiduous attendance and intensive examination, which a long time did require, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains. Wotton.

**INTELLIGIBLY. adv.** By encrease of degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, intensively in the degree of freedom but not extensively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exercise, but not of speci- 

**INTENT. adj.** [intentus, Lat.]

1. Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application: formerly with to. Distractions in England made most men intent to their own safety. King Charles.

2. Commonly with on.

When we use but those means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather intent upon God's glory than our own convenience. Taylor.

The general himself had been more intent upon his command than on their march and dance. Clarendon.

They were on the mirth and dance. Intent. Milton.

Of action eager, and intent on thought. The chair whereof a danger sought. Dryden.

Were men as intent upon this as on things of lower consequence, there are none so ensnared to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be harnessed to this advantage of their knowledge. Locke.

Whilst they are intent on one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove some proposition that relates to that part, without attention to the consequences that may arise from another. Watts.

Be intent and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. Watts.

**INTENT. n.s.** [from intend.]

1. A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the Scripture of God be stored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal intent of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties supernatural. Hooker.

Whereas commandment was given to destroy all places where the Caananites had served the gods, this precept had reference unto a special intent and purpose, which was, that there should be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings. Hooker.

So to increase him in his intent towards our wives, are a yoke of his disconsled men. Shaksp.

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence; And, if I fail not in my deep intent, Clarence hath not another day to live. Shaksp.

This fury fit for her intent she chose; One who delights in war. Dryden's En. The Azareans sent their fleet to Sicily; pretence only to assist the Leontines; but with an intent to make themselves masters of that island. Gray.

Of darkness visible so much be lent, As half to shew, half veil the deep intent. Dunce.

2. To all intents. In all senses, whatever may be meant or designed.

There is an incalculable blindness caused by a restless soul not to understand the pur- poses, he will not open his eyes for the present as blind as he cannot. South.

He was miserable to all intents and purposes. L'Estrange.

**INTENT. n.s.** [from intent.]

The state of being intent; anxious application.

He is more disengaged from his intentsion upon affairs. Swift.

**TO INTER. v.a.** [from enter.] 1. To cover under ground; to bury.

Within their clearest temple I'll erect a tomb, wherein you shall be inter'd, Shak.

The evil that men do lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones. Shaksp.

His body shall be royally inter'd. And the last funeral spurns adorn his vein. Dryden.

The ashes, in an old recoup of the censer, are said to have been interred between the holy wall and the altar where they were taken up. Addison.

2. To cover with earth.

The best way is to inter them as you further please. Montmorency.

**INTERCAMARY. v.a.** [intercalary, Fr.]

**INTERCAMARY.** [intercalarius, Lat.] It is intercalated out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twentieth of February in a leap year is an intercalary day.

To INTERCALATE. v.a. [intercalar, Fr. intercalo, Lat.] To insert an extraordinary day.

**INTERCAMULATION. n.s.** [intercalation, Fr. intercalatio, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or six supernumeraries. Brown.

**TO INTERCEDE. v.n.** [interceder, Fr. intercedo, Lat.] 1. To pass between.

He supposesthat a vast period interceded between that origination and the age whereinto he lived. Hoile.

Those superficies reflect the greatest quantity of light, which have the greatest refracting power, and which intercede mediums that differ most in their refracting densities. Newton.

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences. It hath with it only one part be named, and between if both be named.

Then the placid son Presenting, thus to intercede began. Milton.

Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is still our Advocate, continually interceding with his Father in behalf of all true penitents. Calvin.

I may restore myself into the good graces of the fair critics, and your lordship may intercede with them on my promise of amendment. Dryden.

Oripen desires that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to intercede with God for us, but only the sun of God. Stillingshe.

**INTERCEDE. n.s. adv.** [from intercede.]

One that intercedes; a mediator.

**TO INTERCEPT. v.a.** [intercept, Fr. interceptus, Lat.] 1. To stop and seize in the way.

The better course should be by planting of car- risons about him, which, whenever he shall look thither he shall be drawn upon, and stand ready to intercept his going or coming. Spenser.

Who intercepts me in my expedition? Or, she that might have intercepted thee. By strangling thee. Shaksp. Richard III.

1. Then in London, keeper of the king. Made his way through the Lord's bands of friars, March'd towards St. Albans intercept the queen. Shaksp.

999
1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ship, whereon they kept themselves in all truth, having interchanged the masters, and other cares for each other, each comforting and counselling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worse.

Sidney.

My warded state for Henry's regal crown. Shaksp.

2. To succeed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euanarch came so mightily to his succour, that, with some interchanging changes of fortune, they begot of a just war, the best child peace.

Sidney.

INTERCHANGE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Those have an interchange or trade with Elam. Hostel.

2. Alternate succession.

With what delight could I have walk'd thee round?

If I could joy in ought! sweet interchange

Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. Milt.

The original measure of time, by help of the light, is irrefragable to us by the interchanges of light and darkness, and succession of seasons. Holber.

Hereafter, interchanges and interchanges would often happen in the first ages after the flood. Burnett's Theory.

3. Mutual donation and reception.

To Iintercrosse one hear him,

And bring a Goblet Good Diamond,

Furnish you fairly &t this interchange. Shaksp.

Farewell; the leisure, and the fearful time,

Cuts off the ceremonies, vows of love,

And ample exchange of sweet discourse. Shaksp.

Since their more nature dignities made separation of their society, their encounters, though not personal, have been regularly attended with interchanges of gifts. Shaksp.

After so vast an obligation, owned by so free a reckoning, I would do thee the more thing he expected, but a continual interchange of kindness? South.

INTERCHANGEABLE. adj. [from interchange.]

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and counterseals, running through the bands and resting in the power of so many several persons, is sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood. Bacon.

2. Following each other in alternate succession.

Just under the lime they may seem to have two Winters and two Summers; but there also they have four incomparable seasons, which is enough whereby to measure. Holber.

All along the history of the Old Testament we find the interchange of providences of God, towards the people of Israel, always suited to their manners. Tildton.

INTERCESSOR. n. s. [intercessor, Fr. intercessor, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the brev'mst thither thine eyesight bend; Thy looks, sighs, tears, for intercessions send. Faeif.

On man's behalf.

Patron or intercessor, none appear'd. Milton.

When we shall hear our eternal doom from our mediators, let it convince us, that a denial of Christ is more than transitory words. South.

To INTERCHAIN. v. a. [inter and chain.]

To chain; to link together.

Two bosoms interchained with an oath; So then two bonds, and a single trunk. Shaksp.

To INTERCHANGE. v. a. [inter and change.]

INTERCIPIENT. adj. [intercipient, Lat.] Obstructing; catching by the way.

INTERCIPIENT. n. s. [intercipient, Lat.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

They commended repellants, but not with much affectation, unless as interceptants upon the parts above, lest the matter should thereby be incumbered in the part. Wiseman.

INTERCISION. n. s. [inter and ceede, Lat.] Interruption.

By cessation of words we may understand their intercession not obtrusion, or communication desolation.

Brown.

To INTERCLUDE. n. v. [interclude, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept.

The voice is sometimes intercluded by a harsness, or vicious pleurisy cleaving to the aspen arterio.

INTERCLUSION. n. s. [interclusus, Lat.] Obstruction; intersection.

INTERCOLUMINATION. n. s. [inter and columna, Lat.] The space between the pillars.

The distance or intercolumination may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. Wotton.

To INTERCO'MON. n. v. [inter and common.] To feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forbear in exactions, for that the spirit of man do appear upon the viscid juice of the body, and intercommunication with the spirits of the body, and so rob them of their nourishment. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

INTERCOMMUNITY. n. s. [inter and community.] 1. A mutual communication or community.

2. A mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

INTERCO'STAL. adj. [intercostal, Fr. inter and costa, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm seems the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to restrained respiration the intercostal muscles may contribute. Boyle.

By the assistance of the inward intercostal muscles, in deep respirations, we take large gulps of air.

INTERCOURSE. n. s. [intercourses, Fr.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This sweet interchange Of looks, and smiles; for smiles from reason flow, To brute decay'd, and are of love the fuel. Milton.

2. Communication; followed by with.

The choice of the place requires many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, the commodiousness of an intercourse with England. Bacon.

What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself! That he should give us minds capable of such an intercourse with the Supreme Mind! Atterbury.

INTERCURRENCE. n. s. [from intercurre, Lat.] Passage between.

Consider what fluidity saltpute is capable of, without the intercurrense of a liquor. Boyle.

INTERCURRENT. adj. [intercurrent, Lat.] Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts involved phlegmically with the particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtle intercurrent matter, those active parts presently begin to penetrator, and scatter abroad particles of the iron. Boyle.
INTERCEAAL n. s. [inter and deal.] Traditio; intercourse. Obsolate.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, which is yet retained of the Welshmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and intercourse with other nations has greatly interfered the dialect.

To INTERCED. v. a. [intercede, Fr. interdisc, Lat.]
1. To forbid; to prohibit.
   Alone I pass’d, through ways
   That broad, with sudden to the tree
   Of intercepted knowledge. Milton’s Paradise Lost.

By imagery fact, by which the world is governed, no monarch is in his grandest interest, ridicule.

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.
   An archbishop may not excommunicate and interdict his suffragans, but his vicar-general may do the same.

INTERCEAL. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.
   Amongst his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers.
   Those are not fruits forbidden, no interdict Defends the teaching of these wands pure;
   Their taste no knowledge works at least of evil. Milton.

Had he lived to see her happy change,
   He would have cancelled that harsh interdict,
   And jointed himself, Dryd. Don Sebaat.

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.
   Nani carried himself meritoriously against the pope, in the time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the patriots.

INTERCEAL. n. s. [interdict, Fr. interdictio, Lat. from interdict.]
1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Stendy he pronounced
   The rigid interdictions, which roused
   Yet creaked in dull ear. Milton’s Paradise Lost.

2. Curse: from the papal interdict. An improper use of the word.

The trust issue of thy throne,
   By his own interdictio stands accordant. Shakespeare.

INTERCEALATORY. adj. [from interdict.]

Belonging to an interdict. Missworth.

To INTERCEAL. v. a. [intercessor, Fr.]

To INTERCEAL. To Concern; to affect; to give share in.

The mystical communion of all faithful men is such as marks every one to be interested in those precious possessions, which any one of them receiveth at God’s hands. Hooker.

Our joy.
   Although our last rest not; whose young love,
   The times of France and milk of Burgundy,
   Strive to be interested. Shakespeare. King Lear.

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and its glory, to be interested in its concerns, is natural to all men. Dryden.

Scipio, restoring the Spanish bride, gained a great universal interest themselves for Rome against Carthage. Dryden.

This was a goddess who used to interest herself in marriages. It succeeded not in discourse that ambitions and interested people. Arbequin on Cries.

To INTERCEAL. v. n. To affect; to move;
   to touch with passion; to gain the affections: as, this is an interesting story.

INTERCEAL. n. s. [interest, Lat. interet, Fr.]

Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a serious comprehension of that one great interest of others, as well as ourselves. Ham.

Divine good, universal good, and public good.

There is no man but God hath put many things in his possession, to be used for the common good and interest.

Caban.

Vol. I.

INTERCEAL. n. s. [interject, Lat.]

Speak, share; part in any thing; participation; as, this is a matter in which we have interest.

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and interest of each therein. Hume.

4. regard to private profit.

Wherever interest or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other. Selden.

When interest calls off all her sneaking traits.

Pope.

5. Money paid for use; usury.
   Did take interest?
   No, not take interest; not, as you would say, directly, interest.
   Shakesp. 

It is a sad life we lead, my dear, to be so teazed; paying interest for old debts, and still contracting new ones. Arbuthnot.

6. Any surplus of advantage.

With all speed.
   You shall have your desires with interest. Shakesp.

To INTERJECT. v. n. [inter and ferio, Lat.]

1. To interpose; to intermeddle.
   So cautiously were our ancestors in conversation, as never to interfere with party disputes in the state. Swift.

2. To clash; to oppose each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may interfere, Smaritrid’s Sermom.

3. A horse is said to interfere, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fellocks; or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin. Parriep’s Diet.

INTERCEALENT. adj. [interjunct, Lat.]

Flowing between.

Air may consist of any terecine or aqueous corpuscles, kept swimming in the interjunct celestial matter.

Goethe.

INTERCEALSENT. adj. [inter and fereis, Lat.]

Shining between.

INTERCEALSED. adj. [interjunctus, Lat.]

Poured or scattered between.

The ambient air wide interfused, Embracing round this florid earth. Milton.

INTERCEALGENCY. n. s. [from interjecas, Lat.]

1. The act or state of lying between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the interjecas of the Tweed and some desert ground. Hale.

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are so infinite, which winds, storms, showers, and every interjecy irregularizes. Brown.

INTERCEALSANT. adj. [interjunct, Lat.]

Intervening; lying between.

The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little interjunct, else will it yield pleasant argument of quared to the kingdom which it serveth.

Through this hole objects that were by sea, might be by land, distinctly, which would not at all be seen through other parts of the glasses, where the air was interjecas. Newton’s Opticks.

INTERCEALION. n. s. [interject, Fr. interjecas, Lat.]

1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion; such as are in English, O alas! ah! Clarke’s Latin Grammar.

Their wild natural notes, when they would express their passions, are at the best like natural interjection, to discover their passions or impressions. Hade’s Origin of Mankind.

2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing causes a continual expansion of the breathing, with the loud noise which makes the interjection of laughing. Bacon.

INTERCEAL. n. s. [inter and join.]

To join mutually; to intermarry.

Whose passions and whose plots have broken their sleep.

To take the one the other, by some chance.

Some trick not worth an egg shall grow dear friends, and join their issues. Shakesp. Coriolanus.

INTERCEALS. n. adj. [inter, Lat. intercicar, Fr. intercal.]

Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

The fool-madness, that chuse by chow.

Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach.

Which play not to disintercal?

Shakesp. 

The greater parts, thus sunk down, would harden, and constitute the intercal parts of the earth. Burnet.

INTERCEALKNOWLEDGE. n. s. [from and knowledge.]

Mutual knowledge.

All nations have intercalknowledge one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them. Bacon.

To INTERCEAL. v. a. [interrelasser, Fr.]

To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be intercelled between the divine readings of the law and prophets. Hooker.

The ambassadors intercelled, in their conference, the purpose of their master to match with the daughter of Maximilian. Boon.

They acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet intercelling some others, wherewith they seemed to reproach him. Hyde.

Your argument is as strong against the use of rhyme in poesies as in plays; for the quick way where intercelled with dialogue. Dryden.

INTERCEALP. n. s. [inter and lapse.]

The flow of time between any two events.

These drugs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short intercelapse of time, produce coughs. Harvey.

To INTERCEAL. v. a. [entrecoller, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversely lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to insert between.

Jests should be intercelled, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. Cerce.

3. To diversely by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the declaration of the English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and intercelled with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. Hade’s Laws of English.

4. Phillips has used this word very harshly, and probably did not understand it.

They intercelled their native drinks with choice Of strongest brandy. Phillips.
To interleave. v. a. [inter and leave.] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To interline. v. a. [inter and line.] 1. To write in alternate lines.
   When, by interlining Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then advance farther.
   2. To correct by something written between the lines.

The muse invoke'd, sit down to write,
But out, correct, and interline.

Interlineation. n. s. [inter and lineation.] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in so disordered a manner, with such frequent blotting and interlacings, that it is not always able to go on without perpetual hesitations.

To interlink. v. a. [inter and link.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures causes us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and impress it more deeply into our imagination and our memory; these are two chains which are interlinked, which contain, and are at the same time contained.

Interlocution. n. s. [interlocution, Fr. interlocutio, Lat.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.
   The plainest and most intelligible rehearsal of the psalms they favour not, because it is done by interlocution, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side.

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.
   These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by interlocution.

Interlocutor. n. s. [inter and locutor, Lat.]

   When the minister by exhortation raiseth them up, and the people by protestation of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; these interlocutory forms of speech, what are they else but most effectual, partly testifications, and partly inducements of all pieties? Hooker.
   There are several interlocutory discourses in the holy Scriptures, though the persons speaking are not mentioned or referred to. Fidler.

2. Preparatory to decision.

To interloper. v. b. [inter and looper, Dut. to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should have from the other; to traffic without a proper licence; to forestall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is desired to leave off this interloping trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their share.

Interlud. Interlude. n. s. [from interlude.] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an interloper upon the spider's right, than the spider was upon the swallow's. L'Estrange.

Interludian. adj. [interlacens, Lat.] Shining between.

Interlude. n. s. [inter and ludus, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revells, and interludes. Bacon.

The emperor of Scythes hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and, by the insinuations of those interludes, conveyed a hatred of him into the people, to me Government of the Tongue.

Dramas are but interludes, which fancy makes; When monarch reason sleeps, this unimock wakes.

Interludium. n. s. [inter and ludus, Lat.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now disjoined by the interludium of the sea, might have been formerly contiguous.

Intermediate. adj. [inter and medius, Lat.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interludium and plenimensual exemptions. Browne.

The sun makes a circuit, and is silent as the moon.

When she deserts the night, She'll in her vacant interludium give.

[intermixture. n. s. [inter and mixture.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives.

Because the alliances and intermediate marriages, among so small a people, might obstruct justice, they have a foreigner for judge of St. Mark's. Addison.

To intermarry. v. n. [inter and marry.] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to intermarry.

To intermeddle. v. a. [inter and meddle.] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to intermediate with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors of General de Chur. Bacon.

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not intermediate with ordering his subjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. Heyward.

There were no ladies who disposed themselves to intermediate in business.

To intermediate. v. a. [intermeddler, Fr.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps misprinted for intermeddle.

Many other adventures are intermediate; as the love of Britannia and the virtuoseness of Belshazzar.

Intermeddler. n. s. [from intermediate.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than foolish talkers and solakers, and many intermeddlers.

Our allies, and our stock-jobbers, we suspect her majesty to have changed her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these officious intermeddlers demand'd their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the least trust.

Shall strangers, saucy intermeddlers I say, Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to punish? A. Phillips.

Intermediate. adj. [inter and medius, Lat.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midst of feasts, and is active enough without any intermediat appetites.

Taylor.

Intermediate. adj. [intermediet, Fr. inter and medius, Lat.] Intervening; interposed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the most refregious raves excite the shortest vibrations for making a sensation of a deep violet, the least refregious the largest for making a sensation of deep red, and the several intermediate sorts of rays, vibrations of several intermediate sorts, and minglings of the several intermediate colours? Newton's Opticks.

An animal consists of solid and fluid parts, unless we consider them into several intermediate substances, as fat and phlegm. Arbuthnot.

Those general mists, which stand between the nearest and remotest, are called intermediate allures.

Intermediate. adv. [from intermediate.] By way of intervention.

To intermediate. v. a. [intermesser, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Not in use.

By occasion hereof many other adventures are intermediated, but rather as accidents than intended.

Interment. n. s. [interment, Fr. from inter.] Burial; sepulture.

Intermigration. n. s. [intermigration, Fr. inter and migra, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, so that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

Men have a strange variety in colour, stature, and humour; and from writing from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to the point of access, mutual intercourse, and possibility of intermarriages, wherein is reckoned some of the most, as fat and phlegm. Arbuthnot.

Interminable. adj. [interminable, Fr. in and termino, Lat.] Immense; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine th' interminable, And tie him to his own prescript. Milton. Agamia.

Interminate. adj. [interminate, Fr. interminatus, Lat.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round I railed up full leafy leaves in heaps, and found, Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminate. Chapman's Odyssey.

Intermination. n. s. [intermination, Fr. intermino, Lat.] Menace; threat.

The threats and intermediations of the Gospel, those terrors of the Lord, as goods may drive those brutish creatures who will not be attracted. Decay of Psalms.

To interminge. v. a. [inter and mingle.] To mingle; to mix; to put some things amongst others.

The church in her liturgies hath intermingled, with reason and decency, lessons taken out of the law and prophets. Hooker.

His church he comprehendeth a field, where tares, mixt with grapes, by all men, do grow intermingled with good corn. Huber.

My lord shall never rest; I'll intermingle every thing he does.

With Cassius's suit. Shakep. Othello. 1.002
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Here sailing ships delight the wand'ring eyes;
There trees and intermingled temples rise. Pope.

To INTERMINGLE. v. n. To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMIS. n.s. [intermission, Fr. intermission, Lat.]

1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop.

Came a seeking post,
Delivered letters, spight of intermission.

Ben Jonson.

2. Intervene in time.

But, gentle heav'n,
Cut short the intermission; front to front,
Bring thou this scoundrel of Scotland and myself. Shak.


Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their intermission do win to themselves a kind of grace-like newness. Locke.

4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever, or any fits of pain; rest; pause of sorrow.

Rest or intermission none I find. Milton.

INTERMITTENT. adj. [from intermit.]

Coming by fits; not continual.

I reduced Ireland, after so many intermitting wars, to a perfect passive obedience. Howard's England's Tears.

As though there were any lassitude in nature, or justiness imaginable in professors, whose subject is under no intermission but continual way of mutation, this season is commonly termed the physicians vacation. Brown's Dialgym Errors.

To INTERMIT. v. a. [intermitto, Lat.]

To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature should intermit her course, and leave altogether, though it were but for a while, the observation of her own laws. Hooker.

Rain from the clouds, full upon your knees;
Pray to the gods, to intermit the plague.

That needs must light on this ingratitude. Shak. His mazed, lascivious son. Edward the Second, intermitted so

The course of glory.

Daniel's Civil War.

The setting on foot some of those arts that were once employed; and that would be but the reviving of those arts which were long before practised, though intermitted and interrupted by war. Hale.

Certain Indians, when a horse is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horse not intermitting his course. Weldin.

Speech intermitted, thus began. Milton.

We are furnished with an armour from Heaven, but if we are remiss, or persuaded to lay by our arms, and intermit our guard, we may be surprized. Rogers.

To INTERMIT. v. n. To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms. Used of fevers.

INTERMITTENT. adj. [intermittent, Fr. intermittant, Lat.]

Coming by fits.

Next to those durable pains, short intermittent or swift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into consumptions. Harvey.

To INTERMIX. v. a. [inter and mixt.]

To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.

Her persuasions she intermixt with tears, affirming, that she would depart from him. Haye.

INTERNESION. n.s. [intercussion, Fr. intercussion, Lat.]

Endeavouring mutual destruction.

The Egyptians, however, made for them their dogs, and for their Faith made intercussion war. Huldrum.

INTERNATION. n.s. [intercucion, Fr. intercucion, Lat.]

Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter.


INTERNATIONAL. n.s. [interpolation, Fr. interpola, Lat.]

Messenger between two parties.

In all extracts judicial one citation, monument, or extrajudicial interpolation is sufficient. Selden.

INTERNELATION. n.s. [interpolation, Fr. interpola, Lat.]

A summons; a call upon.

To do anything into a place to which it does not belong.

The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Sulan, or, as some think, interpolated by him for that purpose. Pepys.

To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intercussions. In this sense it is not in use.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themselves seems to be partly continued and intermitted, as the motion of the first movable, partly interpolated and interrupted. Hume.

That individual hath necessarily a consonant succession of interpolations, or motions, the pulses of the heart, and the successive motions of respiration. Hume.

INTERNATIONALISATION. n.s. [interpolation, Fr. interpola, Lat.]

Something added into the original matter. I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made many intercussions. Cowan to Pope.

INTERNATIONALISATOR. n.s. [Lat. interpola- tor, Fr.]

One that falsifies in counterfeit passages. You or your interpolator ought to have considered. Swift.

INTERNATIONALISAL. n.s. [from interpole.]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.

The interpol of my lord of Canterburie's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice. South.

2. Intervention.

Very backward souls may be embarrassed by corrupted cases, whose influenceal sentences are intercepted by the interpol of the benighted creature. Glanville's Sequel.

INTERNIPUSE. n.s. [interponeo, Lat. interpoer, Fr.]

To place between; to make interveniens.

Some weeks the king did honourably interpose, both to give space to his brother's intercession, and to show that he had a conflict with himself what he should do. Bacon.

To thrust in as an obstruction, interposition, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do interpose themselves between your eyes and night? Shakspere.

Deals ready stands to interpose his dart. Miss.

Human frailty will too often interpose itself among persons of the holiest function. Swift.

To offer as a succour or relief.

The common father of mankind seasonably interposed his hand, and rescued miserable man out of the gross stupidity and sensibility whereunto he was plunged. Woodward.

To INTERPOSE. v. n.

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.

2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, interpose Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis. Boyle.

To INTERPOSE. n.s. [from interpone.]

1. One that comes between others.
I. To INTERPRET. v. a. [interpreter, Fr. interprétateur, Lat.]. To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to clear by exposition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,

Would be interpreted perplex'd

Beyond self-explication.

Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

You should be women,

And yet your beards forbid me to interpret

What I see.

Shakespeare. Macbeth.

Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was none that could interpret them unto him. Gen. xi. 9.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, interpreting of dreams, and shewing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were found in the same Daniel.

Daniel, v. 2.

Hear his sighs, thou mate!

Unskilful with what words to pray, let me

Interpret for him.

Milton's Fair. Lost.

INTERPRETABLE. adj. [from interpret.]

Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable; these singularities are interpretable from more innocent causes. Collier.

INTERPRETATION. n.s. [interpretation, Fr. interprétation, Lat. from interpret.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's,

Which, by the interpretation of full time,

May show like all yourself.

Shakespeare. Coriol.

Look how we can, or sad or merry,

Interpretation will misquote our books.

Shakespeare.

2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition.

If it be obscure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, constrained me now, which standeth doubtful of their minds, to lay to the hardest and worst interpretation that their words can carry.

The primitive Christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted these predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered; and how the Jewish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the interpretations of their forefathers.

Addison.

3. Theory of explaining.

We beseech the reader to bear this great sign, and to give us the interpretation and use of it in mercy.

Bacon.

INTERPRETATIVE. adj. [from interpret.]

Collected by interpretation.

INTERRUPTIVE. n.s. Pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERRUPTIVELY. adv. [from interpretive.]

IN form of a question.

INTERRUPTOR. n.s. [from interrupt.]

An asker of questions.

INTERRUPTORY. n.s. [from interruptoire, Fr.]

A question; an enquiry.

He with no more civility began in captious matters to put interrogatories unto him. Sidney.

Nur tune, nor place,

Will serve long interrogatories. Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

What earthly name to interrogatories.

Can think the free-born spirit of a sacred king? Shakespeare.

The examination was summed up with one question, Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frightened out of his wits by the last dreadful interrogatory.

Addison.

INTERRUPTORY. adj. Containing a question; expressing a question; as an interrogatory sentence.

To INTERRUPT. v.a. [interrumpere, Fr. interruptus, Lat.]

1. To hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage doth rend

Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear

What they are used to do in the interruption of the Heav'n of damnation.

Shakespeare.

He might securely enough have engaged his body of horse against their incomparable army, were he not under the necessity of interrupt his charge.

Clarendon.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly interrupted, as that of the first movable interrupted and interrupted.

Hale.

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interruption.

Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither interrupt men in the midst of their talk.

Eccles. xi. 8.

3. To divide; to separate; to rescind from continuity.

INTERRUPT. adj. Containing a chasm.

See what thou rage

Transports our adversary, whom no bounds,

Nor yet the main abyss as wide interrupt, can hold?

Milton.

INTERRUPTEDLY. adv. [from interrupted.]

Not in continuity; not without stoppages.

The incident light that meets with a grosser liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbolded, or reflected more or less interruptedly; then they would be, if the body had been unfashioned.

Dugall on Colours.

INTERRUPT. n.s. [from interrupt.]

He who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION. n.s. [interruption, Fr. interruption, Lat.]

1. Interposition; breach of continuity.

Places severed from the continent by the interruption of the sea. Hale's Origin of Manland.

2. Interposition; interruption.

You are to do the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other; lest the interruption of time cause you to lose the idea of one part.

Dugall's Discovery.

3. Hindrance; stop; let; obstruction.

Bloody England and Ireland gone.

Overhearing interruption, spite of France. Shakespeare.

4. Interruption.

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispatched without resting or interruption in the course of our reading.

Locke.
The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the interstices of the teeth, fell upon a white paper; the breadth of the teeth were equal to their interstices, and seven teeth together with their interstices took up an inch.

Newton.

The force of the fluid will separate the smallest particles of any substance from which they are strained, so as to form a vacuum interstices in those places where they cohered before.

Ahbuthon.

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the interstices of time which ought to be between one citation and another.

Alys'g Parergon.

INTERSTICEAL. adj. [inter and stel'le, Lat.] Interferring between the stars.

The interstellar sky hath so much affinity with the stars that there is a rotation of that as well as the star.

Bacon.

INTERSTICE. n. s. [interstitium, Lat. inter- stice, Fr.] 1. Space between one thing and another.

2. The sun shining through a large prism upon a comb placed immediately behind the prism, his light, which passed through the interstices of the teeth, fell upon a white paper; the breadth of the teeth were equal to their interstices, and seven teeth together with their interstices took up an inch.

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Alys'g Parergon.

INTERSTICAL. adj. [from interstice.] Containing interstices.

In oiled papers, the interstitial division being actuated by the accession of oil, becomes transparent.

Brown.

INTERTEXUTRE. n. s. [inter tex'tur, Lat.] Diversification of things mingled or wove one among another.

To INTERWINE. v. a. [inter and twin, or to INTERTWIN, a. and s. or twist.] To unite by twisting one in another.

Under some concussion of shades, Whose branching arms thick interwined might unsew;

From dews and sprints of night his shelter'd bread.

Milton.

INTERVAL. n. s. [interval, Fr. intervallement, Lat.] 1. Space between places; interstice; vacancy; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle let all the light be now stopped which passes through any one interstice of the teeth, so that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will see the light of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured.

Newton's Opticks.

2. Time passing between two assignable points.

The century and half following was a very happy period, the intervals between every war being so short.

Sheik.

3. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

Though he had a long illness, considering the great heat with which it raged, yet his interval of sense being few and short, left but little room for the offices of devotion.

Aubery.

INTERVENE. v. a. [intervenio, Lat. intervenir, Fr.] 1. To come between things or persons.

To make intervals.

While so near each other thus all day
Our task we choose, what wonder, if so near,

Looks interven, and smiles?

Milton.

3. To cross unexpectedly.

Erect the danger of an action, and the possibilities which accompany, and every cross of time that can intervein, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours.

Tudor.

INTERVENING. adj. [intervenies, Lat. intervenient, Fr.] Intercedent; interspersed; passing between.

There be intervenent in the rise of eight, in tones two blemish or half notes.

Bacon.

INTERVENTION. n. s. [intervention, Fr. intervisito, Lat.] 1. Agency between persons.

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the intervention of any foreign power.

Temples.

God will judge the world in righteousness by the intervention of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour, as well as the judge of the world. Thetb.

2. Agency between antecedents and consequents.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he will do himself, others by the intervention of natural means, and by the mediation of such instraments as he has appointed.

I Thess. 3.

3. Interposition; the state of being interspersed.

Sound is shut out by the intervention of that lax membrane, and not suffer'd to pass into the inward ear.

Holker.

To INTERVENE. v. a. [intervento, Lat.] 1. To turn to another course.

The duke interverted the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Epiphanus for the books five hundred pounds.

Wotton.

2. To turn to another use.

INTERCLAVE. n. s. [intervenere, Fr.] Mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the passions of former enmity being allayed, we shall with ten times re-doubled tokens of reconciled love show ourselves each to the other, the same, which Joseph and the brethren of Joseph were at the time of their interview in Egypt.

Holker.

Hence were, that the interview between England and France might, through their unity, breed him some prejudice.

Shakspere, H. VIII.

Such happy interview, and fair event
Of love, and youth not lost, songs, garlands, flow'res,

And charming symphonies, aimed at the heart
Of Adam.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

To INTERVOLVE. v. a. [intervolvo, Lat.] To involve one within another.

Mystical dance! which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Resounds nearest; zones intricate,

Intervolve, and interwove.

Then most, when most irregular, they seem. Milton.

To INTERWAVE. v. a. [preter, interwove, part, pass. interwoven, interwove, or interweaved. [inter and wave.]] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Then laid he down Under the hospitable covert nigh
Of trees thick interwove.

Milton.

At last
Words interweave with sighs found out their way
 weren'.

Leant me down to watch upon a bank
With Ivy campeled, and interweave
With flinting honeysuckle.

Milton.

None Can say love utter end, and art begins.

But mix't like it' elements, and born like twins.

So interweave'd, so like, so much the same:

None, this mere nature, that mere art can name.


The proud theatres disclose the scene,

Which interwoven Britons seem to raise,

And show the triumph which their shame displays.

Dryden.

He so interweave truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. Dryden.

It appeared a vast scene painted with islands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and

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The Turk has sought to extinguish the ancient memory of those people which he has subjected and
infestat.

Now tell all to themselves in
Both what they judge, and what they choose; for so
I form'd them free, and free must they remain
Till they themselves shall conquer.

She soothes, but never can intamitate my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd?

INTIMALMENT. n. s. [from intamale.] Servitude; slavery.

Moses and Aaron, sent from God to claim
His people from intamale, they return
With glory and spoil back to their promised land.

To intomath. v. a. [in and throne.] To raise to royalty; to seat on a throne:
commonly intomath. One, chief, in glorious dignity intomath'd,
Shines o'er the rest. Thomas's Summer.

INTIMACY. n. s. [from intamate.] Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and
intimacies to men of virtue.

INTIMATE. adj. [intamade, Span. intimus, Lat.]

1. Intimost; inward; intestine.

They knew
That what I intimated was of God. I knew
From intimate impulse. Milton's Agonistes.

Fearing so being intimate to our natures, it is the
stipulation of Tiltown.

2. Near; not kept at distance.

Moses was with him in the retirements of the
Mount, received there his private instructions;
and when the multitude were thunder'd away
from any approach, he was honoured with an inti-
mate and immediate admission. South.

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.

United by this sympathetic bond. You great families, your
and each other, Bacon.

INTIMATE. n. s. [intimato, Span. intimo,
Fr. intimus, Lat.] A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our intimated
words.

The design was to entertain his reason with a
more equal converse, assign him his intimated
whose intellect as much corresponded with his as did the
outward form. Government of the Tongue.

To INTIMATE. v. a. [intimater, Fr. intimare,
low Lat.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Sachten tells us, that by a way
he intimates, may be made a mercury of copper,
not of the silver colour of other mercurials but
green. Boyle.

The names of simple ideas and substances,
with the abstract ideas in the mind, intimation some real
existence, which was derived from their original
catch.

To intimate, a term that is ever heard in
And intimates eternity to man. Addison's Cato.

INTIMATELY, adv. [from intamate.]

1. Closely; with mixture of parts.

The same estate is observed in the circulation
of the cases with the body, by mixing it intamately with the parts of the body to which it is
to be assimilated. Arbutnot.

2. Nearly; inseparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from
knowledge and judgment, is that which is more
essential to us, and most intimately united with us.

Arbutnot, Spectator.

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMATION. n. s. [intimation, Fr. from
intimate.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him strictly observe the first stirrings and
intimations; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart.

INTIME. adj. Inward; being within the
mass; not being external, or on the surface; internal. Not used.

The composition or dissolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of chemists, and
requires an intime application of the agents, water
hath the principal and excess over earth.

INTIME. n. s. [inner, better intimacy, sentiment.] Wholeness; integrity.

So shall all times find me the same;
You this intimacies both befriend,
Who have the pattern with you still. Donne.

INTO. prep. [in and to.]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place:
opposed to out of.

Water introduces into vegetables the matter it
bears along with it. Woodward's Nat. Hist.

Acid substances, which pass into the capillary
ducts, must irritate them into greater contraction.

Arbutnot on Aliments.

2. Noting entrance of one thing into
another.

It will require by mere continuance an
habitual inclination to the site it held, how much
more education, being a constant plant and
infect, induce by custom good habits into a
reasonable creature. Hooker.

To give life to that which has yet no being, is
to frame a living creature, fashion the parts, and
having fitted them together, to put into them
a living soul. Locke.

3. Noting penetration beyond the
outside, or some action which reaches beyond the
superficies or open part.

To look into letters already opened or drop
is held to be penetration. Pope.

4. Noting inclusion real or figurative.

They have denominated some herbs solar and
some lunar, and such like toys put into great words.

Baron.

5. Noting a new state to which any thing
is brought by the agency of a cause.

Our bodies may be reduced into other substances
than such as they are divided into by the
fire.

Boyle.

A man must sin himself into a love of other
men sins; for a bare notion of this black art will not
carry him so far. South.

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate.

When the mad people are in such a state,
To look them into duty; and command
An awful silence with thy hooked hand. Dryden.

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It concerns every man that would not taste away his soul, and fold himself into irrecoverable misery, with the greatest seriousness to enquire into these matters. Teldon.

He is not a fair being, that he should be tied into compliance by the force of asidious application.

In hollow bottoms, if any creatures chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves into lakes, before they can find any issue. Additions on Italy.

It would have been all irrevocably lost, was it not by this means collected and brought into one main word.

Woodward.

Why are these positions charged upon us as their side author; and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any English or Italian writer. Teldon.

It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth, who were made to be wrount upon by calm evidence.

A man may where and drink himself into atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself into it. Bentley.

INTOLERABLE. adj. [intolerabilis, Lat. intolerable, Fr.]

1. Insufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will never be, our load will be as intolerable as it is unreasonable. Taylor.

His and presence did the crowd surprise; Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes; Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway, So fierce, the rash'd intolerable day. Dryden.

Some more quickly weary of one thing; the same study long continued in is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes is to a court lady. Locke.

From Param's top th' Amity rode, Intolerable day proclaimed the God. Browne.

2. Bad beyond suferance.

INTOLERABLENESS. n.s. [from intolerable.]

Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERANTLY. adv. [from intolerable.]

To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT. adj. [intolerant, Fr.]

Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; both kinds being limited and intolerable of excesses. Arbuthnot.

INTOLERABLE. v.a. [in and rob.]

To inclose in a funeral monument; to bury. What commandment had the Jews for the ceremony of their dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contented that his most precious blood should be intomb'd? W. Harker.

It's night's predominaire or the day's shame, That darkness does the face of earth intomb'd Shak. Mighty heroes more majestick shades, And youths intomb'd before their father's eyes. Dryden.

To intone. r.a. [in to, Lat.]

To thunder. Dict.

INTONATION. n.s. [intonation, Fr. from intonate, the act of thundering. Dict.

INTONE. r.n. [from intone, or rather from tone; intoner, Fr.]

To make a slow protracted noise.

So swells each wind-pipe; as intimus to ass Haemorrh. twang, Pope's Dunciad.

INTORI. r.a. [intorto, Lat.]

To twist; to wrench; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits; and a man roars at it, as to drink of it, to think himself intoried and wound up together. Arbuthnot.

To intrench. v.n. [in and trencher, Fr.]

To invade; to encroach; cut off part of what belongs to another; with on.

Little I desire my sceptre should intrench on God's sovereignty, which is the only king of men's consciences. Teldon.

That crawling insect, who from mud began, Would by my beaks, and kindled into man! Durst he, who dares but for my pleasure live, Intrench on love, my great prerogative. Dryden.

We are not to intrench upon truth in any conversation, but least of all with children. Locke.

INTRODUCE. v.a. [introitus, Lat.]

1. To break with hollows.

His face Deep scars of thunder had intrenched', and care Sat on his faded cheek. Milton's Parad. Lost.

2. To fortify with a trench; as, the allies were intrenched in their camp.

INTRENTIAL. adj. [This word, which is, I believe, found only in Shakespeare, is thus explained: The intrenchant air means the air which suddenly encroaches and closes upon the space left by any body which had passed through it. Hamner. I believe Shakespeare intended rather to express the idea of indivisibility or invulnerableness, and derived intrenchant, from in, privative, and trencher to cut; intrenchant is indeed properly not cutting, rather than not to be cut; but this is not the only instance in which Shakespeare confounds words of active and passive signification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

As easy may'st thou the intrenchant air With thy keen sword impress, as make me bleed. Shakesp.

INTREMBLE. n.s. [from intrench.]

Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID. adj. [intrepide, Fr. intrepidus, Lat.]

Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle

Calm and intrepid in the very threat Of sulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. Thomson.

INTREPIDITY. n.s. [intrepidity, Fr.]

Fearlessness; courage; boldness.

I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of the devout young man, who preferred to walk upon my body, without trembling Galilee.

INTREPIDLY. adv. [from intrepide.]

Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the scene; he launches forward intrepide, like one to whom no place is new. Pope.

INTRICACY. n.s. [from intricate.]

State of being entangled; perplexity; involve; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulysses in Homer's Odyssey is much admired by Aristotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and intricacies, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the subtilty of his behaviour. Addison.

INTREPLICATE. adj. [intre'nchant.]

Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark and intricate. Hooke.

His style was fit to convey the most intricate business to the understanding with the utmost clearness. Addison.
To INTRICATE. v. a. [from the adjective.] To perplex, to darken. Not proper, nor in use. Alterations of sinname have so intricately, or rather obscured the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. Cam. Grew.

INTRICATELY. adv. [from intricate.] With invocation of one in another; with perplexity. The variety of distinctions into which we are so intricately engaged, gave occasion to this discourse. Sec. Vol.

INTRICATENESS. n. s. [from intricate.] Perplexity; invocation; obscurity. He found such intricateness, that he could see no end of the matter. Sidney.

INTRIGUE. n. s. [intrigue, Fr.] 1. A plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged; usually an affair of love.

These are the grand intrigues of man,
These his great thoughts, and these his chief desires.
Flam. Jn.

A young fellow long made love, with much affectation and intrigue, to a rich widow. Addis, Guardian. Nothing of a comedy is represented victorious in all his intrigues. Swift.

Now love is dwindled to intrigue,
And marriage grown a sorry race. Shak. Sonnet.

2. Intricacy; complication. Little in use.

Though this vicioty of ourselves to ourselves cannot give us the full prospect of all the intrigues of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to keep ourselves, than to know other things without us. Hume's Origin of Mind.

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful invocation of feigned transaction.

As causes are the beginning of the action, the opposite designs against that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or intrigue which makes up the greater part of the poem. Pope.

To INTRIGUE. n. s. [intrigue, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private designs, commonly of love.

INTRIGUER. n. s. [intriguer, Fr. from intrigue.] One who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

I desire that intrigues will not make a pimp of my soul, and convey their thoughts to one another.

Ibn.

INTRIGUINGLY. adv. [from intricate.] With intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRINSICAL. adj. [intrinsicus, Lat. intrinsic, Fr.] This word is now generally written intrinsic, contrary to etymology.

1. Internal; solid; natural; not accidental, not merely apparent. These measure the laws of God not by the intrinsic goodness and equity of them, but by the terms and subordinations which they find in their own hearts against them. Tilt.

The near and intrinsic, and convincing arguments of the being of God, is from human nature itself. Bentley.

2. Intimate; closely familiar. Out of use.

He falls into intricate society with Sir John Graham, who dissuaded him from marriage. Wat.

Sir Falk Creveld is a man in appearance intricate with him, or at least admitted to his melancholy hours. Wotton.

3. Internally; naturally; really. A light is absolutely and intrinsically evil.

Smith. Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, intrinsically and solidly valuable. Prior.

4. Within; in the inside.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the less he showed without, the more he wrought intricately. Wotton.

If once the motion of the matter of itself acquire it again; nor till it be thrust by some other body from without, or intricately moved by an immaterial self-active substance, but that can only be done by a mind. Bentley.

INTRINSIC. adj. [intrinsicus, Lat.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true. Intrinsich goodness consists in accordance, and sin in contrariety to the secret will of God, as well as to his revealed. Hammond's Pandects.

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

The difference between worth and merit, strictly taken; that is, a man's intrinsic; this, his current value.

Great, his fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd
The more shall its intrinsic worth proclaim. Prior. Beautiful as a jewel set in gold, which, though it adds little to intrinsic value, yet improves the lustre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. Rogers.

INTRINSICATE. adj. (This word seems to have been ignorantly formed between intricate and intrinsical.) Perplexed; entangled. Not in use.

To intrunse, intrusio. Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain, Too intricate Tantowre. Shak. King Lear.

With thy sharp teeth this knot intricate
Of life at once untie. Shad. Antony and Cleopatra.

INTRODUCTIVE. adj. [introductivus, Lat.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

This introductory discourse itself is to be butt an essay, not a book. Boyle.

INTRODUCTION. n. s. [introduction, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTRODUCE. v. a. [introduct, Fr.] The beginning of the introduction the beginning of public devotions.

INTROSPECTION. n. s. [introspection, Lat.] 1. The act of sending in.

If sight be caused by introduction, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species or forms shall be received confusedly together, which makes the doctrine of Providence.

All the reason that I could ever hear suffered by the chief factors for a general introduction of all sects would be persuaded, is, that those who separate from us are still and obstinate, and will not submit to the rules of our church, and the proceedings of our Synod. South.

2. (In the Scottish law.) The act of intermeddling with another's effects; as, he shall be brought to an account for his introductions with such an estate.

INTROSPECT. v. a. [introspectus, Lat.] To look in; to let in; to admit.

INTROSPECT. n. s. [from introspect.] A view of the inside.

The settings of the mind or imagination itself, by way of reflection or introspection of themselves, are discernible by man. Hale.

I was forced to make an introduction into my own mind, and introduced that idea of beauty which I had formed in my own imagination. Dryden.

INTROVENSION. adj. [intro and venio, Lat.] Entering; coming in.

Scarcely any condition which is not exhausted and declined, from the constitution of these nations, either by commerce or conquest. Brown.

INTRODUCE. v. a. [introductus, Lat.] To make in unmelancholy by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.

You here, who want wit, your want wants edge And manners to introduce where I am gauc'd. Shak.

The Jewish religion was yet in possession; and therefore that might well enter, as not to intro- duction, it was to bring its warrant from the same hand of omnipotence. South.

2. It is followed by on before persons, or personal possessions.

Forgive me, sir, if officious friendship
Introduces on your person, but comes thus late.

To great yews with the tidings of Bove. Dry. Some thoughts rise and intrude upon us, while we would be tranquill; others fly from us, when we would hold them. Wats.

3. To encroachment; to force in uncalled or unpermitted; sometimes with into.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility of mind, intruding into those things which he hath not seen by his bodily mind. Col. ii. 16.
INV

1. Weakness; want of cogency.

2. Want of bodily strength. This is no
English meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work should
be idle; and that none who could not work, by
age, sickness, or invalidity, should want. Temple.

Invulnerable. adj. [in and valuable] Precious above estimation; inestimable.

The faith produced by terror would not be so
free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all
the glorious and invaluable privileges of believing.

Invariable. adj. [in and varius, Lat. invariable, Fr.] Unchangeable; constant.

Being not able to design times by days, months,
or years, they thought best to determine these
separations by some known and invariable signs,
and such did they conceive the rising and setting
of the sun.

Brown.

The rule of good and evil would not appear
uniform and invariable, but different, according
to men's different complexions and inclinations.

Invariableness. n. s. [from invariable] Immutable; constancy.

Invariably. adv. [from invariable] Unchangeably; constantly.

He, who steereth his course invariable by this rule,
takes the surest way to make all men praise him.

Invasion. n. s. [invasion, Fr. invasio, Lat.]

1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or pos-
sessions of another; hostile encroachment.

We made an invasion upon the Cherokees.

Susan.

Reason finds a secret grief and remorse from
every invasion that sin makes upon innocence,
and that must render the first entrance and admission
of sin uneasy.

South.

The handful of th' Ammonian shore
Shall bear the dreadful rumour from afar,
Of arm'd invasion, and embrace the war.

Drieden.

William the Conqueror invaded England about
the year 1060, which means this; that taking
the duration, from our Saviour's time till now,
for one entire length of time, it shews at what
distance this invasion was from the two extremes.

Locke.


What demonstrates the plague to be endemic
to Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain
seasons.

Arabian.

Invasive. adj. [from invade.] Entering
hostily upon other men's posses-
sions; not defensive.

I must come closer to my purpose, and not make
more invasive wars abroad, when, like Hamanial,
I am called back to the defence of my country.

Drieden.

Let other monarchs, with invasive hands,
Lesse their people, and extend their hands;
By gasping nations huddled and they'd,
Lord of the deserts that their swords had made.

Arabian.

Inventive. n. s. [inventive, Fr. inventive, low Lat.]

1. A censure in speech or writing; a re-
proachable accusation.

Plain men desiring to serve God as they ought,
but being not so skillful as to unmask themselves,
where the snares of gluing speech do lie to en-
tangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when
they hear so bitter invectives against that which
this church hath taught them to reverence as holy,
to approve as lawful, and to observe as beneficent
for the practice of Christian duty.

Hooker.

If we take satyr, in the general significance of
the word, for an invective, 'tis almost as old as
veronica.

Drieden's Journal.

2. It is used with against.

So deep're thieves, all hopeless of their lives,
Breathe out invectives against the officers.

Shakespeare.

Casting off respect, he fell to bitter invectives
against the French king.

Bacon's Henry VI.

3. Less properly with.

Whilst we censure others, we may indeed be
in the wrong; and that the invectives we make
at supposed errors fall back with a rebounded
force upon our own real faults.

Dryden.

Invective. adj. [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.

Let him read, let his inventive muse
Have four and twenty letters to abuse.

Drieden.

Invectively. adv. Satirically; ab-
usively.

Thus most invectively be peregrated through
The body of the country, city, county,
Vex, and of this our life; swearing that we
Are mere usurpers, tyrants.

Shakespeare.

To INVEIGLE. v. a. [invei/d, Lat.] To
utter censure or reproach; with against.

I cannot blame him for invectivag so sharply
against his enemies, in the age.

Drieden.

He invectives severely against the folly of parties,
in returning scandalous to retain their his.

Arbuthnot.

Invenger. n. s. [from inveigh.] Ve-
hemoral pillar.

One of these inveighers against mercury,
in seven weeks, could not cure one small herpes
in the paran.

To INVEIGLE. v. a. [inveiglo1, Ital. Minshew; inveogle, or inveugler, Fr. Skinner and Junius.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to seduce.

Most false Duessa, royal richly dight,
That easy was to inveigle weaker sail,
Was, by her wicked arts and witty skill,
Too false and strong for earthly skill or might.

Shakespeare.

Achilles hath inveigled his fool from him. Shak.
Yet have they many hats and guilful spells,
To inveigle and invite th' unwary sense
Of them that pass unweeding by the way.

Shakespeare.

T' inveigle and draw in the rabble. Hudibras.

Those drops of prettiness, scatteringly sprinkled
amongst the creatures, were designed to extol our
conceptions, not inveigle or detain our passions.

Bygone.

I leave the use of gallicker to such as are inveigled
into the gout by the use of too much drinking.

Temple.

The inveigling a woman, before she is come
to years of discretion, should be as criminal as
the seducing of her before she is ten years old.

Spectator.

To INVENT. v. a. [inventer, Fr. in-
venlion, Lat.]

1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate;
to produce something not made before.

The substance of the service of God, as far
forth as it hath in it any thing more than the
law of reason doth teach, may not be invented of
men, but must be received from God himself.

Hooker.

By their count, which lovers books invent,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains.

Spenser.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none
She could devise, and thousand ways invent
To feed her foolish humour and vain pomatum.

Fairy Queen.
Inventive. adj. [inventif, Fr. from inventer.]

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedien
These have the inventive heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters. Shakespeare.

Her fatality from the temple drew. Dryden.

The inventive god, who never fails his part. Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart. Dryden.

2. Having the power of excretion or fiction. As he had an inventive brain, so there never lived any man that believed better than himself. Raleigh.

Reason, remembrance, wit, inventive art, No nature, but immortal, can impart. Denham.

Investor, n. r. [inventor, Lat.] 1. A finder out of something new. It is written likewise inventor. We have the statue of your Columbus, that discovered the West Islands, also the inventor of ships: your Monk, that was the inventor of ordinance, and of gunpowder. Bacon.

Studious they appear Of arts to publish life; inventors rare, Unmindful of their maker. Milton. Paradise Lost.

Why are these positions charged upon me as their sole author and inventor, and the reader led into a false credit and opinion? words in a volume, even to every person of virtue? Atterbury.

2. A contriver; a framor. In an ill sense. In this observation, purposes misconstrue, Falls on the inventors heads. Shakespeare.

Investorilly adv. [from inventory, whence perhaps inventorially.] In manner of an inventory. To divide inventorily, would dizzy the arithmetick of memory. Shakespeare. Hamlet.

Inventory. n. s. [inventorie, Fr. inventarium, Lat.] An account or catalogue of moveables. I found, Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing, The several parishes of his plate. Shakespeare. The leanness that afflicts us, the object of our misery, is as an inventory to particularize their abundance; our sufferings is a gain to them. Shakespeare. Coriolanus.

Where look, For yourselves dare not go, o'er Cheshire books, Shall find their wardrobe's inventory. Donne.

It was of much consequence to have such an inventory of nature, wherein, as, on the one hand, nothing should be wanting, so nothing reposed on the other. Green's Travels.

It persuades the children of Eve are reckoned in the inventory of their goods and chattels; and it is usual, when a man sells a bale of silk, to test half a dozen women into the bargain. Addison.

To Inventory, r. a. [inventor, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue. I will give out divers schedules of my beauty: it shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensil laid down. Shakespeare.

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richest possessions: the philosopher thought friends were to be inventoried as well as goods. Government of the Tongue.

Invettress. n. s. [inventrice, Fr. from inventor.] A female that invents. The arts, with all their repute of lesser trades, History and Tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventresses and inventors were defiled. Gray.

Inventress of the vocal frame; The sweet enthusiasm, from her sacred store, Endow'd the fairest narrow bounds. Dryden.

Inverse. adj. [invers, Fr. inversus, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal: opposed to direct. It is so called in proportion, when the fourth term is so much greater than the third, as the second is less than the first; or so much less than the third as the second is greater than the first.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an inverse duplicate of the distance of the bodies. Boyle.

Inversion. n. s. [inversion, Fr. invention, Lat.] 1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last. If he speaks truth, it is upon a subtle inversion of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. Brereton.

'Tis just the inversion of an act of parliament; your lordship first signed it, and then it was passed among the lords and commons. Dryden.

2. Change of place, so that each takes the room of the other. To INVERT, r. a. [inverter, Lat.] 1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before. With fate inverted, shall I humbly bow? And some proud prince, in wild Nimble horn, Pray to accept in my scorn! Walter. Ask not the cause why sunny Spring So long delays her flowr's to bear, And Winter storms invert the year. Dryden.

Poetry and oratory omit things essential, and invent and actions, to place every thing in the most affecting light. Hars.

2. To place the last first. Yes, every poet is a fool; By demonstration Ned can shew it Happy, could Ned's inverted rule Prev't every fool be so neat. Prior.

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezze. Instead of this convert or invert is now commonly used. Saladman charged him bitterly with inventing his treasures to his own private use, and having secret intelligence with his enemies. Knolles's History of the Turks.

Invertedly adv. [from inverted.] In contrary or reversed order. Placing the foremost of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landscape of the objects abroad, invertedly painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. Derham.

To INVEST, r. a. [investir, Fr. investir, Lat.] 1. To dress; to clothe; to array. It has in or with before the thing superinduced or conferred. Their gesture sly, Invest in rank lean chesks and war-worn coats, Presented them onto the gazing moon, So many horrid ghosts. Shakespeare. Henry V.

There was a mantle didst invest The rising world of waters. Milton. Let the eyes shine forth in their full lustre; Invest them with thy loveliest smits, put on Thy choicer looks. Dryden's Sophy.

2. To place in possession of a rank or office. When we sanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to testify that we made places of public resort, that we invest God himself with them, and that we sever them from common use. Holder.

After the death of the other archbishop, he was invested in that high dignity, and settled in his palace at Lambeth. Pope.

The practice of all ages, and all nations, has been to do honour to those who are invested with publick place. Atterbury.

3. To adorn; to grace; as clothes or ornaments.

Investment. adj. [investimenti, Lat.] Covering; clothing. The shells served as pams or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated and freed from its investent shell, is of the same shape as the cavity of the shell. Huxley.

Investigable. adj. [from investigate.] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disposition.

When in such sort we are investigable, that the knowledge of us is general, the world hath always been acquainted with us. Holder.

In deed, as much as a greater, the greatness whereof is by reason investigable, and may be known. Holder.

To INVESTIGATE, r. a. [investige, Lat.] To search out; to find out by rational disposition. Investigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. Holder on Speech.

From the present appearances investigate the powers and forces of nature, and from these accounts for future observations. Chalmers.

Investigation. n. s. [investigation, Fr. investigation, Lat.] 1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered. Not only the investigation of truth, but the communication of it also, is often practised in such a method as neither agrees precisely to synthetical or analytica. Hales.

Presumptive truth, the patient force of thought investigation calm, whose silent powers Commands the world. Thomson's Summer.

2. Examination. In your travels I hear much of: my own shall never more lie in a strange land, but a different investigation of my own territories. Pope to Swift.

Investiture. n. s. [Fr.] 1. The right of giving possession of any manner, office, or benefice.

He had refused to yield up to the pope the investiture of bishops, and collation of ecclesiastical dignities within his dominions. Raleigh's Essay.

2. The act of giving possession.

Investment. n. s. [in and vestament.] Dress; clothes; garment; habit. OJhes do not believe his vows; for they are broken.

Not of that die which their investments show not.

You, my lord archbishop, Who sees us by a civil peace maintain'd Whose heard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd, Whose hand's the peaceful ere the peace hath touch'd. Shakespeare. Whose white investments figure innocence. The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace; Wherefore do we so translate yourself Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace, Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war. Shakespeare.
1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

The perseverance of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for preserving them.

2. [In physic.] Long continuance of a disease.

INVETERATE. adj. [inveterate, Lat.] Old; long established.

1. The custom of Christians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garments, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing: the very inveterate observation of a law being able to bind all men to observe it, unless they could show some higher law, some law of Scripture, to the contrary.

2. It is an inveterate and received opinion, that embankments, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder, and exacerbat it. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

2. Obstinate by long continuance.

It is not easy to acquire a complete knowledge of the art; but it must be a long inveterate course and custom of sinning, that at length produce the effect of those curses. He who writes satire honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient, when he prescribes harsh remedies against an inveterate disease.

Dryden.

In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow inveterate, or multiply so fast as will be able to find remedies. Swift.

To Inveterate. v. a. [inveter, Fr. inverter, Lat.] To fix and settle by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitions proposed under an ancient tradition, which had by tradition been infused and inveterate into men's minds. Bacon.

Let not Athlos lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and inveterate habit. Bentley.

INVETERATENESS. n. s. [from inveterate.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVIOUS, adj. [invidious, Lat.] Envious; malignant.

I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposing on or invidious reserve. Erasmus.

2. Likely to incure or bring hatred. This is the more usual sense.

Agamemnon found it an inveterate affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes.

Browne.

Not to be further tedious, or rather inveterous, these are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. Soty.

INVIOUSLY, adv. [from invidious.]

1. Malignantly.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

The clergy murmur against the privileges of the laity; the laity inveterately aggravate the impiety of the clergy. Sprunt.

INVOSI DISMISS. n. s. [from inveterious, inveterate.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To Invigorate. v. a. [in and vigour.] To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The spleen is introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which, dilated, would rather inflame and debilitate. Gentle warmth.

Disinfect well the earth's all-teeming womb.

Inferior tender seeds.

I had lived with a prince, instead of invigorating the laws, assumed a power of dispensing with them.

Addison.

None can enjoy health, without he feel a light-minded and invigorating principle, which spurs him to action.

Spectator.

Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, invigorated, and animated by universal charity.

Attenborough.

2. The act of invigorating.

I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in the very height of activity and invigoration. Novius.

INVOSIBLE. adj. [invvisible, Fr. invisibilit, Lat.] Insensible; unconsiderable; not to be seen.

I would have thought her spirits had been invisible against all assaults of affection. Shakespere.

Should he invade their country, he would soon see that invincible nation with its united forces up in arms. Maturin.

This remains invincible.

That mistake, which is the consequence of invincible errors, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgment. Bacon.

If an Athlet had made the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with his invincible lust, been invincible by intermission, and have held out a thousand years in a perpetual domestic.

Bentley.

INVOSIBLNESS. n. s. [from invisible.]

Unconscionableness; insensible ness.

INVOSIBLY. adv. [from invisible.]

Inconsiderably, unconsiderably; not to be observed. Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause; and as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done. Invisibly.

Neither invitations nor threats avail with those who are invincibly impeded, to apply them to their benefit. Milton.

INVOSIBLE. adj. [invvisible, Fr. invisibilis, Lat.] Not to be professed; not to be injured.

To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep this place inviolate, and these from harm. Milton.

In vain did Nature's wise command

Divide the waters from the land,

If daring ships, and men prophan, invade th' inviolable main;

Th' eternal fences over ?. And pass at will the boundless deep. Dryden.

Ye lamps of heav'n, he said, and lifted high his hands, now free: thou venerable sky! Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread.

Be all of you adjur'd.

This birthright, when our author pleases, must and must be inviolable. Locke.

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love inviolable, and tie them in league of inviolable unity. Hooker.

See, see, they join, embrace, and seem to kiss, as if they vow'd some league inviolable. Shakespere.

3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound.

'Tis inviolable saint.

In cubick phalanx arm'd r'de l'arte. Milton.

INVOSIVELY. adv. [from invisible.]

Imperceptibly to the sight.

Age by degrees inviolably doth creep,

Nor do we seem to die, but full askep. Desmam.

To Invigorate. v. a. [in and vigour, Lat.] To line; to intaglo in gluttonous matter.

The camel's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and slimey exteriority, whereby, upon a sudden emission, it invigorates and sustains those insects. Brown.

INVITATIVELY. adv. [from invitatio, Lat.] Using invitation; containing invitation.

To Invite. v. a. [invito, Lat. inver.] To bid; to ask to any place, particularly to one's own house, with intent and complaisance.

If thou be invited of a mighty man, withdraw thyself. Eccles. Milton.
INVOCATION. n.s. [invocation, Fr. invocaiton, Lat.]  
1. The act of calling upon in prayer.  
2. Not having the power of choice.  

INVOlUNTARY. adj. [in and voluntari, Lat. involuntari, Fr.]  
1. Not having the power of choice.  

IN V A L I D  O F  It a n o r m a t o n o n a l  n. s. [invocation, Fr. invocaiton, Lat.]  
1. The act of involving or inwrapping.  
2. The state of being entangled; complication.  

IN V I T A T I O N. n. s. [invi tation, Lat.]  
1. To make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom.  
2. It had anciently with before the thing practised, now to.  

IN V I T E.command. Milton  
To all things invite  
Milton.  

IN V I T E. n. [invi tate.] He who invites.  
They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their interests and encouragements most fancied.  

INVITATION. n.s. [from invite.] He who invites.  
To peaceful counsels Milton.  

INVITINGLY. adv. [from inviting.] In such a manner as invites or allures.  
If he can but dress up a temptation to look invitingly, it has commonly been done.  

INVITATION. n.s. [from invito, Lat.] The act of inviting, or the act of urging, or the act of inculcating.  
Invitation, says Cowley, implies less than deluge.  

INVOCATE. v.n. [from invoke.] He who invokes.  
They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their interests and encouragements most fancied.  

INVOCATE, v.n. [from invoke.] He who invokes.  
There are no deluges of fire and brimstone, and no floods of quicksands, when our reasons are thus made weighty, and our words are thus made eloquent.  

INVOCATION. n.s. [from invocati, Lat.] The act of calling upon in prayer.  
Not having the power of choice.  

INVOCATION. n s. [from invocati, Lat.] The act of calling upon in prayer.  
Not having the power of choice.
INW

INVULNERABLE. adj. [invulnerable, Fr. invulnérable, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.

Our canon's walle vaine shall be spent
Against invulnerable clouds of heav'n. Shak.

Nor vainly hope
To be invulnerable in those bright arms,
That might be augmented as they would be
With little to invulnerable themselves strongly. Spenser.

INWARD. adj. [inward, Sax.]

1. Towards the internal parts; within.
The parts of living creatures that are more inward, nourish more than the outward.

2. With inflection or incurvature; concavely.

He stretches out his arm in sign of peace, with his breast bending inward. Drayton's Dyscursus.

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

Let your thoughts be stricken dumb; looking upward we speak and prevail. Hooker.

INWARDLY. adv. [from inward.]

1. In the heart; privately.

The most inwardly each none should be, the church outwardly ought to testify. Hooker.

2. Intimate; near acquaintance. Little used.

Sir, I was in inward of his; a shy fellow was the duke; and I know the cause of his withdrawing. Shak.

INWALL. v. a. [in and wall.] To inclose or fortify with a wall.

Three such towns in those places with the garrison, would be the more augmented as they would be able with little to invulnerable themselves strongly. Spenser on Ireland.

INWARDNESS, n. s. [from inward.]

Intimacy; familiarity.

You know, my inwardness and love Is very much unto the prince and Chlorio. Shak.

INWEAVE. v. a. [in and weave.] To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture.

A fair border, wrought of sunny flowers, Invulnerable with an ivy winding trail. Spr.

INWEAP. v. a. [in and weap.] To cover.

Their crowns, invade with amaranth and gold.

INWOOD. v. a. [in and wood.] To hide in woods. Not used.

He got out of the river, invulnerable himself as the ladies lost the marking his Florins. Sidney.

INWRAP. v. a. [in and wrap.] To cover by involuntion; to involve.

And over them Aetnae high did lift Her cunning veil, and spread her self not, Invulnerable in fume. spice. Pre.

INWRAP'T. v. a. [in and wrap.] To wound, to pique with difficulty or obscurity.

The case is no sooner made than resolved; if it be not unravel'd, but plainly and perspicuously.

INWOUGHT. adj. [in and wrought.] Adorned with work.

Carnus, reverend sir, went footill slow,
His mantle hairy, and his hood sedge.
Invrought with figures dim, and on the edge
Like to that sunny flower Infract'd with bee.

INWREATH. v. a. [in and wreath.] To surround with a crown.

Bind their resplendent locks invulnerable with beas.

INWRESTLE. v. a. [in and wrestle.] To struggle.

No less the palm of peace invulnerable thy brow. Thomson.

JOB, n. s. [A low word now much in use, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]

1. Petty, padding work; a piece of chance work.

2. A low mean lucrative busy affair.

He was now with his old friends, like an old favourite of a cunning minister after the job is over. Arbuthnot.
JOH

Joyn. v. a. [join'de, Fr.] 1. To add one to another in contiguity. Wore unto them that join house to house that lay field to field. Isa. lvii. Join them one to another into one stick. Ezek. The wall was joined together unto the hulk. Neh. iv. 6. 2. To couple; to combine. In this faculty repeating and joing together its ideas, the mind has great power. Locke. 3. To unite in league or confederacy. One only daughter heirs my crown and state, Whom not our stables, nor hay's; nor fate, Nor frequent profligates permit to join With any native of the Ausonian line. Dryd. Aen. 4. To clash together; to collide; to encounter: this sense is to be found in the phrase to join battle, in which battle seems not to signify fight, but troops in array, committe exercitus, though it may likewise mean fight, as committe prelum. When they joined battle, Israel was smitten. 1 Sam. iv. 2. They should with resolve minds endure, until they might join battle with their enemies. Knolles. 5. To associate. Go near, and join thyself to this chariot, Acts. 13. Thou shoulst not be joined with them in burial. 2 Sam. 22. 6. To unite in or to do the same thing. Our best notes are useless to his fame, Join'd with the loud applause of public voice. Dryd. Thy tuneful voice with numbers join'd. Thy words will more prevail then mine. Dryd. 7. To unite in concord. Be joined in the same mind. 1 Cor. 8. To act in concert with. Know your own interest, Sir, where'er you lead, We jointly vow to join no other head. Dryd. Aureg. To Join. v. n. 1. To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous. Justin's house join'd hard to the symple Acts. 2. To close; to clash. You look, you all that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies join not in a hot day. Shak. Henry IV. 1. Here's the earl of Wiltshire's brand, Whom I encounter'd, as the battles join'd. Shak. 3. To unite or in marriage, or to other league. Should we again break thy commandments, and join in affinity with the people? Ezra. 4. To become confederate. When there fell out any war, they join'd unto our enemies, and fight against us. Exod. Let us make peace with him, before he join with Alexander against us. 1 Mac. Join with the rest; you are arm'd against us. Dryd. Any other may join with him that is in trouble, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. Locke. Joinder. n. s. [from join.] Conjunction; joining. Not used. A contract of eternal hand of love, Confirmed by mutual joinder of your hands. Shak. Joiner, n. s. [from join.] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted. The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and joiners. Basset's Essays. It is counted great markmanship in a joiner, to bear his hand curiously even. Morus's En. Joinery. n. s. [from joiner.] Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by strait lines, squares, mitres, or any bevel, that they shall seem one entire piece. Morton. Joint. n. s. [junctura, Lat. jointure, Fr.] 1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies. Dropsies and asthmata, and joint racking rheums. Milton. I felt the same pain in the same joint. Temple. 2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. The coach, the cover whereof was made with such joints that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they list; so when they would, they might remain as discovered and open-sighted as on horseback. Sidney. 3. In joiner; joint, Fr. Strait lines, in joiner's language, is called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood are shot, that is, pinned. Marot. 4. A knot or croissante in a plant. 5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. In bringing a joint of meat, it falls out of your hand. 6. Out of joint. Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves. Jacob's thigh was out of joint. Gen. xxxii. 54. As the head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put out of joint. Her. 7. Out of joint. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused; full of disturbance. This time is out of joint, ob caused skipt! That ever I was born to set it right. Shak. Joint. adj. 1. Shared among many. Entertain no more of it Than a joint burthen laid upon us all. Shak. Though it be common in respect of some men, it is not so to all mankind; but is the joint propriety of this country, or this parish. Locke. 2. United in the same possession as we say, jointheirs or coheirs, jointheirs or coheirs is. The son and man did strive, Joint tenants of the world, who should survive. Done. Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid; Man walk'd with beast joint tenant of the shade. Pope. 3. Combined; acting together in concert. On your joint vigour now, My hold of this new kingdom all depends. Milton. In a war carried on by the joint force of so many nations, France could send troops. Addon. To Join. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To form in articulations. The fingers are joined together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. Hay on the Creation. 2. To form many parts into one. Against the steel be threw His forceful spear, which hissing as it flew, Pierce'd through the yielding planks of jointwood. Dryd. 3. To join together in confederacy. Not used. The times Made friends of them, jointing their force against Cesar. Shak. 4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. He joints the neck; and with a stroke so strong The helm strikes off; and bearsthe head along. Dryd. Joister. adj. [from joint.] Full of joints, knots, or commissures. Three cubits high The jointed herbage was. Philips. Jointer. n. s. [from joint.] A sort of plane. The jointer is somewhat longer than the fore plane, and both its sole perfectly strait; its office is to follow the fore-plane, and smooth and edge perfectly strait, when a joint is to be shot. Morot.
JOINTLY, adv. [from joint.]
1. Together; not separately.
2. In a state of union or co-operation.

JOINTSTOOL, n.s. [joint and stool.] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another.

JOINTURE, n.s. [jointure, Fr.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

JOKE, n.s. [jocus, Lat.] A jest; something not serious.

JOKE. n.s. [jocur, Lat.] To jest; to be merry in words and actions.

JOKE, n.s. [from joke.] A jester; a merry fellow.

JOVAR, adv. from joke.] Your wan complexion, and your thin jowls, father.

JOY. The head of a fish.

JOY, v.o. [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.

JOVIAL, adj. [jovial, Fr., jovialis, Lat.] Every little unevenness of the ground will cause such a joviality of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its sails. Williams. Arbuthnot on Dict.

JOVIAL, adj. [jovial, Fr., jovialis, Lat.] To shake one as a carriage does.

JOYFUL adj. [from jolly.] Shock; violent agitation.

JOYFUL adj. [from jolly.] The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sudden jolt or violent motion. Arbuthnot on Dict.

JOYOUS adj. [from jolly.] If the first jolt had not been as strong as it was, but afterwards the motion was easy. Swift.

JOYLESS adj. [from jolly.] To join to a stool.

JOYLESS adj. [from jolly.] To join to a stool.

JOYLUSS. A pot. They will allow us no jollies in the morning, and then we will leak in your chimney, and your chamberly breaks bleed like a toast. Boss. The copper pot can boil milk, heat porridge, small beer or salt, in case of necessity, serve for a jolly and a salt. Swift.

JOY. v.o. [from joke.] To jostle to rush against.

JOY. v.o. [from joke.] A point; a title; the least quality assignable.

JOYFUL adj. [from jolly.] As superfluous flesh did rot, Amendment ready still at hand did wait, to pluck it out with pincers fiery hot, That soon in him was left no more a corporal joy, Fairy Queen.

JOYFUL adj. [from jolly.] Go, Eros, send his treasure after, do it; Denim no joy, I charge thee. Shaks. Let me not stay a joy from dinner; go, get it ready. Shaks.

JOYFUL adj. [from jolly.] This nor hunts he nor profits you a joy; Forbear it therefore; give your cause to Heaven. Shaks.

JOYFUL adj. [from jolly.] This bond doth give thee here no joy of blood; The words express a pound of flesh. Shaks. I argue not against Heaven's hand, or will; nor hate one joy Of heart or hope; but still hear up and shout Right onwards. Shaks. Yon might, with every joy as much just, hang me up because I am old, as best me because I'm important. L'Estrange. A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one jot of knowledge. Locke. The final event will not be one joy less the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. Rogers.
JOY

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed stars are astrologically influenced by the planets, and are esteemed mortal or joyal, according to the colors whereby they are colored to the planets.


2. Gay; airy; merry.

Be bright and gay; merriment. Shaksp. Our musician's song delights. Shaksp.

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be sad and ill-dispised; and thenceforth, others of a joyal nature dispose the company to be merry and cheerful.

Boileau's Nat. Hist.

Its odors are some of them pungent, to eye moist, the rest jovial or buccanuish. Dryden.

Perhaps the jest that charm'd the sprightly light And made the jovial table laugh so loud. To some false notion owes its poor pretence. Prior.

JOVIALLY. adv. [from jovial] Merrily, gaily.

JOVIALNESS. n.s. [from jovial] Gaiety; merriment.

JOUSANCE. n.s. [rejoissance, Fr.] Jollity; merriment; festivity. Obsole.

Colin, my dear, when shall it please thee sing. As thou wert wont, songs of some joyousness? Thyn Muse too long slumbering in sorrow, Lulled asleep in Pleas and Pleas's misgovernment, Spens.

JOURNAL. adj. [journal, Fr. giornal, It.] Daily; accustomed. Out of use

Now gan the golden Phœbus for to steep His fiery face in billows of the West, And hid in deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, deep, 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JOY

There's him rests in natural suffrance,
Or all his gladness and kindling gage. Speener.

Joyful. adj. [joyful and.]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.
2. Sometimes it has of before the cause of joy.
3. It has of sometimes before the cause of joy.

Round cut death-bed ev'ry friend should run,
And joyous of our compact ever won.

While the musing, and went into their trysts joyful and glad of heart.

1. Kings.
2. My soul shall be joyful in God. Is. Ix. 10.

Joyfully, adv. [from joyful.] With joy: gladly.

If we no more meet till we meet in heav'n,
Then joyfully, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinsman, warrors all, ad.

Never did man more joyfully obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to flee:
With such alacrity they bore away.

As if they praised all the states stood by.

The good Christian considers pains only as necessary passages to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark scene of fancied terror, sees a crown and a throne, and everlasting blessings prepared for him.joyfullyCatholick receives his summons, as he has long impatiently expected it.

Joyfully, n. s. [from joyful.] Gladness; joy.

Thou servest not the Lord thy God with joyfulness,
And with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things.

Joyless. adj. [from joy.] joyless.

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.

A little joy enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am she, and altogether joyous.

With downcast eyes the joyous victor sat,
Revolving in his mind's soul and thought various actions of choice below;
And saw and then a sight he should bear,
And tears began to flow.

Drayton's Alexander's Feast.

2. It has of sometimes before the object.

With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast;
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest;
Forsakes his food, and, pining for the loss,
Is joyful of the grove, and spurns the flowering grass.

Drayton.

3. Giving no pleasure.

A joyless, disdain'd, black, and sorrowful issue;
Here is a babe, as lostsight as a toad.

Shakespeare.

Here he was golden sinews employ'd; here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his pearly wings;
Reigns here, and roves; not in the stoutest smiles.
Of lastest, joyless, unequalued,
Causal fruit.

Parnell's Poem. Let.

The pure in heart shall see God; and if any others could so eradicate this their inchoate, as to take heaven by violence, it surely would be a joyless possession.

Decay of Polit.

He forgets his sleep, and loathes his food,
That youth, and health, and war, are joyous to him.

Admonition.

Joyous. adj. [joyous, Fr.]

1. Glad; gay; merry.

Most joyous man, on whom the shining sun
Did shine his face, myself I did esteem,
And that my false lik'd me no joyous deem.

Joyous the birds; fresh gales and gentle gale:
Whisper'd it.

Milton.

The joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature stung, renew their love.

Fast by her flow'ry bank the sons of Arcas,
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect.
Their dechy charge, and joyous drink her life.

Prior.

2. Giving joy.

They all as glads as birds of joyous prime
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round.

Fairy Queen.

IRK

IRKSOME. adj. [from irk.] Wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome; tiresome; unpleasing.

I know she is an irksome brawling scold. Shak.

Shall I then can't talk of love so well.

Thy company, which erst I held in none.

I will endure. Shakespeare. As you like it.

Where he may not seek best.

Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The irksome hours till his chief great return. Milt.

Not for to irksome toll, but to delight
He mortifies, and delight to reason join'd. Milton.

There is nothing so irksome as general discourse,
especially when they turn chiefly upon words.

Shytrn.

IRKSOMELY. adv. [from irksome.] Wearisomely; tediously.

IRKSOMENESS. n. s. [from irksome.] Weariness; wearisomeness.

IRON. n. s. [hairy, Welsh; ieporo, Sax. ior.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world. Though the lightest of all metals, except tin, it is considerably the heaviest; and when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first fusion, it is scarce malleable. Most of the other metals are brittle, while they are hot; but this is most malleable as it approaches nearest to fusion. The specific gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. It is the only known substance that is attracted by the lodestone. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals.

Hill.

Nor ales dungeon, nor strong links of iron, Can be receiv'd to the strength of spirit Shakespeare.

If he smite him with an instrument of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. Num. xxvi. 16.

The power of drawing iron is one of the flees of a lodestone, and to be so drawn is a part of that of iron.

Lecce.

A piece of iron ore, of a ferruginous colour, are several thin plates, placed parallel to each other.


I treated of making iron work, and steel work. Moxon.

2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron: as, a flat iron, box iron, or smoothing iron. In this sense it has a plural.

Iron of a doit, dobbles that hangmen would.
Bury with those that were there; these, these blades, Eve yet the fight be done, pack up, pack, Shak. Coriol.
O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:
Put in their hands the iron of wrath,
That they may crush down with a heavy fall.
Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries.

Shakespeare, Richard III.

Canst thou fill his skin with barbed irons, or his head with fishspears?

Job, xlii. 7.

For this your locks in paper dunmeance bound.

For this with tort ring iron wrought round around Pope.

3. Chain; shackle; manacle; as, he was put in irons.

The iron entered into his soul. Psal. Cam. Proy.

His feet but with fettrers: he was laid in irons. Psalms.

IRON. adj.

1. Made of iron.

In iron walls they deem'd me not secure. Shak.

Get me an iron arrow, and bring it straight unto my cell. Shakespeare. Romeo and Juliet.

Some are of an iron red, shining and polite;
IRR

So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion,
should deal in irony, or explain their meaning
by contary.

IRRADIACTY. n. s. [irradiance, fr. irr., Lat.]

1. Emission of rays or beams of light
upon any object.
2. Beams of light emitted.

Love not the heav'nly spirits? Or do they mix
virtuous, or immediate touch? Milton.

To IRRADiATE. v. a. [irradio, Lat.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it
unto; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that these opacous
bodies do not hit or the eye from judging light
to have an equal plenary diffusion through the
whole place it irradiates, he can have no difficulty
to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where
mingled with light. Digby on Bodies.

It is not a converting but a discovering grace;
such as love and pity puts a circle of glory about
the head of him upon whom it descends. Swift.

2. To enlighten; to illumine; to illuminate.

Celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her pawn's
Irradate; there plant eyes; all melt from

To IRRADiATE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To smooth with an iron.
2. To shake with irons.

lronical adj. [ironique, Fr. from ironic.] Expressing one thing and meaning
another; speaking by contraries.

In this fallacy may be comprised all ironical
or expressions reversed inverted signifi-
cations.

I take all your ironical civilities in a literal sense,
and shall expect them to be literally performed.
Swift.

Irronically, adv. [from ironical.] By
the use of irony.

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Del-
phes to be the wisest man of Greece, which he
would triumphingly deny, saying, There
could be nothing in him to verify the oracle.
except this, that he was not wise, and knew it;
and others were wise, and knew it not. Bacon.
The deceiver and braggart.
Still sham'd the fool, and lais'th the knife. Swift.

Ironmonger. n. s. [iron and monger.]
A dealer in iron.

Ironwood. n. s. A kind of wood
extremely hard, and so ponderous as
to sink in water. It grows in America.
Robinson Crusoe.

Ironwort. n. s. [stericis, Lat.]
Miller.

Irony. adj. [from iron.] Made of iron;
partaking of iron.

The force they are under is real, and that
of their fate but imaginary; it is not strange if
the irony chains have more solidity than the com-
parative.
Hammond's Fundamentals.
Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated
with vitriol salts, dissolve the body of one
metal, or the containing piece of the spring; and de-
posit, in lieu of the iron particles carried off,
coppery particles. Woodward on Irons.

Irony. n. s. [ironic, fr. G. ironikos.]
A mode of saying in which the meaning
is contrary to the words: as, Belshazzar
was a holy man.

IRR

As for obsolete, irreconcilable, proscribed
enemies, we must expect their calumnies will con-
tinue.

irreconcilable adj. [irreconcilable, fr. in and reconcilable.]
1. Not to be recalled to kindness; not to
be appeased.

Wage eternal war.

Arbuthnot's John Bull.

1. A week unequal faction may animate a govern-
ment; but when it grows equal in strength, and
irreconcilable by animosity, it cannot end
without a crisis.

There are no factions, though irreconcilable to
one another, that are not united in their affection to
the last interest of their country.

2. Not to be made consistent: it is not
or to.

As she was strictly virtuous herself, so she
turns the best construction upon the words
and actions of her neighbours, except where they
were irreconcilable to the rules of honesty and
decency. Arbuthnot's John Bull.

i r r e c o n c i l a b l e . n s . [fr. irreconcilable.] Impossibility to be re-
conciled.

irreconcilably, adv. [from irreconcil-
able.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

irreckoned, adj. [in and reconcilable.]
Not atoned.

A servant dies in many irreconcilable injuries.
Shaksp.

irrecoverable, adj. [in and recover-
able.]
1. Not to be regained: not to be restored
or repaired.

Time, in a natural sense, is irrecoverable: the
moment just fled by us, it is impossible to recall.
Bunyan.

2. Not to be remedied.

The irrecoverable loss of so many lives
of principal value.
It concerns every man, that would not live away
half a day of himself into irrecoverable unwisdom,
with the greatest seriousness to enquire. Taitton.

irrecoverably, adv. [from irrecover-
able.] Beyond recovery; past repair.
O dark, dark mind! the blaze of noon.
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse.
Without all hope of day. Milton's Aenid.

The credit of the Exchanger is irrecoverably
lost by the last breach with the bankers,
Milton's Paradise.

irrecoverable, adj. [in and rever-
able.]
Not to be brought or reduced.

These observations seem to argue the corpuses
of air to be irreducible into water.
Rush.

irrefragability. n. s. [irrefrag-
able.] Strength of argument not to
be refuted.

irrefragable, adj. [irrefragabilis
school Lat. irrefragabilis, Fr.] Not to
be confuted; superior to argumental
opposition.

I r r e r e s p r o n s i b l e. n. s. [irre-
responsibility.]
Without reason; absurdly.

irreclaimable, adj. [in and claim-
able.] Not to be reclaimed; not to be
changed to the better.

Swift.

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IRREFRAGABLE. adv. [from irrefragable.] With force above contention. That they denied a future state is evident from St Paul’s reasoning; which are of no weight; but only on that supposition, as Origin largely and irrefragably proves. After wry.

IRREFUTABLE adj. [irrefutabiliis, Lat.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR adj. [irregulariter, Fr. irregularis, Lat.] 1. Deviating from rule, custom or nature. The amorous youth Obtain’d of Venus his desire, How’er irregular his fire. Dryer.

2. Inmethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order. This motion seems excentrique and irregularly, yet not well to be resisted or quieted. K. Charles.

Regular.

Then most, when most irregular they seem.

The numbers of pindarics are wild and irregular, and sometimes seem harsh and unmeasured. Con.

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A soft word for vitius.

IRREGULARITY. n. s. [irregularité, Fr. from irregular.] 1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order. This irregularity of its many and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common danger. Bacon. As these vast heaps of mountains are thrown together with so much irregularity and confusion, there forms a great variety of follow bottoms. Add.

3. Inordinate practice; vice.

Religion is somewhat less in danger of corruption, while the sinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is ashamed of his irregularities. Rogers.

IRREGULARLY adv. [from irregular.] Without observation of rule or method. Phaeton.

By the wild course of his fancy drawn, From East to West irregularly hurled, First set on fire himself, and then the world. Dryer. Your’s is a soul irregularly great, Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat. Dryden.

It may give some light to those whose concerns for the little ones makes them so irregularly bold as to consider their own reason, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old custom.

To IRREGULATE. v. a. [from ir and regul,a, Lat.] To make irregular; to disorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, shelves, and every interjacency regulates. Brown.

IRRELATIVE adj. [in and relativus, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their species came out in uncommunicated varieties, and particular situations. Brown’s Vulg. Err.

IRRELIGION. n. s. [irreligion, Fr. in and religio.] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat irreligion are already consecrated. Dryden.

We believe the instance of prophanea and irreligion, not only committed, but defamed and glorified in.

IRRELIGIOUS adj. [irreligieux, Fr. in and religious.] 1. Contemning religion; impious. The is an instance of true religion. Shakespeare. Whoever sees these religious men, With barb of a sickness weak and faint,

But hears then talking of religion then, And vows himself to mix it ev’ry saint. Davies.

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and religious. South.

2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that Scripture standeth not the church of God in any thing, except nothing at all to direct, but may be let pass as needless to be consulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and irreverent. Locke.

Might not the queen’s domesticks be obliged to avoid swearing and irreligious profane discourses, Swift.

IRRELIGIOUSLY adv. [from irreligious.] With impiety; with religion.

IRRIMEDICAL adj. [irremedialis, Lat.] Admitting no return. The keeper char’d, the chief without delay Pass’d on, and took th’ irremediable way. Dryden.

IRRIMEDICABLE adj. [irremediable, Fr. irr and remediable.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former times, or the necessity of the present hath cast upon them. Hooker.

A steady hand, in military affairs, is more requisite than in peace, because an error committed in war may prove irremediable. Bacon.

What house keeps about, unless he lead to some fatal and irremediable mischief, be sure you advise only as a friend. Locke.

IRRIMEDICABLY adv. [from irremedicable.] Without cure.

It happens so irremediable, and inevitably, that we may perceive these accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God. Taylor’s Worthy Communicant.

IRRIMEDICABILITY. n. s. [irremedialité, Fr. from irremedicable.] The quality of being not to be borne.

Thence arises the aggravation and irrepressibility of the sin. Hammond on Fundamentals.

IRRIMEDICABLE adj. [irremediable, Fr. irr and remediable.] Not to be pardoned.

IRRIMEDICABILITY. n. s. [irremedialité, Fr. from irremedicable.] The quality of being not to be pardoned.

Thence arises the aggravation and irrepressibility of the sin. Hammond on Fundamentals.

IRRIMEDICABLE adj. [irremediable, Fr. irr and remediable.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

Irrepairable is the loss, and Patience says it is not past her care. Shakes. Tempest.

Toil’d with loss irrepairable. Milton.

It is an irreparable injustice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of those whom we dislike. Addison.

The story of Dacilian and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot miss of the divine protection, and that the only loss irreparable is that of our prosperity. Garth.

IRRIMEDICABLY adv. [from irremedicable.] Without recovery; without amendments.

Such adventures befall artists irreparably. Boyle.

The most industrious and gay, whereby she should be nourished, were irreparably injurious to her. Decay of Pity.

IRRIMEDICABLY adv. [from irremedicable.] Not to be remedied.

IRRIMEDICABLY adv. [from irremediable, Fr. irrepairable, Lat.] Except from blame.

IRRREPREHENSIBLY adv. [from irreprehensible.] Without blame.

IRRREPREHENSIBLY adj. [in and represent.] Not to be figured by any representation.

God’s irreprehensible nature doth hold against making images of God. Stillingfleet.

IRRREPROACHABLE. adj. [in and reproachable.] Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a serious sincere Christian, of an inoffensive irreproachable, may, exemplary life. Attar.

There can be better, that they may raise up, and breed as irreproachable a young family as their parents have done. Pope.

IRRREPROACHABLY adv. [from irreproachable.] Without blame; without reproach.

IRRREPROVEABLE adj. [in and reprovable.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRRESISTIBILITY. n. s. [from irrisistible.] Power or force above opposition.

The doctrine of irresistible grace, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be affixed to it. Hammond.

IRRRESISTIBLE adj. [irresistible, Fr. in and resistible.] Superior to opposition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehension of the Deity, induced with resistible power to hurt; and is of all affections, and thoughts, the unanswerable admitted to conference with reason. Hooker.

In mighty quadruple joint Of union irresistible. Milton.

Fear of God is inward acknowledgement of an holy just being, armed with almighty and irresistible power. Tillotson.

There can be no difference in the subjects, where the application is almighty and irresistible, as in creation. Rogers.

IRRRESISTIBLY adv. [from irresistible.] In a manner not to be opposed.

God irresistibly sways all manner of events on earth. Dryden.

Fond of pleasing and entertaining ourselves to those we esteem, we are irresistibly led into the same inclinations and aversions with them. Rogers.

IRRRESTLESS. adj. [a barbarous grammatical construction of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless.

These rash entrees, whose irresistable flame strikes Envy dasy and, keeps Solicitude tame, They can to passing multitudes give law, Convert the factions, and the rebel awe.

IRRRESOLVED adj. [in and resolutus, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

In factitious salt amonition the common and ursine silts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such vessels irresoluble by force alone. Boyle.

IRRRESOLVABLE. adj. [in and resolutus, Lat.] Resistance to separation of the parts.

Quarrens has this confusion of the irresolubility of diamonds. Boyle.

IRRRESOLVABLE adj. [in and resolutus, Lat.] Resistance to separation of the parts.

Quarrens has this confusion of the irresolubility of diamonds. Boyle.

IRRRESOLVABLY adv. [in and resolutus.] Without settled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so irresolubly concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. Boyle.

IRRRESOLVE adj. [irresolu, Fr. in and resolute.] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

Were he cruel he would outgo His father, by as much a performance Does an irresolute purpose. Shakespeare. Henry VIII.
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Him, after long debate irreproachable
But though resolute in mind, he is not
Breathless in speech, nor does he clench
His jaws, as if to speak. Milton. Poem, Lost. To
To make reflexions upon what is past, is
Not the part of ingenuous but irrepressible men. Temple.
So Mr. Myrrh's mind, impelled on either side,
Takes on the air of a boat long since
Irreproachable on which she should rely,
At last unkindly in, is only lady'd to die. Dryden.

Irresolute, adv. [from irresolute.]
Without firmness of mind; without
determination purpose.

Irresolution. n. s. [irresolution, Fr. in and resolution.]
Want of firmness of mind.
It hath most force upon things that have the
lightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of
men, and in them upon such affections as move
lightest; as upon men in fear, or men in

Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer
themselves to our choice, and inconstancy in pur-
suming them, are the greatest causes of all our
unhappiness. Addison.

Irrespective. adj. [in and irrespective.]
Having no regard to any circumstances.
Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular
irrespective election, think it safe to run
into all sins! Hammond.

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved
wholly into the absolute irrespective will of God.
Rogers.

Irrespectively, adv. [from irrespective.]
Without regard to circumstances. He
is convinced, that all the promises belong
to him absolutely and irrespectively. Hammond.

Irreprovable, adj. [in and irreprovable.]
Not to be repaired; irreparable; irre-
provable.

Irreproachably, adv. [from irrepro-
vable.] Irreproachable; irreprovable.

Irreverence. n. s. [irreverent, Lat. ir-
reverence, Fr. in and reverence.]
1. Want of reverence; want of venera-
tion; want of respect.
Having seen ourascalious irreverence towards
God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make
application to the several parts of it. Decoy of Piety.

They were a sort of attributes, with which it was
a matter of religion to salute them on all occa-
sions, and which it was an irreverence to omit. Pope.

2. State of being disregarded.
The concomitance of the house of peers in that
fury can be imputed to no one thing more than
to the irreverence and scorn the judges were justly
in, who had been always looked upon there as
the arbiters of the law. Clarendon.

Irreverent, adj. [irreverent, Fr. in
and reverence.]
Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or con-
ceivinig due veneration or respect.
As our faith exclude not that boldness which
becometh saints, so, if our familiarity with God
does not savour of fear, it draweth too near that
irreverent confidence whereby true humility can
never stand. Hooker.

Knowing good judges sought for, and covered it
from the vulgar sort as jewels of an insatiable
price, fearing the irreverent construction of the
ignorant and unphilosophical. Raleigh.

Witness the irreverent son
Of him who built the ark; who, for the shame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,
Servant of servants, on his vicious race. Milton.
1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution; a small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, bluish, tending to blue; brightish, somewhat bright.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentle or possessive adjective: as, Swedish, Danish; the Danish territories, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewise notor participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added; as, fool, foolish, man, manish; rogue, roglisth.

Isicle, n. s. [More properly icle, from icle; but icle should rather be written ise; icle, Sax.] A pendent shoot of ice.

Do you know this lady? — The moon doth shine. icle as a icle. That's curated by the frost from purest snow. Hanging on Dion's temple. Shaksp.

This forms and shows her tender body, but that is not limbs for icles to tear. Dryden.

Isinglass, n. s. [from icle, or ise, and glass; iclethypocolla, Lat.] Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a white colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue. The fish from which isinglass is prepared, is one of the cartilaginous kind: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and greatly resembles the sturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Bosphorus, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the isinglass is prepared by boiling. Hill.

The care of putrefaction requires an incrassating diet, as all viscid broth, brothshorn, ivory, and singlass. Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations and others by additions, as isinglass, creamed sugar.

Isinglass Stone, n. s. A fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and more bright and pulkulent than the finest glass. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. Hill's Mat. Med.

Island, n. s. [insula, Lat. sola, Ital. canal, Erse. It is pronounced land.] A tract of land surrounded by water.

He will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple—and sawing the kernels of it in the sea, bring forth more islands. Shaksp. Tempest.

Within a long reach there lies a bay. An island shades it from the rolling sea. And forms a port. Dryden.

Island of Islay is the subject scene. Thomson.

Islander, n. s. [from island. Pronounced islander;] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

We, as all islanders, are lunatics, or the moon's men. Cowper.

Ye dirver, and the generous islanders. Canuden.

By you invited, do attend your presence. Shak.

There are many bitter sayings against islanders in general, representing them as fierce, Utopians, under the name of our inhabitants. Those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that the language is one kind that those who are the inhabitants of an island. Addison's Frenehman.

A race of rugged mariners are these, Unfathom'd men, and bosoms as their seas: The native idlers are their ene, And hateful be that breaches a foreign sea. Pope.

Isle, n.s. [from, fr. island. Pronounced isle;] 1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

The instalment of this noble duke Is the seat royal of this famous isle. Shaksp.

Betwixt a nation and two words I write; Seas stand with gore I sing, adventures told, And ships and mariners in exultation roll. Dryden.

2. [Written] I think, corruptly for aire, from air, Fr. from air, Lat. the air being probably at first only a wing or side walk. It may come likewise from air, Fr. a walk. A long walk in a church, or publick building.

Over the twilight groves and dusky caves, Long sounding airis and intermingled graves. Black.

Isometrical, n. s. [equi, piz, and mer.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. Harris.

Isoceles, n. s. [isocele, Fr. or equiangular triangle.] That which hath only two sides equal. Harris.

Issue, n. s. [issue, Fr.] 1. The act of passing out.

Let us examine what body's so moveable whilst in motion, as the only means to find an issue of this difficulty. Dryden.

We might have easily prevented those great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they be, if that issue of wealth had been stopped? Scott.

3. Event; consequence.

Spiritual things not finely touch'd, But fine to issues. Shaksp. Measure for Measure, If I were ever fearful To do a thing, where I the issue doubted, Where the end outlived the existing cause; Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear Which infects the wisest. Shaksp. Winter's Tale. But let the heart not prove To good beginnings of each enterprise. Fairfax.

If things were cast upon this issue, that God should not make a just man desirous of the best would sin, and sin for ever. South.

The witless sayings and sentences will be found the zones of chance, and nothing else but some lucky hits of a running fancy. Our present condition is better for us in the issue, than that uninterrupted health and security that the Athenian days. Bentley.

4. Termination; conclusion.

He hath preserved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publicly execrated after these wars, of which they hope for a soon and serious issue. Sidney.

What issue of my love remains for me! How wild a passion works within my breast! With what prodigious flames am I possessed! Dryden.

Homer, at a loss to bring difficult matters to an issue, lays his hero asleep, and this solves the difficulty. Booke.

5. Sequel deduced from premises.

I am to pray you not to strain my speech To grosser issues, nor to larger reach, Than to some. Shaksp. Othello.

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours. This tumour in his left arm was caused by strict binding of his Issue. Wiseman.

Evacuation.

A woman was diseased with an issue of blood. Mat. 9, 57.

8. Progeny; offspring.

O nation miserable! Since they at the true issue of thy house, By his own intercession stand nearest. Shaksp. Macbeth.

Nor were Abassan kings their issue guard, Mount Amura, their sun, nor the stupendous True Paradise, under the æolian pipe. By N. Long. Milton's Parad. Lost.

The oil, or peaceful prince, whom Heron's decreed, was blessed with no male issue to succeed. Dryden's Enmity.

The frequent productions of waters, in all the species of animals, and strange issues of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not possible to confound with this by synthetic Locke.

9. [In law.] Issue hath several applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or executions of suit; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, where upon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. Issue is either general or special; general issue seemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant hath done any such thing as the plaintiff laid to his charge. The special issue then must be that, where special matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and so grow rather to a demurrer, if it be quedo juris, or to trial by the jury, if it be questio facti. Coke.

To Issue. v. n. [from the noun; isser, Fr. uscere, Ital.] 1. To come out; to pass out of any place.

Water's issu'd out from under the threshold of the house. Lck.

From the utmost end of the head branches there issueth out a gummy juice. Raleigh's History.

Waters issu'd from a cave. Milton.

Ere Pallus issu'd from the thunderer's head. D'Urfey, over all passed his other mountain. Pope.

2. To make an eruption; to break out.

Three master of Forist's brothers watch the door with pistols, that none should issu out, otherwise they might escape. Shaksp.

See that same issue forth a so. Milton.

Haste, arm your Ardeons, issu to the plain; With faith to friend, assault the Iogian train. Dryden.

At length there issu'd, from the grove behind, A fair assembly of the female kind. Dryden.

A buzzing noise of bees his ears alarms; Straight issue through the sides assembling swarms, Dryden.

Full for the port that lineaus stand, And fuel their sails, and issue on the land. Pope's Odyssey.

3. To proceed as an offspring.

Of the sons that shall issu out of thee, whom thou shalt begot, shall they take away. 2 Kings, xx. 10.

4. To be produced by any fund.

These alarums issu'd out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable in the priesthood, Apul.'s Parergon.

5. To run out in lines.

Pipes made with a belly towards the lower end, and then lasting into a straight concave again. Scar.

To Issue. v. n.

1. To send out; to send forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest the parts or to issue the spirits. Bacon's Nat. Hist.
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2. To send out judicially or authoritatively.

This is the more frequent sense. It is commonly followed by a particle, out or forth.

If the council famed out any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their cities, some whiteners published a pro-

testation. Clarendon.

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A mansion proper for a mourning god:
Here he gives audience, issuing out decrees
To rivers, his dependent deities.
Dryden.

Let us often return to the scenes of our
Vain in the trembling sailors ply their hands;
The tempest unforeseen prevents their care. Dry.

They constantly wait in court to make a due
return of what they have done, and to receive such additional orders as the judge shall issue forth.

Agile's Periogon.

ISSUELESS. adj. [from issue.] Having no offspring; wanting descendants.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, succeeded to
Hugh's portion, as dying issueless.

He knew no issue. Carew's Survey of Cowme. I have done sin
For which the Heaven's, taking angry note,

Have left me issueless. Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

ISTRUM. n. s. [isthns. Lat.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

There is a castle strongly seated on a high rock, which is joined by an isthmus to the land, and is incomparably fortified.

Sandys's Travels.

The Assyrian empire stretched northwestward to
that isthmus between the Euxine and the Caspian seas.

Breckwood on Languages.

O life, thou nothing boundless. Lord.
Thou weak built isthmus, that dost proudly rise
Up between two eternities.
Yet canst not wave, nor wind sustain;
But broken and overthrown the ocean meets
again.

Crawley.

Our south of England stands as Corinthus be-
tween two seas, and there are some busy to cutting the isthmus, to let in both at once upon it. Stilling fl.

Glemones thinking it more advisable to fortify, not the isthmus, but the mountains, put his design in execution.

Creech.

Plag'd on this isthmus of a middle state,
The Briton's name seems great.

Pope.

IT. pronoun. [Piz. Sax.]

1. The neutral demonstrative. Used in speaking of things. For it, its ancestors used he, as the neutral pronoun; and for its they used his. Thus in the Accidence, a noun adjective that which cannot stand by itself, but requireth another word to be joined with him to show its signification.

Nothing can give to that which another it hath not itself.

Will our great anger learn to stoop so low?
I know it not.

Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is it
That who master art of it.

Crawley.

His son, it may be, dreads no harm;
But kindly waits his father's coming home. Flattin.

The time will come, it will, when you shall know
The rage of love.

Dryden.

How can I speak? or how, sir, can you hear?

Imagine that which you would most deplore.
And that which I would speak, is it or more.

Dryden.

The mind so furnished, what reason has its
quisice in its conclusions?

Locke.

The glory which encompassed them covered the
place, and started its rays with so much strength
that the whole fabric began to melt. Addison.

If we find a greater good in the present
constitution, than would have accrued either from the
total privation of but one other frame, and
structures, we may perhaps reasonably conclude
that the present constitution proceeded from an
intelligent and good being, that formed it that
particular way out of choice.

Bentley.

2. It is used absolutely for the state of a
person or affair.

How is it with our general —
Even so
As with a man by his own alms impion'd,
And with his charity slain. Shaksp. Coriolanus.

3. It is used for the thing; and the matter;
the affair.

It's come to pass,
That inadquate obedience is a slave
to each incensed will. Shaksp. Henry VIII.

4. It is sometimes expressed by it.

He raised his reed; and put it
For catching fire by nearer food,
He lifted with such might and strength,
As would have hurt'd him if three times his length. Hudib.

The design, it seems, is to avoid the dreadful
imputation of pedantry. Swift.

5. It is used ludicrously after neutral
verbs, to give an emphasis.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not
probable that he meant to walk it back again for his
pleasure.

Reid.

The Lacedemonians, at the stragglings of
Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought it
out with their nails and teeth. Dryden.

I have often seen people lavish it profusely in
tricking up their children, and yet starve their
minds.

Loch.

The more courses it is not on the ground, like
the rat or mouse, but earth. Addition.

Whether the charmer sin it, or saint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it. Pope.

6. Sometimes applied similiarly, ludicrously,
or rudely to persons.

Let us after him,
Whose care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peerless kinsman. Shaksp. Macbeth.

Do, child, go to thy grandam, the old,
Give grandam kingdom, and its grandam will
Give it up him. Shaksp. King John.

7. It is sometimes used of the first or second person, sometimes of more. This mode of speech, though used by good
authors, and supported by the if y a of the French, has yet an appearance of barbarism.

Who was it came by?
'Tis two or three, my lord, that bring you word,
Maccduff is fled to England. Shaksp. Macbeth.

'Tis I, that made thy widows. Shaksp. Coriolanus.
'Tis these that early taint the female soul. Pope.

ITCH. n. s. [Itena. Sax.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious,
which overthrows the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised, as microscopes have dis-
covered, by a small animal. It is cured by

sulphur.

Lost and liberty
Creech in the minds and memories of our youth,
And the stream of virtue they may still
And drawn themselves in rite, tickets, blanches, Shak.
The Lord will smite thee with the scab and with the itch, whereof thou cannot be healed. Deut. xviii. 37.

As if divinity had catch'd
The itch on purpose to be scratch'd.

Hudibras.

2. The state of uneasiness in the
skin, which is eased by rubbing.

Shakesp.

3. A constant teasing desire.

A certain itch of meddlings with other people's
matters, puts us upon shifting.

'I'rangage.

He had staid pedgare in his head, and the itch of
being thought of was driving.

Dryden.

From servants company a child is to be kept,
not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an
itch to get out. dryden.

At half mankind when generous Mansly raves,
All know 'tis virtue, for he thinks them knaves:

Brow.

4. To itch. v. a. [Itena. Lat.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM. n. s.

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of
admiration, though the catalogue of his end-
ments had been tabulated by his side, I saw to
him by items. Shaksp.

2. A hint; an imundo.

If this discourse have not concluded our weak-
ness, I have one item, more of mine; for perhaps
as a kind letter brother to you, if you have
sent me word, I may have word, I must show you,
that there is none. Glanville.

To ITERATE. v. a. [itera. Lat.] Repeat-
ing.

We must not take the present, or especially familiar to all:
this is the very cause why we iterate the
prayer oftener than any other part of Scripture besides; the cause wherefore we intone the people together with their ministers, and not the minister alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth.

The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new solemn ambassadors to intone unto him the decree of his estates, and to iterate his solemnity that the French would desist from hostility.

Bacon's Henry VII.

There be two kinds of reflections of sounds;
the one at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard distinctly, and the reflection also distinctly; the other in concurrence, when the sound returneth immediately upon the original, and so iterate it not, but amplithe it. Bacon.

2. To do over again.

Ashes burn, and well reverberated by fire,
after the heat thereof hath been drawn out by
iterated deceptions.

Brow.

Andrew took no thought,
Eating his fill; nor Eve to mate
Her conqueror trespasses for all, the more to shew
Him with her lov'd society. Milton's Parad. Lost.

ITERANT. adj. [iterans. Lat.] Repeating.

Waters being near, make a current even; but
being farther off, they make an iterant echo.

Brow's Nat. Hist.

ITERATION. n. s. [iteration. Fr. iteration. Lat.] Repetition: recital over
again.

1023
Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so, this tree is high.

2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment.

If my suspect be false, forgive me God.

3. The act of exercising judgment: judicatory.

They gave judgment upon him.

Addison's Spectator.

4. Determination; decision.

Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the judgment is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding. Garrick's Essays.

We shall make a certain judgment, what kind of dissolution that earth was capable of.

Burnet's Theory.

Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just judgment of things proposed to our inquiry.

Watts.

5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.

Judgment, a cool and slow faculty, attends not a man in the raptures of poetical composition.

Dennis.

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none go just alike; yet each believes his own. Pope.

6. Opinion, notion.

I see men's judgments are a parcel of their fortunes, and things outward Draw the inward quality after them,

To suffer all alike. Shakspeare, Act 3, Cleop.

When she did think my master lov'd her well,

She, in my judgment was as fair as you. Shakspeare.

7. Sentence against a criminal.

When he was brought again to the bar, to bear His knell rung out, his judgment was strik'd with agony.

Shakspeare, Henry VIII.

The chief priests informed me, desiring to have judgment against him. Acts 21, xix. 15.

On Adrian last this judgment he pronounced.

Milton.

8. Condemnation. This is a theological use.

The judgment was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of many offences unto justification.

Rom. v. 16.

The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the God of Israel will rise up in judgment against us, and the articles of our faith will be so many articles of accusation.

Tobit.

9. Punishment inflicted by Providence, with reference to some particular crime.

The judgment of the heavens that makes us tremble,

Touche us not with pity. Shakspeare, King Lear.

We cannot be guilty of greater meanness than to interpret afflictions as punishments and judgments: it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance.

Addison's Spectator.

10. Distribution of justice.

The Jews made insurrection against Paul, and brought him to the judgment seat. Acts, xviii. 12.

Our only object is Shakspeare.

In judgment between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own duty. Taylor.

A bold and wise petitioner goes strait to the throne and judgment seat of the monarch.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

11. Justiciary law; statute.

If ye bearken to these words, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant.

Deut.
JUM

that the accidental jumbling of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy.

To JUMBLE. v. t. To be agitated together.

They will all meet and jumble together into a perfect harmony.

JUMBLE. n. s. [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.

Had the world been congeanted from that supposed fortitions jumble, this hypothesis had been tolerable.

What jumble here is made of ecclesiastical remains, as if they were all alienated with equal justice.

JUM'MENT. n. s. [jument, Fr. junctum, Lat.] Beast of burden.

Junctures, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no croaching, or clothing. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To JUMP. v. n. [jumpen, Dut.]

1. To leap; to skip; to move without step or sliding.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and an half by the square. Shab. Winter's Tale.

To jump from a high place is dangerous.

And fearless, queench their thirst, while I look on, and take me for their fellow-citizen. Dryden.

So have I seen from Nevin's brink, a flock of goose jump down together, Swim where the bird of Iove would sink, and swimming never wet a feather. Shaksp. Cymb. Ensign. Petition to the Emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever jumps the highest succeeds in the office. Out. Traps.

2. To leap suddenly.

One perilous jump into a fiery furnace at the Olympic games, only to shew the company how far his vaunt could carry him. Collier.

We see a little, presume a great deal, and so jump to the conclusion. Spectator.

3. To jolt.

The noise of the prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. Nah. iii. 2.

4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumstance of place, time, fortune, do cohere and jump That I am Vioha. Shaksp. Twelfth Night.

In some sort it jumps with my humour. Shaksp. The Tempest.

Yet do these new revellings on Turkish feet. Shaksp. "

Because I will not jump with common spirits, and rank me with the barbarous nations. Shaksp. "

Hercin percoche he jump not with Litus, and they stick not at Justicia.

Never did trusty square with knight, or knight with square, ever jump more right; Their arms and equipage did fit.

As well as virtue, parts, and wit. Hudibras.

This shews how perfectly the ramp and commonwealth in nature jump. For as a fly that goes to bed.

Rests with his tail above his head; So in this mangled state of ours, The rabble are the supreme powers. Hudibras.

Good wits jump, and mine the nimblest of the two. More.

Good now, how your devotions jump with mine. Dryden.

I am happier for finding our judgments jump in the notion. Pope to Swift.

To JUMP. v. a. To pass by a leap; to pass eagerly or carelessly over.

Here, upon this bank and shelfe of time, We'd jump the line to come. Shaksp. Macbeth.

JUMP. ade. Exactly; nicely.Obsolete.

Otherwise one man could not excel another, but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting jump that indivisible point or center wherein good cannot be; or else missing it, they should be excluded out of the number of well-doers.

JUN.

But since so jump upon this bloody question, You from the Knaves war, and you from Esau found, Are here arriv'd. Shaksp. Hamlet.

Myself the while to draw the Moor apart, And bring my Allan home, when he may Cassio find Soliciting his wife. Shaksp. Othello.

JUMP. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip.

The surest way for a learner, is not to advance by jump with rods, but let, which he sees himself to learn next, be as nearly conjoin'd with what he knows already, as is possible. Locke.

2. A lucky chance.

The prescript of this scroll, our fortune lies Upon this jump. Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.

3. [Jupé, Fr.] A waistcoat; a kind of loose or linen stays worn by sickly ladies.

The going cassycock scar'd into a jump.

A sign the presbytery's worn to the stump. Clearem. Juncate.

JUNCATE. n. s. [juncade, Fr. gièncate, Ital.]

1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.

2. Any delicacy.

A gouty table of pure ivory. Milton.

All spices and junctures, fit to entertain. Spencer.

With stories told of many a feast, How fairy Mah the junctures out. Milton.

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written juncket in this sense, which alone remains much in use. See Juncate.

JUNC'OUS. adj. [juncus, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION. n. s. [jonction, Fr.] Union; coalition.

Upon the junction of the two corps, our spies discovered a great cloud of dust. Adinam.

JUNCTURE. n. s. [juncture, Lat.]

1. The line which two things are joined together.

Besides those grossest elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more subtle nature, which being extremely light, may escape unperceived at the junctures of the distillatory vessels, though never so carefully luted.

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being less in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without those joints. Mere.

All other animals have transverse bodies; and though some do raise themselves upon their hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or junctures or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture.

Hale.

3. Union; amity.

Nor are the sobrest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me. More.

4. A critical point or article of time.

By this profession in that juncture of time, they did bare all to the pleasures of this life. Adv. perch. When any law does not conduce to the publick safety, or in some extraordinary junctures, the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid aside. Adinam.

JUNE. n. s. [Juin, Fr. Junius, Lat.] The sixth month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. Peacham.

JUNIOR. adj. [junior, Lat.] One younger than another.

JUR.

The fools, my juniors, by a year, Are tortured with suspense and fear.

Who wisely thought my age a screen, When death approach'd to stand between. Swift.

According to the nature of men of years, I was replacing at the rise of my juniors, and unequal distribution of wealth. Tatler.

JUP'NER. n. s. [juniperus, Lat.] A tree.

A clyster may be made of the common deceptions, or of the hollows, bay, and juniper berries, with oil of linseed. Watson.

JUNK. n. s. [probably an Indian word.]

1. A small ship of China.

America, which have now but junkes and canoes, are numbered then in number. Bacon's New Atlantis.

2. Pieces of old cable.

JUN'KET. n. s. [properly juncket.]

See Juncate.

1. A sweetmeat.

You know, there wants no juncets at the feast. Shaksp.

2. A stolen entertainment.

To JUN'KET. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth.

Thy grateful guests you can piller in the day, save them to juncet with your fellow servants at night. Swift.

2. To feast.

Thy spurs children junceted and feasted together often, but the reckoning cost them dear at last. South.

The apostle would have so revelling or juncet- ing. South.

JUN'TO. n. s. [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any secret design.

Would men have spent solsome days and watchful nights in the busieous quest of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a junta of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitness from learning, and grace from morality.

From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a junta of ministers, which had like to have ended in my destruction. Gulliver's Travels.

IVORY. n. s. [ivoire, Fr. chour, Lat.]

Ivory is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour; it is the dense excrement of the elephant, who carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds; these teeth if cut from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact mediately substance. Hill.

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between jet and ivory. Shaksp.

Draw Kato with a sweet and lovely comnestance, bearing a heart with an ivory key. Peacham.

From their ivory port the cherubim

Forth is't.

Milton.

Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,

Of polish'd ivory, that of transparent horn: True visions through transparent horn arise,

Through polish'd ivory pass deluding lies. Dryden.

JUPPON. n. s. [juppon, Fr.] A short close coat.

Some wore a breast-plate and a light jupon, Their horses cloth'd with rich caparison. Dryden.

JURAT. n. s. [juratus, Lat. juré, Fr.] A magistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY. adj. [juratoire, Fr. juro, Lat.] Comprising an oath. A communution prayer may be compelled to give juratutory caution de parende juro. Agrippa's Par.

JURIDICAL. adj. [juridicus, Lat. juris- disque, Fr.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.

2. Used in courts of justice.
This place exempt

From Hear's suh jurisdiction Mitton.

As Adam had no such power as gave him suh

sovereign jurisdiction over mankind. Locke.

This custom in a popular state, of impleading

parties, as a means of enquiring into nothing else but

the people's chusing to exercise their own jurisdic-

tion in person. Scott.

2. District to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE. n. s. [jurus prudencia, Fr. jurisprudencia, Lat.] The science of law.

JURIST. n. s. [juriste, Fr. jura, Lat.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian. This is not to be measured by the principles of jurists Bacon.

JURO. n. s. [juro, Lat.] One that serves on the jury.

Were you servd, I am servd. Pope.

I shall find your lordship judge and juro. Lord Byron.

You are so merciful, I see your end. Deane.

Tis my undoing. Dryden.

I sing that have a good s[ell to any width. Dryden.

But about noon the jurors went together, and be-

cause they could not agree, they were shut in. Hoyt.

JURY. n. s. [jurata, Lat. juré, Fr.]

Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four, or
twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evi-
dence as shall be delivered them touching the mat-
ter in question. There be three manners of trials in

English land: one by parliament, another by bat-
tle, and the third by assize or jury. The trial by

assize, be the action civil or criminal, publick or

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fice, as, if the exchequer make inquisition in any thing to do with the doth, to know of inquest; if the coroner enquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth inquest: the justices then meet the inquest, and

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at the beginning of the reign of King Richard the First. Hale.

JURIDICALLY. adv. [from juridical] With legal authority; according to forms of justice.

JURISCONSULT. n. s. [juris consultus, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.

There mention made, in a decision of the

jurisconsult Javolemus, of a Brittanick fleet. Arbuthnot on Colin.

JURISDICTION. n. s. [jurisdiction, Lat.]

1. Legal authority; extent of power.

Sometimes the practice of such jurisdiction may

swerve through error even in the very best, and for

other respects, where less integrity is. Hooker.

You may not be a legate: by which power

You show'd the jurisdiction of all bishops. Scott.

All persons exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction should have the King's arms in their seals of office. Hoyt.

2. District to which any authority extends.

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JURISDICTION. n. s. [jurisdiction, Lat.]
JUST

Being spent with age, and just at the point of death, Democritus called for leaves of new bread to be brought, and with the steam of them under his chin, expired. Temple.

JUST. u. s. [juste, Fr.] Mock encounter on horseback; tilt; tournament. Just more proper.

Now was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than just, both with sword and lance.

What news? hold those justs and triumphs! Shaksp.

Among themselves the tourney they divide.
In equal squadrons rang'd on either side;
Then turn'd their horse-heads, and man to man, And strove, as the justs began. Dryd.

To JUST. v. n. [j uster, Fr.]
1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
2. To push; to drive; to justle.

JUSTICE. u. s. [justice, Fr. justitie, Lat.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due; opposed to injury or wrong. It is either distributive, belonging to magistrates; or commutative, respecting common transactions between men.

O that I were judge, I would do justice. 2 Sam. 15. 23.

The king's use being grace.

As justice, verity, temperance, stability, I have no relish of them. Shaksp, Macbeth.

The nature and office of justice being to dispose the mind to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of justice, it must be conversant about something that is due to another. Locke.

2. Equity; agreeableness to right; as, he proved the justice of his claim.

3. Vindicative retribution; punishment; opposed to mercy.

He executed the justice of the Lord. Deut. 32. 3.

Let justice overtake thee. Is. 3. 14.

Examples of justice must be made, for terror to some; examples of mercy, for comfort to others. Bacon's Advice to Fieathers.

4. Right; assertion of right.

Draw thy sword.

That if my speech offend a noble heart, Thy arm may do thee justice. Shaksp. King Lear.

5. [Justiciarius, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. Covell.

And them, Exeas, ordain judges and justices, that they may judge in all Syria. 1 Exeas.

6. Justice of the King's Bench. [justiciarius de Bangro Regis.] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called capitale justiciarius Angliae. His office especially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems, and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his assistants hearth all personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any personal action depending before them. Covell.

Give that whipper his errand.
He'll take my lord chief justices warrant. Prior.

7. Justice of the Common Pleas. [justiciarius Comunnium Placitorum.] Is a lord by his office, and is called dominus justiciarius comunnium placitorum. He with his assistants originally did hear and determine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are special, and appertaining to him only. Covell.

8. Justice of the Forest. [justiciarius Forester.] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert: of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over all the forest on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. Covell.

9. Justices of Assise. [justiciarii ad capicudas Assisas.] Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that country to take assises; the ground of which politey was the ease of the subjects: for whereas these actions pass always by jury, so many men might not, without great hindrance, be brought to London; and therefore justices, for this purpose, were by commission particularly authorised and sent down to the

10. Justices in Eyre. [justiciarii Edrov.] Are so termed of the French erre, her. The use of these, in ancient time, was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the cause were too high for the country court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Terminer, because they were sent upon some one or few especial cases, and to one place; whereas the justices in eyre were sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commission. Covell.

11. Justices of Gaol Delivery. [justiciarii ad Gaol delivcrandus.] Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to mainprize those prisoners that by law be not bailable. These by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon several occasions; but afterward justices of assise were likewise authorised to this. Covell.

12. Justices of Nisi Prius are all one now-a-days with justices of assise; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas, to put it off to such a day, nisi prius justiciarius vcnuint ad eas partes ad capicendas assisas; and upon this clause of adjournment they are called

Justices of nisi prius, as well as justices of assise, by reason of the writ or action that they have to deal in. Covell.

13. Justices of Peace. [justiciarii ad Purficn.] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, because some business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them. Covell.

The justice.

In fair round full body of good espous,'ndid,
With eyes severe, and heard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances,
And so he plays his part. Shaksp. As you like it.

Then hast appointed justices of the peace to call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to answer. Shaksp.

The justices of peace are of great use; anciely they were conversators of the peace; these are the same, saving that several acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction. Baron.

To JUSTICE. v. n. [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. A word not in use.

As for the title of procurator, wherein the emperor hath been judge and party, and hath justice himself, God forbid but that it should endure an appeal to a war. Bacon.

Whereas one Steward, a Scot, was apprehended for intending to poyon the young queen of Scots; the king delivered him to the French king, to be justified by him at his pleasure. Hayward.

JUSTICUREM. n. s. [from justice ] Procedure in courts.

JUSTICER. n. s. [from To justice.] Administrator of justice. An old word.

He was a singular good justicer; and if he had not died in the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to have reformed the English colonies. Duars in Ireland.

JUSTICESHIP. n. s. [from justice.] Rank or office of justice. Swift.

JUSTICIABLE. adj. [from justice. ] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE. adj. [from justly. ] Defensible by law or reason.

Just are the ways of God.

And justifiable to men. Milton's Agamem.

Although some animals in the water do carry a justifiable resemblance to some at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike. Brown's Vulg. Err.

JUSTIFIABLENESS. n. s. [from justly. ] Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Men, members of the justifiables of their doings before God, never think they have human strength enough. King Charles.

JUSTIFIABLY. adv. [from justly. ] Rightly; so as to be supported by right; defensibly.

A man may more justifiably throw cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measures. Locke.

JUSTIFICATION. n. s. [justification; Fr. justification, low Lat.]

1. Absolution.

I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue. Shaksp.

2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support.

Among theological arguments, in justification of absolute obedience, was one of a singular nature. Serf.
3. Deliverance by pardon from sins past.

In such righteousness
To them by faith implored, they may find
justification towards God, and peace
Of conscience.

Milton, Par. Lost.
Is not one starry spark,
But gods met gods, and justice in the dark. Lee
Couriers therefore justly for a grant;
And when they break their friendship, plead their
rights. Dryden.
The more remote run stumbling with their fear,
And, in the dark, men justly as they meet. Dryden.
When elephant 'painted elephant did rear
His trunk, and castles justly in the air,
My sword they way to victory had shown. Dryden.
There was not one who had set bar and doors to
Wor, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no
farther, and here shall thy proud waves be staid;
then might we well expect such valets, such
justlings and clashing in nature. Hoodward.
I thought the dead had been too proud
To justle here among a crowd. Swift.
To Justle, v. t. [from justly.] To push; to drive;
to force by rushing against it. It is commonly
used with a particle following, as
out or off.

Private and single abilities should not justle out
and deprive the church of the joint abilities of
many learned and godly men. King Charles.

The surly common shall respect deny
And justify pecucy, and justly in its place. Dryden.
It is not to be imagined that the incongruous
alabes and abuses of writing can ever be justly
out of their possession of all libraries. Holden.
Running in the dark, a man may justly a post.
Collier.

Absent good, though thought on, not making
any part of unholiness in its absence, is justified
out to make way for the removal of those unholinesses
we feel.

We soon another out, and disputed the ground
for a great while. Addison's Guardian.

JUS, n. s. [from justly.]
1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.

Nothing can justify desponds, that cannot justly
be blamed; where there is no choice, there
may be no blame.

With ignominy smould'red, in open sight:
Next view the Tarquin kings: the avenge sword
Of those justly drawn, and Rome restor'd. Dryden.
The goddeless, studious of her Grecians fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting justly. Prior.

2. Properly; exactly; accurately.
Their artful hands, instruct the lute to sound,
Their feet assist their hands, and justly beat the
ground. Dryden.

JUStLies, n. s. [from justly.]
1. Justice; reasonableness; equity. Just-
ness is properly applied to things, and
justice to persons; though we now say
the justice of a cause, as well as of
a judge.

It maketh upon the right of the war against him, whose
successGod comptes only to be according to the
justices of the cause for which it is made.

Spranger on Ireland.

We may not think the justness of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it. Shaks.

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety. In
this sense it is now most used.

I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented
with all the justness and gracefulness of action.

Dryden.

JYM
I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of
a very excellent dramatick poet, who, when he had
any dispute with particular persons about the justness
and regularity of his productions.

Addison.

To JUT. v. n. [This word is supposed to be
corrupted from jest, perhaps from
shoot.] To push or shoot into prominences;
to come out beyond the main bulk.

Upon the innocent and awesomless. Shaks.
All the projected or jutting parts should be very
moderate, especially the cornicles of the lower or-
ders. Wotton.
The land if not restrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and juttered to the sea. Dryd.
Broke by the jutting land on either side;
In double streams the briny waters glide. Dryden.
It seems to jut out of the structure of the poem,
and be independent of it. Brome.

To JyTY. v. a. [from just.] To shoot out
beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like a brass cannon; let the brow o'ermaid it
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean. Shaks.

JUVENILE. adj. [juvenilis, Lat.]
Young; youthful.

Learning hath its infancy when it is almost
childish; then its youth, when it is luxuriate and
juvenile; then its strength of years, when it is
solid; and lastly, its old age, when it waxeth dry

JUVENILy. n. s. [from juvenilis.]
1. Youthfulness.

The restoration of grey hairs to juvenility, and
renewing exhausted marrow, may be effected
Glantiles.

2. Light and careless manner.

Customary strains and abstracted juvenilities have
made it difficult to comend and speak credibly
in dedications. Glantiles.

JUXTAPOSITION. n. s. [juxtoposition.
Fr. justic et positio, Lat.] Apposition;
the state of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of solid
bodies are held together by hooks, since the cohe-
rence of these will be of difficult conception;
and we must either suppose an infinite number of them
holding together, or at last come to parts that are
united by a mere juxtoposition. Glantiles.

IVY. n. s. [1597 Sax. hedera, Lat.] A
plant.

It is a parrtick plant, sending forth roots or
fibres from its branches, by which it is fastened
to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it,
and from thence receives a great share of its nour-
ishment. & Miller.

A gown made of the finest wool;
A belt of straw, and ivy buds,
With coral clasps and amber studs;
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love. Raleigh.

Direct the clapping hand to the climb. Miles.

JYMBOL. adj. [See GIMAL.]
Their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and
baps
And in their pale dull mouths the jymbol bit
Lies, foul with chwy'd grass, still and motionless.
Shaks.