A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,

Explained in their DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

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

Abstracted from the FOLIO EDITION,

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A.M.

To which is prefixed,

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

In TWO VOLUMES.

VOL I.

LONDON,

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

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

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

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

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

I. It contains many words not to be found in any other.
II. Many barbarous terms and phrases by which other dictionaries may vitiate the style are rejected from this.
III. The words are more correctly spelled, partly by attention to their etymology, and partly by observation of the practice of the best authors.
IV. The etymologies and derivations, whether from foreign languages or from native roots, are more diligently traced, and more distinctly noted.
V. The senses of each word are more copiously enumerated, and more clearly explained.
VI. Many words occurring in the elder authors, such as Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton, which had been hitherto omitted, are here carefully inserted; so that this book may serve as a glossary or expository index to the poetical writers.

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

The words of this dictionary, as opposed to others, are more diligently collected, more accurately spelled, more faithfully explained, and more authentically ascertained. Of an abstract it is not necessary to say more; and I hope, it will not be found that truth requires me to say less.
GRAMMAR, which is the art of using words properly, comprises four parts: Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prology.

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

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

The letters of the English language are,

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To these may be added certain combinations of letters universally used in printing; as ét, ã, ò, ù, û, ö, æ, ë, ï, ñ, Ò, Ò, û, ñ, ï, ñ, ñ, ñ, ñ, ñ, ñ, ñ, ñ.

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

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

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

Such is the number generally received; but for i it is the practice to write y in the end of words, as thy, holy; before i, as from die, dying; from beautify, beautifying; in the words says, days, eyes; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with ù, as ñyñmn, sñyñmn, ñyñmn, ñyñmn. For
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For u we often write aw after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as raw, grew, view, wow, flowing, townish.

The sounds of all the letters are various.

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

OF VOWELS.

A.

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

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

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

A open is the a of the Italian, or nearly resembles it; as father, rather, congratu ate, fancy, globs.

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

Many words pronounced with a broad were anciently written with au, as fault, mault; and we still say faults, vaults. This was probably the Saxon found, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the

ruffick pronunciation; as maun for man, bound for hand.

The short a approaches to the a open, as grafs.

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

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

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

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

E.

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

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

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

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as the; or proper names, as Penelope, Pierre, Derbe; being used to modify the foregoing consonant, as since, once, hedge, oblige; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as bun, bone; can, cane; pin, pine; tun, tune; tub, tbe; pip, pope; sir, fire; cur, ctre; tub, tube.

Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in e, as year, year; wildness, wildnese; which e probably had the force of the French e feminine, and constituted a syllable with its associate consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, clea-re, red-le, knowledge. This e was perhaps for a time vocal or silent in poetry as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden calls it the silent e.
ENGLISH TONGUE.

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

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

E forms a diphthong with a; as near; with i, as dein, receive; and with u or au, as new, flow.  
Ea sounds like e long, as mean; or like ee, as dear, clear, near.  
Ei is founded like e long, as seize, perceiving.

Eu sounds as u long and soft.  
E, a, u are combined in beauty and its derivatives, but have only the sound of u.  
E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as agree, sleeping.

Ee is found in women, where it is founded as e short; and in people, where it is pronounced like ee.

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

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

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

I is often founded before r as a short u; as first, first, feirt.  
It forms a diphthong only with e, as field, fielk, which is founded as the double ee; except friend, which is founded as friend.

I is joined with au in live, and ew in view; which triphthongs are founded as the open u.

O.

O is long, as bone, obedient, corrod- ing; or short, as lich, knock, oblique, full.

Women is pronounced zwoman.

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

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

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

With i, as oil, foil, moil, neifome.

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.

U is long in u/e, confusion; or short, as ii, confusion.  
It coalesces with a, e, i, o; but has rather in these combinations the
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the force of the w consonant, as quaff, quest, quit, quite, languish; sometimes in the i loses its sound, as in juice. It is sometimes mute before a, e, i, y, as guard, guess, guise, buy.

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

Ue is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as prologue, synagogue, plague, vague, barague.

Y.

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

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

GENERAL RULES.

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

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

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

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

It is mute in debt, debtor, subtle, doubt, amb, limb, dumb, thumb, climb, comb, uncomb.

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

C.

C has before e and i the sound of f; as sincerely, centrick, century, cir-
cular, circern, city, civility: before a, o, and u, it sounds like k, as calm, concavity, copper, incorporate, curiosity, concupiscence.

C might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by l, and the other by k, but that it prefers to the eye the etymology of words, as since from satis, captive from caprice.

Ch has a sound which is analyzed into th, as church, chin, crutch. It is the same sound which the Italians give to the c simple before i and e, as citta, carro.

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

Ch, in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like th, as machine, chaise.

C, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write stick, block, which were originally: stickes, blocks, in such words. C is now mute. It is used before l and r, as clock, cores.

D.

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

It is used before r, as draw, dros; and as dwill.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the semi-vowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiously founded before a liquid, as skaf, sy, free-kle. It has an unvariable sound, except that of is sometimes spoken nearly as ow.

G.

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

At the end of a word it is always hard, ring, snug, song, frog. Before e and i the sound is uncertain. G before e is soft, as gem, generation, except in gear, gild, geeje, get, generation, and derivatives from words ending in g, as singling, stranger, and generally before er at the end of words, as finger.

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

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

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

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

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation gb had the force of a consonant, deeply guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch. G is used before b, l, and r.

H.

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

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

J.

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

K.

K has the sound of hard c, and is used before e and i, where, according to English analogy, c would be soft, as kept, king, skirt, sceptick, for so it should be written, not sceptick.

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

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

L.

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

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

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

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the l at the beginning of words, as help, a lef, or bread; helpepb, a lord; but this pronunciation is now diffused.

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

M.

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

N.

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

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

P.

P has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with E.
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P is sometimes mute, as in psalm, and between m and r, as tempt. 

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

Q

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

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

R

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

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

Rb is used in words derived from the Greek, as myrth, myrrhine, catarrobus, ibueus, rhythmatick, rhyue.

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

S

S has a hissing sound, as sibilation, sifer.

A single s seldom ends any word, except the third person of verbs, as love, grow.. and the plurals of nouns, as trees, buses, diffriee; the pronouns this, his, ours, yours, us; the adverb ibus; and words derived from Latin, as rebus, surplus; the close being always either in se, as bene, bore, or in s, as graft, drefl, blif, left, ancienly graff, dritte.

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

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

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

It is the peculiar quality of s, that it may be founded before all consonants, except x and z, in which f is comprised, x being only ks, and z a hard or grofs f. This f is therefore termed by grammarians the phaenomenon litera; the reason of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneously supposed to be, that in some words it might be doubled at pleasure. Thus we find in several languages:

Savvas, satter, sledge, sdricoio, sforvenlare,
spaz, sqmbrare, sqnare, shake, shamber,
small, shrif, space, splendour, sqprin, squeeze,
sbrece, sfid, strength, siramen, jcentura, fwell.

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

T.

T has its customary sound, as take, temptation.

Ti before a vowel has the sound of fi, as salvation, except an f goes before, as question, excepting likewise derivatives from y, as mighty, mightier.

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

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

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of s, wain, vanity.
ENGLISH TONGUE.

From $f$ in the Islandick alphabet, $w$ is only distinguished by a diacritical point.

W.

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

$wh$ has a sound accounted peculiar to the English, which the Saxons better expressed by $hp$, $bw$, as $what$, $whence$, $whiting$; in $swore$ only, and sometimes in $whole$ or $some$, $wh$ is founded like a simple $h$.

X.

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

Y.

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

Z.

$Z$ begins no word originally English; it has the sound, as its name $izard$ or $hard$ express'd, of an / uttered with clover comprehension of the palate by the tongue, as $freeze$, $froze$.

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

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

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

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

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

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practised in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus.
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At length Erasmus, that great injur’d name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
Stemm’d the wild torrent of a barb’rous age,
And drov those holy Vandals off the stage.

At leng’th Erasmus, set up ingur’d nöm,
hae glo’ri of de prêfrâhd, and ëk zâm,
Stemm’d de wild torrent of a barb’rous ëg,
And dëv ës hëlî Vandals ëff ëk nât.

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

Spenfer, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the meed,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost
quite?

Thy life she saved by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villanous despight,
To blot her honour, and her heav’ny light.

Die, rather die, than so disloially,
Deem of her high defect, or seem so light.

Fair death it is to shun more shame; then
die.

Die, rather die, than ever love disloially.
But if to love disloially it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.

What can I leas do, than her love therefore,
Sith her due reward cannot restore?

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

Thy life she gave, thy life she doth deserve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service
ever.

Unthankful wras, said hij, is sis de mjd,
Whit tab her soberain mezh sou duft quit?
Dj lij fj fêad bjr her grafus djd;
But sou duft wcn wilimus dispt,
Tu blot her honor, and her heav’nly liêt.

Di, raßer dj, ën ën difloïj.
Dim of her hiiz dezert, or ziöm so liêt.
Fair dez it iz tu ën mùn rêm ; ën dj.
Dj, raßer dj, ën eur luë dïloïj.
But if tu luë dïloïdíj it bj,
Sâl i xin hêt her zat iz âk iz dêr
Ajj breûtæ? ahl fêr bj fus reproz fom mj.
Wat kan i lau de ën he lüb xerzor,
Sib i her du reward kanot reflor?
Dj râßer dj, en dizy du her fêb,
Diïy her fêb, en hûg her avar.
Dj li fj gâiz, ëk li fj dëb dezæb;
Dj, râßer dj, ën eur ëfur fom her iïïís swêt.

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

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

But penföver you hav’ occasion to trouble
ðeir patienz, or to coom among ðem being
troubled, it is better to stand upon your gard,
ðan to truist to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe saf-
gard of your face, þis ðey hav’most mind
unto, privid’a purfehood, mad’ of coarse
boultering, to be drawn and knitted about your
collar, þis for mor’ safiit is to her lined a-
gainst ðe eminent parts wiz woollen cloët.
First cut a þeçe about an inç and a half
broad, and half a yard long, to reach round
by ðe temples and for’head, from one ear to
ðe other; þis being fowed in his plaç, join
unto it two ðort pieces of the sam breadth
under ðe eyz, for the bols of ðe checks, and
then set an ðeçe þeçe about ðe broadz of a
pilling against the top of ðe nose. At ðe other
tim’s, þen ðey ar’ not angered, a little þece
half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eyz and parts
about them, may serve ðowz it be in ðe
heat of ðe day. Butler on the Nature and
Properties of Bees, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a ve-
ry prevalent inclination to change the ortho-
graphy; as appears, among other books, in
such editions of the works of Milton as
were published by himself. Of those re-
formers every man had his own scheme;
but they agreed in one general design of ac-
com-
The English have two articles, _an_ or _a_, and _the_.

_A_ has an indefinite signification, and means _one_, with some reference to more; as, _This is a good book_, that is, _one among the books that are good_.

_He_ was killed by a _sword_, that is, _some sword_. _This is a better book for a man than a boy_, that is, _for one of those that are men than one of those that are boys_. _An army might enter without resistance_, that is, _any army_.

In the senses in which we use _a_ or _an_ in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article; as, _these are good books_.

I have made _an_ the original article, because it is only the Saxon _an_, or _an_, _one_, applied to a new use, as the German _ein_ and the French _un_; the _n_ being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that _an_ should be used before _b_; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated _les_. _An_ is still used before the silent _b_, as, _an herb_, _an honest man_; but otherwise _a_; as,

_A_ horse, _a_ horse, _my kingdom for a horse_.

_Shakepeare_.

_The_ fruit

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

_Milton_.

That is, _that particular fruit_, and _this world in which we live_. So _He gave_ _fodder for the cattle_, and _green herbs for the use of man_; that is, _for those beings that are cattle_, and _his use that is man_.

_The_ is used in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature first made _man_,

Ere _the base laws of servitude_ began,

When wild in woods _the noble savage ran_.

_Dryden_.

Many words are used without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as _John_, _Alexander_, _Longinus_, _Aristarchus_, _Jerusalem_, _Athens_, _Rome_, _London_. _God_ is used as a proper name.

2. Abstract names, as _blackness_, _witchcraft_, _virtue_, _vice_, _beauty_, _ugliness_, _love_, _hatred_, _anger_, _goodnature_, _kindness_.

3. _Words_
A Grammar of the

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of anything is implied: This is not beer, but water; this is not brai, but feel.

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

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

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

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, master’s, scholar’s, according to an opinion long received, that the s is a contraction of bis, as the soldier’s valour, for the soldier his valour; but this cannot be the true original, because s is put to female nouns, Woman’s beauty; the Virgin’s delight; Haughty June’s unrelenting hate; and collective nouns, as Women’s passions; the rabble’s in- solence; the multitude’s folly; in all these cases it is apparent that bis cannot be understood. We say likewise, the foundation’s strength, the diamond’s luster, the winter’s severity; but in these cases bis may be understood, he and his having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by it and its.
The learned, the sagacious Wallis, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an adjective possessive; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in equitum decus, Troja oris, or any other Latin genitive.

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

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

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

The plural is formed by adding s, as table, tables; s, s, s; s, s, s; wood, woods; or se where s could not otherwise be founded, as after ch, s, %, x, z; after c sound- ed like s, and g like j; the mute e is vocal before s, as lance, lances; outrage, outrages.

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

A few words yet make the plural in n, as men, women, Owen, s, and more an ciently even and eon. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teu-tonick dialects.

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

Except a few, muff, muffs; chief, chiefs.
So hoarf, roorf, proof, relief, mischief, puff, puff, dwarf, bandkerchief, grief.

Irregular plurals are teeth from tooth,lice from Sussex, mice from moues, geese from geese, feet from foot, dice from die, pence from penny, brethren from brethren, children from child.

Plurals ending in s have no genitives; but we say, Women’s excel- lencies, and Weigh the mens wits against the ladies hairs. Pope.

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

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

The Comparison of Adjectives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

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

Difyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in some, as fullsome, toilsome; in ful, as careful, spleenful, dreadful; in ing, as trifling, charming; in ous, as porous; in less, as careless, harmless; in ed, as wretched; in id, as candid; in al, as mortal; in ent, as recent, fervent; in ain, as certain; in ive, as misgrave; in of, as woody; in fy, as puffy; in ky, as rocky, except lucky; in my, as roomy; in ny, as skinny; in fy, as rosy, except happy; in ry, as hoary.

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

So stady is compared by Milton.

She in stadies covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note. Parad. Lost.

And virtuous.

What the wills to say or do,

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

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the mean-est and trislingest things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minifter. Ray on the Creation.

Famous, by Milton.

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

Milton's Agonistes.

Inventive, by Ajcham.

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

Ajcham's Schoolemaster.

Mortal, by Bacon.

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

Natural,
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Natural, by Wotton.

I will now deliver a few of the propepete and naturallyfift confiderations that belong to this piece. Wotton's Architecture.

Wretched, by Johnson.
The wretched are the contemplers of all helps; such as presuming on their own naturs, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. B Johnson.

Powerful, by Milton.

We have fultan'd one day in doubtful fight, What heav'n's great king hath pow'rful to fend Against us from about his throne. Parad. Lofs.

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

Of Pronouns.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, I, thou, be, with their plurals we, ye, they, it, us, whom, which, what, whither, whatsoever, whatfoever, my, mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, her, hers, their, theirs, this, that, other, another, the same.

The pronouns personal are irregu- larly inflected.

Singular. Plural.

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

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

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

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cafes or change of termination.
The possessive of the first person is my, mine, our, ours; of the second, thy, thine, you, yours; of the third, from he, his, from she, her, and hers, and in the plural their, theirs, for both sexes.

Our, yours, hers, theirs, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as These are our books. These books are ours. Your children excel ours in nature, but ours far pass yours in learning.

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

Mine and thine were formerly used before a vowel, as mine amiable lady; which though now diffused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry; they are used as ours and yours, when they are referred to a substantive preceding.

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

Pronouns relative are, who, which, what, whether, whatsoever, whatfoever.

Singular and Plural.

Nom. Who
Gen. Whose

Other oblique cases. Whom

Nom. Which
Gen. Of which, or whose

Other oblique cases. Which

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

Whose
ENGLISH TONGUE.

Who is rather the poetical than regular genitive of which:

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

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

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

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

Singular. Plural.
This These
That Those
Other Others
Whether

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

Another, being only an other, has no plural.

Here, there, and wher e, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. Hereof, herein, hereby, hereafter, h erewith, thereof, therein, thereby, thereupon, therewith, wher e of, wherein, wher e by, wher e upon, wher e with, which signify, of this, in this, &c. of that, in that, &c. of which, in which, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

Of the VERB;

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

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

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

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

To Have. Indicative Mood.

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

Has
A Grammar of the

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

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

Compound Preterite.
Sing. I have had, thou hast had, he has had;
Plur. We have had, ye have had, they have had.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In like manner should is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double Preterite.
Sing. I should have had, thou shouldst have had, he should have had;
Plur. We should have had, ye should have had, they should have had.
ENGLISH TONGUE.

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

Infinitive Mood:

Present. To have.

Preterite. To have had.

Participle present. Having.

Participle preterite. Had.

Verb active. To love.

Indicative: Present.

Sing. I love, thou lovest, he loveth or loves; &c.

Plur. We love, ye love, they love.

Preterite simple.

Sing. I loved, thou lovedst, he loved; &c.

Plur. We loved, ye loved, they loved.

Preterite compound. I have loved, &c.

Preterite perfect. I had loved, &c.

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

Imperative.

Sing. Love or love thou, let him love; &c.

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

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I love, thou love, he love; &c.

Plur. We love, ye love, they love.

Preterite simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound. I have loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c.

Second Future. I shall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Present. I may or can love, &c.

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

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

Infinitive.

Present. To love.

Preterite. To have loved.

Participle present. Loving.

Participle past. Loved.

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

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I am, thou art, he is;

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

The plural be is now little in use.

Preterite.

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

Plur. We were, ye were, they were.

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

Preterite compound. I have been, &c.

Preterite perfect. I had been, &c.

Future. I shall or will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be thou; let him be;

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

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I be, thou beest, be he;

Plur. We be, ye be, they be.

Preterite.

Sing. I were, thou wert, he were;

Plur. We were, ye were, they were.

Preterite compound. I have been, &c.

Future. I shall have been, &c.

Potential.

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

Infinitive.

Present. To be.

Preterite. To have been.

Participle present. Being.

Participle preterite. Having been.


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

I have been loved, &c.

Con-
A Grammar of the

Conjunctive Mood.
I do love thee, and when I love thee not, Chaos is come again. Shakesp.

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

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

Infinitive.
Present. To be loved.

Preterite. To have been loved.

Participle. Loved.

The rest are as in the indicative.

Participle present. Doing.

Participle preter. Done.

Do is sometimes used superfluously, as, I do love, I did love; simply for I love, or I loved; but this is considered as a vitious mode of speech.

It is sometimes used emphatically; as,
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at, and printing and forging verbal nouns signify ing action, according to the analogy of this language.

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

Of Irregular Verbs.

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

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

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

Those words which terminate in l or s, or p, make their preterite in t, even in solemn language; as, crept, fell, davelt; sometimes after x, ed is changed into t; as went: this is not confant. A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, kept, slept, crept, swept; from the verbs, to keep, to sleep, to sweep, to creep, to sweep.

Where ed or t go before, the additional letter d or t, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical d or t: if t were the radical, they coalesce into t; but if d were the radical, then into d or t, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced; as, read, led, spread, feed, bred, bid, bid, fed, bled, bred, fed, said, rid; from the verbs, to read, to lead, to spread, to feed, to bred, to bid, to hide, to chide, to feed, to bleed, to breed, to jseed, to ride, to slide, to ride. And thus, cast, hurt, coast, burst, eat, beat, sweet, fit, quit, Emit, writ, bit, hit, met, felt; from the verbs, to cast, to hurt, to coast, to burst, to eat, to beat, to sweet, to fit, to quit, to emit, to write, to bite, to hit, to meet, to feel. And in like manner, lent, sent, rent, girt; from the verbs, to lend, to send, to rend, to gird.

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

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

In the same manner soon, beaven, known, morn, loaded, laden, as well as sawd, beaven'd, beaw'd, monzd, loaded, laided, from the verbs to saw, to beaven, to bow, to move, to load, or lade.
Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterite; as, write, wrote, written, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as The book is written, is better than The book was wrote, though wrote may be used in poetry.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. Win, spin, begin; swim, strike, stick, sing, ring, spring, spring, facing, drink, sink, shrick, sink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind, both in the preterite imperfect and participle passive, give soon, spun, begun, swim, struck, stuck, sung, sung, sung, sprung, sprung, sprung, drunk, sunk, shrunken, hung, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound. And most of them are also formed in the preterite by a, as began, rang, sung, sprang, drank, came, ran, and some others; but most of these are now obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take en, as stricken, shrunken, drunken, bounden.

2. Fight, teach, recob, seek, bestick, catch, buy, bring, think, work, make fought, taught, rafted, fought, be fought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form, as taught, teach'd, be taught, catch'd, caught, worked.

3. Take, broke, forsake, awake, awoke, stand, break, break, bear, bear, swear, tear, weave, cleave, strike, thrive, drive, shine, rise, arise, sinue, write, bide, abide, ride, choose, chafe, tread, get, begat, forget, seathe, make in both preterite and participle look, forlook, awoke, avowe, flood, broke, spoke, bore, shore, favour, tore, swore, swone, clove, frowne, throwne, drave, shone, rofe, arose, smote, wrote, bade, abode, rode, chose, trade, got, begat, forgot, sowed. But we lay likewise, thrive, rise, smit, writ, abid, rid. In the preterite some are likewise formed by a, as brake, spake, bare, spake, kware, tare, wage, clave, gal, begat, forgot, and perhaps some others, but more rarely.

In the participle passive are many of them formed by en, as taken, shaken, forsaken, broken, spoken, born, shorn, sworn, torn, sworn, swoven, cloven, thriven, ariven, riven, smitten, ridden, chosen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, sodden. And many do likewise retain the analogy in both, as waked, awkned, sheared, weaved, leaved, abided, teethered.
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The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the syllable er added to the verb, as lower, firger, firker.

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

Sometimes the termination en is added, especially to adjectives; as, halte, to hafien; length, to lengthen; strength, to strengien; short, to short-en; saft, to saften; white, to whiten; black, to blacken; hard, to harden; soft, to soften.

From substantivates are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination y; as, a loufe, Tousy; wealth, weathy; health, healthy; might, mighty; worth, worthy; wit, witty; luft, iusty; water, watery; earth, earthy; wood, a wood, Woody; air, airy; a heart, hearty; a hand, handy.

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

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

On the contrary, the termination les added to substantivates, makes adjectives signifying want; as, worthless, witless, heartless, joyless, careless, helpless. Thus comfort, comfortless; fap, fapless.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle an prefixed to many adjectives, or in before words derived from the Latin; as, pleafant, unpleafant; wife, unwife; profitable, unprofitable; patient, impatien. Thus unworthy, unhealthy, unfruitful, unufeful, and many more.

The original English privitive is an; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendents, words already signifying privation, as impius, impious, indigent; the inseparable particles an and in have fallen into confusion, from which it is not easy to disinter them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English, as untruer, untruth, unright, unhandsome.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as unfulfilling, unfulfuling, unaided, unlighted, unseared.

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

Un is prefixed to most substantivates which have an English termination, as unferility, unperfecfion, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take in or im, as infertility, imperfection; unavail, incapacity; uneful, inactivity.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the particle prefixed, as indigency, indigent, improper; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix an, as unpolite, ungentle.

The prepositive particles dis and mis, derived from the des and mes of the French, signify almost the same as un; yet dis rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to the Latin preposition de.

Mis infinuates some error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words male or per error. To like, to dislike; honour, disrepute; to honour, to grace, to disfavour, to disgrace; to deign, to disdain; chance, hap, mischance, misfort; to take, to mislike; deed, misdo; to use,
use, to misuse; to employ, to misemploy; to apply, to misapply.

Words derived from Latin written with de or dis retain the same signification, as distinguinsh, distinguo; detract, detracho; defame, defamo; detain, detineo.

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

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

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

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

We have forms of diminutives in substantive, though not frequent; as, a hill, a hilltop; a cock, a cockish; a pike, pickel; this is a French termination; a goose, a geese; this is a German termination; a lamb, a lamkein; a chick, a chicken; a man, a mankin; a pipe, a pipkin; and thus Halkin, whence the patronimick Harknin, Wilkin, Thobkin, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lengthening the sound itself, especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening them; and that sometimes so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as, sup, sip, seep, sop, sop, where, beside the extension of the vowel, there is added the French termination at; ip, tip; sit, stout; bath, baby, lobby, bosue; greater pronounced long, especially if with a stronger sound, great; little pronounced long, bee-dee; ting, tang, tony, import a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in jingle, jangle, tingle, tangle, and many other made words.

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

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantive, by adding the termination nes, and a few in head or head, noting character or qualities; as, white, whiteness; hard, hardness; great, greatness; skilful, skilfulness; godhead, manhood, maidenhead, widowhood, knighthood, priestshead, like, falsehood, falseness.

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

Like these are some words derived from verbs; dy, death; till, till; grow, growth; mow, later mow, after moreth; commonly spoken and written later math, after math; steal, steel; bear, birth; rue, ruth; and probably earth from to ear or flow; fly, flight; weigh, weight; fray, fright; to draw, draught.

These should rather be written flight, fright, only that custom prevails, lest b should be twice repeated.

The same form retain faith, sight, wreathes, work, breath, froth, breath, foot, worth, light, weight, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from fry or boy, fry, wory, wreath, brew, mow, fry, bray, joy, work.

Some ending in ship, imply an office, employment, or condition; as, kingship, care, wardship, guardianship, partnership, stewardship, headship, lordship.
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Thus worship, that is, workship; whence worshipful, to worship.

Some few ending in dom, rick, wick, do especially denote dominion, at least flate or condition; as, kingdom, dukedom, earldom, principedom, popeedom, christendom, freedom, wisdom, noblem- dom, bishoprick, babywick.

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

There are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, to beat, a bat, baton, a battle, a beetle, a battle-door, to batter, butter, a kind of glutinous composition for food. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin latum. Thus take, touch, tickle, tack, tackle; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin range, tegiti, tactus.

From two are formed renown, twice, twenty, twelvo, twins, twine, twift, twirl, twage, twidget, twinge, between, berewigt, twilignt, twibit.

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

So usually implies the nose, and what relates to it. From the Latin nasus are derived the French nez and the English nose; and nose, a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the confonants ns taken from nasus, and transposed that they may the better correspond, sin denotes noses; and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as fluent, freeze, snore, short, snear, snicker, foot, strawel, suit, snuff, snuffle, snaffle, snare, snaffle.

There is another sn, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin simus, as snaake, snaek, snaelt, snaer; so likewise snaep and snatch, snib, snaub.

Bl implies a blast; as, blowl, blate, to blast, to blight, and, metaphorically, to blast one's reputation; blast, bleak, a bleak place, to look bleak or weather-beaten, bleak, play, bleak, blasier, blurt, blister, blab, bladder, blub, blifher, flubber-lip, bluster-bitch, bleed, blaes-

berrings, blate, blaze, to blow, that is, blossom, bloom; and perhaps blood and bluge.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing signified; and therefore the sounds of letters smaller, sharper, louder, clofer, softer, stronger, clearer, more ob- fure, and more scificul, do very often inti- mate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with fr intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from continued, or remitted; as, strange, strength, serene, jety, fierce, iron, stripe, stir, strain, struggle, surfeit, drain, firm, fish, frigate, that is narrow, disparate, fights, springs, spring, streamer, strand, strip, Siray, struggle, strange, strick, straddle.

Or in like manner implies strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin pie: for example, slang, say, that is, to remain, or to prop; flaff, flay, that is, to oppose; flop, to stuff, flite, to stay, that is to stop; a flay, that is, an obstacle; flick, flat, flitter, flammer, flagger, flitch, flit, flike, shake, a sharp pale, and any thing deposited at play; flack, flen, fling, to fling, flint, flitch, flint, flander, flub, flissible, to flub up, flump, whence flum- ble, flate, to stalk, flip, to flump with the feet, whence to flump, that is, to make an impression and a flump; fline, to flow, to flitse, floward, or floward, flead, fandy, headlong, fnable, a fable, a fball, to fball, fcoz, fball, flill, fflill, falling, flit, fange, flill adj. and flill adv. flate, fnt, flindy, flised, fnt, flallion, fliff, fkarl-dead, to flave with hunger or cold; flines, fleel, fore, fman, to flanke blood, to flare, flimp, flitple, flair, flandard, a flated measure, flately. In all these, and perhaps some others, ft denotes something firm and fixed.

Ter implies a more violent degree of motion, as throve, throug, throb, through, throg, throt, throtten, thvall, thvow.

Wy imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as wvy, to wrecake, wort, wortile, wering, wrong, wvinch, wrencch, wrangle, wvinkle, wvord, wrecak, wretch, wvreach, wvrench, wvr, wrap.

Sw imply a silent agitation, or a softer kind of lateral motion; as, fwevy, fweung, ts fwevy, fweyger, fwevor, fweats, fwept, fweel, fwein, fweing, fweyf, fweet, swetch, swinge.

Nor is there much difference of sm in smovet, smug, smit, smirk, smite, which signifies the same as smite, but is a softer word; small, smell, smack, smother, smot, a smart blow properly signifies such a kind of smote.
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stroke as with an originally silent motion implied in \( fn \), proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by \( ar \) suddenly ended, as is shown by \( t \).

If denote a kind of adhesion or tenacity, as in cleave, clew, cling, clumb, clamber, clammy, clasp, to clasp, to clip, to cluck, cheat, clew, close, to close, a clod, a clot, as a clot of blood, clotted cream, a clatter, a cluster.

So implies a kind of dilipation or expansion, especially a quick one, particularly if there be an \( r \), as if it were from spargo or spanto: for example, spread, spring, spring, sprout, skirmish, split, splinter, split, scatter, scatter.

If denotes a kind of silent pull, or a less observable motion; as in slips, slide, slip, flippor, fly,flight, sile, flow, flack, flight, fling, flap.

And so likewise as, in crafts, rafts, gash, splash, clasp, left, flaws, places, traps, indicates something acting more nimbly and sharply. But up, in craft, rafts, gash, slash, blaze, brush, bust, push, implies something as acting more obtusely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a swift and sudden motion, not instantaneous, but gradual, by the continued sound of.

Thus in fling, fling, dings, sung, cling, sing, coving, fling, the tinging of the termination \( ng \), and the sharpens of the vowel \( i \), imply the continuation of a very slender motion or tremor, at length indeed vanishing, but not suddenly interrupted. But in tinkle, twinkle, flush, chink, think, that end in a mute consonant, there is also indicated a sudden ending.

If there be an \( h \), as in jungle, tingle, tinkle, mangle, scrinkle, twinkle, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of small acts. And the same frequency of acts, but less subtle by reason of the clearness of the vowel \( a \), is indicated in jungle, tangle, mopple, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dance; as also in mumble, grumble, sumble, tumble, stumble, rumble, crumble,umble. But at the same time the close \( u \) implies something obscure or obtused; and a congeries of consonants \( nbl \), denotes a confused kind of rolling or tumbling, as in ramble, scramble, ramble, crumble,umble; but in these there is something acute.

In nimble, the accentus of the vowel denotes celerity. In sparkles, sp denotes dilipation, or an acute cracking, & a sudden interruption; \( a \) a frequent iteration; and in like manner in spring, unless \( s \) may imply the shortness and dilipated guttules. Thick and thin differ, in that the former ends with an obtuse consonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in spoke, spew, spaced, spout, branch, clew, vuln, spud, creak, forck, forch, flask, shrivel, wrinkle, stack, craft, clawd, gnash, plash, croy, bust, bite, fence, wheist, sift, jarry, hurl, curl, subbird, bust, bustle, spinel, dwindle, raveine, rave, and in many more, we may observe the agreement of such fort of sounds with the things signified: and this so frequently happens, that scarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monosyllable word, of which kind are almost all ours, emphatically expresses what in other languages can scarce be explained but by compounds, or compounds; or the name of tenous circumlocution.

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

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

From the present are formed, spend, expend, expendo; conduc, conduco; despite, despic; approve, approbo; conceive, concepicio.

From the supines, supplicate, supplico; demonstrate, demonstro; dispo, dispono; expatiare, expatior; suppres, supprimo; exempt, eximo.

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

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead, from the French jar- din, jartier, bouclier, avancer, cryer, plaidier; though indeed, even of these, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from some common original; as, wine, vinum; wind, ventus; vents; venti; voy, via; wall, valum; wall, volvo; wall, vello; will, volo; vorn, vermis, virtus; waft, velpa; day, die; draw, traho; tame, dom,
Our ancestors were fluentious to form borrowed words, however long, into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the first syllable, especially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker found, retaining the stronger, which seem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the same organ, in order that the found might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in expendo, spend; exemplum, example; excipio, receive; extraneus, strange; extraudent, stretch'd; exercicio, to exercise; excercito, to exercise; excercito, to scratch; and others beginning with ex: as also, emendo, to mend; epificopus, bishop; in Danish Bisb; epistola, pillar; hospitale, spittle; Hilpazia, Spain; historia, story.

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

The following are somewhat harder, Alexander, Sander; Elisabetha, Betty; apis, bee;aper, bar; p pausing into b, as in bishop; and by cutting off a from the beginning, which is restored in the middle; but for the old bar or bare, we now say bear; as for long, long; for bane, bare; for flame, flame; aprugna, brown, p being changed into b, and a transposed, as in apser, and g changed into w, as in pignus, pawn; lege, law; dem, fex, cutting off the beginning, and changing p into f, as in pelvis, a full; pullus, a fowl; pater, father; pavor, fear; polio, file; pleco, implau, full; full; pilie, fis; and transposing o into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, a peak; peak; pile; zophorus, freeze; muttum, helm; dentello, fonte; dispilator, Spencer; calcito, scouter, Fr. Scots; excalpoe, scrape, retaing l instead of r, and hence speras, scrapable, scrapful; exculpo, scasp; extritium, start; extendis, Antonio, fiond; fomachus, mauo; offendo, find; obhypo, exp; audere, dare; caver, worse, whence a-sure, because, every, quarte, warning; for the Latin o consonant formerly sounded like our w, and the modern sound of the w consonant was formerly that of the letter f, that is, the Anglo-Saxon digamma, which had the sound of φ, and the modern sound of the letter f was that of the Greek φ or φ; ulcus, ulcer; ulere, ulcer, sore; and hence sorry, sorrow, sorrowful; ingenium, engine, gin; fcalenus, leaning, unless you would rather derive it from xhos, whence inclino; infundibulum, funnel; gaggles, jett; projectum, to jet forth, a jetty; cucullus, a veil.

There are synecopes somewhat harder; from tempore, time; from nominc, name; dominac, dome; as the French comics, femme, nom, from home, femina, nomine. Thus pagina, page; ?distius, pot; quandila, cop; cantharus, can; tentorium, tent; precor, pray; praeda, prey; specio, specular, sly; plice, ply; implico, imply; replay; complico, comply; fedes episcopalis, je.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be leisiessed; as, amita, aunt; spiritus, spirit; debitum, debt; dubito, doubt; comes, comitie, count; clerico, clerk; quietus, quiet; acquie, to acquies, separo, to separate; habiles, able; stabulum, able; palladium, palace; place; rabula, rail, raw; scrawal, brabul, rable, brable; queeditio, quibet.

As also a consonant, or at least one of a fatter found, or even a whole syllable, rotten, round; fragilis, frail; securus, sure; regula, rule; tegula, tile; subtilis, subtle; nomen, noun; decanus, dean; compute, count; subitantanus, suddan, soon; superfare, to sour; periculum, peril; mirabile, marvell; as, magnus, main; dognor, deign; tinge, flat; tinctum, tant; pingo, paint; prae-daff, rawd.
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The contradictions may seem harder, where many of them meet, as augurans, eccl., church; prebiter, prist; sacrifianus, extant; frango, fregi, break, breach; fagus, filae, beech. J changed into b, and g into ch, which are letters near-a-kin; frigeceo, freeceo; frigeceo, frigeceo; fi into η, as above in βo-β, ζηθ; to in scapula, pple, etc., and retroceo, re-
frigeo; but viceceo, fheceo; phlebotamus, flece; bovina, bov; vitulina, well; fetus, sifter, squire; penitentia, penance; sanctuarium, sanctitary, fantry; quentinio, chose; perquisitio, purebabe; anguilla, ed; infula, ιβ, ile; ifland, ifland; infuletta, ifet, ile; cygb and more contractedly ey, whence visyay, Ruby, Ely; examine, to sean; namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end e and η, according to the usual manner, the remainder xamir, which the Saxons, who did not use η, writ clamen, or seanmen is contracted into sean; as from dominus, domine, noun; abominio, ban; and indeed a pagan examen they turned into iflame; for which we say favanne, by inserting r to denote the murmuring; theeatrus, fire; fidele, fool; ut-r.; wct; sude, sweet; gaudium, gay; jocus, joy; succus, juice; catena, chain; caliga, cal; chaufe, chaufe, Fr. lefe; extinguo, flarb, squire, ease, siewt, siet; foras, forbid; species, spice; recito, read; adjuvo, aid; alar, avarum, ay, ag; ever; floruce, lex; excepto, scope, scribile, fivarul, extravagus, frye, friggule; collectum, clot; clutch; collige, colliga; recolliga, recall; fervero, fuccar; fridus, fjertil; procurator, prexy; pulfo, to puff; calamus, a quill; impetere, to impend; augeo, auxi, aqwe; and venecio, vanui, swane; fyllabare, to fcel; putes, pit; granum, corn; compri, cramp, cram, crample, crinkle.

Some may seem harder, yet may not be rejected, for it at least appears, that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body; as, Alexander, Eliek, Scander, Sander, Sindy, Sanny; Elizabetha, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Betty, Bits; Margareta, Margaret, Maget, Meg, Pig; Maria, Mary, Mat, Pat, Malkin, Maxwol, Maxwelf; Matthaeus, Mattha, Matthew; Martha, Matt, Pat; Gullelmu, Wilhelmus, Girdalo, Gualau, William, Will, Bill, Winkin, Wicken, Wicks, Weeks.

Thus cariophyllus, flos; genifil, Ital. girifceo, gileefer, Fr. filleceo, which the vulgar call rysflower, as if derived from the month rys; petrolellum, pafy; portula
caca, furflain; cydionium, quince; cydoni
tum, quiddeny; pericum, pceab; eruce, eruce, which they corrupt to ear-ewg, as if it took its name from the ear; annullus gem
minus, a gimmal, or gimbal ring; and thus the word gimbal and jumbal is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques choves, kickownt.

Since the origin of these, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, es
specially as they so much affected monosylla
bles; and, to make them found the softer, took this liberty of maining, taking away, changing, transposing, and softening them.

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

The same word according to its different significations, often has a different origin; as, to bear a burden, from fero; but to bear, whence births, born, bairn, comes from pars; and a bear, at least if it be of Latin origin, from fora. Thus percub, a fish, from percus; but percub, a measure, from perctica, and like
twife to percub. To spell is from syllaba; but spell, an enchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are so fixed in lands that none can pass them against the master's will, from expello; and spell, a meslenr, from epitida; whence godspell, good-spel, or god-spel. Thus frees, or freexe, from fri
gue; but frezxen, an architectonic word, from sephorn; but freeze, for cloth, from Fristis, or perhaps from frigiae, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monosyllables, compounded of two or more words, at least serving instead of compounds, and comprising the signification of more words than one; as, from scrip and roll comes froll; from proud and dance, prance; from f of the verb sign, or sign and act, is made fount; from flow and hardy, hardy; from f of spit or sput, and out, comes sput; from the same f with the termination in, is sput; and adding out, spit out; and from the same f with it, is spit, which only differs from spout in that it is smaller, and with less noise and force; but spitter is, because of the oblique u, something between spit and sput; and by reason of adding r, it intimated a frequent iteration and noise, but obscurly confused; whereas ssetter, on account of the sharper and clearer vowel a, intimates a more distinct noise, in which it clearly differs from spitter. From the same f, and the termination ars, comes ferk, signifying a single emission of fire with a noise; namely, f the emission, or the more acute noise, and k, the mute consonant, intimates its being suddenly terminated; but adding l, is made the
the frequentative sparkle. The same sp, by adding r, that is sp, implies a more lively impetus of diffusing or expanding itself; to which adding the termination ing, it becomes spring; its vigour for imports, its sharpness the termination ing, and lastly in acute and tremulous, ends in the mute consonant g, denotes the sudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary signification, of a single, not a complicated exhibition. Hence we call spring whatever has an elasctic force; as also a fountain of water; and thence the origin of any thing; and to spring, to germinate; and spring, one of the four leavons. From the same spr and out, is formed sprout, and with the termination ige, sproig; of which the following, for the most part, is the difference: sprout, of a groffer found, imports a fatter or croffer bud; sproig, of a slenderer found, denotes a smaller shoot. In like manner, from fr of the verb strive, and out, comes sproat and sproot. From the same fr, and the termination uggle, is made sfruggle; and this gl imports, but without any great noise, by reason of the obscure found of the vowel u. In like manner, from throw and roll is made trull; and almost in the same sense is trundle, from throw or trub, and rundle. Thus graff or grudge is compounded of grave and rough; and trudge from tread or trot, and drudge.

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

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

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

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harshness and violence, words apparently Teutonic; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That some of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

S Y N T A X.

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

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

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

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

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

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

P R O S O D Y.

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

Prospody comprises orthoepepy, or the rules of pronunciation; and orthoecy, or the laws of verification.

Pronunciation is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or, which in English ver-
A GRAMMAR OF THE

fuscation is the same, its proper quantity.

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

1. Of dissyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as child-

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as, to begét, to béfém, to bé-

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

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

4. All dissyllables ending in y, as crany; in our, as labour, favour; in ou, as oullow, oullow, except allow; in l, as battle, bible; in ý, as bánip; in ek, as cămbrick, căflock; in ter, as to tăter; in ege, as cou-

5. Dissyllable nouns in er, as cân-

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and e final, as com-

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as applásé; except words in ain, cérain, mountain.

8. Trisyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as lóveliness, tónderness, contémner, vágonner, physisal, bęfátter, comménting, comménding, assúrance.

9. Trisyllables ending in eus, as grácius, árduous; in al, as cápital; in ion, as mention, accent the forks.

10. Trisyllables ending in ce, ent, and ate, accent the forksyllable, as coin-

11. Trisyllables ending in y, as éntity, spécify, liberty, vici-

12. Trisyllables in re or le accent the forksyllable, as légible, théatre, except discíples, and some words which have a position, as éxemple, épístle.

13. Trisyllables in inde commonly accent the forksyllable, as plénitude.

14. Trisyllables ending in ator or atour, as créátor, or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as en-

15. Trisyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as acquíése, repartéée, magazine, or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as immatuér, overchárgé.

16. Polyssyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as árogating, contémény,
Of six,
This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not sing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

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

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

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

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

Of eight, which is the usual measure
for short poems,
And may at last my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and moody cell,
Where I may fit, and nightly spell
Of e'vy star the sky does shew,
And e'vy herb that sips the dew.

Milton.

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry.
Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote,
And thither bring their undulating sound.
The palace of loud Fame, her seat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the summit of a lofty tow'r;
A thousand winding entries long and wide
Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.
A thousand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the busy trade.
'Tis built of brads, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news;
Where echo's in repeated echo's play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor silence is within, nor voice expressed,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' insulted shore;
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or issuing forth, or entering in:
A thorough-fare of news; where some devise
Things never heard, some mingle truth with lies;
The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat. (Dryden)

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious, as this rule is more strictly observed.

Our trochaic measures are

Of three syllables,
Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
 Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys.

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

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

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

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

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,
And far'th' survey their foils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchless crowds,
The nearest that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,
Especial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so long;
Alleging for herself, when through the Saxons pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Those whom devouring war else every where did grieve.
And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by
might)
Unto her ancient foes resign'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things;
So only she is rich, in mountains, meares, and
springs,
And holds herself as great in her superfluous waif,
As others by their towns, and fruitful til-
lage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer,
And as the mind of such a man, that hath a
long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else
would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is distraff.

The verse of twelve syllables, called an
Alexandrine, is now only used to diversify he-
roick lines.
Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to
join
The varying verse, the full refounding
line,
The long majesflick march, and energy di-
vine.

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

The verse of fourteen syllables is now bro-
ken into a soft lyricick measure of verses, con-
sisting alternately of eight syllables and fix.

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

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

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

May I govern my passions with absolute
fway,
And grow wiser and better as life wears a-
way.
In this measure a syllable is often re-
trenched from the first foot, as

Diogenes fàrly and proud.
I think not of Iris, nor Iris of níe.

These measures are varied by many com-
binations, and sometimes by double endings,
either with or without rhyme, as in the he-
roick measure.

'Tis heav'n itself that points out an here-
after,
And intimates eternity to man.

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

In that of seven,
For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Haft atchiev'd with fix alone.

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

In the anapesflick,
When terrible tempefts affail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right.

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

Our verfification admits of few
licences, except a synaepha, or eli-
fion of e in the before a vowel, as th' eternal; and more rarely of o in
to, as t'accept; and a synaeressis, by
which two short vowels coalesce into
one syllable, as question, special; or a
word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as au'rice, temp'rance.

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

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

Th Đ, Ș, Ț. That ș, and ț.

Directions to the Book-Binder.

Vol. I. Ends with Letter K.

Vol. II. Begins with Letter L.
A GENERAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ABA ABB

A, Has, in the English language, three different sounds. The broad sound, as, all, wall, A open, father, rather. A flender or close, is the peculiar a of the English language. Of this sound we have examples in place, face, waife.

2. A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; a man, a tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written a, as, an ox.

3. A is sometimes a noun; as great A.

4. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun.


A begging.

5. A has a signification, denoting proportion. The landlord hath a hundred a year. Addison.

6. A is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable. For cloves and nutmegs to the line-a, Dryd.

7. A is sometimes put for be.

8. A, in composition, seems the French a, and sometimes at, aside, a slope, a ware, a weary, a-trip. Shakespeare.

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

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


2. The uppermost member of a column.

ABAFT. a. [of abiptan, Sax.] From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern.

To ABANDON. v. a. [Fr. abandonner.] 1. To give up, resign, or quit. Dryd.

2. To defect. Sidney, Shakespeare.

3. To forsake.

ABANDONED. part. ad. Shakespeare.

1. Given up.

2. Forsaken.

3. Corrupted in the highest degree.

ABANDONMENT. f. [abandonnement, Fr.] The act of abandoning.

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

To ABASE. v. a. [Fr. abaisser.] To cast down, to depress, to bring low. Sidney.

ABASEMENT. f. The state of being brought low; depression. Ecclesiasticus.

To ABASH. v. a. [See BASHFUL.] To make ashamed. Milton.

To ABATE. v. a. [from the French abattre.] 1. To lessen, to diminish. Davier.

2. To defect, or depress. Dryd.

3. To let down the price in selling.

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

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

ABA'TEMENT. f. [abatement, Fr.] 1. The act of abating.

2. The state of being abated. Arbuth.

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

4. The cause of abating; extenuation. Atterbury.

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

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

ASBA'B. f. [Heb. אֶבָ' ] A Syriac word, which signifies father.

ABBACY. f. [Lat. abbassia.] The rights or privileges of an abbot.

A'BBFSS,
ABBESS. f. [Lat. abbatissia, abbeffe in Fr.] The superior of a nunnery. Dryd.

ABBEY, or ABBEY. f. [Lat. abbatisia.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women. Shak.

ABBEE-LUEBBER. f. A slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retire-
ment. Dryd.

ABBOT. f. [in the lower Latin abbas.] The chief of a convent.

To ABBREVIATE  v. a. [Lat. abbreviare.] 1. To shorten by contraction of parts without loss of the main substance. Bacon.


ABBREVIATION. f. 1. The act of abbreviating.

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

ABBREVIATOR. f. One who abridges.

ABBREVIAVATURE. f. [abbreviatura, Lat.] 1. A mark used for the sake of shortening.

2. A compendium or abridgement. Taylor.

ABBREVOUR. [in French, a watering-place.] Among masons, the joint or jun-
cature of two stones.

A, B, C. 1. The alphabet.

2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

To ABDICATE.  v. a. [Lat. abdicare.] To give up right; to resign. Addison.

ABDICATION. f. [abdication, Lat.] The act of abdicating; renunciation.

ABDICATIVE. a. That which caufes or implies an abdication.

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

ABDOMINAL.  a. Relating to the abdomen.

ABDOMINOUS.  a. abdomen.

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

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

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

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

ABECEDARY. a. Belonging to the alphabet.

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

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

ABERRANCY. The same with ABER-
rance.

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

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

ABERRING, part. [aberra, Lat.] Going astray.

To ABURUNCATE.  v. a. [avercundus, Lat.] To pull up by the roots.

To ABET, v. a. [from bera, Sax.] To push forward another, to support him in his designs by connivance, encouragement, or help. Fairy Q.

ABETMENT. f. The act of abetting.

ABETTER, or ABETTOR. f. He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another. Dryd.

ABEYANCE. f. The right of fee-simple lieth in abeyance, when it is all only in the rememberance, intentment, and considereation of the law.

Cowell.

To ABHOR.  v. a. [abhorreo, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to loath. Milton.

ABHORRENCE. f. [from abhorre.] The act of abhorring, detestation.

ABHORRENCY. f. The same with AB-
horrence.

ABHORRENT. a. [from abhor.-]

1. Struck with abhorrence.

2. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with. Dryd.

ABHORRER. f. [from abhorr.] A hater, deeterer. Swift.

To ABIDE. v. n. I abide or abid. [from subdian, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place, not remove. Gen.

2. To dwell. Shake.

3. To remain, not cease or fail. Psalm.

4. To continue in the same state. Stilling.

5. To wait for, expect, attend, await. Fairy Q.

6. To bear or support the confequences of a thing. Milton.

7. To bear or support, without being con-
quer'd. Woodward.

8. To bear without aversion. Sidney.

9. To bear or suffer. Pope.

10. It is used with the participle with be-
fore a person, and at or in before a place. Abider. f. [from abide.] The person that abides or dwells in a place.

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

ABJECT. a. [abjctus, Lat.] 1. Mean, or worthless. Addison.

2. C memptible, or of no value. Milt.

3. Without hope or regard. Milt.


To ABJECT.  v. a. [abjicio, Lat.] To throw away.

ABJECTEDNESS. f. [from abject.] The state of an abject. Boyle.

ABJECTION.
ABJECTION. f. [from abjecit.] Meanenes of mind; servility; bafeenes. Hooker.

ABJECTLY. a. [from abjecit. ] In an abject manner, mealy.

ABJECTNESS. f. [from abjex.] Servility, meanenes.

ABILITY. f. [Habilité, Fr.]
1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon skill, or riches, or strength.
2. Capacity.
3. When it has the plural number, abilities, it frequently signifies the faculties or powers of the mind.

ABINTESTATE. a. [of ab, from, and intestatius, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

ABJURE. v. a. [abjuro, Lat.]
1. To swear not to do something. Hale.
2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate a position upon oath.

ABJURATION. f. [from abjuro,] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

ABLACTATE. v. a. [ablacta, Lat.] To wean from the breast.

AblaCATION. f. One of the methods of grafting.

Ablaqueation. [ablaqueatio, Lat.] The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees.

Ablation. f. [ablatio, Lat.] The act of taking away.

Ablative. [ablativus, Lat.]
1. That which takes away.
2. The sixth case of the Latin nouns.

Able. a. [habile, Fr. habilité, Lat.]
1. Having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.
2. Having power sufficient.

To able. v. a. To make able; to enable.

Able-bodied. ad. Strong of body.

To ablegate. v. a. [ablege, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment.

Ablegation. f. [from ablegate.] A sending abroad.

Ableness. f. [from able.] Ability of body, vigour, force.

Ablepsy. f. ['Achéia, Gr.] Want of sight.

Abluent. a. [abluens, Lat.] That which has the power of cleansing.

Ablution. f. [ablatio, Lat.]
1. The act of cleansing.
2. The rinsing of chemical preparations in water.
3. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

To abnegate. v. a. [from abnego, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGATION. f. [abnegatio, Lat.] Denial, renunciation.

ABOARD. a. [from the French à bord, as, aller à bord, envoyer à bord.] In a ship.

ABODE. f. [from abide.]
1. Habitation, dwelling, place of residence, Waller.
2. Stay, continuance in a place. Shakep.
3. To make abode; to dwell, to reside, to inhabit.

To abode. v. a. [See BODE.] To foretoken or forebode; to be a prognostic, to be ominous.

ABODEMENT. f. [from to abode.] A secret anticipation of something future. Shakep.

To abolish. v. a. [from aboleo, Lat.]
1. To annul.
2. To put an end to; to destroy. Hayw.

ABOLISHABLE. a. [from abolisii.] That which may be abolished.

ABOLISHER. f. [from abolisii.] He that abolishes.

ABOLISHMENT. f. [from abolisii.] The act of abolishing.

ABOLITION. f. [from abolisii.] The act of abolishing.

ABOMINABLE. a. [abominabilis, Lat.]
1. Hateful, detestable.
2. Unclean.

ABOMINATION. f.
1. Hatred, detestation.
2. The object of hatred.

ABORTIC. a. [aboritus, Lat.] Excessively, extremely, exceedingly; in the ill sense.

To abominable. v. a. [abominor, Lat.] To abhor, detest, hate utterly. Southern.

ABOMINATION. f.
1. The act of bringing forth untimely.
2. The produce of an untimely birth.

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

ABORTIVE. a. [aboritus, Lat.]
1. Brought forth before the due time of birth.

2. Figurately, that which fails for want of time.

3. That which brings forth nothing.

Milton.

ABOR-
ABORTIVELY, ad. [from abortive.] Born without the due time; immaturely, un-timely.

ABORTIVENESS. f. [from abortive.] The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT. f. [from aborto, Lat.] The thing brought forth out of time; an un-timely birth.

ABOVE, prep. [from a, and buan, Sax.]
1. Higher in place.
2. In the regions of heaven.
3. More for; too high for.

ABOVE. ad.
1. Over-head.
2. In the regions of heaven.

ABO'VE-BOARD. In open sight; without artifice or trick.

ABO'VE-CITED. Cited before.

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

ABO'VE-MENTIONED. See Abo've-co-ned.

ABOUND v. n. [abundare, Lat. abonder, French.]
1. To have in great plenty.
2. To be in great plenty.

ABO'UT. prep. [abuan, or aburon, Sax.]
1. Round, surrounding, encircling.
2. Near to.
3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.
4. Engaged in, employed upon.
5. Appendant to the Person; as, cloaths, &c.
6. Relating to the perfon, as a servant.

ABO'UT, ad.
1. Circularly.
2. In circuit.
4. Here and there; every way.
5. With to before a verb; as, about to fly; upon the point, within a small time of.
6. The longest way, in opposition to the short strait way.
7. To bring about; to bring to the point or state desired; as, he has brought about his purposes.
8. To come about; to come to some certain state or point.
9. To go about a thing; to prepare to do it. Some of these phrases seem to derive their original from the French "à bout; venir à bout d’une chose; venir, à bout de quel-qu’un."

A. Bp. for Archibishop.

ABRACADABRA. A superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRAD'E. v. a. [Lat. abrado.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts.

Hale.

ABRAHAM'S BALSAM. An herb.

ABRASION. [See ABRACE.]
1. The act of abrading; a rubbing off.
2. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABREAST. ad. [See Breast.] Side by side; in such a position that the breasts may bear against the same line.

Shakeps. To ABRIDGE. v. a. [abreger, Fr. abrèver, Lat.]
1. To make shorter in words, keeping fill the same substance.
2. To contract, to diminish, to cut short.

Locke.
3. To deprive of.

Shakeps.

ABRIGED OF. p. Deroived of, debared from.

An ABRIDGER. f. [from abridge.]
1. He that abridges; a shortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRIDGMENT. f. [abregrgment, French.]
1. The contraction of a larger work into a small compafs.
2. A diminution in general.
3. Refrain or, abridgment of liberty.

Downe.

ABRO'ACH. ad. [See To Broach.]
1. In a posture to run out.
2. In a state of being diffused or advanced.
3. Without confinement; widely; at large.
4. Out of the houfe.
5. In another country.
6. In all directions, this way and that.

Shakeps.

ABRO'AD. ad. [compounded of a and bread.]
1. Without confinement; widely; at large.
2. Out of the house.
3. In another country.
4. In all directions, this way and that.
5. Without, not within.

Shakeps.

To ABRAGATE. v. a. [abroge, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal, to annul.

Hooker.

ABROGATION. f. [abrogatio, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

Clarendon.

ABRUP'T. a. [abruptus, Lat.]
1. Broken, craggy.
2. Divided, without any thing intervening.
3. Sudden, without the customary or proper preparatives.
4. Unconnected.

B. Johnf.

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

ABRUPTLY, ad. [See ABRupt.] Huiltily, without the due forms of preparation. Sidney, Add.

ABRUPTNESS, f. [from abrupt.]
1. An abrupt manner, haste, suddenness.
2. Unconnectedness, roughness, cragginess. Woodward.

ABSCES. [abcessus, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body.

To ABSCOND, v. a. To cut off.
ABSCESs. [abcessus, Lat.] Part of the diameter of a comic fiction, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

ABSCISSION. f. [absciffo, Lat.] The act of cutting off.
1. The rate of being absent, opposed to presence.
2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense. Shaksp.
3. Inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object. Addison.

ABSENT, a. [absens, Lat.]
1. Not present; used with the particle from.

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

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

ABSTINENTIATED, f. [from abstirbtum, Lat.] Impregnated with wormwood.

To ABSTIR, v. a. [abstirso, Lat.] To stand off, to leave off.

To ABSTIRVE, v. a. [abstirveo, Lat.] 1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judicial sense.

2. To set free from an engagement or promise.
3. To pronounce a sin remitted, in the ecclesiastical sense.

4. To finish, to complete.

ABSOlU'TE. a. [absolutus, Lat.]
1. Complete; applied as well to persons as things.
2. Unconditional; as, an absolute promise. Subb.
3. Not relative; as, absolute space. Stillingf.
4. Not limited; as, absolute power. Dryd.

ABSOlU'TELY, ad. [from absolute.]
3. Without limits or dependance. Dryd.


ABSOlU'TENESS. f. [from absolute.] 1. Completeness.
2. Freedom from dependance, or limits. Clarendon, Bacon.

3. Defpotism.

ABSOlU'TION. f. [abolulio, Lat.] 1. Acquittal.
2. Theremission of sin, or penance. South.

ABSOlU'TORY. a. [abolulorius, Lat.] That which abolves.

ABSO'lUANT, a. Contrary to reason.

ABSO'lUOUS. a. [abolens, Lat.] Aburd, contrary to reason.

To ABSO'RB, v. a. [abso'reo, Lat. preter, abso'red; past, pret. abso'red, or abso'rt.] 1. To swallow up. Phillips.
2. To suck up. Harvey.

ABSO'RBENT. f. [абсо'ренс, Lat.] A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either cases the aspersities of pungent humours, or draws away superficial moisture in the body. Quincy.

ABSO'RP'T. p. [from abso'rb.] Swallowed up.

ABSO'RP'TION. f. [from abso'rb.] The act of swallowing up. Burnt.

To AB'STAIN. v. n. [ab'sineo, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification.

ABSTE'MIOUS, a. [ab'seminius, Lat.] Temperate, sober, abstinent.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY, ad. [from abjus'meous.] Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS. f. [See ABSTE'MIOUS.] The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTE'TION, f. [from ab'si'no, Lat.] The act of holding off.

To ABSTERGE, v. a. [ab'stero, Lat.] To cleanse by wiping.

ABSTERGENT. a. Cleaning; having a cleaning quality.

To ABSTER'GE. [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanse, to purify. Brown.

ABSTER'SION. f. [ab'ster'sio, Lat.] The act of cleaning.

ABSTER'SIVE. a. [from ab'stero, Lat.] That has the quality of abstaining or cleansing.

Bacon.

AB'STINENCE. f. [ab'simentia, Lat.] 1. Forbearance of any thing. Locke.
2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. Shaksp.

AB'STINENT, a. [ab'simen, Lat.] That uses abstinence.

To ABSTRACT. v. a. [ab'strato, Lat.] 1. To take one thing from another. Decay.
2. To separate ideas. Locke.
3. To reduce to an epitome. Watts.

ABSTRACT. a. [ab'strato, Lat.] Separated from something else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, abstract mathematics, Williams.

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

ABSTRACTED. p. a. [from abstract.]
2. Revised, abstract.
3. Abient of mind.

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

ABSTRACTION. f. [abstracio, Lat.]
2. The state of being abstracted.
3. Absence of mind, inattention.
4. Disgarded of worldly objects.

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

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

ABSTRACTUSLY. f. Abstractus.
2. That which is abstractu. Brown.

ABSTRACTUSE. v. a. [absumere, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste. Hale.

ABSURD. a. [abjurdus, Lat.]
1. Unreasonable; without judgment. Rac.
2. Inconsistent; contrary to reason. Scott.

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

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

ABSURDNESS. f. The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impriety.

ABUNDANCE. s. [abundanc, Fr.]
2. Great numbers. Addison.
4. Exuberance, more than enough. Spens.

ABUNDANT. a. [abundant, Lat.]
1. Plentiful. Par. Lat.

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

To ABUSE. v. a. [abuser, Lat. In abuse the verb, s has the sound of ze; in the noun, the common found.]
1. To make an ill use of. i Cor.
2. To deceive, to impose upon. Bacon.
3. To treat with rudenes. Shaks.

ABUSE. f. [from the verb abuse.]
1. The ill use of any thing. Hooker.

ABUSER. f. [pronounced abuser.]
1. He that makes an ill ufe.
2. He that deceives.
3. He that reproaches with rudenes.
4. A raver, a violater.

ABUSIVE. a. [from abuse.]
1. Practifying abuse.
2. Containing abuse; as, an abusive lampoon.
3. Deceitful.

ABUSIVELY. ad. [from abuse.]
1. Improperly, by a wrong ufe. Boyle.
2. Reprofchfully. Herbert.

To ABUT. v. n. oblofete. [aboutir, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABUTMENT. f. [from abut.] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABYSS. f. [abyfme, old Fr.] A gulf; the fame with abyss. Shaks.

ABYSS. s. [abyfus, Lat. "Abyes", bottomless, Gr.]
2. A great depth, a gulph. Dryd.
3. That in which any thing is loft. Locke.
4. The body of waters at the centre of the earth. Burnet.
5. In the language of divines, hell. Roffe.

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

ACAD. f. [Lat.]
1. A drug brought from Egypt, which being suppofed the infpiifated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of floes. Savary.
2. A tree commonly called here.

ACADEMICAL. a. [from academy.] Relating to an academy.

ACADEMIAN. f. [from academy.] A scholar of an academy or university. Wood.

ACADEMICAL. a. [academicus, Lat.] Belonging to an university. Wotton.

ACADEMICK. f. [from academy.] A student of university. Watts.

ACADEMICK. a. [academicus, Lat.] Relating to an university. Dunciad.

ACADEMICIAN. f. [academicien, Fr.] The member of an academy.

ACADEMIST. f. [from academy.] The member of an academy.

ACADEMY. f. [academia, Lat.]
1. An assembly or fociety of men, uniting for the promotion of some art. Shaks.
2. The place where sciences are taught. Dryd.
3. An
ACC

3. An university.

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

ACANTHUS, f. [Lat.] The herb bear's-foot.

ACATALECTIC. f. [acatalectic, Gr.] A verse which has the compleat number of syllables.

To ACCEDE. v. n. [accede, Lat.] To be added to; to come to.

To ACCELERATE. v. a. [accelero, Lat.] To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion.

ACCELERATION. f. [acceleratio, Lat.]
1. The act of quickening motion.
2. The rate of the body accelerated. Hale.

To ACCEND. v. a. [accendo, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire.

ACCISION. f. [accetion, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

ACCENT. f. [accentus, Lat.]
1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing.

2. The marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronunciation.

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

To ACCEPT. v. a. [accipere, Lat.]
1. To pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

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

3. To write or note the accents.

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

ACCENTUATION. f. [from accentuate.]

The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

To ACCEPT. v. a. [acceptio, Lat. accepter, French.]
1. To take with pleasure; to receive kindly.

2. In the language of the bible, to accept persons, is to act with personal and partial regard.

ACCEPTABILITY. f. The quality of being acceptable.

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

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

ACCEPTABLY, ad. [from acceptable.] In an acceptable manner.

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

ACCEPTATION. f. [from accept.]
1. Reception, whether good or bad.

2. Good reception, acceptance.

3. The state of being acceptable, regard.

4. Acceptance in the juridical sense.

5. The meaning of a word.

An ACCEPTER. f. [from accept.] The person that accepts.

ACCEPTATION. f. [acceptatio, Lat.]
The remission of a debt by an acquaintance from the creditor, testifying the receipt of money which his never has been paid.

ACCEPTION. [acceptio, Fr. from acceptio, Lat.] The received sense of a word; the meaning.

ACCESS. f. [accessus, Lat. access, Fr.]
1. The way by which any thing may be approached.

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.


4. The returns or fits of a distemper.

ACCESSARINESS. a. [from accessory.] The state of being accessory.

ACCESSORY a. He that not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it.

ACCESSIBLE. a. accessibilis, Lat.] accessible, Fr.] That which may be approached.

ACCESSION. f. [accessus, Lat. accession, Fr.]
1. Encrease by something added, enlargement, augmentation.

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, accession to a confederacy.

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's accession to the throne.

ACCESSORILY. ad. [from accessory.] In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY. a. Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

ACCESSORY. f. [accessorius, Lat. accessíre, Fr.]
1. A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation.

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

ACCIDENT. f. [accident, Lat.]
1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought.

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

3. That which happens unseasoned; casually, chance.

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

ACCIDENTAL. a. [from accident.]
1. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential,

2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDENTALLY. ad. [from accidental.]
1. Nonessentially.

2. Casually, fortuitously.

ACCI-
ACCIDENTALNESS. f. [from accidental.]
The quality of being accidental.

ACCOMPIONT. f. [accipiens, Lat.] A receiver.
To ACCITE. v. a. [accito, Lat.] To call, to summons.

ACCLAIM. f. [acclama, Lat.] A shout of praise; acclamation.
ACCLAMATION. f. [acclamatio, Lat.] Shouts of applause.

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

ACCLIVOUS. a. [acclivus, Lat.] Rising with a slope.
To ACLOY. v. a. [See Clow.]
1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd; to stuff full.
   Fairy Q.  
2. To fill to satiety.
To ACCOIL. v. n. [See Coll.] To crowd, to keep a coil about, to bulble, to be in a hurry.
   Fairy Q.

ACCOIENT. f. [accolent, Lat.] A borderer.

ACCOMMODATE. a. [accommodabilis, Lat.] That which may be fitted.
To ACCOMODATE. v. a. [accommoda, Lat.]
To supply with conveniences of any kind.

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

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

ACCOMMODATION. f. [from accommodate.]
1. Provision of conveniences.
2. In the plural, conveniences, things requisite to cafe or refreshment. 
   Clar.ord.
3. Adaptation, fitness. 
   Hale.
4. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

ACCOMPANer. a. [from accompany.] Sociable.

ACCOMPANY. [from accompany.] The person that makes part of the company; companion.
To ACCOMPANY. v. a. [accompagner, Fr.] 
1. To be with another as a companion.
2. To join with.

ACCOMPLICE. f. [complice, Fr. from complex, Lat.]
1. An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense.
   Swift.
2. A partner, or co-operator. 
   Addison.

To ACCOMPLISH. v. a. [accomplir, Fr. from complex, Lat.]
1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to accomplish a design. 
   Eckl.  
2. To complete a period of time. 
   Dan.
3. To fulfill; as, a prophecy. 
   Addison.
4. To gain, to obtain. 
   Shaks.

ATT.
5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.
   Shaks.

ACCOMPLISHED. p. a. 
1. Complete in some qualification. 
   Locke.
2. Elegant, finished in respect of embellishments. 
   Milt.

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

ACCOMPLISHMENT. f. [accomplishment, Fr.]
2. Completion; as, of a prophecy. 
   Atter.
3. Embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.
   Addison.
4. The act of obtaining any thing. 
   South.

ACCOMPT. f. [compete, Fr.] An account, a reckoning.

ACCOMPANT. f. [accopiant, Fr.] A reckoner, computer.
To ACCORD. v. a. [derived, by some, from chorda the string of a musical instrument, by others, from card's hearts.]
To make agree; to adjust one thing to another.

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

ACCORD. f. [accord, Fr.]
1. A compact; an agreement. 
   Dryd.
2. Concurrence, union of mind. 
   Spenser.
3. Harmony, symmetry. 
   Dryden.
   Bacon.
5. Voluntary motion. 
   Spenser.

ACCORDANCE. f. [from accord.]
1. Agreement with a person. 
   Fairfax.
2. Conformity to something. 
   Hammond.

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

ACCORDING. p. [from accord.]
1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to.
2. In proportion.
   Hooker.
3. With regard to.
   Holiier.

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

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

Milt.

ACCO'STABLE. a. [from accost.] Easy of access; familiar.

ACCO'UNT. f. [from the old French acco-]
1. A computation of debts or expences. 
   Shaks.
2. The state or result of a computation. 
   2 Mac.
3. Value or estimation. 
   2 Mac.
4. Distinction, dignity, rank. 
   Pope.
5. Regard, consideration, fake. 
   Locke.
6. A narrative, relation. 

7. Examination of an affair taken by authority. 
   Matt.
8. The relation and reasons of a transection given to a person in authority. 
   Shaks.
9. Explanation; adjustment of causes. 
   Locke.
10. An opinion concerning things previously established. 
   Bacon.
ACCOUNTABLE, a. [from account.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for.

ACCOUNTANT. a. [from account.] Accountable to; responsible for.


ACCOUNT-BOOKER. f. [accoupler, Fr.] To join, to link together.

ACCOUNTANT. a. [See ACCOUNTANT.] A computer; a man skilled or employed in accounts.


ACCOUNTED. f. [accoulement, Fr.] Drefs, equipage, trappings, ornaments.

ACCOUNTION. f. [accoiturer, Fr.] The act of growing to another, so as to encrease it.

ACCOUNT. a. [from accretion.] Growing; that which by growth is added.

Accroaching. v. a. [accrocher, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook.

Accrued. v. u. [from the participle accrué, Fr.] 1. To accede to, to be added to.

Accruing. f. [from accuyo, to lye down to, Lat.] The antient pooffice of leaning at meals.

Accumulate. v. a. [from accumulate, Lat.] To pile up, to heap together.

Accumulation. f. [from accumulate.] 1. The act of accumulating.

Accumulative. a. [from accumulate.] 1. That which accumulates.

Accumulator. f. [from accumulate.] He that accumulates; a gatherer or hoarder together.

ACCURACY. f. [accuratior, Lat.] Exactness, nicety.

accurate. a. [accuratus, Lat.] 1. Exact, as opposed to negligence or ignorance.

accurately. ad. [from accurate.] Exactly, without error, nicely.

ACCURATEGESS. f. [from accurate.] Exactness, nicety.

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

ACCursed. part. a. 1. That which is cursed or doomed to misery.

ACCUSable. a. [from the verb accuse.] That which may be cenfured; blameable; culpable.

ACCUSATION. f. [from accuse.] 1. The act of accusing.

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

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

To ACCUSE. v. a. [accusâ, Lat.] 1. To charge with a crime.

To ACCUSâ. f. [from accuse.] He that brings a charge against another.

To ACCUSTOM. v. a. [accoustumer, Fr.] To habituate, to enure.

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

ACCUSTOMably. ad. According to custom.

ACCUSTOMANCE. f. [accustomance, Fr.] Custom, habit, use.

ACCUSTOMARILY. ad. In a customary manner.

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

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

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

ACERBITY. f. [acerbitas, Lat.] 1. A rougher taste.

To ACERVATE. v. a. [accrve, Lat.] To heap up.
ACERVATION, f. [from a cervate.] Heap ing together.

ACESCENT, a. [acscent, Latin.] That which has a tendency to fourncels or acidity. Arbuthnot.

ACE'TOSE. a. That which has in it acids. Ditto.

ACETO'SITY. f. [from acetos.] The state of being acetose. Ditto.

ACETOUS, a. [from actum, vinegar, Lat.] Sour.

ACHE. f. [see, Saxon; αχέ, Greek.] A continued pain. Shakesp.

ACHIEVE. v. a. [See Ache.] To be in pain.

ACHIEVER. f. He that performs what he endeavours. Shakesp.


ACH'IEVEMENT. f. [achievement, Fr.] 2. The cleftcheon, or ensigns armatorial.

ACH'OR. f. [actor, Lat. αχώρ, Gr.] A species of the herps.

ACID, a. [acidus; acid, Fr.] Sour, sharp.

ACIDITY. f. [from acid.] Sharpness; fourneles; founsels. Arbuth. Ray.

ACIDNESS. f. [from acid.] The quality of being acid.

ACIDULÆ, f. [that is, aqae acidulae.] Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum springs are. Quincy.

ACIDULATE. v. a. To tinge with acids in a flight degree. Arbuthnot.

ACKNOWLEDGE. v. a. 1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character.

ACKNOWLEDGING. a. [from acknowledge.] Grateful. Dryden.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. f. [from acknowledge.] 1. Concession of any character in another.

2. Concession of the truth of any position.

3. Concession of a fault.

4. Concession of a benefit received.

5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage. Spencer.

ACME. f. [αμέ, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a ditermeer. Quincy.

ACOLOTHIST. f. [ακλοτής, Gr.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church. Aylef.


A'CORN. f. [Eceh, Sax; from ac, an oak, and cehn, corn.] The seed or fruit born by the oak. Dryden.

ACOUSTICKS. f. [ακουστικα, of ακουστα, Gr.] 1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.

2. Medicines to help the hearing. Quincy.

To ACOU'ANT. v. a. [account, Fr.] 1. To make familiar with. Davies.

2. To inform. Shakesp.


2. Familiar knowledge. South.

3. A flight or initial knowledge, short of friendship. Swift.

4. The person with whom we are acquainted, without the intimacy of friendship. Fairy Queen, Shakesp.

ACQUAINTED. Familiar, well known. Shakesp.

ACQU'EST. f. [acquis, Fr.] Acquisition; the thing gained. Wardoward.

To ACQUI'ECE. v. a. [acquisere, Fr. aquis- injere, Lat.] To rest in, or remain satisfied. South.


2. Satisfaction, rest, content. Addifon.


ACQUIRABLE, a. [from acquire.] Attainable. Bunley.

To ACQUIRE. v. a. [acquerir, Fr. acquire, Lat.] To gain by one's labour or power. Shakesp.

ACQUIRED. particip. a. [from acquire.] Gained by one's self.

Locket.

An ACQUI'RER. f. [from acquire.] The person that acquires; a gainer.

An ACQU'ERMENT. f. [from acquire.] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. Hayward.


2. The thing gained; acquisition. Denb.

ACQUISITIVE. a. [acquisitivus, Lat.] That which is acquired. Wotton.


To ACQUIT. v. a. [acqueris, Fr.] 1. To set free. Spencer.

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve. Dryden.

3. To clear from any obligation. Dryden.

4. The man hath acquitted himself well; he discharged his duty.

ACQUITMENT. f. [from acquit.] The state of being acquitted; or act of acquitting. South.

ACQU'ITTAL. f. Is a deliverance from an offence. Cowell.
To **ACQUITTANCE.** *w, n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit. *Shak.*

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


2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt. *Shak.*

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

**ACRID.** *a.* [acrer, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste. *Arbuthnot.*

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

**AC'RIMONY.** *f.* [acrimonia, Lat.]


2. Sharpness of temper, severity. *South.*

**AC'RITUDE.** *f.* [from acrid.] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate. *Grew.*

**ACRO'AMA TICAL.** *a.* [ἀκροαματικός, Gr.]

Of or pertaining to deep learning. *Eicl.*

**ACRO'NYCAL.** *a.* [ἀκρονύμιος, Gr.;} and νυμ, νυξ; importing the beginning of night.] A term applied to the stars, of which the rising and setting is called acronyical, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at sun-set. *Arm.*

**ACRO'NALLY.** *ad.* [from acronyical.]

At the acronyical time. *Dryden.*

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

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

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

An **ACRO'STICK.** *f.* [from ἀκροστικός and στιχός, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written. *Dryden.*

**ACROTÉRS, or ACROTÉRIA.** *f.* [In architecture; from ἀκρότερον, Gr.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments. *Dryden.*

To **ACT.** *w, n.* [ago, aτίμημα, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to rest. *Pope.*

2. To perform the proper functions. *South.*

3. To praefite the arts or duties of life; to conduct one's self. *Dryden.*

To **ACT.** *w, a.*

1. To bear a borrowed character, as, a stage-player. *Pope.*

2. To counterfeit; to feign by action. *Dryden.*

3. To produce effects in some pallive subject. *Arbuthnot.*

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

**ACT.** *f.* [aτίμημα, Lat.]

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

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


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


6. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption. *Ros.*


**ACTION.** *f.* [aτίμημα, Fr. aτίμειον, Lat.]

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

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


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

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

6. Action personal belongs to a man against another. Action real is given to any man against another, that poiffes the thing required or sued for in his own name, and no other man's. Action mixt is that which lies as well against or for the thing which we seek, as against the person that hath it. *Cowell.*

7. In France, the same as stalks in England. *Hovel.*

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

**ACTIVE.** *a.* [aτίμειος, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or quality of acting. *Newton.*

2. That which acts, opposed to passive. *Dona.*

3. Busy, engaged in action; opposed to idle or sedentary. *Denham.*

4. Pratical; not merely theoretical. *Hooker.*


6. In grammar, a verb active is that which signifies action, as, I teach. *Clarke.*

**ACTIVELY.** *ad.* [from active.] Nimbly.

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

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

**ACTOR.** *f.* [aτίμης, Lat.]

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

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

**ACTRESS.** *f.* [aτίμης, Fr.]

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

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

**ACTUAL.** *a.* [aτίμειος, Fr.]

1. That which comprises action. *Shak.*

C 2

2. Really


ACTUALITY. f. [from actual.] The state of being actual. Cleyne.

ACTUALLY. adv. [from actual.] In act; in effect; really. South.

ACTUALNESS.' f. [from actual.] The quality of being actual.

ACTUARY. f. [actusarius, Lat.] The registrar who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court. Ayiffe.

To ACTUATE. v. a. [from age, actum, Lat.] To put into action. Addition.

ACTUATE. a. [from the verb.] Put into action; brought into effect. South.

ACTUOSE. a. [from act.] That which hath strong powers. Dryd.

To A'CITATE. v. a. [actus, Lat.] To sharpen.

ACULEATE. a. [aculeatus, Lat.] Prickly; that which terminates in a sharp point.

ACUMEN. f. [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects. Pope.

ACUMINATED. particp. a. Ending in a point; sharp-pointed. Wyman.

ACUTE. a. [acutus, Lat.]
1. Sharp, opposed to blunt. Locke.
2. Ingenious, opposed to stupid. Locke.
3. Vigorous, powerful in operation. Locke.
4. Acute diseased. Any disease, which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days. Quin.
5. Acute accent; that which raises or sharpens the voice.

ACUTELY. adv. [from acute.] After an acute manner; sharply. Locke.

ACUTENESS. f. [from acute.]
1. Sharpness.
2. Force of intellects. Locke.

ADA'CTED. part. a. [adactus, Lat.] Driven by force. Diet.

A'DAGE. f. [adagium, Lat.] A maxim; a proverb. Glanville.

A'DAGIO. f. [Italian.] A term used by musicians, to mark a slow time.

A'DAMANT. f. [adamus, Lat.]
2. The diamond. Ray.

A'DAMANTEAN. a. [from adamant.] Hard as adamant. Milton.

A'DAMANTINE. a. [adamantisus, Lat.]
2. Having the qualities of adamant: as, hardness, indifferibility. Davies.

A'DAMS-APPLE. f. [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT; v. a. [adapte, Lat.] To suit; to proportion. Swift.

ADAPTATION. f. [from adapt.] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another. Boyle.

A'DPTION. f. [from adopt.] The act of fitting.

To ADD. v. a. [addo, Lat.]
1. To join something to that which was before. Dryden.
2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. Locke.

To ADDE'CIMATE. v. a. [addcimea, Lat.] To take or ascertain tithes. Daniel.

A'DDER. f. [A'adder, Sax. poison.] A serpent, a viper, a poisonous reptile. Taylor.

A'DDER'S-GRASS. f. A plant.


A'DDIBLE. a. [from add.] Possible to be added.

A'DDIBILITY. f. [from addible.] The possibility of being added. Locke.

A'DDICE. f. [corruptly add, a'pper, Sax.] A kind of ax. Moxon.

To A'DDICT. v. a. [addice, Lat.]
1. To devote, to dedicate. Cor.
2. It is commonly taken in a bad sense; as, he added himself to voice. Bacon.

A'DDICTEDNESS. f. [from addicted.] The state of being addicted. Boyle.

A'DDITION. f. [additio, Lat.]
1. The act of devoting.
2. The state of being devoted. Shakespeare.

A'DDITION. f. [from add.] The act of adding one thing to another, to another, to another. Bentley.

2. Addition, or the thing added. Ilam.
3. In arithmetic. Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind, together into one sum or total. Cooch.
4. In law. A title given to a man over and above his christian name and surname. Cowell, Shakespeare, Clarend.

A'DDITIONAL. a. [from addition.] That which is added.

A'DDIM. a. [from add.] That which has the power of adding. Arbuthnot.

A'DDLE. a. [from a'del, a dishese, Sax.] Originally applied to eggs, and signifying such as produce nothing; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. Burton.

To A'DDLE. v. a. [from addle.] To make addle; to make barren. Brown.


To A'DDRESS. v. a. [adresser, Fr.]
1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action. Shakespeare.
ADDRE'SSER. f. [from address.] The per- 
son that addresses, 
ADDU'CENT. a. [adducens, Lat.] A word 
5. applied to those muscles that draw 
three together the parts of the body. 
ADDU'LCE. v. a. [addoucir, Fr. dulcet, 
Lat.] To sweeten.

ADDEM/GRApHy. [from addeu and 
ADDEN/GRApHy. [from addin and 
ADDEN/S. A treatise of the glands. 
AD/DEMPiON. [ademptum, Lat.] Privation. 
ADEP'T. f. [adep'tus, Lat.] He that is 
AD/DEP'T. a. Skillful; thoroughly versed.
ADEQUATE. a. [adaequatus, Lat.] Equal 
ADEQUATELY. ad. [from adequate.] 
ADEQUATENESS. f. [from adequate.] 
The state of being adequate; exactness 
proportion.
To ADHDERE. v. n. [adhereo, Lat.] 
1. To stick to. 
2. To be consistent; to hold together. 
3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, or 
AD/HERENCE. f. [from adhare.'] 
1. The quality of adhering, tenacity. 
2. Fixedness of mind; attachment; stea-

dine. 
AD/HERENCE. f. [The same with adhe-
rence.] 
AD/HERENT. a. [from adhere.] 
1. Sticking to. 
2. United with. 
AD/HERENT. f. [from adhere.] A fol-
lower; a partisan. 
AD/HERER. f. [from adhire.] He that ad-
heres. 
AD/HERION. f. [adherion, Lat.] 
The act or state of sticking to some-
thing. 
AD/HERIVE. a. [from adh'ere.] Sticking; 
tenacious. 
AD/HIBITION. f. [from adh'ibit.] 
AD/JACENCY. f. [from adja'cent, Lat.] 
1. The state of lying close to another thing.
2. That which is adjacent. 
AD/JACENT. a. [adjacens, Lat.] Lying 
close; bordering upon something. 
AD/JA'CENT. f. That which lies next an-
other. 
AD/JA'PHOROUS. a. [adap'heous, Gr.] 
Neutral. 
AD/JA'PHY. f. [adap'heia, Gr.] Neu-
trality; indifference. 
To AD/JECT. v. a. [adjectio, adi'jeunt, 
Lat.] To add to; to put to. 
AD/JECTION. f. [adje'tio, Lat.] 
1. The act of adjecting, or adding. 
2. The thing adjected, or added. 
AD/JECHITIOUS. a. [from adjection.] Ad-
ded; thrown in. 
AD/JETIVE. f. [adje'tivum, Lat.] A 
word added to a noun, to signify the ad-
dition or separation of some quality, cir-
cumstance, or manner of being; as, good,
bad. 
AD/JETIVELY. adv. [from adjectiv.] 
After the manner of an adjective. 
AD/EU', ad. [from a Di'cu.] Farewell. 
To AD/JOIN. v. a. [adjondere, Fr. adjun-
gre, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to. 
AD/JOIN. v. n. To be contiguous to. 
To AD/JOIN. v. a. [adjurere, Fr.] 
To put off to another day, naming the 
time. 
AD/JOURNMENT. f. [adjournment, Fr.] 
A putting off till another day. L'Ej'range. 
AD/IPOUS. a. [adipous, Lat.] Fat. 
To AD/JUDGE. v. a. [adjicere, Lat.] To 
AD/JUDGE. v. a. [adjuge, Lat.] To 
yoke to. 
To AD/JUDGE. v. a. [adjuge, Lat.] To 
yoke to. 
AD/JUMENT. f. [adjumentum, Lat.] Help. 
AD/JUNCT. f. [adjunctum, Lat.] Some-
thing adherent or united to another. 
AD/JUNCT. a. Immediately consequent. 
AD/JUNCTION. f. [adjunctio, Lat.] 
1. The act of adjoining. 
2. The thing joined. 
AD/JUNCTIVE. f. [adjunct'icus, Lat.] 
1. He that joins. 
2. That which is joined. 
AD/JURATION. f. [adjuration, Lat.] 
1. The act of propelling an oath to an-
other. 
2. The form of oath proposed to another,
ADM

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

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

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

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

To ADJUTE. v. a. [adjurare, ajutum, Lat.]
To help; to concur. John Wesley.

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

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

To ADJUvATE. v. a. [adjurare, Lat.] To help; to further.

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

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

ADMINICILE. f. [adminiculum, Lat.] Help; support.

ADMINICULAR. a. [from adminiculum, Lat.] That which gives help.

To ADMINISTRIER. v. a. [administrator, Lat.]
1. To give; to afford; to supply. Philips.
2. To act as the minister or agent in any employment or office. Pope.

To administer justice.

To administer the sacraments. Hooker.

To administer an oath. Shakespeare.

To administer physic.

To contribute; to bring supplies.

To perform the office of an administrator.

TO ADMINISTRATE. v. a. [administrare, Lat.] To give as physic. Woodward.

ADMINISTRATION. f. [administratio, Lat.]
1. The act of administering or conducting any employment. Shakespeare.
2. The active or executive part of government. Swift.
3. Those to whom the care of public affairs is committed.

ADMINISTRATIVE. a. [from administrate.] That which administers.

ADMINISTRATOR. f. [administrator, Lat.]
1. He that has the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same. Cowell, Bacon.

ADM. 2. He that officiates in divine rites. Watts.
3. He that conducts the government. Swift.

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

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

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

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

ADMIRABILITY: f. [admirabilitas, Lat.] The quality or state of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY. adv. [from admirable.] In an admirable manner. Addison.

ADMIRAL. f. [amiral, Fr.]
1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy. Cowell.
2. The chief commander of a fleet. Knolles.
3. The ship which carries the admiral. Knolles.

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

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

ADMIRATION. f. [amiration, Lat.] Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering. Milton.

To ADMIRE. v. a. [admirare, Lat.]
1. To regard with wonder.
2. To regard with love.

To ADMIRE. v. n. To wonder.

An ADMIRER. f. [from admire.]
1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.
2. A lover.

ADMIRINGLY. adv. [from admire.] With admiration.

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

ADMISSION. f. [admissio, Lat.]
1. The act or practice of admitting. Bacon.
2. The state of being admitted. Dryden.
3. Admittance; the power of entering. Woodward.

4. The allowance of an argument.

To ADMIT. v. a. [admitto, Lat.]
1. To suffer to enter. Pope.
2. To suffer to enter upon an office. Clarendon.
3. To allow an argument or position. Fairfax.

4. To allow, or grant in general.

ADMITTABLE. a. [from admitto.] Which may be admitted. Asfyle.

ADMITTANCE. f. [from admitto.]
1. The act of admitting; permission to enter.
2. The power or right of entering.
3. Custom.

4. Con-
ADO


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

ADDITION, f. [from add. The union of one body with another. Bacon.

ADDITION, f. [from add.] The body mingled with another. Woodward.

To ADMONISH. v. a. [admonere, Lat.]

To warn of a fault; to reprove gently. Decay of Piety. Dryden.

ADMONISHER. f. [from admoni.] The person that puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

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

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

ADMONITIONER. f. [from admonition.]

A general adviser. A judicious term.

ADMONITORY. a. [admonitorius, Lat.]

That which admonishes.

ADMONITIOUSLY. adv. [from admonitius.]

That which is which.

To ADVERTISE. v. a. [advertire, Lat.] The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty.

Bentley.

ADOLESCENCE. f. [adolescentia, Lat.] The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty.

Brown.

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

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

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

Locke.

ADOPTEDLY. ad. [from adopted.] After the manner of something adopted. Shaksp.

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

ADOPTION. f. [adoptio, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting.

2. The state of being adopted.

ADOPTIVE. a. [adoptivus, Lat.]

1. He that is adopted by another.

Bacon.

2. He that adopts another.

Aylliffe.

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

adorable. f. [from adorabile.]

Worthy of divine honours.

ADORABLY. ad. [from adorable.]

In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION. (adoratio, Lat.)

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity.

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

ADORER. f. [from adore.] He that adores; a worshipper.

ADORER. f. [from adore.] To worship with external homage.

ADORN. v. a. [adorna, Lat.]

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

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

ADORNED. v. a. [adornato, Lat.]

1. To embellish with oratory.

2. To embellish.

ADORNISM. f. [from adornis.]

Ornament; embellishment.

ADOWN. ad. [from ad and down.]

Down; on the ground.

ADOWNED. v. a. [adumnate, Lat.]

1. To bring one thing to another.

Brown.

ADROITLY. adv. [from adroit.]

1. To bring forward, in the local sense.

Paradise Lost.

2. To raise to preferment; to aggrandize.

Esther.

3. To improve.

Tilson.

4. To heighten; to grace; to give lustre to.

South.

5. To forward; to accelerate.

Bacon.

6. To propose; to offer to the public.

Dryden.

ADVICE. v. n.

1. To come forward.

2. To make improvement.

Locke.

ADVANCE. f. [from to advance.]


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

Waller.

3. Progression; rise from one point to another.

Atterbury.

4. Improvement; progresses towards perfection.

Hale.

ADVANCEMENT. f. [avancement, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward. Swift.

2. The state of being advanced; preferment.

Shaksp.

3. Improvement.

Brown.

ADVANCER. f. [from advance.]

1. A promoter; forwarder.

Bacon.

ADVANTAGE. f. [avantage, Fr.]

1. Superiority.

2. Superi-
5. Gain; profit. *Job.*
6. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain. *Shakesp.*
7. Preponderation on one side of the comparison. *Tillotson.*

To **ADVANTAGE.** *v. a. [from the noun.]*
1. To benefit. *Locke.*
2. To promote; to bring forward. *Glaronville.*

**ADVANCED.** *a. [from to advantage.]* Possessed of advantages. *Glaven.*

**ADVANTAGE-GROUND.** *j. Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or restfulness. Clarendon.*

**ADVANTAGEOUS.** *a. [advantageaux. Fr.] Profitable; useful; opportune. Hammond.*

**ADVANTAGEOUSLY.** *ad. [from advantageous.] Conveniently; opportune; profitably. Arbuth.*

**ADVANTAGEOUSNESS.** *f. [from advantageous.] Profitableness; usefulness; convenience. Boyle.*

To **ADVENE.** *v. n. [advenir, Lat.] To accede to something; to be superadded. Ayliffe.*

**ADVENIENT.** *a. [adveniens, Lat.] Advening; superadded. Glaronville.*

**ADVENT.** *f. [from adventus.] The name of one of the holy feasons, signifying the coming; this is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the subject of our devotion during the four weeks before Christmas. *Adven.*

**ADVENTINE.** *a. [from, adventio, adventum.] Adventitious; that which is extrinsically added. Bacon.*

**ADVENTITIOUS.** *a. [advenitios, Lat.] That which advenes; accidental; supervenient; extrinsically added, Boyle, Dryd.*

**ADVENTIVE.** *f. [from advenio, Lat.] The thing or person that comes from without. Bacon.*

**ADVENTUAL.** *a. [from advent.]* Relating to the feast of advent. Bishop Saunderson.

**ADVENTURE.** *f. [French.]*
1. An accident; a chance; a hazard. *Hayward.*
2. An enterprise in which something must be left to hazard. *Dryd.*

To **ADVENTURE.** *v. n. [adventurer, Fr.]*
1. To try the chance; to dare. *Shakesp.*
2. In an active sense, to put into the power of chance. *Adventurer.* *f. [adventurier, Fr.]* He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself in the hands of chance. *Fairy Queen.*

**ADVENTUROUS.** *a. [adventureux, Fr.]*
3. He that is inclined to adventures; daring, courageous. *Dryd.*

**ADVENTURously.** *ad. [from adventureus.]* Boldly; daringly. *Shakesp.*

**ADVENTUROUSOME.** *a. [from adventure.]* The same with adventuous. *ADVENTUROUSOMENESS. f. [from adventurous.] The quality of being adventurous.*

**ADVERB.** *f. [adverbum, Lat.]* A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and refining the latitude of their signification. *Clarke.*

**ADVERBIAL.** *a. [adverbialit, Lat.]* That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

**ADVERBially.** *ad. [adverbialiter, Lat.]* In the manner of an adverb. *Addis.*


**ADVERSARY.** *f. [adversaire, Fr. adversarius, Lat.]* An opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Shakesp.*

**ADVERSATIVE.** *a. [adversativus, Lat.]* A word which makes some opposition or variety.

**ADVERSE.** *a. [adversus, Lat.]*
2. Calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. Opposed to *preferens,* *Rofcomon.*

**ADVERSITY.** *f. [adversitie, Fr.]*
1. Affliction; calamity.
2. The cause of our sorrow; misfortune. *Shakesp.*
3. The state of unhappiness; misery. *Shaks.*

**ADVERSely.** *a. [from adverse.] Oppositely; unfortunately. *Shakesp.*

To **ADVERT.** *v. n. [advertisio, Lat.]* To attend to; to regard; to observe. *Ray.*

**ADVERTENCE.** *f. [from advert.]* Attention to; regard to. *Decay of Piety.*

**ADVERTENCY.** *f. [from advert.]* The same with *advertisence.* *Swift.*

To **ADVERTISE.** *v. a. [advertir, Fr.]*
1. To inform another; to give intelligence.
2. To give notice of any thing, in the public prints.

**ADVERTISEMENT.** [advertissement, Fr.]*
1. Instruction; admonition.
2. Intelligence; information.

**ADVERTISER.** *f. [advertisseur, Fr.]*
1. He that gives intelligence or information.
2. The paper in which *advertisements* are published.

**ADVERTISING.** [from advertire.]* Alive in giving intelligence; monitory. *Shakesp.*

To **ADVESPERATE.** *v. n. [adverseparo, Lat.*}
ADU

ADVICE. f. [advis, advis, Fr.] 1. Counfel; in formation. 2. Prudence; prudent consideration. 3. Consultation; deliberation. 4. Intelligence.

ADVICE-BOAT. f. A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISABLE. a. [from advise.] Prudent; fit to be advised. South.

ADVISABLENESS. f. [from advisable.] The quality of being advisable; fitness; propriety.

To ADVISE. v. a. [advise, Fr.] 1. To counsel. Shakespeare. 2. To inform; to make acquainted.

To ADVISE. v. n. 1. To consult; as, be advised with his companions. Milton. 2. To consider; to deliberate.

ADVISED. parti. a. [from advise.] 1. Acting with deliberation and design; prudent; wise. Bacon. 2. Performed with deliberation; acted with design. Hooker.

ADVISEDLY. ad. [from advised.] Deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently. Suckling.

ADVISEDNESS. f. [from advised.] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure. Sundeckson.


ADVISER. f. [from advise.] The person that advises, a counsellor. Waller.

ADULATION. f. [adulation, Fr. adulation. Lat.] Flattery; high compliment. Clare.

ADULATOR. f. [adulator, Lat.] A flatterer.

ADULATORY. a. [adulatorius, Lat.] Flattering.

ADULT. a. [adultus, Lat.] Grown up; past the age of infancy. Blackmore.

ADULT. f. A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength. Sha. p.

ADULTNESS. f. [from adult.] The state of being adult.

To ADULTER. v. a. [adulterer, Fr.] To commit adultery with another. Johnson.

ADULTERANT. f. [adulterant, Lat.] The person or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE. v. a. [adulterer, Fr.] 1. To commit adultery. Shakespeare. 2. To corrupt by some foreign mixture. Boyle.

ADULTERATION. a. [from To adulterate.] 1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery. Sh. 2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture. Swift.

ADULTERATENESS. f. [from adulterate.] The quality or state of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION. f. [from adulterate.] 1. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture. Bacon. 2. The state of being contaminated. Felton.

ADULTERER. f. [adulter, Lat.] The person guilty of adultery. Dryd.

ADULTERESS. f. [from adulterer.] A woman that commits adultery.

ADULTERINE. f. [adulterine, Fr.] A child born of an adulterer.

ADULTEROUS. a. [adulter, Lat.] Guilty of adultery. Taylor.

ADULTERY. f. [adulterium, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married person. Dryd.

ADUMBRANT. a. [from adumbrate.] That which gives a slight resemblance.

To ADUMBRATE. v. a. [adumbr, Lat.] To shadow out; to give a slight likeness; to exhibit a faint resemblance. Dacier of Piety.


ADUNATION. f. [from ad and una, Lat.] The state of being united; union. Boyle.

ADUNCITY. f. [aduncitas, Lat.] Crookedness; hook-kneds. Arbutnott.

ADUNQUE. a. [aduncus, Lat.] Crooked.

ADVOCACY. f. [from advocate.] Vindication; defence; apology. Brown.

ADVOCATE. f. [advocatus, Lat.] 1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature. Ayl. Dryd. 2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator. Shakespeare.

3. In the sacred Senate, one of the offices of our Redeemer. Milton.

ADVOCATION. f. [from advocate.] The office of pleading; plea; apology. Shakespeare.

ADVOLUTION. f. [advolutum, Lat.] The act of flying to something. Shakespeare.

ADVO'UTRY. f. [avoutrie, Fr.] Adultery.

ADWAVE. f. He that has the right of ad- vantage.

ADVO'WSON. A right to present to a benefice.

To ADURE. v. n. [aduro, Lat.] To burn up. Bacon.

ADUST. a. [adus, Lat.] 1. Burnt up, scorched. Bacon. 2. It is generally now applied, to the humour of the body. Pope.

ADUSTED. a. [See ADUST.] Burnt; dried with fire. Paradisio Loff.

ADUSTIBLE. a. [from adust.] That which may be adusted, or burnt up.
AFF

ADUSTION. f. [from adust.] The act of burning up, or drying. Harvey.

AE, or Æ. A diphthong of the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English. 

ÆGLOPS. f. [αγλόπε, Gr.] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose. 

ÆGYPTIACUM. f. An ointment consisting only of honey, verdigrise and vinegar. 

ÆL, or EAL, or AL. In compound names, all, or altogether. So: Adelred, altogether. reverend: Alfred, altogether peaceful. Gib. 

ÆLF, Implies alacrity. So: Elfvin is victorious. Gibson. 

ÆRIAL. a. [Æritis, Lat.] 1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it. Prior, Newton. 

2. Produced by the air. Dryd. 

3. Inhabiting the air. Milton. 

4. Placed in the air. Pope. 

5. High; elevated in situation. Philips. 

ÆRIE. f. [air, Fr.] A neet of hawks and other birds of prey. Cowell. 

ÆROLOGY. f. [αερολογία, Gr.] The doctrine of the air. 

ÆROMANCY. f. [σμαρόμανσα, Gr.] The art of divining by the air. 

ÆROMETRY. f. [αερομέτρον, Gr.] The art of measuring the air. 

ÆRO'SCOPY. f. [αεροσκοπία, Gr.] The observation of the air. 

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL. f. A medicine so called, from its dark colour, prepared of quicksilver and sulphur, ground together in a marble mortar. 

ÆTITES. f. [αετιτής, an eagle.] Eagle-bone. 

Anton. 

AFAIR. a. [from afar, and farther:] 

1. At a great distance. Bacon. 

2. To a great distance. Dryd. 

3. From afar; from a distant place. Addison. 


AFFAR'D. participial a. [from to fear, to fright, with a redundunt:] Frighted; terrified; afraid. Fairy Queen. B. Johnson. 

AFFER. f. [Lat.] The south-west wind. 

AFFABILITY. f. [affabilitas, Fr. affabilitas, Lat.] Easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. 

Clarendon. 

AFFABLE. a. [affable, Fr. affabilis, Lat.] Easly of manners; accountable; courteous; complaisant. Bacon. 

AFFABLENESS. f. [from affable.] Courtesly; affability. 

AFFABLY. ad. [from affable.] Courteously; civilly. 

AFFABROUS. a. [affabre, Fr.] Skillfully made; complete. 

AFFAIR. f. [affaire, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. Pope. 

To AFFER. v. n. [from affer, Fr.] To confirm; to establish. Shakespeare. 

AFFECT. s. [from the verb affect.] 

1. Affection; passion; sensation. Bacon. 

2. Quality; circumstance. Wisem. 

To AFFECT. v. a. [affacter, Fr. affectio, affectum, Lat.] 

1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing. Milton. 

2. To move the passions. Addison. 

3. To aim at; to endeavour after Dryd. 

4. To tend to; to endeavour after. Nevet. 

5. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to love. Hooker. 

6. To study the appearance of any thing; with some degree of hypocritick. Prior. 


AFFECTIONATION. f. [affectionatio, Lat.] The act of making an artificial appearance. 

SPECULÁTOR. 

AFFECTIONATELY! ad. [from affectedly.] In an affected manner; hypocritically. Brown. 

AFFECTIONEDNESS. f. [from affectedly.] The quality of being affected. 

AFFECTION. f. [affection, Fr. affection, Lit.] 

1. The state of being affected by any cause, or agent. 

Shakespeare. 


3. Love; kindnefs; good-will to some person. Pope. 


8. Lively representation in painting. Watts. 

AFFECTIONATELY. a. [from affectionately, Fr. from affection.] 

1. Full of affection; warm; zealous. Sprat. 

2. Fond; tender. 

Sidney. 


AFFECTIONATELY. ad. [from affectionately.] Fondly; tenderly; benevolently. 

AFFECTIONATENESS. f. [from affectionately.] Fondnefs; tendernefs; good-will. 

AFFECTIONED. a. [from affectioned.] 

1. Affected; conciliated. Shakespeare. 

2. Inclined; mentally disposed. Rom. 

AFFECTIONATELY. ad. [from affectionately.] In an affectioned manner. 

AFFECTIONATELY. a. [from affectionately.] That which affects; which strongly touches. Rogers. 

AFFECTIONATENESS. f. [from affectionately.] Passionateness. 

Dib. 

A-
AFF

AFFECTIONATE. a. [from afficio.] Full of passion.

To AFFERED. v. a. [afer, Fr.] A law term, signifying to confirm.

AFFIANCÉ. f. [affiance, from affer, Fr.]
1. A marriage contract. Fairy Queen.
2. Truth in general; confidence. Shaksp.
3. Truth in the divine promises and protection.

To AFFIANCÉ. v. a. [from the noun affiance.]
1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage. Fairy Queen.
2. To give confidence. Pope.

AFFIANCER. f. [from affiance.] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDATION. f. [from affirmo, Lat. See AFFIDATE.] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDAVIT. f. [affidavit signifies, in the language of the common law, be made oath.] A declaration upon oath.

AFFIED. partic. a. [from the verb affy, derived from affido.] Jointed by contract; affiliated.

AFFILIATION. f. [from ad and finius, Lat.] Adoption.

AFFINAGE. f. [affinage, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel.

AFFINED. a. [from affinit, Lat.] Related to another.

AFFINITY. f. [affinité, Fr. from affinit, Lat.]
1. Relation by marriage.
2. Relation to; connexion with.

To AFFIRM. v. n. [affirmo, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently; opposed to the word deny.

To AFFIRM. v. a. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment.

AFFIRMABLE. a. [from affirm.] That which may be affirmed.

AFFIRMANCE. f. [from affirm.] Confirmation; opposed to repeal. Bacon.

AFFIRMANT. f. [from affirm.] The person that affirms.

AFFIRMATION. f. [affirmatio, Lat.]
1. The act of affirming or declaring; opposed to negation. Shaksp.
2. The position affirmed. Hammond.
3. Confirmation; opposed to repeal. Hook.

AFFIRMATIVE. a. [from affi-m.]
1. That which affirms, opposed to negative.
2. That which can or may be affirmed.

AFFIRMATIVELY. ad. [from affirmative.] On the positive side; not negatively.

AFFIRMER. f. [from affirm.] The person that affirms.

To AFFIX. v. a. [affixo, affixum, Lat.] To unite to the end; to subjoin. Rogers.

AFFIX. f. [affixum, Lat.] A particle united to the end of a word. Clarke.

AFFIXION. f. [from affix.]
1. The act of affixing.
2. The state of being affixed.

AFFLATION. f. [afflo, afflatum, Lat.] Act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS. f. [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.

To AFFLICTION. v. a. [afflicto, afflictam, Lat.] To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

AFFLICTEDNESS. f. [from afflict.] Sorrowsfulness; grief.

AFFLICTER. f. [from afflict.] The person that afflicts.

AFFLICTION. f. [afflictio, Lat.]
1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity. Hook.
2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery. Addison.

AFFLICTIVE. a. [from afflicço.] Painful; tormenting.

AFFLUENCE. f. [affluence, Fr. affluentia, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to any place; confluence.
2. Exuberance of riches; plenty. Rogers.

AFFLUENCY. f. The same with affluence.

AFFLUEUT. a. [afluent, Lat.]
1. Flowing to any part. Harvey.
2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy. Prior.

AFFLUENTNESS. f. [from affluent.] The quality of being affluent.

AFFLUX. f. [affluexus, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.
2. That which flows to any place.

AFFLUXION. f. [afflixio, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to a particular place.
2. That which flows from one place to another.

To AFFORD. v. a. [aflourrer, aflourager, Fr.]
1. To yield or produce.
2. To grant; or confer any thing.

To AFFRONT. v. a. [aflourcher, aflourager, Fr.]
1. To yield or produce.
2. To grant; or confer any thing.

AFFRONT. To AFFRA'Y. v. a. [affraye, affrayer.] To fright; to terrify.

AFFRA'Y. A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.

AFFRICTION. f. [affraction, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.
To AFFRIGHT. v. a. [See FRIGHT.]
To affect with fear; to terrify. "Waller.

AFFRIGHT, s. [from the verb.]
1. Terrour; fear.

AFFRIGHTFUL. a. Full of affright or terrour; terrible. "Decay of Piety.

AFFRICATION. s. [from affright.]
1. The impreflion of fear; terrour. "Locke.
2. The state of fearfulness. "Hammond.

To AFFRON. v. a. [affrioner, Fr.]
1. To meet face to face; to encounter. "Shakespeare.
2. To meet, in an hostile manner, front to front. "Milton.
3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. "Dryden.

AFFRON. f. [from the verb affront.]
1. Infit offered to the face. "Dryden.

AFFRONTER. f. [from affront.] The person that affronts.

AFFRONTING. part. a. [from affront.]
That which has the quality of affronting.

TO AFFUSE. v. a. [affundo, affusion, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another. "Boyle.

AFLUSION. s. [affusion, Lat.] The act of affusion.

To AFFY'. v. a. [afler, Fr.] To betroth
in order to marriage. "Shakespeare.
To AFFY', v. n. To put confidence in; to put trust in. "Shakespeare.

AFTER. ad. [from a field.] To the field.

AFLAT. ad. [from a and flat.] Level with the ground. "Bacon.

AFOAT. ad. [from a and float.] Floating.

AFOOT. ad. [from a and foot.] Foot;
on foot; not on horseback. "Shake.
2. In action; as, a design is afoot. Ibid.

AFORE. prep. [from a and fore.]
1. Before; nearer in place to any thing.

AFORE. ad.
1. In time foregone or past. "Shake.

AFOREGOING. part. a. [from above and going.] Going before.

AFOREHAND. ad. [from afores and hand.]
1. By a previous provision. Go. of Tongue.
2. Provided; prepared; previously fitted. "Bacon.

AFOREMENTIONED. a. [from afores and mentioned.] Mentioned before. "Addison.

AFORENAMED. a. [from afores and named.] Named before. "Peacham.

AFORESAID. a. [from afores and said.] Said before.

AFORETIME. ad. [from afores and time.]
In time past. "Bacon.

AFRAID. particiep. a. [from the verb affray.]
Struck with fear; terrified; fearful. "Pius.

AFTER. prep. [a-pret, Sax.]

AFTER. ad.
1. In succeeding time. "Bacon.

AFTER is compounded with many words.

AFTERAGES. f. [from after and ages.]
Successive times; posterity. "Raleigh.

AFTERALL. At last; in fine; in conclusion. "Atterbury.

AFTERBIRTH. f. [from after and birth.] The secundine. "W. Shen.

AFTERCLAP. f. [from after and clap.]
Unexpected event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end. "Spener.

AFTERCOST. f. The expense incurred after the original plan is executed. "More.


To AFTEREYE. v. a. To follow in view. "Shake.

AFTERGAME. f. Methods taken after the first turn of affairs. "Wotton.

AFTERMATH. f. [after and math, from mow.] Second crop of grass mown in autumn.

AFTERNOON. f. The time from the meridian to the evening. "Dryden.

AFTERPAINS. f. Pains after birth.

AFTERTASTE. f. Taste remaining upon the tongue after the draught.

AFTERTHOUGHT. f. Reflections after the act; expedients formed too late. "Dry.

AFTERTIMES. f. Succeeding times. "Dry.


AFTERWIT. f. Contrivance of expedients after the occasion of using them is past.

AGAIN. ad. [agen, Sax.]
1. A second time; once more. "Bacon.
2. On the other hand. "Bacon.
7. In order of rank or succession. "Bacon.
8. Besides; in any other time or place. "Bacon.
9. Twice
9. Twice as much; marking the same quantity once repeated. Pope.
10. Again and again; with frequent repetition. Locke.

AGAINST, prep. [agonem, Sax.] 1. In opposition to any person. Genels.
2. Contrary; opposite, in general. Dryden.
3. In contradiction to any opinion. Swifii.
4. With contrary motion or tendency; used of material action. Shakesp.
5. Contrary to rule. Dryden.
6. Opposite to, in place. Dryden.
7. To the hurt of another. Dryden.
8. In expectation of, Clarendon.

AGAPE, ad. [a and gape.] Staring with eagerness. Spectator.

AGARICK. 1. agaricum, Lat.] A drug of use in phthisick, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is used only in dyeing, the female in medicine: the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

AGAST. a. [from agaze.] Milton.

AGATE. s. agate, Fr. &c. Lat.] A precious stone of the lowest clafs. Washed.

AGATY. a. [from agate.] Partaking of the nature of agate. Woodward.

To AGAZE. v. a. [from a and gaze.] To strike with amazement. Fr. &c. &c.,

AGE. f. [age, Fr.] 1. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration. Shakesp.
2. A succession or generation of men. Ref.
3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived; as, the age of heroes.
4. The space of a hundred years.
5. The latter part of life; old age. Prior.
7. In law. In a man, the age of fourteen years is the age of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full age. A woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands.

AGED. a. [from age.] 1. Old; stricken in years. Prior.
2. Old; applied to inanimate things. Still.

AGEDLY. ad. [from aged.] After the manner of an aged person.

AGEN. ad. [agen, Sax.] Again; in return. Dryden.

AGENCY. f. [from agent.] 1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action. Woodward.
2. Business performed by an agent. Swifii.

AGENT, a. [agent, Lat.] That which acts. Bacon.

AGENT. f. 1. A substitute; a deputy; a factor. Dry.

2. That which has the power of operating. Temple.

AGGENERATION. f. [from ad & generate, Lat.] The state of growing to another body. Brown.

To A'GGERATE. v. a. [from agger, Lat.] To heep up.

To AGGLOMERATE. v. u. [agglomerare, Lat.] To gather up in a ball, as thread.

AGGLUTINANTS. f. [from aggregulinate.] Thofe medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLUTINATE. v. n. [from ad & gluteus, Lat.] To unite one part to another, Harvey.

AGGLUTINATION. f. [from aggregulinate, Union; cohesion. Wiseman.

AGGRANDIZE. a. [aggrandisier, Fr.] That which has the power of procuring agglutination. Wiseman.

To A'GRANDIZE. v. a. [aggrandisier, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. Watts.

AGGRANDIZEMENT. f. [aggrandissement, Fr.] The state of being aggrandized.

AGGRANDIZER. f. [from aggrandize:] The perfon that makes great another.

To A'GRAVATE. v. a. [aggravus, Lat.] 1. To make heavy; in a metaphorical sense; as, to aggravate an accusation. Milton.

AGRAVATION. f. [from aggravate:] 1. The act of aggravating.
2. The extrinsic circumstances, which encrease guilt, or calamity. Hammond.

AGGREGATE. a. [aggregate, Lat.] Framed by the collection of particular parts into one mass.

AGGREGATE. f. The result of the conjunction of many particulars. Glauncille.

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

AGGREGATION. f. [from aggregate:] 1. The act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

AGGREGATION. f. [from aggregate:] 2. The whole composed by the coacervation of many particulars.


To A'GRESS. v. n. [agredior, aggressus, Lat.] To commit the init act of violence. Prior.

AGGRESSION. f. [agressio, Lat.] Commencement of a quarrel by some act of iniquity. L'Efrange.

AGGRESSOR. f. [from aggress.] The affaulter or invader, opposed to the defendant. Pope.

AGGRIEVANCE. f. Injury; wrong.

To A'GRIEVE. v. a. [from gravus, Lat.] 1. To give sorrow; to vex. Spenser.

2. To
AGO

2. To impose; to hurt in one's right.

To AGGROUP. u. a. [aggereare, Ital.] To bring together into one figure. Dryd. 

AGHAST. a. [from a and gæ, a ghost.] Struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre. Addis.

AGILE. a. [agilis, Lat.] Nimble; ready; active. Prior.

AGILENESS. f. [from agile.] Nimbleness; quickness; activity. Swift.

AGILITY. f. [a'gility.] Nimbleness; quickness; activity. Watts.

AGIO. f. [Italian.] A mercantile term, used chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money. Chambers.

To AGIST. u. a. [gîfe, Fr. a bed.] To take in and feed the cattle of strangers in the king's forest, and to gather the money. Blount.

AGISTMENT. f. A modus or composition, or mean rate.

AGITABLE. f. [agitabilis, Latin.] That which may be put in motion.

To AGITATE. u. a. [agito, Lat.] 1. To put in motion. 2. To actuate; to move. Blackmore. 3. To affect with perturbation. 4. To bandy; to discuss; to controvert. Boyle.


4. Perturbation; disturbance of the thoughts. Tatum.

5. Deliberation; the state of being consulted upon. Swift.

AGITATOR. f. [from agitate.] He who manages affairs.

AGLÉT. f. [aiglette, Fr.] 1. A tag of a point curved into some representation of an animal. Hayw. Sba. 2. The pendants at the ends of the chieves of flowers.

AGMINAL. a. [from agmen, Lat.] Belonging to a troop. Dic. 

AGNAIL. f. [from ange, griev'd, and nagle, a nail.] A whittow.

AGNATION. f. [from agnatus, Lat.] Descendant from the same father, in a direct male line.

AGNITION. f. [from agnito, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AGNIZE. u. a. [from agnosc, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own. Shak.

AGNOMINATION. f. [agnominatio, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another. Camden.

AGNUS CASTUS. f. [Lat.] The chaste tree. Dryden.

AGO. a. [a'gun, Sax.] P. a.; as, long ago; that is, long time has past since. Addition.

AGO'D. a. In a state of defect. Scin.

AGOING. a. [a and going.] In action. Tatler.


AGONISM. f. [agonisæus, Gr.] Contention for a prize. Ditt. 

AGONISTES. f. [agonistes, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at a publick solemnity for a prize. Milton.

To AGONIZE. u. n. [agonifer, Fr.] To be in excessive pain. Pope.


3. It is particularly used in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden. Hooker.

AGOOD. ad. [a and good.] In earnest. Sba.

AGOUGHT. f. An animal of the Antilles, of the bigness of a rabbit; when chaced, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by smoke. Trewoux.

To AGRAZE. u. a. [from a and grace.] To grant favours to. Fairy Queen.

AGRA'RIAN. a. [agrarius, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds.

To AGREASE. a. [from a and grease.] To daub; to grease. Fairy Queen.

To AGREE. u. n. [agree, Fr.] 1. To be in concord. Pope. 2. To yield to. Burnet. 3. To settle terms by stipulation. Matt. 4. To settle a price between buyer and seller. Matt. 5. To be of the same mind or opinion. Clarendon. 6. To be constant. Mark. 7. To suit with. Locke. 8. To cause no disturbance in the body. Arbuthnot.

To AGREE. u. a. 1. To put an end to a variance. Spen.

2. To reconcile. Roscommon.


AGREEABLY. ad. [from agreeable.] Consistently with; in a manner suitable to. Swift.

AGREE'D. particip. a. Settled by consent. Locke.

AGREEINGNESS. f. [from agree,] Constancy; suitable to. Locke.


A'GRICULTURE. f. [agricultura, Lat.] Tillage; husbandry. Pope.

A'GRIMONY.
A'Grimony. f. [agrimonia, Lat.] The name of a plant. 

AGround. ad. [from a and ground.]
1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther.

AGue. f. [ague, Fr.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeeded by hot.

AGued. a. [from aigue.] Struck with an ague; shivering.

AGue-Fit. a. [from aigue and fit.] The paroxysm of the ague.

AGue-Fit. f. [from aigue and fit.] The paroxysm of the ague.

AGue-Grimony. f. [agrimonia, Lat.] The name of a plant.

AGue-Less. a. [from aigue.] Having the qualities of an ague.

AGue-Ness. f. [from aiguise.] The quality of resembling an ague.

AH. interjection.
1. A word noting sometimes dislike and cenure.

AHAE'AD. ad. [from a and head.]
1. Further onward than another.

2. Headlong; precipitant.

A'Height. ad. [from a and height.] Aloft; on high.

AIGUET. f. [aiguilet, Fr.] A point with tags.

AIGULET. f. [aiguilet, Fr.] A point with tags.

Aigulet. f. [from aiguilet, Fr.] A point with tags.

Aid. f. [from To aid.] Help; support.

Aid. f. [from To aid.]
1. Help; support.

2. The person that gives help; a helper.

Aidance. f. [from aíd.] Help; support.

Aidant. a. [aidant, Fr.] Helping; helpful.

Aider. f. [from aid.] A helper; an ally.

Aidless. a. [from aid.] Helpless; unsupported.

Aiguet. f. [aiguilet, Fr.] A point with tags.

Aill. f. [from the verb.] A noise.

Ailment. f. [from ail.] Pain; disease.

Ailing. partic. a. Sickly.

To AIM. v. a. [aimer, Fr.]
1. To endeavour to strike with a missive weapon.

2. To point the view, or direct the steps, towards any thing; to endeavour to reach or obtain.

Aim. f. [from the verb.]
1. The direction of a missive weapon.

2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed.

3. An intention; a design.

4. The object of a design.

5. Conjecture; guess.

AIR. f. [air, Fr. aër, Lat.]
1. The element encompassing the terraqueous globe.

2. The state of the air with regard to health.

3. A small gentle wind.

4. Any thing light or uncertain.

5. The open weather.

6. Vent; emission into the air.

7. Publication; exposure to the public.

8. Poetry; a song.

9. Musick, whether light or serious.

10. The mien, or manner, of the person.

AIR-BUILD. a. [from air and build.] Built in the air.

Pope.

AIR-Drawn. a. Painted in air.

Shaks.

AIRER. f. [from To air.] He that exposes to the air.

AIR-Hole. f. [from air and hole.] A hole to admit air.

AIRINESS. f. [from airy.]
1. Expose to the air.

2. Lightness; gaiety; levity.

Felon.

AIRING. f. [from air.] A short journey.

Addison.

AIRLESS. a. [from air.] Without communication with the free air.

Shaks.

AIRLING. f. [from air.] A young gay person.

Ben. Johnson.

AIR-PUMP. f. [from air and pump.] A machine by whose means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels.

Chambers.

AIRSHAFT. f. [from air and shaft.] A passage for the air into mines.

Ray.

AIRY. a. [from air; aerus, Lat.]
1. Composed of air.

2. Relating to the air.

3. High in air.

4. Light as air; unsubstantial.

5. Without reality; vain; trifling.

Temple.

6. Flutter-
6. Fluttering; boote; full of levity. Dry.
7. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; lively; light of heart. "Taylor.

**AlsE.** n. The walk in a church. Addisom.

**ATF.** n. A small island in a river.

To **AKE.** v. n. [from as. Gr.] To feel a lafiting pain.

**Akin.** a. [from a and hin.]
1. Related to; allied to by blood. Sidnry.
2. Allied to by nature. L'estrange.

**AlABASr.** n. [adabazenv] A kind of soft marble, easier to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; the white is most common.

**AlABASTER.** n. Made of alabaster. Add.

**AlACK.** n. [from aXa'ler.]
1. A word noting sorrow and melancholy.
2. A word not being without dejection. Gozz. of the Tongue.

**Alacrity.** n. [alacritas, Lat.] Cheerfulness; sprightliness; gayety. Dryden.

**Alamode.** n. [à la mode, Fr.] According to the fashion.

**Aland.** n. [from a for at, and land.] At land; landed. Dryden.

**Alarm.** n. [from the French, à l'arme, to arms.]
1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms.
3. Any tumult or disturbance. Pope.

To **AlARM.** v. a.
1. To call to arms. Addisom.
2. To surprize with the apprehension of any danger. Tickell.
3. To disturb. Dryden.

**AlarMbell.** n. [from alarm and bell.]
The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy. Dryden.

**Alarming.** particip. a. [from alarm.] Terrifying; awakening; surprizing.

**AlarmposT.** n. [from alarm and post.]
The post appointed to each body of men to appear at.

**Alarum.** n. See **Alarm.** Prior.

To **Alarum.** v. a. See **Alarm.** Sho.

**Alas.** interjia, [i.eas, Fr.]
1. A word expressing lamentation. Pope.

**Alate.** n. [from a and late.]
Lately.

**AL.** n. [album, Lat.] A surplice.

**Albeit.** n. Although; notwithstanding. Shoub.

**Albugineous.** a. [albago, Lat.] Remitting an album.

**Albugo.** n. [Lat.] A disease in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteness.


**Alcaid.** n.
1. The governor of a caffle.
2. In Spain, the judge of a city. Du Cange.

**Alcanna.** n. An Egyptian plant used in dying. Brow.

**AlchyMical.** a. [from alchemy.]
Relating to alchemy. Camden.

**AlchyMically.** ad. [from alchemy.]
In the manner of an alchymist. Camden.

**AlchyMist.** n. [from alchemy.]
One who pursues or professes the science of alchemy.

**AlchyMy.** n. [of al, Arab. and nacha.]
1. The more sublime chymistry, which proposes the transmutation of metals. Don.

**Alcohol.** n. A high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine. Boyle.

**Alcoholization.** n. [from alcohol.] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits.

To **Alcoholize.** v. a. [from alcohol.]
To rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

**Alcoran.** n. [al and karan, Arab.] The book of the Mohammedan precepts, and credenda. Sandersom.

**Alcove.** n. [from aXa'ler.]
A recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an efrace, in which is placed a bed of state. Trew.

**Alder.** n. [albus, Lat.] A tree having leaves resembling those of the hazel. The wood will endure long under ground, or in water. Pope.

**Alderlyvest.** a. Moit beloved. Shaksp.

**Alderman.** n. [from ald, old, and man.]
The same as senator; a governor or magistrate. Pope.

**Aldermanly.** ad. [from alderman.]
Like an alderman. Swift.

**Aldern.** a. [from elder.] Made of elder.
May.

**Ale.** n. [sale, Sax.]
1. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. Shaksp.

2. A merry meeting used in country places. Ben. fahrson.

**Aleberry.** n. [from ale and berry.]
A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and hops of bread.

**Alebrewer.** n. [from ale and brewer.]
One that professes to brew ale. Martimer.

**Aleconner.** n. [from ale and con.]
An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses.

**Alecosti.** n. The name of an herb. Dis.

**Alegar.** n. [from ale and eager, four.] Sour ale.

**Alehoof.** n. [from ale and hooves, head.]
Groundivy.

**Alehouse.** n. [from ale and house.] A tippling-house. Shoub.

**Alehousekeeper.** n. [from alehouse and
and keeper.] He that keeps ale publickly to sell.

ALEKNIGHT. f. [from ale and knight.] A porter-companion; a tippler. Camden.

ALEMBICK. f. A vessel used in distilling, containing a vessel placed over a fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on into which the fumes arise by the heat; this cover has a beak or spout, into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tube of water; here the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops. Bayle.

ALENGTH. ad. [from a for at, and length.] At full length.

2. Brike; pert; petulant. Addisson.

ALERTNESS. f. [from alert.] The quality of being alert; pertness. Addisson.

ALEWASHED. a. [from ale and wash.] Soaked in ale. Shawes.

ALEWIFE. f. [from ale and wife.] A woman that keeps an alehouse. Swift.

ALEXANDER'S. f. [Smyrrum, Lat.] The name of a plant. Millar.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT. f. The name of an herb.

ALEXANDrine. f. A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. This verse consists of twelve syllables. Pope.

ALEXIPHARMICK. a. [from αλεξί and φαμανος.] That which drives away poison; antidotal. Brown.

ALEXITERICAL, or ALEXITRICK. a. That which drives away poison.

ALGATES. ad. [all and gate.] On any terms. Fairfax.

ALGEBRA. f. [An Arabick word.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity sought, whether it be a number or a line, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known.

ALGEBRAICAL. } a. Relating to algebra.

ALGEBRAICK. } bra.

ALGEBRAIST. f. [from algebra.] A person that understands or practises the science of algebra. Graunt.

ALGID. a. [algidus, Lat.] Cold; chill. Diet.

ALGI'DITY. f. Chilnes; cold. Diet.

ALGIFIC. a. [from alger, Latin.] That which produces cold, Diet.
by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court,

is allowed to the wife, upon the account of separation.

_Hudibras._

**ALLQUIANT.** a. [_allquantus_, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10. thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

**ALLQUIOT.** a. [_allquot_, Latin.] Allquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12.

**ALISH.** a. [from ale.] Refembling ale.

**ALIVE.** a. [from a and live.]

1. In the state of life; not dead. _Dryd._
2. Unextinguished; undestroyed; active._Hooker._
3. Cheerful; sprightly._Clav."
4. It is used to add an emphasis; the best man alive._Clarendon._

**ALKAHEST.** f. An universal dissolvent, a liquor.

**ALKALI'ESENT.** a. [from alkali.] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali._Arbuthnot._

**ALKALI.** f. [The word _alkali_ comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians _kali_; by us glaftwort.] Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces fermentation.

**ALKALINE.** a. [from alkali.] That which has the qualities of alkali._Arbuthnot._

To **ALKALIZE.** v. a. [from alkali.] To make bodies alkali.

**ALKALIZE.** a. [from alkali.] That which has the qualities of alkali._Newton._

**ALKALIZATION.** f. [from alkali.] The act of alkaliizing._Chambers._

**ALKANET.** f. [_Ankusa_, Lat.] The name of a plant._Millar._

**ALKENG.** f. A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called _winter-cherry._ _Chambers._

**ALKERMES.** f. A confection, whereof the kermes berries are the basis._Chambers._

**ALL.** a. [See _all_, a.]

1. Quite; completely._Locke._
2. Altogether; wholly._Dryd._

**ALL.** a. [Ell, Sax.]

1. The whole number; every one._Tilott._
2. The whole quantity; every part._Locke._

**ALL.** f.

1. The whole._Pur._
2. Every thing._Shak._

_All is much used in composition,_

**ALL-BEARING.** a. [from all and bear.] Omniparous._Pope._

**ALL-CHEERING.** a. [from all and cheer.] That which gives gayety to all._Shak._

**ALL-CONQUERING.** a. That which subdues every thing._Mil._

**ALL-DEVOURING.** a. [from all and devour.] That which eats up every thing._Pope._

**ALLFOURS.** f. [from all and four.] A low game at cards, played by two.

**ALL HAIL.** f. [from all and hail.] All health._Wals._

**ALL-HALLOW.** f. [from all and hallow.] The time about Allsaints day._Shak._

**ALL-HALLOWTIDE.** f. [See _A-hall-town._] The term near Allsaints, or the first of November._Bacon._

**ALL-REAL.** f. [Panax, Lat.] A species of iron-wort._

**ALL-JUDGING.** a. [from all and judge.] That which has the sovereign right of judgment._Roxa._

**ALL KNOWING.** a. [from all and know.] Omnipotent; all wise._At.terbury._

**ALL-SEEING.** a. [from all and see.] That beholds every thing._Dryd._

**ALL SOULS DAY.** f. The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November._Shak._

**ALL-SUFFICIENT.** a. [from all and sufficient.] Sufficient to every thing._Hooker._

**ALL-WISE.** a. [from all and wise.] Poffeff of infinite wisdom._Prior._

**ALLANTOIS.** f. The tunick placed between the amnion and chorion._Quincy._

To **ALLAY.** v. a. [from alloyer, Fr.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this fene, most authors write _alloy._ See _Alloy._
2. To join any thing to another, fo as to abate its qualities._South._
3. To quiet; to pacify; to repreft._Shab._

**ALLAY.** f. [_alloy_, Fr.]

1. The metal of a bafer kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear les._Hudibras._
2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled._Newton._

**ALLAYER.** f. [from alloy.] The perfon or thing which has the power or quality of alloying._Harvey._

**ALLAYMENT.** f. [from alloy.] That which has the power of alloying._Shak._

**ALLEGATION.** f. [from alleg.]

1. Affirmation; declaration._Pope._
2. The thing alleged or affirmed._Shab._
3. An excuse; a plea._Pope._

To **ALLEGE.** v. a. [alllege, Lat.]

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain._Locke._
2. To plead as an excuse; argument._Locke._

**ALLEGEABLE.** a. [from alleg.] That which may be alleged._Brow._
ALL

ALLEGEMENT. f. [from allegé.] The
fame with allegiance.
ALLEGER. f. [from allegé.] He that al-
leges.
ALLEGIANCE. f. [allegiance, Fr.] The
duty of subjects to the government.
ALLEGIANT. a. [from allegé.] Loyal;
confumable to the duty of allegiance.
ALLEGROICK. a. [from allegory.] Not
real; not literal.
ALLEGOCRICAL. a. [from allegory.] In
the form of an allegory; not literal. Pope.
ALLEGOCRALLY. ad. [from allegory.] Af-
after an allegorical manner. Pope.
To ALLEGERIZE. v. a. [from allegory.] To
Turn into allegory; to form an al-
legory.
ALLEGORY. f. [dalligae.] A figurative
discourse, in which something other is in-
tended, than is contained in the words li-
ALLEGRO. f. A word denoting a sprightly
motion. It originally means gay, as in
Milton.
ALLELUJAH. f. A word of spiritual ex-
ultation; Praise God. Gov. of Tongue.
To ALLEVIATE. v. a. [allow, Lat.] To
make light; to ease; to soften. Bentley.
ALLEVATION. f. [from alleviate.] 1. The
act of making light. South.
2. That by which any pain is eased, or
fault extenuated. Locke.
2. A passage in towns narrower than a
street. Shakespeare.
ALLEANCE. f. [alliance, Fr.] 1. The state of connection with another
by confederacy; a league.
2. Relation by marriage. Dryden.
4. The persons allied to each other. Addi.
ALLECIENCY. f. [allício, Latin.] The
power of attrahing. Glanville.
To ALLICATE. v. a. [alligo, Lat.] To
tie one thing to another.
ALLIGATION. f. [from alligate.] 1. The act of tying together.
2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to
adjut the price of compounds, formed of
several ingredients of different value.
ALLIGATOR. f. The crocodile. This
name is chiefly used for the crocodile of
America. Garth.
ALLUSION. f. [allido, alliffum, Lat.] The
act of striking one thing against another.
Woodward.
LOCATION. f. [alloco, Lat.] 1. The act of putting one thing to
other.
2. The admission of an article in reckon-
ing, and addition of it to the account.
ALLOCUTION. f. [allocutio, Lat.] The
act of speaking to another.
ALLODIAL. a. [from allodium.] Not
feudal; independent.
ALLODIUM. f. A possesion held in ab-
solute independence, without any acknow-
ledgegment of a lord paramount. There are
no allodial lands in England.
ALONGE. f. [allonge, Fr.] A pass or
thrust with a rapier.
To ALLOO. v. a. To let on; to incite.
ALLOQUY. f. [alloquium, Lat.] The act
of speaking to another.
To ALLOT. v. a. [from lat.] 1. To distribute by lot.
2. To grant.
3. To distribute; to give each his share.
Tatler.
ALLOMENT. f. [from allot.] The part;
the share.
ALLOTERY. f. [from allot.] That
which is granted to any in a distribution.
Shakespeare.
To ALLOW. v. a. [allow, Fr.] 1. To admit; not to contradict.
2. To grant; to yield.
3. To permit.
4. To authorize.
5. To give to; to pay to.
6. To make abatement, or provision.
Adison.
ALOWABLE. a. [from allow.] 1. That which may be admitted without
contradiction.
2. Lawful; not forbidden. Atterbury.
ALLOWABILITY. f. [from allowable.] Lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.
South.
ALLOWANCE. f. [from allow.] 1. Admission without contradiction. Locke.
2. Sanction; licence. Hooker.
5. Abatement from the direct rigour.
Swift.
To ALLUDE. v. n. [alludo, Lat.] To
have some reference to a thing, without
the direct mention. Burnet.
ALLUMINOR. f. [allumer, Fr. to light.] One who colours or paints upon paper or
parchment. Caveell.
To ALLURE. v. a. [alluer, Fr.] To en-
tice to any thing.
Milton.
ALLURE. f. [from the verb.] Something
set up to entice birds. Hayward.
ALLUREMENT. f. [from allure.] En-
ticement; temptation. Dryden.
E 2
ALLUER.

ALTERNATIVE. f. [alternatif, Fr.] The choice given of two things; so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken. Young.

ALTERNATIVELY. ad. [from alternative.] By turns; reciprocally. Ayliffe.

ALTERNATIVENESS. f. [from alternative.] The quality or state of being alternative. Dict.

ALTERNITY. f. [from altern.] Reciprocal succession; vicissitude. Brown.

ALTHOUGH. conj. [from all and though.] Notwithstanding; however. Swift.

ALTILOQUENCE. f. [altus and loquor, Lat.] Pompous language. Swift.

ALTIMETRY. f. [altimetria, Lat.] The art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights. Swift.

ALTISONANT. a. [altifonsus, Lat.] High sounding; pompous in sound. Dryden.

ALTITUDE. f. [altitudo, Lat.]
1. Height of place; space measured upward. Dryden.
2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon. Brown.
3. Situation with regard to lower things. Ray.
5. Highest point. Shakespeare.

ALTOGETHER. ad. [from all and together.] Completely; without restriction; without exception. Swift.

ALUDEL. f. [from ala and lutum.] Acidus are subliming pots used in chemistry, fitted into one another without luting. Quincy.

ALUM. f. [alumen, Lat.] A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of sweetness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. Boyle.

ALUM-STONE. f. A stone or salt used in surgery. Wijeman.

ALUMINOUS. a. [from alum.] Relating to alum, or consisting of alum. Wijeman.

2. Constantly; without variation. Dryden.

A. M. artium magister, or master of arts. Am.

AM. The first letter of the word to be. See To Be. Prior.

AMABILITY. f. [from amabilis, Latin.] Loveliness. Taylor.


AMAIN. ad. [from maine, or maigne, old Fr.] With vehement; with vigour. Dryden.

AMALGAM. f. The mixture of metals. AMALGAMA. f. Tails procured by amalgamation. Boyle.

To AMALGAMATE. v. a. [from amalgam.] To unite metals with quicksilver. AMANDATION.
AMBIGUOUS. a. [ambiguus, Lat.] Seized or touched with ambiguity; devious of advancement; aspiring. Arbuthnot on Coins.  

AMBIGUITY. adj. [from ambiguous.] With eagerness of advancement or preference. Dryden.  

AMBIGUOUSNESS. The quality of being ambitious.  

AMBITIOUS. a. [ambitio, Lat.] With eagerness or excellence. Sidney.  

AMBITIOUSNESS. The quality of being ambitious.  

AMBLE. n. [ambulare, Lat.] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side.  

AMBLING. adj. [from ambles.] With an ambling movement.  

AMBLE. f. [ambulator, Fr. ambule, Lat.]  

1. To move upon an amble; to pace. Dryden.  
2. To move easily. Shakespeare.  
3. To move with submision. Rowe.  
4. To walk daintily. Shakespeare.  

AMBLY. f. [Corrupted from almonry.]  

1. The place where alms are distributed.  
2. The place where plate, and utensils for housekeeping, are kept.  

AMBROSIAL. a. [from ambrosia.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; delicious. Pope.  

AMBROSIA. f. [ambrosia.]  

1. The imaginary food of the gods.  
2. The name of a plant.  

AMBU'SHMENT. n.  

The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled. Boyle.  

AMENITY. f. [amenity, Fr.] Amenable; subject to as to be liable to account. Davies.  

AMEND. v. a. [amender, Fr.]  

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong.  
2. To reform the life. Jeremiah.  
3. To restore passages in writers which the copiers are supposed to have depraved.  

AMEND. w. n. To grow better. Sidney.  

AMENDED. f. [French.] A fine, by which recompenne is supposed to be made for the fault.  

AMENDMENT. f. [amendement, Fr.]  

1. A change from bad for the better. Ray.  
4. In law, the correction of an errour committed in a proceed.  

AMENDED. f. [from amend.] The person that amends any thing.  

AMENDS. f. [amends, Fr.] Recompence; compensation. Raleigh.  

AMIRALS. f. [amirals, Fr. amanitis, Lat.] Agreeableness of situation. Browne.  

AMIRAL. f. [from amrice.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanor.  

AMIRALMENT. f. [from amrice.] The pecuniary punishment of an offender.  

AMES-ADE. f. [ambas acc.] Two aces on two dice. Dryden.  

AMETHYST. f. [a/.or/4, Fr.] A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental amethyst is the most valuable. Sessay.  

AMETHYSTINE. a. [from amethyst.] Resembling an amethyst.  

AMIS. a. [aimable, Fr.]  

1. Lovely; pleasing. Hooker.  
2. Pretending love; fibbing love. Shakspere.  

AMISABLE. f. [from amiable.] Lovelines; power of raising love. Addison.  

AMISABLY. adj. [from amiable.] Such a manner as to excite love.
A'MICABLE. a. [amicabilis, Lat.] Friendly; kind. 

A'MICABLENESS. f. [from amicable] Friendship; goodwill.

A'MICABLY. ad. [from amicable] In a friendly way.

A'MICE. [ami, Fr.] The first or undermost part of a priest's habit, over which he wears the alb. 

AMID. prep. [from a and midst] 

1. In the midst; middle. 
2. Mingled with; surrounded by. 

AMIDST. 

1. Amongst.
2. Ami'st ad. [a and midst].
3. Fait; 
4. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing.
5. Impaired in health.

AMISSION. f. [amission, Lat.] Loss.

To AMIT. a. [amiti, Lat.] To lose. 

A'MIT. a. [amicit, Fr.] Friendship. 

AMMONIAC. a.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbrelliferous plant.

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds. The ancient was a native salt, generated in inns where cliffs, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who, travelling upon camels, urinating in the stables, out of this urine, arose a kind of salt, denominated Ammoniac. The modern salt ammoniac is entirely fætuous, and made in Egypt; with foot, a little pea salt, and the urine of cattle. Our chymists imitate the Egyptian salt ammoniac, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine; with which some mix that quantity of foot. 

AMMONIACAL. a. [from ammoniac.] Having the properties of ammoniacal salt.

AMMUNITION. f. [amintio.] Military stores.

AMMUNITION BREAD. f. Bread for the supply of the armies.

A'MNESTY. f. [amns'ia.] An act of oblivion. 

AMNION. [Lat.] The innermost membrane with which the fetus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMO'CUM. f. [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

AMONG. 

1. Mingled with. 
2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number. 

AMORIST. f. [from amour.] An inamorato; a gallant. 

AMOROUS. a.
1. Enamoured. 
2. Naturally inclined to love; fond. 
3. B longing to love. 

AMOROUSLY. ad. [from amorous.] Fondly; lovingly. 

AMOROUSNESS. f. [from amorous.] Fondness; lovingness.

AMONG. [Lat.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation. 

To AMOVE. a. [amove, Lat.] 
1. To remove from a post or station. 
2. To remove from to move to alter. 

To AMOUNT. a. [mone, Fr.] To rise to in the accumulative quantity. 

AMOUNT. f. The sum total. 

AMOUR. f. [more, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue. 

AMPHIBIOUS. a. [amphi and in-] That which can live in two elements. 

AMPHIBIOUSNESS. f. [from amphibious.] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL. a. [from amphibologically.] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY. ad. [from amphibologically.] Doubtfully.

AMPHIBOLOGY. f. [amphiology.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. 

AMPHIBOLOUS. a. [amphi and in-] Tossed from one to another. 

AMPHIBUS. f. [Lat. amphi- 
A serpent supposed to have two heads.

AMPHI'SCII. f. [Lat. amphiscus.] People dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall contrary ways.

AMPHITHEATRE. f. [of amphitheater.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another. 

AMPLE. a. [ampius, Lat.] 
1. Large; wide; extended. 
2. Great in bulk. 
3. Unlimited; without restriction. 

AMPLENESS. f. [from ample.] Largeness; splendour. 

To A'MPLIATE. a. To enlarge; to extend. 

A'MPLIA'TION. f. [from ampliate.] 
1. Enlargement; exaggeration. 
2. Diff-
2. Diffuseness.

To AMPLIFICATE, v. a. [amplifico, Lat.] To enlarge; to amplify.

AMPLIFICATION. f. [amplification, Fr.]

1. Enlargement; extension.

2. Exaggerated representation.

Pope.

AMPLIFIER, f. [from To amplify.] One that exaggerates.

Sidney.

To AMPLIFY, v. a. [amplifier, Fr.]

1. To enlarge.

Bacon.

2. To exaggerate any thing.

Droys.

3. To improve by new additions.

Watts.

To AMPLIFY, v. n.

1. To lay one's self out in diffusion.

Watts.

2. To form pompous representations.

Pope.

AMPLITUDE, f. [amplitude, Fr.]

1. Extent.

Glanville.

2. Largeness; greatness.

Bacon.

3. Capacity.

Paradise Regained.

4. Splendour; grandeur.

Bacon.

5. Copiousness; abundance.

Watts.

6. Amplitude, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising or setting.

To AMPLECT. ad. [amplos, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

Atterbury.

2. At large; without reserve.

Par. Loss.

3. Cop outly; with a diffusive detail.

Dryden.

To AMPUTATE, v. a. [amputa, Lat.]

To cut off a limb.

Wijeman.

AMPUTATION. f. [amputatio, Lat.] The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

Brown.

A'MULET. f. [amulette, Fr.] An appended remedy: a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing.

Brown.

To, AMUSE. v. a. [amuser, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity.

Walf.

2. To draw on from time to time.

To AMUSEMENT, f. [amusement, Fr.] That which amuses; entertainment.

Rogers.

AMUSER. f. [amuser, Fr.] He that amuses.

AMUSIVE. ad. [from amusfe.] That which has the power of amusing.

Thomson.

AMYGDALE. ad. [amygdales, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMYGDALEINE. a. [amygdales, Lat.] Resembling almonds.

AN. article. [ane, Saxon.]

1. One, but with less emphasis.

Locke.

2. Any, or some.

Locke.

AND. ad. [an.]. A word used in the prefcriptions of phyfick, importing the like quantity.

Covely.

ANÁ. f. Books so called from the last syllables of their titles; as, Scoticana.

ANACAMPTICK. a. [anacaptaω,] Reflecting, or reflected.

ANACAMPTICKS. f. The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks.

ANACATHARTICK. f. Any medicine that works upwards.

ANACHORET. [αναχορητ.] A monk.

ANACHORITE. f. [αναχορήτ.] who leaves the convent for a more solitary life.

ANÁCHRONISM. f. [from aná and χρονις.] An error in computing time.

Dryden.

ANACLANGS. f. [ανα and χλαγός.] The doctrine of reflected light; dioptricks.

ANÁDIPOISIS. f. [ανάδιποντις.] Repudication; a figure in rhetoric.

ANAGOGICAL. a. [αναγωγή.] That which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation.

ANAGRAM. f. [αναγράμματος.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as that of W,i,l,t,etc., attorney general to Charles I. a very laborious man, I mey in law, Howel.

ANAGRAMMATISM. f. [from anagram.] The art or practice of making anagrams.

Camden.

ANAGRAMMATIST. f. [from anagram.] A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRAMMATIZE. v. n. [anagrammatifer, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALEPTIC. a. [analepticus.] Converting; corroborating.

Quint.

ANALOGICAL. a. [from analogy.] Used by way of analogy.

Watts.

ANALOGICALLY. ad. [from analogy.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

Cheyne.

ANALOGICALNESS. f. [from analogy.] The quality of being analogical.

To ANALOGIZE. v. a. [from analogy] To explain by way of analogy.

Cheyne.

ANALOGOUS. a. [αναγόμενος.] Having analogy; having something parallel.

Arbutnoot.

ANALOGY. f. [αναλογία.]

1. Refemblance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects.

Scott.

2. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, love, loved, love, loved.

ANALYSIS. f. [αναλύομαι.] 1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts.

Arbitrator.

2. A confusion of any thing in parts.

Newton.

3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements.

Glanville.

ANALYTICAL. a. [from analysis.] 1. That which resolves any thing into first principles.

Boyle.

2. That which proceeds by analysis.

Glanville.

ANALYTICALLY. ad. [from analytical.] In such a manner as separates compounds into
into simples. The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts. 

Hudibras.

To ANALYZE, v. a. [αναλυω.] To resolve a compound into its first principles.

Boyle.

ANALYZER, f. [from To analyze.] That which has the power of analyzing. Boyle.

ANAMORPHOSIS, f. [αναμορφος.] Deformation; perspective projection, so that at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, an exact representation.

Hooker.

ANALYSI, s. The pine apple. Thomson.

ANAPHRAXA, f. [αναφραξα.] A figure, when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word.

Dryden.

ANARCHY. f. [αναρχας.] A former. Shakespeare.

ANARCH, f. [αναρχ.]

ANARCHICAL, a. [from anarchy.] Confused; without rule. Cheyne.

ANARCHY, f. [αναρχια.] Want of government; a state without magistracy. Swift.

ANASARC. f. [ανασαρκ.] A sort of dropery, where the whole substance is stuffed with pititious humours. Quincy.

ANASTOMOSIS. f. [from ανασταμος.] The insinulation of vessels.

ANASTRAPH, s. [αναστραφ.] A figure whereby words which should have been precedent, are postponed.

ANATOMIA, f. [ανατομια.] A curfe pronounced by ecclesiastical authority. South.

ANATOMICAL. a. [from anatomy.] That which has the properties of an anatomy.

ANATOMICALLY. ad. [from anatomical.] In an anatomatical manner.

To ANALYZE. v. a. [from anatomy.] To pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority. Hammond.

ANATIFEROUS, a. [from anas and feru, Lat.] Producing ducks. Brown.

ANATOCISM. f. [ανατοκιςμου, Lat. ανατοκιςμος.] The accumulation of interest upon interest.

Watts.

ANATOMICAL. a. [from anatomy.]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy.

ANATOMICALLY, ad. [from anatomical.] In an anatomical manner. Brown.

ANATOMIST. s. [ανατομις.] He that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection. Prior.

To ANALYZE. v. a. [αναλυων.]

1. To dissect an animal. Hooker.

2. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts. Shakespeare.

ANATOMY, f. [ανατομια.] 1. The art of dissecting the body. Pope.

2. The doctrine of the structure of the body. Dryden.


5. A thin meagre person. Shakespeare.

ANCESTOR, s. [ανεστος, Fr.] One from whom a person descends. Dryden.

ANCESTREL, a. [from ancestor.] Claimed from ancestors. Hale.

ANCESTRY. f. [from ancestor.]

1. Lineage; a series of ancestors. Pope.

2. The honour of descent; birth. Addison.

ANCESTRY. f. [from ancient.] Antiquity of a family. Shakespeare.

ANCHOR. f. [ανκορα, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground. Dryden.


To ANCHOR. v. r. [from anchor.] 1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor. Pope.

2. To flop at; to rest on. Shakespeare.

ANCHOR. Anchoret, an ablemious reclus, Shakespeare.

ANCHOR-HOLD. f. [from anchor and hold.]

1. The hold or fastness of the anchor. Watson.

2. The fet of anchors belonging to a ship. Shakespeare.

ANCHORED. parti. a. [from To anchor.] Held by the anchor. Waller.

ANCHORET. f. [contrasted from anas-]

ANCHORITE. f. [choris, αναχρονος.] A recluse; a hermit. Sprat.

ANCHovy. f. [from anchova.] A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or saeoning. Floyer.

ANCIENT. a. [ancien, Fr.]

1. Old; not modern.

2. Old; that has been of long duration. Raleigh.

3. Past; former. Shakespeare.

ANCIENTS. f. Those that lived in old times, opposed to the moderns. Shakespeare.

ANCIENT. f. The flag or streamer of a ship. Shakespeare.

ANCIENT. f. The bearer of a flag, as was Ancient Piftol. Shakespeare.

ANCIENTLY. ad. [from ancient.] In old times. Sidney.

ANCIENTNESS. f [from ancient.] Antiquity. Dryden.

ANCENTRY. f. [from ancient.] The honour of ancient lineage. Shakespeare.

ANCONY. f. A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar. Chambers.

AND, conjunction. The particle by which sentences or terms are joined. Shakespeare.

ANDIRON. Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns. Bacon.
ANG

ANGROGYNAL. a. [from ἀγρός and γυν.] Hermaphroditic.

ANGROGYNALLY. ad. [from angrogy-]

ANGROGYNUS. f. [See ANDROGYNAL.] An hermaphrodite.


ANEMOGRAPHY. f. [ἀνεμός and γράφω.] The description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER. f. [ἀνέμος and μέτρον.] An instrument contrived to measure the wind.

ANEMONE. f. [ἀνέμον.] The wind flower. Millar.

ANEMOSCOPE. f. [ἀνέμος and σκόπος.] A machine invented to foretell the changes of winds and turnings.

ANE'NT. prep. Scotch.

ANE'W. ad. [from a and nev.]
1. Over again; another time. Prior.
2. Newly; in a new manner. Rogers.

ANGULARITY. f. [from anfrac-] Fullness of windings and turnings.

ANGEL. f. [Ἀγγελός.]
2. Angel is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, angels of darkness. Revolutions.
3. Angel, in scripture, sometimes means man of God.

4. In the fiddle of love, a beautiful person. Shakespeare.

5. A piece of money anciently coined and impressed with an angel; rated at ten shillings. Bacon.


ANGELSHOT. f. [from angel and shot.] Chief shot.

ANGELICA. f. [Lat. ab angelica virtute.] The name of a plant. Millar.

ANGELICAL. a. [angelicus, Lat.]

3. Belonging to angels.

ANGELICALNESS. f. [from angelical.] Excellence more than human.

ANGELIC. a. [angelicus, Lat.] Angelical; above human. Pope.

ANGELLot. f. A musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute. DDict.

ANGER. f. [anger, Saxon.]
1. Anger is uneasiness upon receipt of any injury. Locke.
2. Smart of a sore. Temple.

To ANGER. v. a. [from the noun.] To provoke to enraged. Clarendon.

ANGERLY. ad. In an angry manner. Shak.

ANGIOGRAPHY. f. [from ἀγγελις and γράφω.] A description of vessels in the human body.

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS. a. [from ἀγγελις, μοσχος, and σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one seed in the seed-pod.

ANGLE. f. [angle, Fr.] The space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other. Stone.

ANGLE. f. [angel, German.] An instrument to take fish, consisting of a rod, a line, and a hook. Pope.

To ANGLE. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To fish with a rod and hook. Waller.
2. To try to gain by some infinuating artifices. Shakespeare.

ANGLE-ROD. f. [angel roede, Dutch.] The stick to which the line and hook are hung. Addison.

ANGLER. f. [from angle.] He that fishes with an angle. Dryden.

ANGLICISM. f. [from anglus, Lat.] An English idiom.

ANGOBE. f. A kind of pear.

ANGRILY. ad. [from angry.] In an angry manner. Shakespeare.

ANGRY. a. [from anger.]
2. Having the appearance of anger. Prov.
3. Painful; inflamed. Wiseman.

ANGUISH. f. [anguishe, Fr.] Excessive pain either of mind or body. Donne.

ANGUISHED. a. [from anguished.] Excessively pained. Donne.

ANGULAR. a. [from angle.] Having angles or corners. Newton.

ANGULARITY. f. [from angular.] The quality of being angular.

ANGULARLY. ad. [from angular.] With angles.

ANGULARNESS. f. [from angular.] The quality of being angular.

ANGULATED. a. [from angle.] Formed with angles. Woodward.

ANGULOSITY. f. [from angulos.] Angularity. DDict.

ANGULOUS. a. [from angle.] Hooked; angular. Glanville.

ANGUST. a. [angustus, Lat.] Narrow; strait. DDict.

ANGUSTATION. f. [from angustus.] The act of making narrow; the state of being narrowed. Wiseman.

ANHELPATION. f. [anbela, Lat.] The act of painting. DDict.

ANHELLOSE. a. [anbelus, Lat.] Out of breath. DDict.

ANIENTED. a. [annecantir, Fr.] Frustrated.
ANKLE, adj. [ancleorp, Saxon.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg. Prior.

ANKLE-BONE, n. [from ankle and bone.] The bone of the ankle. Peacham.

ANALIST, n. [from annals.] A writer of annals. Atterbury.

ANALYSI,m. f. [annates, Latin.] Histories digested in the exact order of time. Rogers.

ANALYSING, n. [from annals.] First fruits. Cowell.

TO ANNEAL, v. a. [ælan, Saxon.]
1. To heat glasses, that the colours laid on it may pierce through. Dryden.
2. To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper. Prior.

TO ANNEX, v. a. [anaddo, annexus, Lat.] 1. To unite to at the end. Raleigh.
2. To unite a smaller thing to a greater. Brown.

ANNEXATION, n. [from annex.] 1. Conjunction; addition. Hammond.
2. Union; coalition; conjunction. Ayliffe.

ANNEXATION, n. [from annex.] The act of annexing. Rogers.

2. The thing annexed. Shakespeare.

ANNHILABLE, adj. [from annihilate.] That which may be put out of existence. Swift.
ANO

ANS

ANNOY. f. [from the verb.] Injury: mole-

lation.

Dryden.

ANNOYANCE. f. [from annoy.] 1. That which annoys. Shakespeare.

2. The act of annoying. South.

ANNOYER. f. [from To annoy.] The per-

son that annoys.

ANNUAL. a. [annuel, Fr.] 1. That which comes yearly. Pope.

2. That which is reckoned by the year. Shakespeare.

3. That which lasts only a year. Ray.

ANNUALLY, ad. [from annual.] Yearly; every year. Brown.

ANNUITANT, f. [from annuity.] He that possesseth or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY, f. [annuite, Fr.] 1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. Cowell.


To ANNUL. v. a. [from nul.] 1. To make void; to nullify. Rogers.

2. To reduce to nothing. Milton.

ANNULAR. a. [from annulus, Lat.] Having the form of a ring. Cheyne.

ANNULARITY. a. [from annulus, Lat.] Having the form of rings. Ray.

ANNULATE. f. [from annulus, Lat.] 1. A little ring.

2. [In architecture.] The small square members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called annules.

To ANNUERATE. v. a. [annuere, Lat.] To add to a former number.

ANNUERATION. f. [annuatio, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNUENCE. v. a. [annuicre, Lat.] To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY. f. [from annun-

ciation.] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel’s salutation of the blest virgin; solemnized on the twenty-fifth of March. Taylor.

ANNODYNE. a. [from a and 0dion.] That which has the power of mitigating pain.

Dryden.

To ANOINT. v. a. [oinde, enoinde; part, omit, omitat, Fr.] 1. To rub over with unctuous matter. Shakespeare.

2. To be rubbed upon. Dryden.

3. To confercate by unction. Shakespeare.

ANOINTER. f. [from anoint.] The per-

son that anoints.

ANOMALY. f. [anomalie, Fr.] Irregu-

larity; deviation from rule. South.

ANOMY. f. [a priv. and voge@.] Breach of law. Brambel.

ANO’N. ad. 1. Quickly; soon. Walker.

2. Now and then. Milton.

ANONYMOUS. a. [a priv. and anoma.] Wanting a name. Ray.

ANONYMOUSLY, ad. [from anonymous.] Without a name. Swift.

ANOREXY. f. [anorexia.] Inappetency.

ANOTHER. a. [from an and other.] 1. Not the same. Locke.

2. One more. Shakespeare.

3. Any other. Samuel.


5. Widely different. South.

ANOTHERGAINES. a. Of another kind. Sidney.

ANOTHERGUESS. a. Of a different kind. Arbuthnot.

ANSATED. a. [ansatus, Lat.] Having handles.

To ANSWER. v. n. [answatuin, Saxon.] 1. To speak in return to a question. Dryd.

2. To speak in opposition. Matthew, Boyle.


4. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of. Swift.

5. To give an account. Temple.

6. To correspond to; to suit with. Friz.

7. To be equivalent to. Ecclesialtus.

8. To testify any claim or petition. Raleigh.


10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else. Taylor.

11. To bear proportion to. Swift.

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent. Afterbury.

13. To comply with. Shakespeare.

14. To succeed; to produce the wished event. Bacon.

15. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons. Shakespeare.

16. To be over-against any thing. Shak.

ANSWER. f. [from To answer.] 1. That which is said in return to a question, or petition. Afterbury.


ANSWER-JOBER. f. He that makes a trade of writing answers. Swift.

ANSWERABLE. a. [from answer.] 1. That to which a reply may be made. Swift.

2. Obliged to give an account. Swift.


5. Suitable; suited. Milton.


ANSWERABLY, ad. [from answerable.] In due proportion; with proper corre-

pondence;
ANTECEDENCE.  

ANTECEDENT.  

ANTECIDE.  

ANTHEM.  

ANTHOLOGY.  

ANTHRO-
ANTHROPOLOGY. f. [av^®®©®©® and ^®®®®®.] The doctrine of anatomy.
ANTHROPOPHAGIAN. f. [av^®®©®©® and ®®®®®®.] Man-eaters; cannibals. Shakefpeare.
ANTHROPOPHAGIANIAN. f. A ludicrous word, formed by Shakefpeare from anthropophagi, Shakefpeare.
ANTHROPOSOPHY. f. [av^®®©®©® and ®®®®®®.] The knowledge of the nature of man.
ANTHYPNOTIC. a. [av®®®®®® and ®®®®®®.] That which has the power of preventing sleep.
ANTI. [®®®®®®.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek; it signifies contrary to; as, antimaritual, opposite to monarchy.
ANTICID. a. [from av®, and acidus, four.] Alkali. Arbuthnot.
ANTICHAMBER. f. Corruptly written for antechamber.
ANTICHRISTIAN. a. [from av®®®®®® and ®®®®®®.] Opposite to christianity. South.
ANTICHRISTIANISM. f. [from anti-christian.] Opposition or contrariety to christianity.
ANTICHRISTI'ANITY. f. [from anti-christian.] Contrariety to christianity.
To ANTICIPATE. v. a. [anticipo, Lat.] 1. To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him. Hammond. 2. To take up before the time. Dryden. 3. To foretaste, or take an impression of something, which is not yet, as if it really was. Denham. 4. To preclude. Shakespeare.
ANTICIPATION. f. [from anticiapate.] 1. The act of taking up something before its time. Holder. 2. Foretaste. L'Efranger. 3. Opinion implanted before the reasons of that opinion can be known. Denham.
ANTICK. a. [antiquus, ancient.] Odd; ridiculously wild. Dryden.
ANTICK. f. 1. He that plays anticks, or uses odd gesticulation; a buffoon. Shakespeare. 2. Odd appearance. Specimen.
To AN'TICK. v. a. [from antick.] To make anticks. Shakespeare.
ANTICKLY. ad. [from antick.] With odd postures. Shakespeare.
ANTICLIMAX. f. [from av®®®®®® and ®®®®®®.] A sentence in which the last part is lower than the first. Addison.
ANTICONVULSIVE. a. [from av®®®®®® and convulsus.] Good against convulsions. Flyer.
ANTICOR. f. [av®®®®®® and cor.] A pretence of swelling in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart. Mauritius's Dick.
ANTICOURTIER. f. [from av®®®®®® and cour-tier.] One that opposes the court.
ANTIDOTAL. a. [from antidote.] That which has the quality of counteracting poison. Brown.
ANTIDOTE. f. [av®®®®®® and ®®®®®®.] A medicine given to expel poison. Dryden.
ANTIPERISTASIS. a. [av®®®®®® and ®®®®®®.] Good against fevers. Flyer.
ANTILOGARITHM. f. [from av®®®®®® and logarithm.] The complement of the logarithm of a fine, tangent, or secant; or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. Chambers.
ANTIMONARCHICAL. a. [av®®®®®® and ®®®®®®.] Against government by a single person. Addison.
ANTIMONIAL. a. [from antimonies.] Made of antimony. Blackmore.
ANTIMONY. f. Antimony is a mineral substance, of a metallic nature, Mines of all metals afford it. Its texture is full of little shining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glass. It deftroyes and distillates all metals fused with it, except gold. Chambers.
ANTINEPHRITICK. a. [av®®®®®® and ®®®®®®.] Good against diseases of the reins and kidneys.
ANTINOMY. f. [av®®®®®® and ®®®®®®.] A contradiction between two laws.
ANTIPARALY'TICK. a. [av®®®®®® and ®®®®®®.] Efficacious against the palsy.
ANTIPATHETICAL. a. [from antipathy.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing. Howel.
ANTIPATHY. f. [from av®®®®®® and ®®®®®®.] antipathie, Fr.] A natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily: opposed to sympathy. Locke.
ANTIPERSTASIS. f. [av®®®®®® and ®®®®®®.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended. Cowley.
ANTIPERSISTENTIAL. a. [av®®®®®® and ®®®®®®.] Efficacious against the plague, Harrey.
ANTIPHRASIS. f. [av®®®®®® and ®®®®®®.] The use of words in a fenee opposite to their proper meaning. South.
ANTIPODES. f. [av®®®®®® and ®®®®®®.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours. Water.
ANTIPORPE. f. [from av®®®®®® and pope.] He that ulcers the popes. Addison.
ANT

ANTIPTOSIS. s. [ἀντιπτωσις.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

ANTIQUARY. s. [antiquarius, Lat.] A man studious of antiquity.

ANTIQUARY. a. Old; antique. Shak.

To ANTICATE. v. a. [antique, Lat.] To make obsolete. Addison.

ANTICATEDNESS. s. [from antiquated.] The state of being obsolete.

ANTIQUE. a. [antique, Fr.]
4. Old; wild; antiqu. Danse.

ANTIQUE. s. [from antique, a.] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times. Swift.

ANTIQUENESS. s. [from antique.] The quality of being antique. Addison.

ANTICIT. s. [antiquitas, Lat.]
1. Old times. Addison, Raleigh.
2. The ancients. Addison.

ANTISCILL. s. [ἀντισκίλλω.] The people who have their shadows projected opposite ways. The people of the north are Antiscii to those of the south; one projecting shadows at noon toward the north, the other toward the south. Chambers.

ANTISCORPTICAL. a. [ἀντις κορπτυλόν.] Good against the scurry, Arbuthn.

ANTISPASIS. s. [ἀντισπάσις.] The revolution of any humour.

ANTISPASMO DICK. a. [ἀντισπασμός.] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPASTIC. a. [ἀντιθετικός.] Medicines which cause a revolution.

ANTISPLENETIC. a. [ἀντις πληγετικός.] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen, Flyger.

ANTI STROPHE. s. [ἀντιστροφή.] In an ode fung in parts, the second stanza of every three.

ANTI STRUMATIC. a. [ἀντιστρυματικός.] Good against the king's evil. Wisem.

ANTI THESS. s. in the plural antitheses. [ἀντισθένης.] Opposition; contrast. Pepe.

ANTITYPE. s. [ἀντιτύπος.] That which is refembled or shadowed out by another. A term of theology. Burnet.

ANTI TYPICAL. a. [from antitype.] That which explains the type.

ANTIVENereal. a. [ἀντίνευραλ.] Good against the venereal disease. Wisem.

ANTLER. s. [antéwillier, Fr.] Branch of a stag's horns. Prior.

ANTOEIC. s. [ἀντοεικός.] Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the fame meridian, at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. Chamber.

ANTONOMASIA. s. [from ἀντι and ὄνομα, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say the orator for Cicero. Smith.

ANTRE. s. [antre, Fr.] A cavern; a den. Shak.

ANY. s. [ἀντίπρος, Saxon.]
1. The iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged. Dryden.
2. Any thing on which blows are laid. Shak.

ANXIV. s. [ἀναρχὴ, Lat.]
1. Trouble of mind about some future event; solicitude. Tillotson.
2. Depression; lowness of spirits. Arbuthn.

ANXIOUS. a. [ἀνκίνης, Lat.]
1. Disturbed about some uncertain event. Pepe.
2. Careful; full of inquietude. Dryden.

ANXIOUSLY. ad. [from anxious.] Solicitously; unequally. South.

ANXIOUSNESS. s. [from anxious.] The quality of being anxious.

ANY. a. [ἀντις, eng.]
1. Every; whoever; whatever. Pepe.
2. It is used in opposition to none. Dict.

AORIST. s. [ἀορίστος.] Ineine. "Ao RSA. s. [αἰσθανόμενος.] The great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APACE. ad. [from a and pace.] Quick; speedily. Tillotson.

APAGO'GICAL. a. [ἀπαγογίκας.] Such as does not prove the thing directly; but shews the absurdity, which arises from denying it. Chambers.

APART. ad. [apart, Fr.]
1. Separately from the rest in place. Clar.
2. In a state of distinction. Dryden.
3. At a distance; retired from the other company. Shakespeare.

APARTMENT. s. [apartment, Fr.]
1. A room; a set of rooms. Addison.

APATHY. s. [ἀπάθεια.] Exemption from passion. South.

APE. s. [ape, Icelandic.]
1. A kind of monkey. Granville.

To APE. a. a. [from ape.] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions. Addison.

APE'AK. ad. [ἀπεκτάτω.] In a posture to pierce the ground.

APEPSY. s. [ἀπεπεψυχε.] A loss of natural conception. Synecy.

APERENT. a. [aperieus, Latin.] Gently purgative. A balsam.

APERITIVE. a. [from aperio, Lat.] That which has the quality of opening. Harvey.

APERT. a. [aperitus, Lat.] Open.

APERTION. s. [from aperture, Lat.]
1. An opening; a palliation; a gap. Wotton.
2. The
2. The art of opening.

APERTLY, ad. [apertē, Lat.] Openly.
APERTNESS, f. [from apert.] Openness. Holder.

APERTURE, f. [from apertus, open.]
1. The act of opening, Holder.
2. An open place, Glarville.

APE\-TALOUS, a. [of a and στεναλς, a leaf.] Without flower-leaves.
APEX, f. apices, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point.

APHE\-RESIS, f. [αφερεσις.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.
APEHELION, f. apellia, plur. [απελλοιος.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

APHELON. Montr.-H.

APHILANTHROPY, f. [αφιλανθρωπία.] Want of love to mankind.

APHORISME, f. [αφορισμής.] A maxim; an unconnected position.

APHORISTIC, a. [from aphoris.] Written in separate unconnected sentences.

APHORISTICALLY, ad. [from aphoristic-] In the form of an aphorism. Harvey.

APHRODISIALCAL, a. [αφροδισίας.] Reapot.

APHRODISIAC, a. lating to the venereal disease.

APIARY, f. [from apis, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept. Swift.

APICES of a flower, Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamens, in the middle of a flower.

APICE, ad. [a and πίεσ.] To the part or share of each. Hooker, Swift.

APIES, a. [from ἀπις.] 1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative. Shakespeare. 
2. Foppish; affected. Shakespeare. 

APISHLY, ad. [from ἀπίσ.] In an apish manner.

API SHNESS, f. [from ἀπίσσειος.] Mimickry; foppery.

API\-PTAT, ad. [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation. Congreve.


APOCALYPSE, f. [from ἀποκάλυπται.] Revelation; a word used only of the sacred writings. Milton.

APO\-CALYPTICAL, a. [from apocalypsis.] 

APOCOPE, f. [ἀπόκοπη.] A figure, when the last letter or syllable is taken away.

APOCRUSTICK, a. [ἀποκριτικά.] Repelling and astringent. Chambers.

AP\-CROPHYS, f. [from ἀποκρύφης.] Books appended to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors. Hester.

APOCYPHAL, a. [from apokrypha.] 
1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority. Hooker.
2. Contained in the apocrypha. Addison.

APOCYPHALLY, ad. [from apokrypha.] Uncertainly.

APOCYPHALNESS, f. [from apokrypha.] Uncertainty.

APODICTICAL, a. [from απόδεικτικός.] Demonstrative.

APOD\-I\-YIS, f. [ἀπόδειξις.] Demonstration.

APOG\-ÆON, f. [ἀπογέων.] A point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. Fairfax.

APOLOGEICAL, a. That which is said in defence of any thing.

APOLOGETICALLY, ad. [from apologue-] In the way of defence or excuse.

To APOLOGIZE. u. n. [from apology.] To plead in favour.

APOLOGUE, f. [ἀπολογία.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth. Locke.

APOLOGY, f. [ἀπολογία; Lat. apologia.] Defence; excuse. Tilley.

APOME\-COMETRY, f. [ἀπομετρός, from μετρᾶ, and μετρέω.] The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEURO\-SIS, f. [from ἀπονευρόω.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane. Sibb.

APOPH\-A\-SIS, f. [Lat. ἀποφθέγμα.] A figure by which the orator seems to want what he would plainly infirmate. Smith.

APOPHLEG\-MATICK, a. [ἀποφλεγματικός.] Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLEG\-MATISM, f. [ἀποφλεγματικός.] A medicine to draw phlegm. Exon.


APOPHYGE, f. [ἀποφυγή, flight.] That part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column. Chambers.

APOPHYSIS, f. [ἀποφθεγμα.] The prominent parts of some bones; the same as processus. "Wesman.

APOPLE\-CTICAL, a. [from apoplexy.] Relating to an apoplexy. Darlem.

APO\-P\-LECTICK, a. [from apoplexy.] Relating to an apoplexy. "Wesman.

APO\-PLEXY, f. [ἀποφλεγματικός.] A sudden deprivation of all sensation. Locke.

APO\-RIA, f. [ἀποφθεγμα.] A figure by which the speaker doubts to where to begin. Smith.

APORRO\-H\-E\-A, f. [ἀπορροή.} Efluvium; emanation.

APOSIOPE\-SIS, f. [ἀποσιωπείς.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affectation or vehemency, breaks off his speech. Smith.

APO\-STASY
APP

APOSTASY, s. [ἀπόστασις] Departure from what a man had professed; it is generally applied to religion. Sprat.

APOSTATE. s. [ἀπόστατος, Lat. a pe t a r j .] One that has forsaken his religion. Rogers.

APOSTA‘TICAL. a. [from apostate.] After the manner of an apostate.

To APOSTATIZE. w. n. [from apostate.] To fake one’s religion. Bentley.

To APOSTEMATE. w. n. [from aposteme.] To swell and corrupt into matter. Wiseman.

APOSTEMATION. s. [from aposteme.] The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour. Grew.

A’POSTEME. f. [ἀπόστημα.] A hollow A’POSTUME. s swelling; an abscess. Wiseman.

APOSTLE. s. [apostolus, Lat. ἀπόστολος.] A person sent with mandates, particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel. Locke.

APOSTLESHIP. s. [from apostle.] The office or dignity of an apostle. Locke.

APOSTOLICAL. a. [from apostolic.] Delivered by the apostles. Hooker.

APOSTOLICALLY. ad. [from apostolic.] In the manner of the apostles.

APOSTOLICK. a. [from apostle.] Taught by the apostles. Dryden.

A’POSTROPHIE. s. [ἀποστροφία.] 1. In rhetoric, a diversion of speech to another person, than the speech appointed did intend or require. Smirb. 2. In grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of a comma; as, he’s, for he.

To A’POSTROPHIZE. w. a. [from apostrophe.] To address by an apostrophe. Pope.

A’POSTUME. s. A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter. Harvey.

A’POTHECARY. s. [apothecea, Lat. a repository.] A man whole employment it is to keep medicines for sale. South.

A’POTHEGM. s. [properly apothebegom.] A remarkable saying. Watt.

A’POTHEO’SIS. s. [from ἀρχαῖος and σκιά.] Deification. Garth.

A’POTOME. s. [from ἀποτείμων, to cut off.] The remainder or difference of two incommensurable quantities. Chambers.

A’POZEM. f. [ἀπόζων, from, and ζωή, to boil.] A decoction. Wiseman.

To APPAL. w. a. [appaliṣ, Fr.] To fright; to depress. Carendon.

APPALMENT. s. [from appall.] Depression; impression of fear. Bacon.

APPANGAGE. s. [appangianum, low Latin.] Lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children. Swift.

APPARATUS. s. [Latin.] Tools; furniture; equipage; show. Pope.

APPAREL. s. [apparel, Fr.] 1. Dres; vesture. Shakespeare.
APP

APP 7. Apparition; supernatural visibility. Addison.
8. Exhibition of the person to a court. Shakespeare.
APPPEARER. f. [from To appear.] The person that appears. Brown.
APPPEASABLE. a. [from appease.] Reconcilable.
APPPEASABLENESS. f. [from appease.] Reconcilableness.
To APPPEASE. v. a. [appease, Fr.]
1. To quiet; to put in a state of peace. Davies.
2. To pacify; to reconcile. Milton.
APPPEASEMENT. f. [from appease.] A state of peace. Hayward.
APPPEASER. f. [from appease.] He that pacifies; he that quietens disturbances.
APPPELLANT. f. [appeal, Lat. to call.]
2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. Ayloff.
APPPELLATE. f. [appellatus, Lat.] The person appealed against. Ayloff.
APPPELLATION. f. [appellatio, Latin.] Name.
APPPELLATIVE. f. [appellativum, Lat.] Names for a whole rank of beings, are called appellatives. Watts.
APPPELLATIVELY. ad. [from appellative.]
According to the manner of nouns appellative.
APPPELLATORY. a. [from appeal.] That which contains an appeal.
APPPELLEE. f. One who is accused. Dict.
To APPPEND. v. a. [appendo, Lat.]
1. To hang any thing upon another.
2. To add to something as an accessory.
APPENDAGE. f. [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence. Taylor.
APPENDANT. a. [French.]
1. Hanging to something else.
2. Annexed; concomitant. Rogers.
3. In law, any thing belonging to another, as accesorium principali. Cowell.
APPENDANT. f. An accidental or adventitious part. Grew.
To APPPENDICATE. v. a. [appendo, Lat.]
To add to another thing. Hal.
APPENDICATION. f. [from appendicate.] Annexion.
APPENDIX. f. appendices, plur. [Lat.]
1. Something appended or added. Stillness.
2. An adjunct or concomitant. Watts.
To APPPERTAIN. v. n. [appartenir, Fr.]
1. To belong to as of right. Robig.
2. To belong to by nature. Easton.
APPERTAINMENT. f. [from appertain.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity. Shakespeare.
APPBERTENANCE. f. [appartenance, Fr.]
That which belongs to another thing. Brown.
APPPERTINENT. a. [from To appertain.]
Belonging; relating. Shakespeare.
APPETENCE. f. [appetentia, Lat.] Car.
APPETENCY. s. [Lat.]
Desirable.
APPETIBILITY. f. [from appetible.] The quality of being desirable. Brambly.
APPETITE. f. [appetitius, Lat.]
1. The natural desire of good. Hester.
2. The desire of sensual pleasure. Dryden.
APPETITION. f. [appetitio, Lat.] Desire. Hammond.
APPETITIVE. a. That which desires. Hol.
To APPPLAUD. v. a. [applaud, Lat.]
1. To praise by clapping the hand.
2. To praise in general. Pope.
APPPLAUDER. f. [from applaud.] He that praises or commends. Glanville.
APPPLAUSE. f. [applicus, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed. Dryden.
APPLE. f. [apple, Saxon.]
1. The fruit of the apple tree. Pope.
2. The pupil of the eye. Dew.
APPLEWOMAN. f. [from apple and woo.
A woman that sells apples. Arbuth.
APPPLABLE. a. [from apply.] That which may be applied. South.
APPPLYANCE. f. [from apply.] The act of applying; the thing applied. Shakespeare.
APPPLICABILITY. f. [from applicability.] The quality of being fit to be applied. Digby.
APPPLICABLE. a. [from apply.] That which may be applied. Dryden.
APPPLICABLENESS. f. [from applicable.] Fitness to be applied. Body.
APPPLICALLY. ad. [from applicable.] In such manner as that it may be properly applied.
APPPLICATE. f. [from apply.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter. Chambers.
APPPLICATION. f. [from apply.]
1. The act of applying any thing to another.
2. The thing applied.
3. The act of applying to any person as a petitioner. Swift.
4. The employment of any means for a certain end. Locke.
5. Intenfends of thought; close study. Lict.
APP  APP

6. Attention to some particular affair. Addison.

PPLICATIVE. a. [from apply.] That Bramble.

A'which applies. Taylor.

PPLICATORY. f. That which applies. Taylor.

To APPLY. v. a. [apply, Lat.] 1. To put one thing to another. Dryden.

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound. Addison.

3. To make use of as relative or suitable. Dryden.

To put to a certain use. Clarendon.

4. To use as means to an end. Rogers.

5. To use as means to an end. Locke.

6. To fix the mind upon; to study. Locke.

7. To have recourse to, as a petitioner. Swift.

8. To endeavour to work upon. Rogers.

9. To ply; to keep at work. Sidney.

To APPOINT. v. a. [appoint, Fr.] 1. To fix any thing. Galatians.

2. To settle any thing by compact. Judges.

3. To establish anything by decree. Manofelb's Prayer.

4. To furnish in all points; to equip. Haywood.

APPOINTER. f. [from appoint.] He that fettles or fixes.


2. Decree; establishment. Hooker.

3. Direction; order. Shakespeare.

4. Equipment; furniture. Shakespeare.

5. An allowance paid to any man. Locke.

To APPORTION. v. a. [from porio, Lat.] To set out in just proportions. Collier.

APPORTIONMENT. f. [from appportion.] A dividing into portions. Collier.

To APPOSE. v. a. [appone, Lat.] To put questions to. Bacon.

APPOSED. a. [appositus, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted. Wotton, Atterbury.

APPOSTEELY. ad. [from appoстве.] Properly; fitly; suitably. South.

APPOSTEENESS. f. [from appoстве.] Fitness; propriety; suitableness. Hall.


2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the same case. Locke.

To APPRAISE. v. a. [apprecier, Fr.] To fet a price upon any thing. Locke.

APPRAISER. f. [from appraise.] A person appointed to set a price upon things to be sold.

To APPREHEND. v. a. [apprehendo, Lat.] 1. To lay hold on. Taylor.

2. To seize, in order for trial or punishment. Clarendon.

3. To conceive by the mind. Stillingfleet.

4. To think on with terror; to fear. Temple.

APPREHENDER. f. [from apprehend.] Conceiver; thinker. Glanville.

APPREHENSIBLE. a. [from apprehend.] That which may be apprehended, or conceived. Brown.


2. Opinion; sentiment; concession. South.

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas. Milton.


APPREHENSIVE. a. [from apprehend.] 1. Quick to understand. South.

2. Fearful. Tillofson.

APPREHENSIVELY. ad. [from apprehensive.] In an apprehensive manner. South.

APPREHENSIVENESS. f. [from apprehensio, Lat.] The quality of being apprehensive. Holder.

APPRENTICE. f. [apprenti, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to serve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradesman shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art. Dryden.

To APPRENTICE. v. a. [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice. Pope.

APPRENTICEHOOD. f. [from apprentices.] The years of an apprentice's servitude. Shakespeare.

APPRENTICESHIP. f. [from apprentices.] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master. Digby.

To APPRIZE. v. a. [appris, Fr.] To inform. Chaucer.

To APPROACH. v. n. [approcher, Fr.] 1. To draw near locally. Shakespeare.

2. To draw near, as time. Gay.

3. To make a progress towards, mentally. Locke.

To APPROACH. v. a. To bring near to. Dryden.

APPREACH. f. [from the verb.] 1. The act of drawing near. Denham.


APPROACHER. f. [from approach.] The person that approaches. Shakespeare.


APPROBATION. f. [approbatio, Lat.] 1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased. Shakespeare.

2. The liking of any thing. South.

3. Attefaction; support. Shakespeare.

APPROOF. f. [from approve.] Commendation. Shakespeare.

To APPROVINQUE. v. n. [approvinque, Lat.] To draw near to. Hudibras.
APPROPRIABLE. a. [from appropriate.] That which may be appropriated. Brown.

To APPROPRIATE. v. a. [appropriate, Fr.]
1. To confign to some particular use or person. Robertson.
2. To claim or exercise an exclusive right. Milton.
3. To make peculiar; to annex. Locke.
4. In law, to alienate a benefice. Apisso.

APPROPRIATION. f. [from appropriate.] The application of something to a particular purpose. Locke.
1. The claim of any thing as peculiar. Shakespeare.
2. The fixing a particular signification to a word. Locke.
3. In law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean, and chapter, bishoprick, or college. Counc.

APPROPRIATOR. f. [from appropriate.] He that appropriates to an appropriated benefice. Apisso.

APPROVABLE. That which merits approbation. Brown.

APPROVAL. f. [from approve.] Approbation.

APPROVANCE. f. [from approve.] Approbation.

To APPROVE. v. a. [approver, Fr.]
1. To like; to be picaied with. Hooker, Davie.
2. To express liking. Locke.
3. To prove; to shew. Tilletson.
4. To experience. Shakespeare.
5. To make worthy of approbation. Rogers.

APPROVEMENT. f. [from approve.] Approbation; liking.

APPROVER. f. [from approve.]
1. He that approves. Shakespeare.
2. He that makes trial. Shakespeare.
3. In law, one that confesting, felony of himself, accuses another. Covel.

APPROXIMATE. a. [from ad, and proximus, Lat.] Near to.

APPROXIMATION. f. [from approximate.]
2. Continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.

APPLUSE. f. [appulsi, Lat. The act of striking against any thing. Holder.

APRICOT, or APRICOCK. A kind of wall fruit.

APRIL. f. [Aprilis, Lat. April, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first. Peacham.

APRON. f. A cloth hung before, to keep the other dress clean.

APRON. A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRON-MAN. f. [from apron and man.] A workman; an artificer. Shakespeare.

APRONED. a. [from apron.] Wearing an apron.

APTSIS. f. apsides, plural. [adj.] The higher apts is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT. a. [apts, Lat.]
1. Fit.
2. Having a tendency to.
3. Inclined to; led to.
4. Ready; quick; as, an apt wit. Shakespeare.

APT. qualified for.
To APT. v. a. [apts, Lat.]
1. To suit; to adapt. Ben Johnson.
2. To suit; to qualify. Denham.
To APTATE. v. a. [aptatum, Lat.] To make fit.

APTNSS. f. [from apt.]
1. Fitness; suitableness.
2. Disposition to.
3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very aptly.

AP'TUDITY. f. [French.]
1. Fitness; decay of pity.
2. Tendency; decay of pity.

AP'TLY. ad. [from apt.]
1. Properly; fitly.
2. Justly; pertinently. Addison.
3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his business very aptly.

AP'TNESS. f. [from apt.]
1. Fitness; suitableness.
2. Disposition to any thing. Shakespeare.

AP'TOTE. f. [of a and äti. A noun which is not declined with cæs.

AQUA. f. [Lat. Water.

AQUA FORTIS. [Lat. A corrosive li-
1. Quo made by diffilling purified nitre with
calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol
in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in
fumes red as blood, being collected, is the
spirit of nitre or aqua fortis.

AQUA MARINA. This stone seems to me
to be the beryllyus of Pliny. Woodward.

AQUA VITAE. [Lat. Brandy.

AQUATICK. a. [aquaticus, Lat.]
1. That which inhabits the water. Ray.
2. That which grows in the water.

AQUATILE. a. [aquatilis, Lat.] That
which inhabits the water.

AQUEDUCT. f. [aquaeductus, Lat.] A
1. A conveyance made for carrying water. Addi.

AQUEOUS. a. [from aqua, water, Lat.] Watery.

AQUEOUSNESS. f. [aquefec, Lat.] Wateriness.

AQUILINE. a. [aquis, Lat.] Refem-
bbling an eagle; when applied to the nose,
hooked.

AQUOSE.
AQUOSE. a. [from aqua, Lat.] Watery. AQUOSITY. f. [from aque.] Wateriness.  
A.R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign.

ARABLE. a. [from aræ, Lat.] Fit for tillage.

ARACHNIOIDES. f. [from αράχνη, a spider, and ιδέα, form.] One of the tunics of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb. DERHAM.

ARAGNEE. f. A term in fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. DERHAM.

ARANEOUS. a. [from araneæ,Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb. DERHAM.

ARATION. f. [aratia, Lat.] The act or practice of plowing. COOLEY.

ARATORY. a. [from aræ, Lat. to plow.] That which contributes to tillage.

ARBALIST. f. [arcus, and balista.] A cross-bow. CAMDEN.

ARBITER. f. [Lat.]  
1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whole determination they voluntarily submit. BACON.
2. A judge. TEMPLE.

ARBITRABLE. a. [from arbitrer, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will. SPEKIAN.

ARBITRAMENT. f. [from arbitrer, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. MILTON.

ARBIRARILY. ad. [from arbitrary.] With no other rule than the will despotically; absolutely. DRYDEN.

ARBIRARIOUS. a. [from arbitrious, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will. NORRIS.

ARBIRARIOUSLY. ad. [from arbitrious.] According to mere will and pleasure. GLAVERAGE.

ARBIRARY. a. [arbitarius, Lat.]  
1. Despotick; absolute. PRIOR.
2. Depending on no rule; capricious. BROWN.

To ARBITRATE. v. a. [arbitrer, Lat.]  
1. To decide; to determine. SHAKESPEARE.
2. To judge of. MILTON.

To ARBITRATE. v. n. To give judgement. SOUTH.

ARBIRARINESS. f. [from arbitrary.] Despoticalneft. TEMPLE.

ARBIRATION. f. [from arbitrer, Lat.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties. PRIOR.

ARBIRATOR. f. [from arbitrate.]  
1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. COOLEY.
2. A governor; a president. PAR. LOTH.
3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice. ADDISON.
4. The determiner. SHAKESPEARE.

ARBIREMENT. f. [from arbitrer, Lat.]  
1. Decision; determination. HAYWARD.

2. Compromisme. BACON.

ARBORARY. a. Of or belonging to a tree. DRYDEN.

ARBORET. f. [arbor, Lat. a tree.] A small tree or shrub. MILTON.

ARBOROUS. a. [arbores, Lat.] Belonging to trees. BROWN.

ARBORIST. f. [arborists, Fr.] A naturalist who makes trees his study. HOWEL.

ARBOROUS. a. [from arbor, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. MILTON.

ARBOR. f. [from arbor, Lat. a tree.] A bower. DRYDEN.

ARBUSCLE. f. [arbuscula, Lat.] Any little shrub. DRYDEN.

ARBUTE. f. [arbutas, Lat.] Strawberry tree. MAY.

ARC. f. [arcus, Lat.]  
1. A segment; a part of a circle. NEUTON.
2. An arch. PEPY.

ARCA'DE. f. [French.] A continued arch. PEPY.

ARCANUM. f. in the plural arcana. [Lat.] A secret.

ARCH. f. [arcus, Lat.]  
1. Part of a circle, not more than the half. LOCKE.
2. A building in form of a segment of a circle, used for bridges. DRYDEN.
3. Vault of heaven. SHAKESPEARE.
4. A chief. SHAKESPEARE.

To ARCH. v. a. [arcuæ, Lat.]  
1. To build arches. PEPY.
2. To cover with arches. HOWEL.

ARCH. a. [from ἄρχω, chief.]  
1. Chief; of the first clafs. SHAKESPEARE.
2. Waggish; mirthful. SWIFT.

ARCH, chief, of the first clafs. CLARENDON.

ARCHANGELUS. f. [archangelinus, Lat.] One of the highest order of angels. NORRIS.

ARCHANGEL. A plant, Dead nettle. DRYDEN.

ARCHANGELICK. a. [from archangel.] Belonging to arch-angels. MILTON.

ARCHBEACON. f. [from arch and beacon.] The chief place of prospect, or of signal. CAREW.

ARCHBISHOP. f. [arch and bishop.] A bishop of the first clafs, who superintends the conduct of other bishops his suffragans. CLARENDON.

ARCHBISHOPrick. f. [from archbishop.] The state or jurisdiction of an archbishop. CLARENDON.

ARCHCHAL'TER. f. [from arch and chanter.] The chief chanter. CAREW.

ARCHDEACON. f. [archidiaconus, Lat.] One that supplies the bishop's place and office. AYLFIE.

ARCHDEACONY. f. [archidiaconatus, Lat.] The office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon. CAREW.

ARCHDEACONSHIP. f. [from archdeacon.] The office of an archdeacon. ARCH.
ARCHDUKE. f. [archidux, Lat.] A title given to princes, of Austria and Tuscany.

ARCHDU'CHESS. f. [from arch and duchess.] The sister or daughter of the archduke of Austria.

ARCH PHILO'SOPHER. f. [from arch and philosopher.] Chief philosopher. Hob.

ARCHPRE'LATE. f. [arch and prelate.] Chief prelate.

ARCHPRE'SBYTER. [arch and presbyter.] Chief presbyter.

ARCHA'ILOGY. [ἀρχαιολογία and ἀρχής.] A discourse on antiquity.

ARCHA'IOLoGIC. a. from [archit:ology.] Relating to a discourse on antiquity.

ARCH'AIISM. [ἀρχαιοσμός.] An ancient phrase.

ARCH'D. parti. a. [To arch.] Bent in the form of an arch. Shak.

ARCHER. [archer, Fr. from arcus, Lat. a bow.] He that shoots with a bow. Prior.

ARCH'ERY. f. [from archer.]
2. The act of shooting with the bow. Shak.

1. The art of an archer. Gilb.

ARCHES-COURT. f. [from arches and court.] The chief and most ancient consecration that belongs to the archbishop of Canterbury, for the debating spiritual causes, so called from Bow-church in London, where it is kept, whose top is raised of stone-pillars, built arch-wise. Cowell.

ARCHETYPE. f. [archetypum, Lat.] The original of which any resemblance is made.

ARCHETYPAL. a. [archetypus, Lat.] Original.

ARCHIEUS. f. [from ἀρχεύς.] A power that presides over the animal economy.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. a. [from archidiaconus.] Belonging to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPI'Sopal. a. [from archiepiscopus, Lat.] Belonging to an archbishop.

ARCHITECT. f. [architectus, Lat.]
1. A professor of the art of building.
2. A builder.
3. The contriver of any thing. Shak.

ARCHITECTIVE. a. [from architect.] That performs the work of architecture.

ARCHITECTONICK. a. [from ἀρχιτέκτων, chief, and τέκτων.] That which has the power or skill of an architect.

ARCHITECTURE. f. [architectura, Lat.]
1. The art or science of building. Blackm.
2. The effect or performance of the science of building. Burnet.

ARCHITRAVE. f. [from ἀρχέτραβη, chief, and τέκτων, Lat.] That part of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.

ARCHIVES. f. without a singular. [archivi, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. Woodward.

ARCHWISE. a. [arch and wise.] In the form of an arch.

ARCTATION. f. [from arctus.] Confinement.

ARCTICK. f. [from αρκτικός.] Northern.

ARCUATE. a. [arcuatus, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUATION. f. [from arcuate.]
1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.
3. In gardening.] The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets.

ARCUALISTER. f. [from arcus, a bow, and álóia.] A crook bow man. Camden.

ARD. Signifies natural disposition; as, Goddard is a divine.

ARDENCY. f. [from ardent.] Ardent; eager.

ARDENT. a. [ardens, Lat.] Burning.
1. Hot; burning; fiery. Newt.
2. Fierce; vehement. Dryd.

ARDENTLY. ad. [from ardent.] Eagerly; affectionately.

ARDOUR. f. [ardor, Lat. heat.]
1. Heat.
2. Heat of affection, as love, desire, courage. Soab.
3. The perfom ardent or bright. Mil.

ARDUTY. f. [from arduous.] Height of difficulty.

ARDUOUS. a. [arduaus, Lat.]
1. Lofty; hard to climb. Pep.

ARDUOUSNESS. f. [from arduous.] Height; difficulty.

ARE. The plural of the present tense of the verb to be.

AREA. f. [Lat.]
1. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries. Wott.

To AREAD. To advise; to direct. Par. Lif.

AREFA'CTION. f. [aresfacio, Lat. to dry.] The state of growing dry; the act of drying.

To AREFY. v. a. [aresfacio, Lat. to dry.] To dry.

ARENACEOUS. a. [arena, Lat. sand] Sandy.

ARENO'SE. a. [from arena, Lat.] Sandy.

ARENOUS. a. [from arnus, Lat. sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly.

ARE'.
R E O T I C K. a. [αρµοτικας]. Such medicines as open the pores.

A R G E N T. a. [from argentum, Lat., silver.] 1. Having the white colour used in the coats of gentlemen.
2. Silver; bright like silver.

A R G I L. f. [argilla, Lat.] Potters clay.

A R G I L L A C E O U S. a. [from argill.] Confitting of argil, or potter’s clay.

A R G I L L O U S. a. [from argil.] Confitting of clay; clayish.

A R G O S Y. [from Argo, the name of Jason’s ship.] A large veeffel for merchandise; a carrack.

To A R G U É. v. n. [argue, Lat.] 1. To reason; to offer reasons.
2. To persuaide by argument. Congre-ue.
3. To dispute.

To A R G U É. v. a. 1. To prove any thing by argument.

2. To debate any question.
3. To prove, as an argument.

Par. Loft. Newton.

4. To charge with, as a crime. Dryden.

A R G U E R. f. [from argue.] A reasoner; a disputant.

A R G U M E N T. f. [argumentum, Lat.] 1. A reason alleged for or against any thing.

2. The subject of any discourse or writing.

Milton. Sprat.

3. The contents of any work fummed up by way of abstrac-

Dryden.


Locke.

A R G U M E N T A L. a. [from argument.] Belonging to argument.

Pep.

A R G U M E N T A T I O N. f. [from argument.] Reasons; the act of reasoning.

A R G U M E N T A T I V E. a. [from argument.] Confitting of argument; containing argument.

Atterbury.


2. Shrewd.

A R I D. a. [aridus, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up.

Arbuthnot.

A R I D I T Y. f. [from arid.] 1. Dryness; scarcity.

Arbuthnot.

2. A kind of indefiniteness in deviation.

Norris.

A R I E S. f. [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Thomson.

To A R I E T A T E. v. n. [arieto, Lat.] To butt like a ram. To strike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.

A R I E T A T I O N. f. [from ariateate.] 1. The act of butting like a ram.
2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram.

Bacon.

3. The act of striking, or conficting in general.

Gleauille.

A R I E T T A. f. [ital. in musick.] A short air, song, or tune.

A R I V C H T. ad. [from a and right.
1. Rightly; without error.

Dryden.

2. Rightly; without crime.

Pfalm.

3. Rightly; without failing of the end designed.

Dryden.

A R I O L A T I O N. [bariolus, Lat.] Sounding.

Brown.

To A R I S E. u. v. pret. arose, parti. arisen.
1. To mount upward as the sun. Dryden.
2. To get up as from sleep, or from rest.

Proverbs.

3. To come into view, as from obscurity.

Mattheiu.

4. To revive from death.

5. To proceed, or have its original. Dryd.

6. To enter upon a new station. Cosley.

7. To commence hostility. Samuel.

A R I S T O C R A C Y. f. [αριστοκρατία.] That form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles.

Swift.

A R I S T O C R A T I C A L a. [from aristrocracy.] Relating to aristocracy.

Ayliff.

A R I S T O C R A T I C A L N E S S. f. [from aristocratical.] An aristocratical state.

A R I S T H M A N C Y. f. [αριστομηχανία.] A foretelling future events by numbers.

A R I S T H M E T I C A L a. [from arithmetick.] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

Newton.

A R I S T H M E T I C A L L Y. ad. [from arithme-

Taylor.

tical.] In an arithme
tical manner.

Arbuthnot.

A R I S T H M E T I C I A N. f. [from arithmetick.] A master of the art of numbers. Addison.

A R I S T H M E T I C K. f. [αριστομηχανική.] The science of numbers; the art of com-

putation. Taylor.

A R K. f. force, Lat. a cheek.

1. A veefel to swim upon the water, ufually applied to that in which Noah was pre-

Arbuthnot.

served from the univerfal deluge. Milton.

2. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

Milton.

A R M. f. [œrm, œrm, Sax.] 1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder.

Dryden.

2. The large bough of a tree.

Sidney.

3. An inlet of water from the sea.

Norris.

4. Power; might. As the secular arm.

Shakespeare.


Sidney.

To A R M. v. a. [a mos, Lat.] 1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

Pope.

2. To plate with any thing that may add strength.

Shakespeare.

3. To furnish; to fit up.

Walton.

To A R M. v. n. 1. To take arms.

Shakespeare.

2. To provide against.

Spen-

Sper.

A R M A D A.
ARM

ARMADA. f. [Span. a fleet of war.] A naval force. Fairfax.

ARMADILLO. f. [Spanish.] A four-footed animal of Brazil, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard scales like armour.

ARMAMENT. f. [armamentum, Lat.] A military force.

ARMATURE. f. [armatura, Lat.] Armour.

ARMED Chair. f. [from armed and chair.] An elbow chair.

ARMENIAN Bole. f. A fatty medicinal kind of earth.

ARMENIAN Stone. f. A mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, spotted with green, black and yellow.

ARMENTAL. f. Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

ARMGAUNT. a. [from arm and gauntlet.] Slender as the arm. Shakespeare.

ARM-HOLE. f. [from arm and hole.] The cavity under the shoulder.

ARMIGEROUS. a. [from armiger, Lat.] Bearing arms.

ARMILLARY. a. [from armilla.] Refembling a bracelet.

ARMILLATED. a. [armillatus, Lat.] Wearing bracelets.

ARMINGS. f. [in a ship.] The same with waddedclothes.

ARMITPOTENCE. [arma, potestia.] Power in war.

ARMITPOTENT. a. [armipotens.] Mighty in war.

ARMISTICE. f. [armistitium, Lat.] A short truce.

ARMLET. f. [from arm.] 1. A little arm.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm.

ARMONFACK. f. [erroneously fo written for armament.]

ARMORER. f. [armorier, Fr.] 1. He that makes armour, or weapons.
2. He that dresies another in armour.

ARMORIAL. a. [armorial, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family.

ARMORY. f. [from armur.] 1. The place in which arms are reposed for use.
2. Armour; arms of defence. Par. Lost.

ARMOUR. f. [armatura, Lat.] Defensive arms.

ARMOUR BEARER. f. [from armour and bear.] He that carries the armour of another.

ARM PIT. f. [from arm and pit.] The hollow place under the shoulder.

ARRANGE. v. a. [arranger, Fr. to set in order.] 1. To set a thing in order, in its place. A prisoner is said to be arraigned, when he is brought forth to his trial, Cowel. 2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general, as in controversy, or in satire.

ARRAIGNMENT. f. [from arraign.] The act of arraigning; a charge.

ARRANGE. v. a. [arranger, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose.

ARRANGEMENT. f. [from arrange.] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order.

ARRANT. a. From errant, Bad in a high degree.
ART

ARTHRITICK. a. [from arthritis.]

ARTHRITICAL.
1. Gouty; relating to the gout. Arbuth.

ARTHRITIS. f. [ἀρθρίτις.] The gout.

ARTICHOKE. f. [artichaut, Fr.] This plant is very like the thistle, but hath large sealy heads shaped like the cone of the pine tree. Millar.

ARTICK. a. [It should be written artick.] Northern.

ARTICLE. f. [articulas, Lat.]
1. A part of speech, as the, an.
2. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing. Tilshfon.
3. Term; stipulation. Shakespeare.
4. Point of time; exact time. Clarendon.

ARTICLE, v. n. [from the noun article.] To stipulate; to make terms. Donne.

To ARTICLE. v. a. To draw up in particular articles. Taylor.

ARTICULAR. a. [articularis, Lat. belonging to the joints.]

ARTICULATE. a. [from articulus, Lat.]
2. Branched out into articles. Bacon.

ARTICULATE, v. a. [from articulatus.
1. To form words; to speak as a man. Gower.
2. To draw up in articles. Shakespeare.
3. To make terms. Shakespeare.

ARTICULATORY. ad. [from articulatus.]
In an articulate voice. Decay of Poetry.

ARTICULATENESS. f. [from articulatus.]
The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULATION. f. [from articulatus.
1. The juncture, or joint of bones. Ray.
2. The act of forming words. Holder.
3. [In botany.] The joints in plants.

ARTIFICE. f. [artificium, Lat.]
1. Trick; fraud; Aratagem. Scoub.
2. Art; trade.

ARTIFICER. f. [artifex, Lat.]
1. An artist; a manufacturer. Sidney.
2. A forger; a contriver. Par. Loff.
3. A dexterous or artful fellow. B. Jefobs.

ARTIFICIAL. a. [artificial.] f. [artifical.]
1. Made by art; not natural. Wilkins.
2. Fictitious; not genuine. Shakespeare.
3. Artful; contrived with skill. Temple.

ARTIFICIALLY, ad. [from artificial.]
1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance. Ray.
2. By art; not naturally. Addison.

ARTIFICIALNESS. f. [from artificial.]

Artfulness.

ARTILLERY. f. It has no plural. [artillerie, Fr.]
2. Cannon; great ordnance. Donhan.

ARTISAN. f. [French.]
1. Artift; professor of an art. Watts.
2. Manufacturer; low tradesman. Addison.

ARTIST. f. [artifte, Fr.]
1. The professor of an art. Newton.
2. A skilful man; not a novice. Locke.

ARTLESSLY. ad. [from artless.] In an artless manner; naturally; sincerely. Pope.

ARTLESS. a. [from art and less.]
2. Without fraud; as, an artless maid.
3. Contrived without skill; as, an artless tale.

To ARTUATE. v. [articulatus, Lat.]
To tear limb from limb.

ARUNDIN'ACEOUS. a. [arundinaceus, Lat.] Of or like reeds.

ARUNDINEOUS. a. [arundineus, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

As. conjunct. [als, Teut.]
1. In the same manner with something else. Shakespeare.
2. In the manner that. Dryden.
3. That; in a consequential sense. Wotton.
4. In the state of. A. Phillips.
5. Under a particular consideration. Gay.
6. Like; of the same kind with. Watts.
7. In the same degree with. Blackmore.
8. As it; in the same manner. Dryden.
9. According to what. 1 Cor.
10. As it were; in some sort. Bacon.
11. While; at the same time that. Addison.
16. With; answering to like or same. Shakespeare.

17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to as. Bentley.

18. Going before as, in a comparative sense; the first as being sometimes under-foot. Bright as the sun. Graville.

19. Answering to such. Tillotson.

20. Having so to answer it; in the conditional sense. Locke.

21. Answering to so conditionally, Dryden.

22. In a sense a comparison, followed by so.

23. As for; with respect to. Dryden.

24. As to; with respect to. Swift.

25. As well as; equally with. Locke.

26. As though; as if. Sharp.

ASS'. f. [arte.'s.]
A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell.

ASAB.

ASAB A. FOTIDA.S. A gum or resin brought from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong offensive smell.

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ASC

ASCENT. f. [ascensus, Lat.]
1. Rife; the act of rising. Milton.
2. The way by which one ascends. Bacon.
3. An eminence, or high place. Addison.

To ASCERTAIN. v. a. [acscitener, Fr.]
1. To make certain; to fix; to establish. Locke.
2. To make confident. Hammond.

ASCERTAINER. f. [from ascertain.] The person that proves or establisheth.

ASCERTAINMENT. f. [from ascertain.] A settled rule. Swift.

ASCETIC. [εὐσκιτός.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification. South.

ASCETIC. f. He that retires to devotion; a hermit. Norris.

ASCII. f. It has no singular. [a. and exc.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone.

ASCITÉS. f. [from ἀσκτος, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

ASCITICAL. 7. a. [from ascites.] Dropsy.

ASCITICK. § cal.; hydropical.

ASS. f. [st. ascitus, Lat., ] Supplemen-
tal; additional. Pope.

ASCRI'BABLE. a. [from ascribe.] That which may be ascribed. Boyle.

To ASCRIBE, v. a. [ascribe, Lat.]
1. To attribute to as a cause. Dryden.
2. To attribute to as a pofteffor. Tillotson.

ASCRIP'TION. f. [scriptus, Lat.] The act of ascribing.

ASCRIP'TIOUS. a. [scriptitious, Lat.] That which is ascribed.


Badger.

ASH COLOURED. a. [from ash and colour.] Coloured between brown and grey.

Ashwood.

ASH'A'MED. a. [from shame.] Touched with shame.

Ashen.

ASHEN. a. [from ash.] Made of ash wood.

Dryden.

ASHES. f. ant the singular. [sca, Sax.] 1. The remains of anything burnt.

Digby.

2. The remains of the body. Pope.

ASHWEDNESNAY. f. The first day of Lent, so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

Ashlar. f. [with masons.] Free stones as they come out of the quarry.


ASH'O'RE. ad. [from ash and shore.]
1. On shore; on the land. Raleigh.
2. To the shore; to the land. Milton.

ASH'WEED. f. [from ash and weed.] An herb.

Ashy. a. [from ash.] Ash coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish grey. Staekel.

ASPD. ad. [from ash and side.]
1. To one side. Dryden.
2. To another part.
3. From the company. Mark.

ASINARY. a. [asinarus, Lat.] Belonging to an ash.

ASINE. f. [from asinus, Lat.] Belonging to an as.

To ASK. v. a. [apraen, Saxon.]
1. To petition; to beg.
2. To demand; to claim.
3. To enquire; to question.

To ASKANCE. a. Sideways; obliquely.


ASK'A'UNT.
ASKÂ'UNT. ad. Obliquely; on one side.

ASKER. s. [from əkər].
1. Petitioner.
2. Enquirer.

ASKER. s. A water newt.

ASKEW. ad. [from a and skrew.] Afside; with contempt; contemptuously. Prior.

To ASLAKE. v. a. [from a and flake, or flack.] To remit; to slacken. Spencer.

ASLÂ'N'T. ad. [from a and plant.] Obliquely; on one side.

ASLE'EP. ad. [from a and sleep.] Sleeping; at rest.

To A 7leep.

ASLOPE. ad. [from a and slope.] With declivity; obliquely. Hudibras.

ASP. or ASPICK. s. A kind of serpent, whose poison is so dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. Those that are bitten by it, die by sleep and lethargy. Milton

ASP. s. A tree.

ASPÂ'LÂ'TIUS. s.
1. A plant called the rose of Jerusalem.
2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste, and anciently in much repute as an astringent, but now little used.

ASPA'RÂ'AGUS. s. The name of a plant.

ASPÆC'T. s. [aspectus, Lat.]
1. Look; air; appearance. Burnet.
2. Countenance; look.
4. Direction towards any point; position. Swift.
5. Disposition of any thing to something else; relation. Locke.
6. Disposition of a planet to other plants. Bentley.

To ASPÆC'T. v. a. [aspi're, Latin.] To behold.

ASPÆC'TÂ'LÂ'BILIS. a. [aspectabilis, Latin.] Visible.

ASPÆC'TI'ON. s. [from aspect.] Beholding; view.

ASPÆN. s. [asp, Saxon.] The leaves of this tree always tremble.

ASPÆN. a. [from asp or aspen.] Gay.

ASSÂ'ANT. ad. Obliquely; on one side.

ASPÆR. a. [Lat.] Rough; rugged. Bacon.

To A 7SPÆRÂ'ATE. v. a. [asper, Lat.] To make rough. Boyle.

ASPÆRÂ'A'TIÂ'ON. s. [from asperate.] A making rough.

ASPÆRIFOLIÂ'OUS. a. [asper and folium, Lat.] Plants, so called from the roughness of their leaves.

ASPÆRITY. s. [asperitas, Lat.]
1. Unevenness; roughness of surface. Boyle.
2. Roughness of found.
3. Roughness, or ruggedness of temper. Rogers.

ASPÆRNA'TIÂ'ON. s. [asperatio, Latin.]

ASPÆRÂ'OUS. a. [asper, Latin.] Rough; uneven.

To ASPÆRÂ'ERE. v. a. [aspergo, Lat.] To bespatter with cenure or calumny. Swift.

ASPÆRÂ'SION. s. [asperio, Lat.]
1. A sprinkling. Shakespeare.
2. Cenure; cenure. Dryden.

ASPÆHLÂ'ICK. a. [from asphalous.] Gummy; bituminous. Milton.

ASPÆHLÂ'TOS. s. [asphalÂ'tos, bitumen.] A solid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable substance, resembling pitch, and chiefly found swimming on the surface of the Latus Asphalites, or Dead sea, where anciently floated the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah.

ASPÆHLÂ'TUM. s. [Latin.] A bituminous stone found near the ancient Babylon.

ASPÆHODEL. s. [asphodelus, Latin.] Day-lily. Pope.

ASPICK. s. [See ASP.] The name of a serpent. Addison.

To ASPÆRÂ'ATE. v. a. [aspiro, Lat.] To pronounce with full breath; as, boye, boy.

To ASPÆRÂ'ATE. v. n. [aspiro, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath. Dryden.

ASPÆRÂ'ATE. a. [aspiratus, Latin.] Pronounced with full breath. Holder.

ASPÆRÂ'ATION. s. [asperatio, Lat.]
1. A breathing after; an ardent wish. Watts.
2. The act of aspiring, or desiring something high. Shakespeare.
3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath. Holder.

To ASPÆRÂ'ATE. v. n. [aspiro, Lat.]
1. To desire with eagerness; to pant after something higher. Sidney, Davies.
2. To rise higher. Waller.

ASPÆRÂ'ATION. s. [asperatio, Latin.] A carrying away. Dry.

ASQUÂ'INT. ad. [from a and squint.] Obliquely; not in the straight line of vision. Swift.

ASS. s. [asynus, Lat.]
2. A rapid, heavy, dull fellow; a donkey. Shakespeare.

To ASSÂ'AIL. v. a. [assailer, Fr.]
1. To attack in a hostile manner; to assail; to fall upon. Spencer.
2. To attack with argument, or cenure. Pope.

ASSÂ'ABLE. a. [from assail.] That which may be attacked. Shakespeare.
ASSAILANT. f. [affaillant, Fr.] He that attacks.

ASSAILANT. a. Attacking; invading.

ASSAILER. f. [from assail.] One who attacks another.

ASSAPANICK. f. The flying squirrel.

ASSA'T. f. [assart, Fr.] An offence committed in the forest, by plucking up woods by the roots.

ASSASSIN. ? f. [assassin, Fr.] A murderer; one that kills by sudden violence.

ASSASSINATE. f. [from assacinate.] 

ASSASSINATOR. f. [from assassinate.] The murder of an assassin; murderer.

ASSA'ST. f. [assation, Lat.] Roasting.

ASSAULT. f. [assault, French.]

1. Storm; opposed to sap or siege.

2. Violence.

3. Invasion; hostility; attack.

4. In law. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person.

To ASSAULT. v. a. [from the noun.]

To attack; to invade.

ASSAULTE. f. [assault, one who violently assaults another.

ASSAY. f. [assay, Fr.]

1. Examination.

2. In law. The examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market.

3. The first entrance upon any thing.

4. Attack; trouble.

ASSAY. v. a. [assay, Fr.]

1. To make trial of.

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals.

3. To try; to endeavour.

ASSA'YER. f. [from assay.] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver.

ASSEMBLAGE. f. [assemblage, Fr.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together.

To ASSEMBLE. v. a. [assembler, Fr.] To bring together into one place.

To ASSEMBLE. v. n. To meet together.

ASSEMBLY. f. [assemblé, Fr.] A company met together.

ASENT. f. [affentus, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing.

2. Consent; agreement.

To ASSENT. v. n. [assentiens, Lat.] To concede; to yield to.

ASSENATION. f. [assentatio, Latin.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery.

ASSENTMENT. f. [from assent.] Consent.

To ASSERT. v. a. [asserto, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.

2. To affirm.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to.

ASSER. f. [from assert.] The act of asserting.

ASSERTE. v. a. [from assert.] Positive; dogmatical.

ASSERTER. f. [from assert.] Maintainer; vindicator; affirmer.

To ASSERT. v. a. [assertio, Lat.] To serve, help, or second.

To ASSESS. v. a. [ассес, Latin.] To charge with any certain sum.

ASS'SSION. f. [assidus, Lat.] A sitting down by one.

ASS'MENT. f. [from to assis.] The sum levied on certain property.

1. The act of asseSSing.

2. The act of assailing.

ASSER.' f. [assessor, Lat.]

1. The person that sits by the judge.

2. He that sits by another as next in dignity.

3. He that lays taxes; from assis.

ASSETS. f. [without the singular. assis, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor or heir.

To ASSEVER.

ASSUS' F. [assus, Lat.] Great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSUS'VATION. f. [from assusivat.] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

ASSUS'HEAD. f. [from ass and head.] A blackhead.

ASSIDUITY. f. [assiduité, Fr.] Diligence.

ASSIDUOUS. a. [assidus, Lat.] Conscientious in application.

ASSIDUOUSLY. ad. [from assiduous.] Diligently; continually.

ASSU'NTO. f. [In Spanish, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves.
To ASSIGNS. v. a. [affinger, Fr.] 1. To mark out; to appoint. Addison. 2. To fix with regard to quantity or value. Locke.

3. To appoint a deputy, or make over to another. Cowell.

ASSIGNABLE. a. [from assign.] That which may be marked out, or fixed. South.

ASSIGNATION. f. [assignation, Lat.] 1. An appointment to meet; used generally of love appointments. Swift. 2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNER. f. [assign, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another, to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. Cowell.

ASSIGNMENT. f. [from assign.] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person. Locke.

ASSIMILABLE. a. [from assimilate.] That which may be converted to the same nature with something else. Brown.

To ASSIMILATE. v. a. [assimile, Lat.] 1. To convert to the same nature with another thing. Newton. 2. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance. Swift.

ASSIMILATENESS. f. [from assimilate.] Likeness.

ASSIMILATION. f. [from assimilate.] 1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another. Bacon. 2. The state of being assimilated. Brown. 3. The act of growing like some other being. Decay of Piety.

To ASSIST. v. a. [affer, Fr. affis, Lat.] To help.

ASSISTANCE. f. [assistance, Fr.] Help; furtherance.

ASSISTANT. a. [from assist.] Helping; lending aid.

ASSISTANT. f. [from assist.] A person engaged in an affair not as principal, but as auxiliary or ministerial. Bacon.

ASSIZE. f. [assize, a fitting, Fr.] 1. An assembly of knights and other substantive men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time. 2. A jury. 3. An ordinance or statute. 4. The court where the writs are taken. Council. 5. Any court of justice. Dryden. 6. Assize of bread, measure or quantity. Measure; rate. 7. Measure; rate. Spenser.

To ASSIZE. v. a. [from the noun.] To fit the rate of any thing.

ASSIZER. f. [from assize.] An officer that has the care of weights and measures. Chambers.

ASSOCIABLE. a. [associalis, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

To ASSOCIATE. v. a. [associate, Fr.] 1. To unite with another as a confederate. Shakespeare. 2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms. Dryden. 3. To accompany. Shakespeare.

ASSOCIATE. a. [from the verb.] Confederates.


ASSO'CIALITY. a. [association, Fr.] Reference of one found to another referring it.

ASSONANT. a. [assonant, Fr.] Referring ending another found.

To ASSORT. v. a. [assert, Fr.] To range in classes.

To ASSORT. v. a. [sort, assis, Fr.] To infuratur.

To ASSUAGE. v. a. [papy, Saxon.] 1. To mitigate; to soften. Addison. 2. To appease; to pacify. Clarendon. 3. To ease.

To ASSUAGE. v. a. To abate. Genesis.

ASSUAGEMENT. f. [from assuage.] What mitigates or softens. Spenser.

ASSUAGER. f. [from assuage.] One who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUASIVE. a. [from assuage.] Softening; mitigating.

To ASSUBJUGATE. v. a. [subjuge, Lat.] To subdue to. Shakespeare.


ASSUETUDINE. f. [assuetude, Latin.] Acquaintance; custom. Bacon.

To ASSUME. v. a. [assume, Lat.] 1. To take. Pope. 2. To take upon one's self. Dryden. 3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly. Collier. 4. To suppose something without proof. Boyle.

5. To appropriate. Clarendon.

ASSUMER. f. [from assume.] An arrogant man. South.

ASSU'MING. particip. a. [from assume.] Arrogant; haughty. Dryden.

ASSUMP'TION. f. [assum, Lat.] A voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another. Cowell.

ASSumps-
ASSUMP'TION, f. [assumptio, Lat.] 1. The act of taking any thing to one's self. 2. The supposition of any thing without further proof. 3. The thing supposed; a postulate. 4. The taking up any perilon into heaven. 

ASSUMPTIVE. a. [assumptivus, Latin.] That may be asumed.

ASSURANCE. f. [assurance, Fr.] 1. Certain expectation. 2. Secure confidence; truth. 3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge. 4. Firmness; undoubting headiness. 5. Confidence; want of mediety. 6. Ground of confidence; security given.

ASSURED. particip. a. [from assure.] 1. Certain; indubitable. 2. Certain; not doubting.

ASSUREDLY. ad. [from assured.] Certainly; indubitably. ASSUREDNESS. f. [from assured.] The state of being asurred; certainty.

ASSURER. f. [from assure.] 1. He that gives assurance. 2. He that gives security to make good any los.

ASTERISK. f. A mark in printing; as, *.

ASTERISM. f. [afterismus, Lat.] A constellation.

ASTHMA. f. [astringens.] A frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough.

ASTHMATICAL. a. [from asthma.] Troubled with an asthma.

ASTHMA'TICK. \} Troubled with an asthma.

ASTERN. ad. [from a and stern.] In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship.

ASTEROID. f. [afterismus, Lat.] One that, supposing the influence of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretell or discover events.

ASTRO'LOGEY. f. [afterlogia, Lat.] Astrology.
ASTRONOMER. s. [from αστήρ and μαστός.] He that studies the celestial motions.
Locke.

ASTRONOMICAL. a. [from aστρονομικά.] Belonging to astronomy.
Brown.

ASTRONOMICALLY. a. [from astronomically.] In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY. f. [ἀστρονομία.] A mixed mathematical science teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. Covelcy.

ASTRO-THEOLOGY. f. [aστρον and ιερολογία.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies, Derbyam.

ASUNDER. ad. [αποσκόπαν, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together. Davies.

ASYLUM. f. [ασθυμ.] A sanctuary; a refuge.

ASYMMETRY. f. [from ασυμμετρία.] Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion.
Grev.

ASYMPTOTE. f. [from ασύμπτωτος.] Asymp- totes are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which would never meet. Grev.

ASYNDETON. f. [ασύνδετον.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted.

AT. prep. [ἀτ, Saxon.] 1. At before a place, notes the nearness of the place; as, a man is at the house before he is in it. Stillingfleet.
2. At before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event. Swift.
3. At before a caual word signifies nearly the same as with. Dryden.
4. At before a superlative adjective implies in the state, as at most, in the state of most perfection, &c. South.
5. At signifies the particular condition of the person; as, at peace. Swift.
6. At sometimes no employment or attention. Pope.
7. At sometimes the same with furnished with, after the French a; as, a man at arms. Shakespeare.
8. At sometimes notes the place where anything is. Pope.
10. At marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act. Dryden.
11. At sometimes is nearly the same as in, noting situation. Swift.
12. At sometimes marks the occasion, like on. Dryden.
13. At sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to. Dryden.

15. Alt sometimes imports the manner of an action. Dryden.
17. At all. In any manner. Pope.

A TABAL. f. A kind of tabor used by the Moors. Dryden.


ATE. The pretence of eat. South.

A'TH'NOR. f. A digest, furnace to keep heat for some time.

A'THEISM. f. [from atheĭst.] The disbelief of a God. T Nelson.

A'THEIST. f. [ἀθεϊστ.] One that denies the existence of God. Bentley.


A'THEISTICAL. a. [from atheĭst.] Given to atheism; impious.

A'THEISTICALLY. ad. [from atheĭstical.] In an atheistical manner.

A'THEISTICALNESS. f. [from atheĭstical.] The quality of being atheistical. Hammond.

A'THEISTICK. a. [from atheĭst.] Given to atheism. Ray.

A'THEOUS. a. [ἀθεϊστ.] Atheistical; godless.

A'THERO'MA. f. [ἀθερόμα.] A species of wen.

A'THERO'MATUS. a. [from atheroma.] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

A'THIRST. ad. [from a and thirst.] Thirsty; in want of drink. Dryden.

A'THLETICK. a. [from athlete.] 1. Belonging to wrestling.
2. Strong of body; vigorous; lofty; robust. Dryden.


A'THW'ART. adv. 1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing. Shakespeare.

2. Wrong.

A'TILT. ad. [from a and tilt.] 1. With the action of a man making a thrust. Hudibras.
2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind. Spectator.

A'TLAS. f. 1. A collection of maps.
2. A large square folio.
3. Sometimes, the supporter of a building.
4. A rich kind of silk.

A'TMOSPHERE. f. [ΑΤΜΟΣΦΑΙΡΑ.] The air that encompassesthe solid earth on all sides. Locke.

A'TMOSPHERICAL. a. [from atmosphere.] Belonging to the atmosphere. Boyle.

1. ATOM,
ATT


ATTAIN. f. [from the verb.] The thing attained. Glanville. ATTAINABLE. a. [from attain.] That which may be attained; procurable. Tillotson. ATTAINABLENESS. f. [from attainable.] The quality of being attainable. Gayne. ATTAINER. f. [from to attain.] 1. The act of attainting in law. Bacon. 2. Taint. Shal. ATTAINMENT. f. [from attain.] 1. That which is attained; acquisition. Grew. 2. The act or power of attaining. Hooker. To ATTAIN'T. v. a. [attenter, Fr.] 1. To attain; particularly used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence. A man is attained two ways; by appearance, or by process. Spenfr. 2. To taint; to corrupt. Shal. ATTAIN'T. f. [from the verb.] 1. Any thing injurious, as illines, weariness. Shal. 2. Stain; spot; taint. Shal. ATTAIN'TURE. f. [from attain.] Re-proach; imputation. Shal. To ATTAINIMATE. v. a. [attimamo, Lat.] To corrupt. To ATTEMPER. v. a. [attempero, Lat.] 1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else. Bacon. 2. To regulate; to soften. Bacon. 3. To mix in juft proportions. Spenfr. 4. To fit to something else. Pope. To ATTEMPERATE. v. a. [attempero, Lat.] To proportion to something. Ham. To ATTEMPT. v. a. [attempter, Fr.] 1. To attack; to venture upon. Milton. 2. To try; to endeavour. Maccabees. ATTEMPT. f. [from the verb.] 1. An attack. Bacon. 2. An effort; an endeavour. Dryden. ATTEMPTABLE. a. [from attempt.] Liable to attempts or attacks. Skab. To ATTEMPTER. f. [from attempt.] 1. The person that attempts. Milton. 2. An endeavourer. Glarvile. To ATTEND. v. a. [attendre, Fr.] 1. To regard; to fix the mind upon. Shal. 2. To wait on. Shal. 3. To accompany as an enemy. Clarendon. 4. To be present with, upon a summons. Clarendon. 5. To be appendant to. Arbuthnot. 6. To wait on, as on a charge. Spenfr. 7. To be consequent to. Clarendon. 8. To remain to; to await. Locke. 9. To wait for indifferently. Shal. 10. To be bent upon any object. Dryden. 11. To stay for. Dryden. To ATTEND. v. n. 1. To yield attention. Taylor. 2. To
| ATTITUDE | ATT
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ATTITUDE.</strong> f. [attitude, Fr.] The posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.</td>
<td>Prior.</td>
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<td><strong>ATTOLLEN.</strong> a. [attollens, Lat.] That which raises or lifts up.</td>
<td>Derby.</td>
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<td><strong>ATTORNEY.</strong> f. [attornatus, low Lat.] 1. Such a person as by consent, command- ment, or requeti, takes heed, pays, and takes upon him the charge of other men’s busines, in their absence. 2. Attorneys in common law, are nearly the same with proctors in the civil law, and solicitors in courts of equity. Shakep. 3. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another. Shakespeare.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To <strong>ATTORNEY.</strong> v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To perform by proxy. Shakespeare. 2. To emoloy as a proxy. Shakespeare.</td>
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<td><strong>ATTORNEYSHIP.</strong> f. [from attorney.] The office of an attorney. Shakespeare.</td>
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<td><strong>ATTORNEMENT.</strong> f. [attournement, Fr.] An yielding of the tenant to a new lord. Caveil.</td>
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<td>To <strong>ATTRACT.</strong> v. a. [attrabo, attrahim, Lat.] 1. To draw to something. Brown. 2. To allure; to invite. Milton.</td>
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<td><strong>ATTRACT.</strong> f. [from to attract.] Attraction; the power of drawing. Hudibras.</td>
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<td><strong>ATTRACTICAL.</strong> a. [from attract.] Having the power to draw. Ray.</td>
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<td><strong>ATTraction.</strong> f. [from attract.] 1. The power of drawing any thing. Bacon, Newton. 2. The power of alluring or enticing. Shakespeare.</td>
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<td><strong>ATTACTIVE.</strong> a. [from attract.] 1. Having the power to draw any thing. Blackmore. 2. Inviting; alluring; enticing. Milton.</td>
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<td><strong>ATTACTIVE.</strong> f. [from attract.] That which draws or incites. South.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ATTACTIVELY.</strong> ad. [from attract.] With the power of attracting.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ATTACTIVENESS.</strong> f. [from attractive.] The quality of being attractive.</td>
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<td><strong>ATTACTOR.</strong> f. [from attract.] The agent that attracts. Brown.</td>
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<td><strong>ATTRAHENT.</strong> a. [atrabess, Lat.] That which draws. Glanville.</td>
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<td><strong>ATTACTATION.</strong> f. [attractatio, Lat.] Frequent handling. Diff.</td>
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<td><strong>ATTRIBUTABLE.</strong> a. [attribus, Latin.] That which may be ascribed or attributed, Hak.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To <strong>ATTRIBUTE.</strong> v. a. [attribus, Lat.] 1. To ascribe; to yield. Tillotson. 2. To impute, as to a cause. Newton.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ATTRIBUTE.</strong> f. [from to attribute.] 1. The thing attributed to another, Raleigh. Bacon. 2. Quality; adherent. 3. A</td>
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AUCTIONIER. f. [from auction.] The person that manages an auction.

AUCTIVE. a. [from auctius, Lat.] Of an increasing quality.

ACUPATION. f. [acupatio, Latin.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDACIOUS. a. [audacius, Fr.] Bold; impudent.

AUDACIOUSLY. ad. [from audacious.] Boldly; impudent.

AUDACIOUSNESS. f. [from audacious.] Impudence.

AUDACITY. f. [from audax, Lat.] Spirit; boldness.

AUDIBLE. a. [audibilis, Lat.] Capable of being heard.

AUDIBLY. ad. [from audible.] In such a manner as to be heard.

AUDIENCE. f. [audience, Fr.]
1. The act of hearing.
2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing.
3. An auditory; persons collected to hear.

AUDITOR. f. [auditor, Lat.] Hearing.

AUDITORY. a. [auditorius, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing.

AUDITORY. f. [auditorius, Lat.]
1. An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear.
2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

AUDITRESS. f. [from auditor.] The woman that hears.

AUCTION. f. [auditio, Lat.]
1. A manner of sale in which one person bids after another.
2. The things sold by auction.

AUCTIONARY. a. [from auction.] Belonging to an auction.
**AV**

**AVENGANCE.** f. [from *aveng.] Punishment.
**AVENGEMENT.** f. [from *aveng.*] Vengeance; revenge.
**AVENGER.** f. [from *aveng.*] 1. Punisher.
2. Revenger; taker of vengeance.

**AVENS.** f. Herb bennet.

**AVENTURE.** f. [from *aventure*, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man’s death, without felony; Cowell.

**AVENUE.** f. [from *avenue*, Fr.] 1. A way by which any place may be entered.
2. An alley, or walk of trees before a house.

To **AVER.** v. a. [avower, Fr.] To declare positively.

**AVE'RIAGE.** f. [from *averiage*, Fr., Lat.] 1. That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king.
2. A medium; a mean proportion.

**AVER'MENT.** f. [from *aver.*] Establishment of any thing by evidence.

**AVE'RNAT.** f. A sort of grape.

To **AVE'RNULATE.** v. a. [averruncate, Lat.] To root up.

**AVE'SATION.** f. [from *averse*, Lat.] Hatred; abhorrence.

**AVE'RISE.** a. [aversion, Lat.] 1. Malign; not favourable.
2. Not pleased with; unwilling to.

**AVERSELY.** adv. [from *avere*] 1. Unwillingly.
2. Backwardly.

**AVERSENES.** f. [from *averse*] Unwillingness; backwardness.

**AVERSION.** f. [from *aversion*, Fr.] 1. Hatred; dislike; detestation.
2. The cause of aversion.

To **AVERT.** v. a. [averto, Lat.] 1. To turn aside; to turn off.

**AVERT.** f. [from *averto*] 1. To put by.

**AV.** [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. See *OAF.*

**AUGER.** f. [egger, Dutch.] A carpenter’s tool to bore holes with.

**AUGHT,** 2. State of encrease.

**AUGMENTATION.** f. [from *augment.*] 1. The act of encreasing or making bigger.
2. The state of being made bigger.

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**AVO**

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

**AUGUR.** f. [augur, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by the flight of birds.

To **AUGUR.** v. n. [from *augur*] To guess; to conjecture by signs.

To **AUGURATE.** v. n. [augurer, Lat.] To judge by augury.

**AUGURA'TION.** f. [from *augur.*] The practice of augury.

**AUGURER.** f. [from *augur.*] The same with augur.

**AUGURIAL.** a. [from *augur.*] Relating to augury.

**AUGURY.** f. [augurium, Lat.] 1. The act of prognosticating by omens.

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2. The rules observed by augurs.

**AUGUST.** a. [augustus, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent.

**AUGUST.** f. [augustus, Lat.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.

**AUGUSTNESS.** f. [from *august.*] Elevation of look; dignity.

**AVIARY.** f. [from *avis*, Lat.] A place inclosed to keep birds in.

**AVI'DITY.** f. [avenditae, Fr.] Greediness; eagerness.

**AVITOUS.** a. [avitus, Lat.] Left by a man’s ancestors.

To **AVIZE.** v. a. [aviser, Fr.] 1. To counsel.
2. Tobethink himself.
3. To consider.

**AULD.** a. [old, Sax.] Old.

**AULE'TICK.** [auleticus, Lat.] Belonging to pipes.

**A'ULICK.** a. [aulicus, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

**AULN.** f. [aulne, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.

To **AUMA'IL.** v. a. [from *mailk*, Fr.] To variegate.

**AUNT.** f. [ante, Fr.] A father or mother’s sister.

**AP'CA'DO.** f. A plant.

To **AVOCATE.** v. a. [avoce, Lat.] To call away.

**AVOCATION.** f. [from *avoce*] 1. The act of calling aside.
2. The business that calls.

To **AVOID.** v. a. [avoir, Fr.] 1. To shun; to escape.
2. Toendeavour to shun.
3. To evacuate; to quit.
4. To oppose; to hinder effect.

**AVO'CADO.** f. [from *avocat.*] To retire.
1. To become void or vacant.
2. To become void or vacant.
AVOIDABLE. a. [from avoid.] That which may be avoided, or escaped. Locke.

AVOIDANCE. f. [from avoid.]
1. The act of avoiding.
2. The course by which any thing is carried off. Watts.

AVOIDER. f. [from avoid.]
1. The person that shuns any thing.
2. The person that carries any thing away.
3. The veil in which things are carried away.

AVOIDLESS. a. [from avoid.] Inevitable. Dennis.

AVOIRDUPOIS. [àvoir du poids, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. Arbuthnot.

AVOLATION. f. [from avolo, Lat.] The flying away. Brown.

To AVOW. v. a. [avouer, Fr.]
1. To affirm; to maintain. Hooker.
2. To produce in favour of another. Spenser.

3. To vindicate; to justify. Shakespeare.

AVOUCHABLE. a. [from avouch.] That may be avouched.

AVOUCHER. f. [from avouch.] He that avouches.

To AVOW. v. a. [avouer, Fr.] To justify; not to dissemble. Swift.

AVOWABLE. a. [from avow.] That which may be openly declared.

AVOWAL. f. [from avow.] Justificatory declaration.

AVOWEDLY. ad. [from avow.] In an avowed manner. Clarendon.

AVOWEE. f. [avoué, Fr. He to whom the right of advowion of any church belongs.

AVOWER. f. [from avow.] He that avows or justifies. Dryden.

AVOWRY. f. [from avow.] Where one takes a disinterested, the taker shall justify, for what cause he took it; which is called his avowry.

AVOWSAL. f. [from avow.] A confession.

AVOWTRY. f. [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

AURATE. f. A sort of pear.

AURELIA. f. [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the eruna, or maggot of any species of insects. Ray.

AURICLE. f. [auricula, Lat.]
1. The external ear.
2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof. Ray.

AURICULA. f. Bears ear; a flower.
AUTHENTICALNESS, f. [from authentic.] The quality of being authentick; genuineness. 

AUTHENTICITY, f. [from authentick.] Authority; genuineness.

AUTHENTIC. a. [authenticus, Lat.] That which has every quality requisite to give it authority. 

AUTHENTICALLY, ad. [from authentick.] After an authentick manner.

AUTHENTICNESS. f. [from authentick.] Authenticity.

AUTHOR. f. [auctor, Lat.]

1. The first beginner or mover of any thing. 
   Hooker. 

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing. 
   Dryden.

3. The first writer of any thing. 
   Dryden.

4. A writer in general. 
   Shakespeare.

AUTHORITATIVE, a. [from authority.]

1. Having due authority. 

2. Having an air of authority. 
   Swift.

AUTHORITATIVELY, ad. [from authoritative.]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a show of authority; 
   Hale.

2. With due authority. 

AUTHORITATIVENESS. f. [from authoritative.] Authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY. f. [auctoritas, Lat.]

1. Legal power. 
   Shakespeare.

2. Influence; credit. 
   Locke.

3. Power; rule. 
   Tim.

4. Support; countenance. 
   Ben. Johnson.

5. Testimony. 
   Sidney.

6. Credibility. 
   Hooker.

AUTHORIZATION. f. [from authorize.] Etablissement by authority. 

To AUTHORIZE, v. a. [authorifer, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any person. 
   Dryden.

2. To make any thing legal. 
   Dryden.

3. To establish any thing by authority. 
   Hooker.

4. To justify; to prove a thing to be right. 
   Locke.

5. To give credit to any person or thing. 
   South.

AUTOCRACY. [autonc taxis.] Independent power.

AUTOGRAPH. f. [autograph.] A particular person's own writing; the original.

AUTOPAFACTICAL. a. [from autograph.] Of one's own writing.

AUTOMATICAL. a. [from automaton.] Having the power of moving itself.

AUTOMATON. f. [automaton.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itself. 

AUTOMATOUS. a. [from automaton.] Having in itself the power of motion. 

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

AUTONOMY. f. [αυτονομία.] The living according to one's mind and preference.

AUTOPSY. f. [αυτόπσια.] Ocular demonstration. 

AUTOPTICAL. a. [from autopsi.] Perceived by one's own eyes. 

AUTOPTICALLY. a. [from autopsical.] By means of one's own eyes. 

AUTUMN. f. [autumnus, Lat.] The feast of the year between summer and winter. 

AUTUMNAL. a. [from autumn.] Belonging to autumn. 

AVULSION. f. [ωμος, Lat. The act of pulling one thing from another. 

Pope. 

AYE. [from a.'i.] The word AY in law. 

AYE. [from ay.] Present. 

AYE. [from aye.] A check. 

AWFUL. a. [from aue and full.] 

1. That
1. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence.  
2. Worthhipful; invested with dignity.  
3. Struck with awe; timorous.  

AWFULLY. ad. [from awful.] In a reverential manner.  

AWFULNESS. f. [from awful.]  
1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity.  
2. The state of being struck with awe.  

To AWHATE. v. a. To strike; to confound.  

AWHYLE. Some time.  

AWK. a. [awkward.] Odd. L'Estrange.  

AWKWARD, a. [appar'd, Saxon.]  
1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught.  
2. Unready; unhandy; clumsily.  
3. Perverse; untoward.  

AWKWARDLY. ad. [from awkward.] Clumsily; unreadiIy; inelegantly.  

AWKWARDNESS. f. [from awkward.]  
1. Inelegance; want of gentility.  
2. A pointed instrument to bore holes.  
3. Negative. a. [from awne, and the negative.]  
1. Without reverence.  
2. Without the power of causing reverence.  

AWME. A Dutch measure answering to what in England is called a tierce, or one seventh of an English ton. 

A'WOKE. The preterite from awake.  
A'WORK. ad. [from a and work.] On work; into a state of labour.  
A'WORKING. a. [from awork.] In the state of working.
B.

**BAC**

Is pronounced by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath.

**BAA.** f. [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.

To **BAA.** v. n. [baulo, Lat.] To cry like a sheep.

To **BABBLE.** v. n. [babelen, Germ.]

1. To prattle like a child.
   Prior.
2. To talk idly.
   Arbuthnot, Prior.
3. To tell secrets.
   L'Estrange.
4. To talk much.
   Prior.

**BABBLE.** f. [balti, Fr.] Idle talk; senefles prattle.

**BABBLEMENT.** f. [from babbble,] Senefles prate.

**BABBLER.** f. [from babbble.] Senefles prate.

**BAB'EY.** f. [from babe.] Finery to pleae a babe or child.

**BABISH.** a. [from babe.] Childish.

**Babo'ON.** [babouin, Fr.] A monkey of the largest kind.

**BA'BY.** f. [See Babe.] A child; an infant.

1. A small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.
   Stillingfleet.
2. A teller of secrets.
   Fairy Queen.

**BABE.** f. [babban, Welch.] An infant.

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**BABE.** f. [babban, Welch.] An infant.

6. The part of any thing out of sight.

Bacon.

7. The thick part of any tool. Arbuthnot.

**BACK.** ad. [from the noun.]

1. To the place whence one came.
   Raleigh.
2. Backward from the present station.
   Addison.
3. Behind; not coming forward.
   Blackmore.
4. Toward things past.
   Burnet.
5. Again; in return.
   Shakespeare.
6. Again; a second time.
   Dryden.

To **BACK.** v. a.

1. To mount a horse.
   Shakespeare.
2. To break a horse.
   Roscommon.
3. To place upon the back.
   Shakespeare.
4. To maintain; to strengthen.
   Southey.
5. To justify; to support.
   Boyle.
6. To second.
   Dryden.

To **BACKBIT.** v. a. [from back and bite.]

To cenure or reproach the absent.

**BACKBITER.** f. [from backbite.] A privy calumniator; cenuser of the absent.

Southey.

**BACCA'RRY.** Having on the back. Cowley.

**BACK'DOOR.** f. [from back and door.]

The door behind the house.

Atterbury.

**BACK'ED.** a. [from back.] Having a back.

Dryden.

**BACK'FRIEND.** f. [from back and friend.]

An enemy in secret.

Southey.

**BACKGA'MMON.** f. [from back gammon.]

Welch, a little battle. A play or game with dice and tables.

Swift.

**BACK'HOUSE.** f. [from back and house.]

The buildings behind the chief part of the house.

Carew.

**BACK'PIECE.** f. [from back and piece.]

The piece of armour which covers the back.

Candean.

**BACK'ROOM.** A room behind.

Moxon.

**BACK'SIDE.** f. [from back and side.]

1. The hinder part of any thing.
   Newton.
2. The hind part of an animal.
   Addison.
3. The yard or ground behind a house.

Mortimer.

To **BACKSLIDE.** v. n. [from back and slide.]

1. To fall off.
   Jeremiab.

**BACKSLID'ER.** f. [from backside.]

An apostate.

Prov.

**BACK'STALL.** f. [from backside.]

An instrument useful in taking the fun's altitude at sea.

K
BAFFLER. s. [from baffle.] He that purs to confusion. Government of the Tongue.

BAG. s. [belge, Sax.] 1. A sack, or pouch. South. 2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers. Dryden. 3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair. Addison. 4. A term used to signify quantities as; a bag of pepper.

To BAG. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To put into a bag. Dryden. 2. To load with a bag. Dryden. To BAG. v. a. To swell like a full bag. Dryden.

BAGATELLE. s. [bagatelle, Fr.] A trifle. Prior.


BAGNO. s. [bagno, Ital.] A house for bathing, and sweating. Arbuthnot.

BAGPIPE. s. [bag and pipe.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, and pipes. Addison.

BAGPIPER. s. [from bagpipe.] One that plays on a bagpipe. Shakespeare.

BAIL. s. Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance.

To BAIL. v. a. from the noun.] 1. To give bail for another. 2. To admit to bail. Clarendon.

BAILOFFABLE. a. [from bail.] That may be set at liberty by bail. BAIIFF. s. [baillie, Fr.] 1. A subordinate officer. Addison. 2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrest. Bacon. 3. An under-lieutenant of a manor.

BAIIWICK. s. [baillie, and pic, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff. Hale.

To BAIT. v. a. baxin, Sax.] 1. To put meat to tempt animals. Ray. 2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road. Fairy Queen.

To BAIT. v. a. [from battre, Fr.] To let dogs upon. Shakespeare.

To BAIT. v. a. 1. To stop at any place for refreshment; Par. Left. 2. To clap the wings. Shakespeare.

BAIT. s. 1. Meat set to allure animals to a snare. Shakespeare. 2. A temptation; an enticement. Addison. 3. A refreshment on a journey.
BAL

BAIZE. f. A kind of coarse open cloth.

To BAKE. v. a. [bacon, Sax.] 1. To heat any thing in a close place.

2. To harden in the fire.
3. To harden with heat.

To BAKE. v. n. 1. To do the work of baking. Shakespeare.

2. To be baked.

BAKEHOUSE. s. A place for baking bread.

BAKER. f. [from to bake.] He whose trade is to bake.

BALANCE. f. [balance, Fr.] 1. A pair of scales.

2. The act of comparing two things.

3. The overplus of weight.
4. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even.
5. Equipoise.
6. The besting part of a watch.

7. In astronomy. One of the signs, Libra.

To BALANCE. v. a. [balancer, Fr.] 1. To weigh in a balance. Le Strangé.

2. To counterpoise. Newton.

3. To regulate an account.
4. To pay that which is wanting.

To BALANCE. v. n. To hesitate; to fluctuate.

BALANCER. s. [from balance.] The person that weighs.

BAL'ASS. Ruby. f. [balas, Fr.] A kind of ruby.

BALCONY. f. [bacon, Fr.] A frame of wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

BAL'D. a. [bal, Welch.] 1. Without hair.


3. Unadorned; inelegant.
4. Stripped; without dignity.

BALDERDASH. f. Rude mixture.

To BALDERDASH. v. a. To adulterate liquor.

BAL'DLY. ad. [from bald.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BAL'DMONY. f. Gentian; a plant.

BAL'NESS. f. [from bald.] 1. The want of hair.

2. The loss of hair.
3. Meanenes of writing.

BAL'DRICK. f. 1. A girdle.

2. The zodiac.

BALE. f. [bale, Fr.] A bundle of goods.

BALE. f. [bail, Sax.] Miferly. F. Queen.

To BALE. v. n. To make up into a bale.

BALEFUL. a. [from bale.] 1. Sorrowful; sad.

2. Full of mischief. Fairy Queen, Dryden.

BALK. f. [balk, Dut.] A great beam.

BALK. f. A bridge of land left unploughed.

To BALK. v. a. [See the noun.]

1. To disaffoy; to frustrate. Prior.

2. To misc any thing. Drayton.

3. To omit. Shakespeare.

BAL'KERS. f. Men who give a sign which way the floor of herrings is.

CAREW.

BALL. f. [bol, Dan.] 1. Any thing made in a round form.

Howell.

2. A round thing to play with. Sidney.


4. A globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty.

5. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness. Peacham.

BALL. f. [bal, Fr.] An entertainment of dancing.

Swift.

BALL'AD. f. [balade, Fr.] A song.

Watts.

To BALL'AD. v. n. To make or sing ballads.

Shakespeare.

BALL'AD-SEINGER. f. One whose employment it is to sing ballads in the streets.

Gay.

BALL'AST. f. [ballaste. Dutch.] Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady.

Withins.

To BALL'AST. v. a.

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ship.

Withins.

2. To keep any thing steady.

Donne.

BALLETTE. f. [ballette, Fr.] A dance.


BALLOON. f. [ballo, Fr.] 1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistry.

2. A ball placed on a pillar.

3. A ball of pasteboard, stuffed with combustible matter, which, mounts in the air, and then bursts.

BALLOT. f. [ballote, Fr.] 1. A little ballot or ticket used in giving votes.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BALLOT. v. n. [balloter, Fr.] To choose by ballot.

Wotton, Swift.

BALLOTA'TION. f. [from ballot.] The act of voting by ballot.

Wotton.

BALM. f. [baume, Fr.] 1. The sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odorous.

Dryden.

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Shakespeare.

3. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.

Shakespeare.

BALM.

BALM Mint. f. The name of a plant.

Miller.

K 2 Balm.
BALM of Gilad.
1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree.
2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent.

To BALM. v. a. [from balm.]
1. To anoint with balm.
2. To soothe; to mitigate. Shakespeare.

BALMY. a. [from balm.]
1. Having the qualities of balm. Milton.
2. Producing balm.
4. Fragrant; odoriferous. Dryden.
5. Mitigating; assuasive. Shakespeare.


BALNEATORY. a. [balneatorius, Latin.] Belonging to a bath.

BALSAM. f. [balsamum, Lat.] Ointment; unguent. Denham.

BALSAM Apple. An Indian plant.

BALSAMICAL. a. Unctuous; mitigating. Hale.

BALSAMICK. f. [balsaminus, Latin.] The bathing.

BALSAMTRADE. f. Rows of little turned pillars, called balusters.

BAMBOO. f. An Indian plant of the reed kind.

To BAMBOOZLE. v. a. To deceive; to impose upon.

BAN. f. [ban, Teutonic.]
1. Publick notice given of any thing.
2. A curse; excommunication. Raleigh.
4. Ban of the empire; a publick censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended. Houet.

To BAN. v. a. [bannen, Dutch.] To curse; to execute.

BANANA Tree. Planth.

BANAN. s. [ban, Teutonic.]
1. A yee; a bandage. Shakespeare.
2. A chain which any animal is kept in restraint. Dryden.
3. Any union or connexion. Shakespeare.
5. A company of persons joined together. Taitler.

In Architecture. Any flat low moulding, fascia, face, or plinth.

To BAND. v. a. [from band.]
1. To unite together into one body or troop. Milton.
2. To bind over with a band. Dryden.

BANDAGE. f. [bandage, Fr.]
1. Something bound over another. Addison.
2. The fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BANDBOX. f. [band and box.] A flight box used for bands and other things of small weight.

BANDELET. f. [bandelet, Fr.] Any flat moulding or fillet.

BANDIT. f. in the plural banditti.

BANDITTO. f. [bandito, Italian.] A man outlawed. Shakespeare, Pope.

BANDOG. f. [band and dog.] A mastiff. Shakespeare.

BANDOLEERS. f. [bandouliert, French.] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BANDROL. f. [banderol, Fr.] A little flag or freemaker.

BANDY. f. [from bander, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball.

To BANDY. v. a.
1. To beat to and fro; or from one to another.
2. To give and take reciprocally. Shakespeare.
3. To agitate; to tost about. Locke.

To BANDY, v. n. To contend. Hudibras.

BANDY LEG. f. [from bander, Fr.] A crooked leg. Swift.

BANDY LEGGED. a. [from bandy leg.] Having crooked legs.


To BANE. v. a. To poison. Shakespeare.


BANEFULNESS. f. [from baneful.] Poison- 

BANEWORT. f. Deadly nightshade.

To BANG. v. a. [wengeren, Dutch.] To beat; to thump. Houet.

To BANG. v. a. [bang, Dutch.] To handle roughly. Shakespeare.

BANG. f. [from the verb.] A blow; a thump. Hudibras.

To BANISH. v. a. [banir, Fr.]
1. To condemn to leave his own country. Shakespeare.
2. To drive away.

BANISHER. f. [from banis.6] He that forces another from his own country. Shakespeare.

BANISHMENT. f. 1. The act of banishing another.
2. The state of being banished; exile. Dryden.

BANK. f. [banck, Saxon.]
1. The earth rising on each side of a water. Crawford.
2. Any heap of earth piled up. Samuel.
4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally. South.
5. The company of perons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To lay up money in a bank.
2. To inclute with banks.

BANK BILL. f. [from bank and bill.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the

To BANK. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To lay up money in a bank.
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BANK BILL. f. [from bank and bill.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the
BAP

sacrament of baptism. Milton, Rogers.
BAPTIZER, s. [from to baptize.] One that christs; one that administers baptism.
BAR, s. [barre, Fr.] 1. A piece of wood laid crofs a passage to hinder entrance. Exodus.
4. A rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour.
5. Any thing used for prevention. Hooker.
6. The place where caufes of law are tried. Dryden.
7. An inclosed place in a tavern, where the housekeeper fits. Addison.
8. In law. A peremptory exception against a demand or plea. Cowper.
9. Any thing by which the stufure is held together. Jonath.
10. Bars, in musick, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.
BAR SHOT. s. Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar.

To BAR. s. a. [from the noun.] 1. To fatten or shut any thing with a bolt, or bar. Swift.
2. To hinder; to obstruct. Shakespeare.
3. To prevenr. Sidney.
4. To shut out from. Dryden.
5. To exclude from a claim. Hooker.
6. To prohibit. Addison.
7. To except. Shakespeare.
8. To hinder a suit. Dryden.
BARB. s. [barb, a beard, Lat.] 1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard. Walton.
2. The points that stand backward in an arrow. Pope.
3. The armour for horses. Hayward.
BAR. s. [contracted from Barbary.] A Barbary horse.

To BARB. s. a. [from the noun.] 1. To have; to dress out the beard. Shak.
2. To furnish horses with armour. Dryden.
BARBACAN. s. [barbacane, Fr.] 1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town. Spenser.
2. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled. BARBADIAN. s. 1. A man uncivilized; a savage. Stillingfi.
EARBA-
BARBARIAN. a. [Savage. Pope.
BARBARIAN. ] [barbaricus, Lat. ] Foreign; far-fetched. Milton.
BARBARIANISM. f. [barbarismus, Lat. ] A form of speech contrary to the purity of language. Dryden.
BARBAROUSLY. ad. [from barbarous.] 1. Without knowledge or arts. 2. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech. Stepney.
To BARBECUE. v. a. A term for drenching a hog whole. Pope.
BARBECUE. f. A hog drenched whole.
BARBEL. f. [from barb.] A kind of fish found in rivers. Walton.
BARBER. f. [from to barb.] A man who shaves the beard. Walton.
To BARBER. v. a. [from the noun.] To drench out; to powder. Shakespeare.
BARBER CHIRURGEON. f. A man who joins the practice of surgery to the barber's trade. Wiseman.
BARBER-MONGER. f. A fop decked out by his barber. Shakespeare.
BARBERRY. f. [berberis, Lat.] Pepperidge bush. Mortimer.
BARE. v. a. [from the adjective.] To strip. Bacon.
BARE. p. t. r. of to bear.
BAREBONE. f. [from bare and bone.] Lean.
BAREFACED. a. 1. With the face naked; not masked. Shakespeare. 2. Shameless; unreferved. Clarendon.
BAREFACEDLY. ad. [from barefaced.] Openly; shamelessly; without disguise. Locke.
BAREFACEDNESS. f. [from barefaced.] Effrontery; affurance; audacity.
BAREFOOT. a. [from bare and foot.] Without shoes. Addison.
BAREFOOTED. a. Without shoes. Sidney.
BAREHEADED. a. [from bare and head.] Uncovered in respect. Dryden.
BARELY. ad. [from bare.] 1. Nakedly. 2. Merely; only. Hooker.
MEANNESS of clothes.
To BARGAIN. v. n. To make a contract for sale. Addison.
BARGAINER. f. [from bargain.] He or she that accepts a bargain.
BARGAINER. f. [from bargain.] The person who proffers or makes a bargain.
BARGER. f. [from barge.] The manager of a barge. Carew.
To BARK. v. a. [from the noun.] To strip trees of their bark. Temple.
BARK-BARED. a. Stripped of the bark. Mortimer.
BARKER. f. [from bark.] 1. One that barks or clamours. B. Johnson. 2. One employed in stripping trees.
BARKY. a. [from bark.] Confiting of bark. Shakespeare.
BARLEY. A grain. Shakespeare.
BALEYBRACE. f. [barley and broth.] Strong beer. Shakespeare. BARLEY.
BARLEYCORN, s. [from barley and corn.] A grain of barley.

BARM. f. [barm, Welch.] Yeast; the ferment put into drink to make it work.

BARMY. a. [from barm.] Containing barm.

BARN. f. [bénn, Sax.] A place or house for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.

BARNACLE. f. [bénn, a child, and a ', an oak.] A bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees.

BAROMETER. f. [from βαρος and μέτρον.] A machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BAROMETRICAL. a. [from barometer.] Relating to the barometer.

BARI S. [Bar, Lat.] 1. A degree of nobility next to a viscount. 2. Baron is an officer, as barons of the exchequer.

3. There are also barons of the counties, that have places in the lower house of parliament.

4. Baron is used for the husband in relation to his wife.

5. A baron of beef is when the two foreloins are not cut atunder.

BAR'ONAGE. f. [from baron.] The dignity of a baron.

BARONESS. f. [baronessa, Ital.] A baron's lady.

BARONET. f. [of baron and et, diminutive termination.] The lowest degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight.

BARRY. f. [baronie, Fr.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron.

BAR'SCOP. f. [βαρ-, and σκόπος.] An instrument to shew the weight of any thing.

BARRACAN. f. [bouracan, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camelot.

BARRACK. f. [barraca, Span.] Building to lodge soldiers.

BARRATOR. f. [old Fr. barateur, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law suits.

BARRATRY. f. [from barrator.] Foul practice in law.

BARREL. f. [baril, Welch.] 1. A round wooden vessel to be stopped clofe.

2. A barrel of wine is thirty one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty two gallons; of beer, thirty fix gallons, and of beer vinegar, thirty four gallons.

3. Any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun.

4. A cylinder.

To BARREL. v. a. To put any thing in a barrel.

BARREL-BELLIED. a. Having a large belly.

BAR'REN. a. [beare, Saxon.] 1. Not prolific.

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile.

3. Not copious; scanty.

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

BAR'RENY. ad. [from barren.] Unfruitfully.

BARRENESS. f. [from barren.] 1. Want of the power of procreation.

2. Unfruitfulness; sterility.

3. Want of invention.


5. In theology, want of sensibility.

BARREN WORT. f. A plant.

BAR'FUL. a. [bar and full.] Full of obstructions.

BARRICA'DE. f. [barricade, Fr.] 1. A fortification made to keep off an attack.

2. Any stop; bar; obstruction.

To BARRICA'DE. v. a. [barricader, Fr.] To stop up a passage.

BARRICA'DO. f. [barricada, Span.] A fortification; a bar.

To BARRICA'DO. v. a. To fortify; to bar.

BARRIER. f. [barrier, Fr.] 1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

2. A fortification, or strong place.

3. A stop; an obstruction.

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

5. A boundary.

BARRISTER. f. [from bar.] A person qualified to plead the causes of clients in the courts of justice.

BARROW. f. [bearepe, Saxon.] Any carriage moved by the hand, as a band-barrow.

BARROW. f. [beep, Saxon.] A hog.

To BAR'TER. v. n. [baratter, Fr.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another.

To BAR'TER. v. a. To give any thing in exchange.

BAR'TER. f. [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange.

BAR'TERER. f. [from barter.] He that trafficks by exchange.

BAR'ERY. f. [from barter.] Exchange of commodities.

BARTRAM. s. A plant; pellitory.

BASE. a. [bas, French.] 1. Mean; vile; worthless.

2. Ungenerous; illiberal; ungenerous.

3. Of

Moxon.

Spencer.

Dryden.

Dryden.

Hooker.

Taylor.

Bar.

Gay.

Watts.

Clarendon.

Pope.

Blount.

Gay.

Collier.

Prior.

Felton.

Camier.

Peacham.

Atterbury.
3. Of low station; of mean account.
Dyer.

Camden.

5. [Applied to metals;] without value.
Watts.


BASE-COURT. s. Lower court.


BASE-VIOLE. s. An instrument used in concerts for the bafe found. Addison.

BASE. s. [bas, French.]
1. The bottom of any thing. Prior.
2. The pedestal of a statue. Brooke.
4. The bottom of a cone. Stockings.
5. Stockings.
6. The place from which rakers or tilters run. Dryden.
7. The fstring that gives a base found. Dryden.


To BASE. v. a. [bafern, Fr.] To embafe; to make less valuable. Bacon.

BASELY. adj. [from bafe.]
2. In bafardy. Knolica.

BASENESS. s. [from bafe.]
1. Meanneas; vilenes.
2. Vilenes of metal.

To BASH. v. n. [probably from bafe.] To be abfamed. Speener.

BASHAW. s. Among the Turks, the viceroys of a province. Bacon.

BASHFUL. a. [verbasen, Dutch.]
1. Modest; shamefaced. Shakespeare.
2. Vitioufly modest. Sidney.

BASHFULLY. adv. [from bashful.] Timorously; modestfly.

BASHFULLNESS. s. [from bashful.]
1. Modesty.
2. Vitioufly or rustic shame.

BASIL. s. The name of a plant.

BASIL. s. The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away.

BASIL. s. The skin of a sheep tanned.

To BASIL. v. a. To grind the edge of a tool to an angle. Milkau.

BASILICA. s. [basilicu.] The middle vein of the arm. Quincy.

BASILICAL. a. [from basilica.] The basilick vein. Sharp.

BASI LICK. s. [basilique, Fr. Basilicu.] A large hall, a magnificent church.

BASILICUM. s. [basilicu.] An ointment called also tetrapharmacon. Wifeman.

BASILISK. s. [basiliscus, Lat.]
1. A kind of serpent; a cockatrice; said to kill by looking. Brown.


BASIN. s. [bafin, Fr.]
1. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses. Brown.
3. A part of the sea inclosed in rocks. Pope.


5. A dock for repairing and building ships. Dryden.

6. Bafins of a balance; the fame with the scales.

BASIS. s. [bafis, Lat.]
1. The foundation of any thing. Dryden.
2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column. Addison.
3. That on which any thing is raised. Denham.
4. The pedestal. Shakespeare.
5. The groundwork. Shakespeare.

To BASK. v. a. [bacheren, Dutch.] To warm by laying out in the heat. Milton.

To BASK. v. n. To lie in the warmth. Dryden.

BASKET. s. [bafged, Welch.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters. Dryd.

BASKET-HILT. s. A hilt of a weapon to make as to contain the whole hand. Hudibras.

BASKET-WOMAN. s. A woman that plies at marketts with a bafket.

BASS. a. [in musick.] grave; deep.

BASS-VIOLE. See BASE-VIOLE.

BASS. s. [by Junius derived from some British word signifying a rufh; perhaps properly baf, from the French bafhe.] A mat used in churches. Mortimer.

BASS-RELIEF. s. [bas and relief.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion.

BASSET. s. [bafet, Fr.] A game at cards. Dennis.

BASSON. s. [bafon, Fr.] A musical instrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed.

BASSOCK. s. Baf.

BASTARD. s. [baftard, Welch.]
1. A perfon born of a woman out of wedlock.


BASTARD. a.
2. Spurious; supposititious; adulterate. Temple.

To BASTARD. v. a. To convict of being a bastard. Bacon.

To BASTARDIZE. v. a. [from bafard.] 1. To convict of being a bastard.
2. To beget a bastard. Shakespeare.

BASTARDLY. adj. [from bafard.] In the manner of a bastard. Donne.

To
BAT

To BASTE. v. a. [bastonier, Fr.]
1. To beat with a stick. — Hudibras.
2. To drip butter upon meat on the spit. — Shakespeare.
3. To few lightly. — [batter, Fr.]

BASTINADE. s. [bastonnade, Fr.]
1. The act of beating with a cudgel. — Sidney.
2. A Turfick punishment of beating an offender on his feet.

BASTING. [bastion, Fr.] A Turkick mass of earth, usually faced with sods, standing out from a rampart; a bulwark. — Harris.

BAT. f. [bat, Saxon.] A heavy stick. — Hakewell.

BAT. s. An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended, it brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. — Davies.

BAT-FOILING. s. [from bat and foal.] Bird-catching in the night time. They light torches, then beat the bushes; upon which the birds flying to the flames, are caught. — Peacham.

BATABLE. a. [from bate.] Disputable.
Batable ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.

BATCH. f. [from bate.] 1. The quantity of bread baked at a time. — Mortimer.
2. Any quantity made at once. — Johnson.

BATE. f. [from debate.] Strife; contention.

To BATE. v. a. [contrasted from abate.]
1. To lessen any thing; to retrace. — Shak.
2. To sink the price. — Locke.
3. To lessen a demand. — Shakespeare.
4. To cut off.

To BATE. v. n.
1. To grow less. — Shakespeare.
2. To remit.

BATE, once the preterite of bite. — Spencer.

BATTLEFUL, a. [from bate and full.] Contentious.

BATEMENT. s. Diminution.

BATH. f. [baθ, Saxon.]
1. A bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature.
2. Outward heat, applied to the body.
3. A vessel of hot water, in which another is placed that requires a softer heat than the naked fire.
4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing seven gallons and four pints.

To BATH. v. a. [baθan, Saxon.]
1. To wash in a bath.
2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors.

To BATHE. v. n. To be in the water.

BATING. prep. [from bate.] Except.

BATTLE. f. [from bat.] A square piece of wood used in beating linen. — Shakespeare.

BATON. s. [lédon, Fr. formerly spelt baylon.] 1. A staff or club.
2. A truncheon or marshal’s staff.

BATTAILLOUS. a. [from battaille, Fr.] Warlike; with military appearance.

BATTALIA. s. [battaglia, Ital.] The order of battle.

BATTLE-ARRAY. s. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces.

BATTLE. s. To battle.
1. To beat; to beat down.
2. To wear with beating.
3. To wear out with service.

BATTER. s. [from to bater.] A mixture of several ingredients beaten together.

BATTERER. s. [from batter.] He that batters.

BATTERY. f. [batterie, Fr.]
1. The act of battering.
2. The instruments with which a town is battered.
3. The frame upon which cannons are mounted.
4. In law, a violent striking of any man.

BATTLE. f. [bataille, Fr.] 1. A fight; an encounter between opposite armies.
2. A body of forces.
3. The main body.

To BATTLE. v. n. [batailler, Fr.] To contend in fight.

BATTLE-ARRAY. s. Array, or order of battle.

BATTLE-AXE. s. A weapon; a bill.

BATTLE-DOOR. s. [door and battle.] An instrument with a round handle and a flat blade.

BATTLEMENT. s. [from battle.] A wall with interlaces.

BATTERY. a. [from bat.] Belonging to a bat.
BAY

BA'VAROY. s. A kind of cloak. Gay.

BA'UBEE. s. In Scotland, a halfpenny. Brant.

BAVIN. s. A rick that those bound up in faggots. Mortimer.

BA'WBLE. s. [baubulum, barbarous Latin.] A gaw-gaw; a trifling piece of finery. Prior.

BA'WBLING. a. [from babble.] Trilling; contemptible. Shakespeare.

BA'WCOCK. s. A fine fellow. Shakesp.

BA'WD. s. [baude, old Fr.] A procurer or procurers. Dryden.

To BA'WDL. v. n. [from the noun.] To procure. Bay.

BA'WDILY. ad. [from badly.] Obscenely. BA'WINESS. s. [from baundy.] Obsceneness.


BA'WDY. s. 1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. Ayliffe.


BA'WDY. a. [from baudy.] Obscene. uncharge. Southern.

BA'WDY-HOUSE. s. A house where traffick is made by wickednes and debauchery. Dennis.

To BAWL. v. n. [bawl, Lat.] 1. To hoot; to cry out with great vehemence. Smith on Philis.

2. To cry as a froward child. L'Estrange.

To BA'WLL. v. a. To proclaim as a crier. Swift.

BA'WREL. s. A kind of hawk. Diet.

BA'WSIN. s. A budger. Diet.

BAY. a. [badus, Lat.] A baying horse is inclining to a chinnut. All bay horses have black manes. Dryden.

BAY. s. [baye, Dutch.] An opening into the land. Bacon.

BAY. s. The slate of any thing surrounded by enemies. Swift, Thomson.

BAY. s. In architecture, a term used to signify the magnitude of a building. Bays are from fourteen to twenty feet long. Shakespeare.

BAY. s. A tree. Shakespeare.

BAY. s. An honorary crown or Garland. Pope.

To BAY. v. n. 1. To bark as a dog at a thief. Spenfr.

2. To shut in. Shakespeare.

To BAY. v. a. To follow with barking. Shakespeare.

BAY Salt. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun; and is so called from its brown colour. Bacon.

BAY Window. A window jutting outward. Shakespeare.

BEA'

BA'YARD. s. [from bay.] A bay horse. Beaufort.

BA'YONET. s. [bayonette, Fr.] A short sword fixed at the end of a musket. Beaufort.

BE'DLIUM. s. [baedelion.] An aromatic gum brought from the Levant. Raleigh.

To BE. v. n. 1. To have some certain state, condition, quality; as, the man is wise. Shakesp. 2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed. Shakespeare.

3. To exist; to have existence. Dryden.

4. To have something by appointment or rule. Locke.

BEACH. s. The shore; the strand. Milton.

BE'ACHED. a. [from beach.] Exposed to the waves. Shakespeare.

BE'ACHY. a. [from beach.] Having beaches. Shakespeare.

BE'ACON. s. [beacon, Saxon.] 1. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy. Gay.

2. Marks erected to direct navigators. BEAD. s. [beade, prayer, Saxon.] 1. Small globes or balls strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers. Pope.

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament. Shakespeare.

3. Any globular bodies. Boyle.

BEAD Tree. [AEDARACH.] The nut is, by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads; whence it takes its name. Miller.

BE'ADLE. s. [baydel, Saxon; a messenger.] 1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court. Cowel.


BE'ADROLL. s. [from bead and roll.] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers. Bacon.

BE'ADSMAN. s. [from bead and man.] A man employed in praying for another. Spencer.

BE'AGLE. s. [bigle, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted. Dryden.

BEAK. s. [bec, Fr.] 1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird. Milton.

2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies. Dryden.

3. Any thing ending in a point like a beak. Corev.

BE'AKED. a. [from beak.] Having a beak. Milton.

BE'AKER. s. [from beak.] A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak. Pope.

BEAL. s. [bolle, Ital.] A whelk or pimple. Bacon.

To BEAL. v. n. [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter.

BEAM. s. [beam, Saxon; a tree.] 1. The main piece of timber that supports the house. Dryden.

2. Any
BEA

2. Any large and long piece of timber.

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended.

4. The horn of a flag.

5. The pole of a chariot.

6. A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is woven.

To BEAM. v. n. [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.

To BEAM TREE. Wildervise.

To BEAMY. a. [from beams.]

1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.

2. Having horns or antlers.

BEAN, f. [faba, Lat.] The common garden bean. The horde bean.

BEAN CAPER. [fabaco.] A plant.

To BEAR. vi. a. pret. I bore, or bare. [beapan, Saxon.]

1. To carry as a burden.

2. To convey of.

3. To carry as a mark of authority.

4. To carry as a mark of distillation.

5. To carry as in show.

6. To carry as in truth.

7. To support; to keep from falling.

8. To keep afloat.

9. To support with proportionate strength.

10. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.

11. To endure, as pain, without sinking.

12. To suffer; to undergo.

13. To permit.

14. To be capable of; to admit.

15. To produce, as fruit.

16. To bring forth, as a child.

17. To possess, as power or honour.

18. To gain; to win.

19. To maintain; to keep up.

20. To support any thing good or bad.

21. To exhibit.

22. To be answerable for.

23. To supply.

24. To be the object of.

25. To behave.

26. To impel; to urge; to push.

27. To press.

28. To incite; to animate.

29. To bear in hand. To amuse with false pretences; to deceive.

30. To bear off. To carry away by force.

31. To bear out. To support; to maintain.

To BEAR, v. n.

1. To suffer pain.

2. To be patient.

3. To be fruitful or prolific.

4. To take effect; to succeed.

5. To tend; to be directed to any point.

6. To act as an impertinent.

7. To act upon.

8. To be situated with respect to other places.

9. To bear up. To stand firm without falling.

10. To bear with. To endure an unpleasing thing.

BEAR. f. [bea, Saxon.] A rough savage animal.

2. The name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser bear; in the tail of the lesser bear, is the pole star.

BEAR-BIND. f. A species of bindweed.

BEAR-FLY. f. An insect.

BEAR-GARDEN. f. [from bear and garden.]

1. A place in which bears are kept for sport.

2. Any place of tumult or misrule.

BEAR'S-BREECH. f. [acanthus.] The name of a plant.

BEAR'S-EAR, or Auricula. The name of a plant.

BEAR'S FOOT. f. A species of hellebore.

BEAR'S-WORT. f. An herb.

BEARD, f. [beard, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

2. Beard is used for the face.

3. He has a long beard, he is old.

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ear of corn.

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The beard of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle.

Farrier's Dist.

To BEARD. v. a. [from beard.]

1. To take or pluck by the beard.

2. To oppose to the face.

BEARDED. a. [from beard.]

1. Having a beard.

2. Having sharp prickles, as corn.

3. Barbed or jagged.

BEARLESS. a. [from beard.]

1. Without a beard.

2. Youthful.

BEARER. f. [from to bear.]

1. A carrier of any thing.

2. One employed in carrying burdens.

3. One who wears any thing.

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

6. In architecture. A post or brick wall.
BEA

raised up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BEARERD. f. [from bear and bard.] A man that tends bears.

BEARING. f. [from bear.] 1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else. Pop. 2. Gesture; manner; behaviour. Shak.p.


3. A brutal savage man.

BEASTLINES. f. [from beastly.] Brutality.


18. To beat down. To lessen the price demanded. Dryden. 19. To beat up. To attack suddenly. 20. To beat the beast. To walk; to go on foot.

1. To move in a pulsatory manner. Collier. 2. To daub, as a flood or storm. Bacon. 3. To knock at a door. Judges. 4. To throb; to be in agitation. Shak.p. 5. To fluctuate; to be in motion. Shak.p. 6. To try different ways; to search. Pope.


BEATEN. particip. [from beat.] BEATER. f. [from beat.] 1. An instrument with which any thing is comminuted or mangled. Moxon.


BEATIFICATION. f. Beatification is an acknowledgement made by the pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as blest. To BEATIFY. v. a. [beatificus, low Lat.] To blest with the completion of celestial enjoyment. Hammond. BEATING. f. [from beat.] Correction by blows. Ben. Johnson.


BEAVER. f. [bieve, Fr.] 1. An animal, otherwise named the caflor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation. Hakewell. 2. A list of the beli kind. Addison. 3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [bavire, Fr.] Bacon. BEAVERED. a. [from beaver.] Covered with a beaver. Pope.

BEAUSH. a. [from beau.] Besifting a beau; foppish. BEAUTES. a. [from beauty.] Fair; elegant in form. BEAUTESOUS. a. [from beautes.] In a beautes manner. Taylor. BEAUTESOUNS. f. [from beautes.] The state of being beautes. Downe. BEAUTIFUL. Fair. Raleigh. BEAUTIFULLY. ad. [from beautiful.] In a beautiful manner. Prior.

BEAUTIFULNESS. f. [from beautiful.] The quality of being beautiful. To BEAUTIFY. v. a. [from beauty.] To adorn; to embellish. Blackmore. To BEAUTIFY. v. n. To grow beautesful. Addison.

BEAUTY. f. [beauette, Fr.] 1. A particular grace, Ray.

3. A
B E D

   To BEAUTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify. *Shakespeare.*

BEAUTY-SPOT. *s.* [from beauty and *spot.*]
   A spot placed to heighten some beauty. *Grew.*

BECAFFICO. *s.* [becaffico, Span.] A bird like a nightingale; a fig-pecker. *Pope.*

To BECA'LM. *v. a.* [from calm]
   1. To still the elements. *Dryden.*
   2. To keep a ship from motion. *Locke.*
   3. To quiet the mind. *Philips.*

BECA'ME. The pretense of become.

BECA'USE. For that reason which; on this account that. *Hammond.*

To BECHANCE. *v. r.* [from be and chance.]
   To behold; to happen to. *Shakespeare.*

BECHICKS. *s.* [bechuca.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs.

To BECK. *v. a.* [beakan, Sax.]
   To make a sign with the head. *Shakespeare.*

BECK. *s.* [from the verb.]
   1. A sign with the head; a nod. *Milton.*

To BECK'ON. *v. n.* To make a sign. *Addison.*

To BECLIP'. *v. a.* [of be clippan, Sax.] To embrace.

To BECOME. *v. a.* pret. I became; comp. pret. I have become.

1. To enter into some state or condition. *Gen. ii. 7.*

2. To become of. To be the fate of; to be the end of. *Raleigh.*

To BECOME. *v. a.* [from be or by, and cipmen, Sax.]
   1. To appear in a manner suitable to something. *Dryden.*
   2. To be suitable to the person; to befit. *Shakespeare, Stillingfleet.*

BECOMING. *part. a.* [from become.]
   That which pleaseth by an elegant propriety; graceful. *Suckling.*

BECOMINGLY. *s.* [from become.]

BECOMINGLY. *ad.* After a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS. *s.* [from becoming.]
   Elegant con不予; propriety; gracefulness. *Grew.*

BED. *s.* [bed, Sax.]
   1. Something made to lie on. *Bacon.*

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow. *Addison.*

6. The place where any thing is generated. *Addison.*

7. A layer; a stratum. *Burnet.*

8. To bring to BED. To deliver of a child. *Burnet.*

9. To make the BED. To put the bed in order after it has been used.

To BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
   1. To go to bed with. *Shakespeare.*
   2. To be placed in bed. *Bacon.*
   3. To be made partner of the bed. *Bacon.*
   4. To fow, or plant in earth. *Mortimer.*
   5. To lay in a place of rest. *Donne.*
   6. To lay in order; in strata. *Shakespeare.*

To BED. *v. n.* To cohabit. *Wiffinman.*

To BEDABBLE. *v. a.* [from dabble.] To wet; to befprinkle. *Shakespeare.*

BEDAGGLE. *v. a.* [from dangle.] To bemire. *Shakespeare.*

To BEDASH. *v. a.* [from dafhe.] To befsatter. *Shakespeare.*

To BEDAVE. *v. a.* [from dawne.] To befmin. *Shakespeare.*

To BEDAZZLE. To make the fight dim by too much lustre. *Shakespeare.*

BEDCHAMBER. The chamber appropriated to rest. *Clarendon.*

BEDCLOATHS. *s.* Coverlets spread over a bed. *Shakespeare.*

BED'DER. *s.* [from bed.]
   The ne-

BED'DETTER. *s.* Thetr-fon of an oil-mill.

BED'DING. *s.* [from bed.] The materials of a bed. *Dryden.*

To BED'ECK. *v. a.* [from deck.] To deck; to adorn. *Norris.*

BED'HOUSE. *s.* [from bed, Sax. a prayer, and bowe.] An hospital or almshouse.

To BED'EW. *v. a.* [from dew.] To moisten gently, as with the fall of dew. *Shakespeare.*

BED'FELLOW. *s.* [from bed and fellow.]
   One that lies in the same bed. *Shakespeare.*

To BE'DIGHT. *v. a.* [from diget.] To adorat; to dress. *Gay.*

To BED'M. *v. a.* [from dim.]
   To obfuscate; to cloud; to darken. *Shakespeare.*

To BED'IZEN. *v. a.* [from dizen.]
   To dress out. *Shakespeare.*

BED'LAM. *s.* [corrupted from Bethlehem, the name of a religious house in London, converted afterwards into an hospital for the mad.]

1. A madhouse.


BED'LA*.
   a. Belonging to a madhouse.
   Shakespeare.

BED'LAMITE. *s.* [from bedlam.]
   A madman. *Lewis.*

BED'MAKER. *s.* [from bed and mak.]
   A person in the universities, whose office it is to make the beds. *Speltator.*

BED'MATE. *s.* [from bed and mate.]
   A bedfellow. *Shakespeare.*

BED'MOULDING. *s.* [from bed and mould.]
   A particular moulding. *Bulder's Dict.*

BED'POST. *s.* [from bed and post.] The post at the corner of the bed, which supports the canopy. *Wiffinman.*

BEDPRESSER. *s.* A heavy lazy fellow. *Shakespeare.*

To
To BEDRAGGLE. v. a. To soil the cloaths. 
Swift.

To BEDRENCH. v. a. be and drench.] To drench; to soak.
Shakespeare.

BE/G/DRID. a. [from bed and ride.] Conforced to the bed by age or ficknels. Shakespeare.

BE/DRITE. f. The privilege of the marriage-bed. Shakespeare.

To BEDRO'P. v. a. [from be and drop.] To besprinkle; to mark with drops. Pope.

BEDSTEAD. f. [from bed and stead.] The frame on which the bed is placed. Swift.

BEDSTRAW. f. The straw laid under a bed to make it soft. Bacon.

BEDSWE'RFER. f. One that is false to the bed. Shakespeare.

BE/DTIME. f. [from bed and time.] The hour of rest. Milton.

TO BEDU'NG. v. a. To cover with dung. Bede.

TO BEDUST. v. a. [from be and dust.] To sprinkle with dust. Dryden.

BEDWARD. ad. [from bed and ward.] Toward bed. Shakespeare.

To BEDWARF. v. a. To make little; to flunt. Donne.

BED'WORK. f. [from bed and work.] Work performed without toil of the hands. Shakespeare.

BEE. f. [beo, Saxon.] 1. The animal that makes honey. Lavo.


BEE-EATER. f. [from bee and eat.] A bird that feeds upon bees. Dryden.

BEE-FLOWER. f. [from bee and flower.] A species of tool-flowers. Millar.

BEE-GARDEN. f. A place to set hives of bees in. Mortimer.

BEE-HIVE. f. The hase, or box, in which bees are kept. Addison.

BEE-MASTER. f. One that keeps bees. Mortimer.

BEECH. f. [beo, or boc, Saxon.] A tree. Dryden.

BEECHEN. a. [bocene, Sax.] Confusiting of the wood of the beech. Dryden.

BEEF. f. [beuf, French.] 1. The flesh of black cattle prepared for food. Swift.

2. An ox, bull, or cow, it has the plural bœves. Raleigh.


BEEN. [beon, Saxon.] The participle pre-
terite of To Be.


BEET. f. [beet, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BEETLE. f. [bytelle, Saxon.] 1. An insect distinguished by having hard cafes or sheaths, under which he folds his wings. Shakespeare.


To BE'ETLE. v. n. To jut out. Shakespeare.


BEETLEHE'ADED. Loggerheaded; having a stupid head. Shakespeare.

BEETLELESTOCK. f. The handle of a beetle. Shakespeare.

BEETR'ADIC. f. Beet.

BEEVES. f. [The plural of bœf.] Black cattle; oxen. Milton, Pope.

To BEFALL. v. n. It befall, it hath befellen.] 1. To happen to. Addison.

2. To come to pass. Milton.

3. To befall of. To become of. Shakespeare.

To BEFUT. v. a. To suit; to be suitable to. Milton.

To BEFUOOL. v. a. [from be and fool.] To infatuate; to fool. South.


2. In the front of; not behind. Par. Loff.

3. In the presence of. Dryden.


5. Under the cognizance of. Ayiffe.

6. In the power of. Dryden.

7. By the impulse of something behind. Shakespeare.


10. Prior to.

11. Superior to.

BEFORE. ad. 1. Sooner than; earlier in time. Par. Loff.

2. In time past. Dryden.


4. Previously to. Swift.

5. To this time; hitherto. Dryden.


7. Farther onward in place. Shakespeare.

BEFOREHAND. ad. 1. In a state of anticipation, or preoccu-
pation. Addison.


3. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended. Bacon.

4. At first; before any thing is done. L'Esrange.

BEFORETIME. ad. Formerly. Sam. To BEFORTUNE. v. n. To betide. Shakespeare.

To BEFOU'L. v. a. To make foul; to soil. Dryden.

To BEFRIE'ND. v. a. To favour; to be kind to. Pope.

To BEFRINGE. v. a. To decorate, as with fringes. Pope.


To
To BEG.  v. a.  
1. To ask; to seek by petition.  Matth.
2. To take any thing for granted.  Burnet.

To BEGET.  v. a.  I begot, or begar; I have begotten.  [begyan, Saxon.]
1. To generate; to procreate.  Isaiab.
2. To produce, as effects.  Shakespeare.
3. To produce, as accidents.  Denham.

BEGETTER.  s.  [from beget.] He that procreates, or begets.

BEGGAR.  s.  [from beggar.]  
1. One who lives upon alms.  Brooke.
3. One who assumes what he does not pr ve.  Tillotson.

To BEGGAR.  v. a.  [from the noun.]
1. To reduce to beggary; to impoverish.  Grant.
2. To deprive.  Shakespeare.
3. To exhaust.  Shakespeare.

BEGGARLINESSE.  s.  [from beggarly.] The state of being beggarly.

BEGGARLY.  a.  [from beggar.] Mean; poor; indigent.

BEGGARLY.  ad.  [from beggar.] Meanly; defectingly.

BEGGARY.  s.  [from beggar.] Indigence, want.

To BEGIN.  v. n.  I began, or begun; I have begun.  [begyan, Sax.]
1. To enter upon something new.  Cowley.
2. To commence any action or state.  Exekiel, Prior.
3. To enter upon existence.
4. To have its original.  Pope.
5. To take rise.  Dryden.
6. To come into act.  Dryden.

To BEGIN.  v. a.  
1. To do the first act of anything.  Pope.
2. To trace from any thing as the first ground.  Locke.
3. To begin with.  To enter upon.  Government of the Tongue.

BEGINNER.  s.  [from begin.]  
1. He that gives the first cause, or original, to anything.  Hooker.

BEGINNING.  s.  [from begin.]  
1. The first original or cause.  Swift.
2. The entrance into act, or being.  Dryden.
3. The state in which any thing first is.  Dryden.
4. The rudiments, or first grounds.  Locke.
5. The first part of anything.  Pope.

TO BEGIRD.  v. a.  I begirt, or begirded; I have begirt.
1. To bind with a girdle.  Milton.
2. To surrounder; to encircle.  Prior.
3. To shut in with a fliege; to beleaguer.  Clarendon.

BEGLERBEG.  s.  [Turkish.] The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNA.  v. a.  [from be and gnaw.] Tu bite; to eat away.  Shakespeare.

BEGONE.  interj.  Go away; hence away.  Addison.

BEGOT.  ? The parti. passive of the BEGOTTEN.  s.  verb begot.

To BEGREASE.  v. a.  To oil or daw with fat matter.  Shakespeare.

To BEGRIME.  v. a.  To soil with dirt deep impressed.  Shakespeare.

To BEGUINE.  v. a.  [from be and gult.]  
1. To impose upon; to delude.  Milton, South.
2. To deceive; to evade.  Shakespeare.
3. To deceive pleasufingly; to amufe.  Daven-

BEGUN.  The particle passive of begin.

BEHALF.  s.  [from behof, profit.]  
1. Favour; caufe.  Clarendon.
2. Vindication; support.  Addison.

To BEHAVE.  v. a.  To carry; to conduct.  1. Thesfalonians, Attabury.

To BEHAVE.  v. n.  To act; to conduct one's self.

BEHAVIOUR.  s.  [from behave.]  
1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad.  Sidney.
2. External appearance.  Sam. xxi.
4. Elegance of manner; gracefulness.  Sidney.
5. Conduct; general practive; course of life.  Locke.
6. To be upon one's behaviour. A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution.  L'Ebrange.

To BEHEAD.  v. a.  [from be and head.] To kill by cutting off the head.  Clarendon.

BEHELD.  partici. passive, from beheld.

BEHEMOTH.  s.  The hippopotamus, or river-horle.  Job.

BEHEN.  ? Valerian root.

BEHEN.  s.  [haj, Saxon.] Command; precept.

BEHE'ST.  s.  [haj, Saxon.] Command; precept.

To BEHIGHT.  w. a.  pret. beket, part. be-
light.  [from harin.]
1. To promife.  Spencer.
2. To enthruf; to commit.  Spencer.

BEHIND.  prep.  [hadjn, Saxon.]  
1. At the back of another.  Knowles.
4. Following another.  2 Sam.
5. Remaining after the departure of something eile.  Shakespeare.
6. Remaining after the death of thole to whom it belonged.  Pope.
7. At a distance from something going be-
before.  Dryden.
8. Inferiour to another.  Hooker.

BEHIND.  ad.  Out of sight.  Locke.

BE-
BEL

BELI'AGUER. s. [from belague.] One that besieges a place.

BELI'MNITÉS. s. [from belminè, a dart.] Arrowhead, or finger-stone.

BELI'FLOWER. s. A plant.

BELI'FOUNDER. s. [from bell and foudn.] He whose trade it is to found or cast bells.

BELI'FY. s. [Beffroy, in French, is a tower.] The place where the bells are rung.

BELI'GARD. s. [belle egard, Fr.] A lofty glance.

To BELI'E. v. a. [from be and lie.]
1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimic.

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood.

3. To calumniate.

4. To give a false representation of any thing.

BELI'F. s. [from believe.]
1. Credit given to something which we know not of ourselves.

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

3. Religion; the body of tenets held.

4. Persuasion; opinion.

5. The thing believed.

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELI'VEABLE. a. [from believe.] Credible.

To BELI'EVE. v. a. [gelyphan, Saxon.]
1. To credit upon the authority of another.

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

To BELI'EVE. v. n.
1. To have a firm persuasion of any thing.

2. To exercize the theological virtue of faith.

BELI'EVER. s. [from believe.]
1. He that believes, or gives credit.

2. A professor of chriiftianity.

BELI'EVINGLY. ad. [from to believe.] After a believing manner.

BELI'KE. ad. [from like, as by likelihood.]
1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

2. Sometimes in a tenfe of irony.

BELI'EVE. ad. [belive, Sax.] Spredily; quickly.

BEL. s. [bel, Sax.]
1. A vessel, or hollow body of cast metal, formed to make a noise by the ait of some instrument striking against it.

2. It is used for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.

3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated,
BEL

ed, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken by bounding against the sides, gives a sound.
Shakspeare.
4. To bear the bell. To be the first.
To BELL. w. n. [from the noun.] To grow in the form of a bell.
Mortimer.
BELL-FASHIONED. a. [from bell and fashion.] Having the form of a bell.
Mortimer.
BELLE. f. [beau, belle, Fr.] A young lady.
Pope.
BELLES LETTRES: f. [Fr.] Polite literature.
Tatler.
BELLIONE. [belle & borne, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodness.
Spenser.
BELLIGEROUS. a. [belliger, Lat.] Waging war.
To BELLOW. v. n. [bellan, Saxon.] 1. To make a noise as a bell.
Dryden.
2. To make any violent outcry. Shakspere.
3. To vicerate; to clamour. Tatler.
4. To roar as the sea, or the wind.
Dryden.
BELLOWS. f. [brig, Sax.] The instrument used to blow the fire.
Sidney.
BELLIUNE. a. [bellinus, Lat.] Beastly;
brutal. Astdbury.
BELLY. f. [belg, Dutch.] 1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thigh, containing the bowels.
Shakespeare.
2. The womb.
Congreve.
3. That part of a man which requires food.
Hayward.
4. That part of any thing that swells out into a larger capacity.
Bacon.
5. Any place in which something is inclosed.
Jonah.
To BELLY. v. n. To hang out; to bulge out.
Creed.
BELLYACHE. f. [from belly and ache.] The cholic.
BELLYBOUND. a. Cofive.
BELLY-FRETTING. f. [With farriers.] The chafing of a hor's belly with the foregirt.
BELLYFUL. f. [from belly and full.] As much food as fills the belly.
BELLYGOD. f. [from belly and god.] A glutton.
Hakewell.
BELLY-ROLL. f. [from belly and roll.] A roll so called, as it seems, from entering into the hollows.
Mortimer.
BELMAN. f. [from bell and man.] He whose bullines it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.
Swift.
BELMÉTAL. f. [from bell and metal.] The metal of which bells are made; being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.
Newton.

To BELOCK. v. a. To fasten. Shakspere.
To BELONG. v. n. [belangen, Dutch.] 1. To be the property of.
Rush. 2. To be the province or busines of.
Shakspeare, Boyle.
3. To adhere, or be appentant to. Luke.
4. To have relation to.
Sam. 5. To be the quality or attribute of.
Cheyne.
6. To be referred to.
Car.
BELOVED. Loved; dear.
Milton.
BELOW. prep. [from be and low.] 1. Under in place; not so high. Shaksp.
2. Inferior in dignity. Addison.
3. Inferior in excellence. Felton.
BELOW. ad. 1. In the lower place.
Dryden.
2. On earth; in opposition to heaven.
Smith.
3. In hell; in the regions of the dead.
Tickell.
To BELOW'T. v. a. [from be and low.] To treat with opprobrious language.
Candour.
BELT. f. [belt, Sax.] A girdle; a cinchure.
South.
BELWEATHER. f. [from bell and weather.] A steep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.
Howell.
To BEMAD. v. a. To make mad. Shaksp.
To REMIRE. v. a. [from be and mire.] To drag, or incumber in the mire.
Swift.
To BEMOAN. v. a. [from to mourn.] To lament; to bewail.
Addison.
BEMOANER. f. [from the verb.] A lamentor.
To BEMOIL. v. a. [be and moil, from moilier, Fr.] To bedrabble; to bemire.
Shakespeare.
To BEMONSTER. v. a. To make monstrous.
Shakspere.
BEMUSED. a. Overcome with musing.
Pope.
BENCH. f. [benc, Sax.] 1. A seat.
Dryden.
2. A seat of justice.
Shakspere.
3. The perings fitting on a bench. Dryden.
To BENCH. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To furnish with benches.
Dryden.
2. To seat upon a bench.
Shakspere.
BENCHE, f. [from bench.] Tho gentle
men or the innes of court are called benc-
chers, who have been readers.
Blount.
To BEND. v. a. pret, bendt, or bent. [ben-
dan, Saxon.] 1. To make crooked; to crook.
Dryden.
2. To direct to a certain point.
Fairfax.
3. To apply.
Hokier.
4. To put any thing in order for use.
L'Esprange.
Pope.
5. To incline.
M 6 To
<table>
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<th>BEN</th>
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<tr>
<td>6. To subdue; to make submissive.</td>
<td>BENEFICIALLY. ad. [from beneficial.] Advantageously; helpfully.</td>
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<td>7. To bend the brow. To knit the brow.</td>
<td>BENEFICIALNESS. f. [from beneficial.] Usefulness; profit.</td>
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<td>Camden.</td>
<td>Hale.</td>
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<td>To BEND. v. n.</td>
<td>BENEFICIARY. a. [from benefic.] Holding something in subordination to another.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. To be incurred.</td>
<td>Bacon.</td>
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<td>2. To lean or just over.</td>
<td>BENEFICIARY. f. He that is in possession of a benefice.</td>
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<td>Shakespeare.</td>
<td>Ayliffe.</td>
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<td>3. To resolve; to determine.</td>
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<td>5. Application of the mind.</td>
<td>To BESOM.</td>
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<td>6. Inclination; disposition towards something.</td>
<td>To BESEN, part.</td>
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<td>7. Determination; fixed purpose.</td>
<td>To BESE'EM; v. n.</td>
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<td>8. Turn of the temper, or disposition.</td>
<td>To BESE'EM, part.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Tendency; flexion.</td>
<td>BENTING Time. [from bent].</td>
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<td>10. A flake of grains, called bent-grais.</td>
<td>BACON.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| TO BENUM. | v. a. | [benumen], Saxon.  | To BEPANCE. | v. a. | [pance], Daxon.  | To wet with urine. | Pope.  |
| 1. To make torpid. | BERRY. | A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles. | To BEPANCE. | v. a. | [pance], Daxon.  | To wet with urine. | Pope.  |
| 2. To flupify. | BERBERRY. | A berry of a sharp taste, used for pickles. | To BEPANCE. | v. a. | [pance], Daxon.  | To wet with urine. | Pope.  |
| 3. To BEM EATH. | v. a. | [pance], Saxon, a will. | To BEPANCE. | v. a. | [pance], Daxon.  | To wet with urine. | Pope.  |
| 4. To BEPANCE. | v. a. | [pance], Daxon.  | To wet with urine. | Pope.  |

| To BEM EATH. | v. a. | [pance], Saxon, a will. | To BEPANCE. | v. a. | [pance], Daxon.  | To wet with urine. | Pope.  |
| 5. To BEPANCE. | v. a. | [pance], Daxon.  | To wet with urine. | Pope.  |
| 6. To BEPANCE. | v. a. | [pance], Daxon.  | To wet with urine. | Pope.  |

| To BEM EATH. | v. a. | [pance], Saxon, a will. | To BEPANCE. | v. a. | [pance], Daxon.  | To wet with urine. | Pope.  |
| 7. To BEPANCE. | v. a. | [pance], Daxon.  | To wet with urine. | Pope.  |
| 8. To BEPANCE. | v. a. | [pance], Daxon.  | To wet with urine. | Pope.  |
To BESPAM. v. a. [from speckle.] To dawb with spittle.

To BESPARK. v. a. I bespake, or bespake; I have bespoken, or been spoken.

1. To order, or entreat anything beforehand.
   - Swift.
2. To make way by a previous apology.
   - Dryden.
   - Swift.
   - Addison.
3. To forebode.
4. To speak to; to address.
5. To betoken; to shew.
   - Besparker. f. [from bespake.] He that bespeaks any thing.
   - Bespeckle. v. a. [from speckle.] To mark with speckles or spots.
   - Bespew. v. a. [from speckle.] To dawb with speck or vomit.
   - Bespice. v. a. [from spice.] To season with spices.
   - Bespuit. v. a. [from spuit.] To dawb with spittle.
   - Bespot. v. a. [from spot.] To mark with spots.
   - Bespread. v. a. [from spread.] To spread over.
   - Besprinkle. v. a. [from sprinkle.] To sprinkle over.
   - Besputter. v. a. [from sputter.] To spatter over something; to dawb any thing by spattering.

BEST. a. the superlative of good. [best, best.]

1. Most good.
   - Hooker.
2. The best. The utmost power; the strongest endeavour.
   - Bacon.
3. To make the best. To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve the utmost.
   - Bacon.

BEST, adv. [from well.] In the highest degree of good.
   - Interonomy.

To BESTAIN. v. a. [from stain.] To mark with stains; to spot.
   - Shakespeare.

To BESTEAD. v. a. [from stead.]
1. To profit.
2. To treat; to accommodate.
   - Isaiah.

BESTIAL. a. [from beast.]
1. Belonging to a beast.
   - Dryden.
2. Brutal; carnal.
   - Shakespeare.

BESTIALITY. f. [from beastial.] The quality of beasts.
   - Arbuthnot.

BESTIALLY, adv. [from beastial.] Brutally.

To BESTICK. v. a. To stick; I have stuck; [from stick.] To stick over with any thing.

To BESTIR. v. a. [from stir.] To put into vigorous action.

To BESTOW. v. a. [befolden, Dutch.]
1. To give; to confer upon.
   - Carew.
2. To give as charity.
   - Hooker.
3. To give in marriage.
   - Sickpeare.
4. To give as a present.
   - Dryden.
5. To apply.
   - Swift.
6. To lay out upon.
   - Deuteronomy.

BET.

7. To lay up; to stow; to place. Kings.

BESTOWER. f. [from bestow.] Giver; disposer.

BESTRAUGHT. particip. Distracted; mad.
   - Shakespeare.

To BESTREW. v. a. particip. past. befired, or beflown. To sprinkle over.
   - Milton.

To BESTRIDE. v. a. I bestride; I have bostrid, or beftirred.

1. To stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.
   - Walter.
2. To step over.
   - Sick-shpeare.

To BESTUD. v. a. [from stud.] To adorn with fluids.
   - Milton.

BET. f. [from bettn, to encrease.] A wager.

Prior.

To BET. v. a. [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a wager.
   - Ben. Johnson.

To BETAKE. v. a. To take; part, past. betaken.

1. To take; to seize.
   - Spencer.
2. To have recourse to.
   - Hooker.
3. To move; to remove.
   - Milton.

To BETEEM. v. a. [from term.] To bring forth; to bestow.
   - Shakespeare.

To BETHINK. v. a. I thought; [from think.] To recall to reflection.
   - Raleigh.

To BETHRAIL. v. a. [from thral.] To enslave; to conquer.
   - Sick-shpeare.

To BETHUMP. v. a. [from thump.] To beat.
   - Shakespeare.

To BETIDE. v. n. pret. It betided, or be-tid; past. past. betid. [from tie, Saxon.]

1. To happen to; to befal.
   - Milton.
2. To come to pass; to fall out; to happen.
   - Sick-shpeare.
3. To become.
   - Shakespeare.

BETIME. { ad. [from by and time.]

1. Seasonably; early.
   - Milton.
2. Soon; before long time has passed.
   - Tillotson.

3 Early in the day.

BETLE. f. An Indian plant, called wa-BETRE. ter pepper.

To BETOKEN. v. a. [from token.]
1. To signify; to mark; to represent.
   - Hooker.

2. To forebesh; to precipitate.
   - Thiemo.

BETONY. f. [betonica, Lati.] A plant.

BETOOK. [irreg. pret. from betake.]

To BETOSS. v. a. [from toss.] To disturb; to agitate.
   - Sick-shpeare.

To BETRAY. v. a. [trahir, Fr.]
1. To give into the hands of enemies.
   - Knolles.
2. To discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy.

3. To make liable to something inconvenient.
   - King Charles.
   - Addison.

BETRAYER,
BEWITCHERY. f. [from bewitch.] Fascination; charm. Shakespeare.

BEWITCHMENT. f. [from bewitch.] Fascination. Shakespeare.

To BEWRAY. v. a. [bespersion, Saxon.] 1. To betray; to discover perfidiously. Sidney.


BEZEL. f. That part of a ring in which the stone is fixed. Faver.

BEZOAR. f. A medicinal stone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, brought from the East Indies.

BEZOARDICK. a. [from bezoor.] Compound with bezwarr. Faver.

BIANGULOUS. a. [from biinus and an-] Having two corners or angles.

BIA'S. f. [bais, Fr.] 1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line. Shakespeare.

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course. Dryden. 3. Propension; inclination. To BiAS. v. a. [from the noun.] To incline to some side. Watts.

BIA'S. ad. Wrong. Shakespeare.

BiB. f. A small piece of linen put upon the breasts of children, over their cloaths. Addison.

To BiB. v. n. [bibo, Lat.] To tipple; to sip. Camden.

BIB'ACIOUS. a. [bibax, Lat.] Much addicted to drinking. Dist.

BIBBER. f. [from to bib.] A tippler.

BIBLE. f. [from Biblias, a book; called, by way of excellence, the Book.] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God. Tilhfon. Watts.

BIBLIOGRAPHER. f. [from Bibliotheca and -grapho.] A transcriber.

BIBLIOTHECAL. a. [from bibliotheca, Lat.] Belonging to a library.

BIBULOUS. a. [bibulatus, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moisture. Thomson.

BICAPSULAR. a. [bicapsulis, Lat.] A plant whose seed-pouch is divided into two parts.

DICE
BICE. f. A colour used in painting. Peacham.

BICIPITAL. a. [bicipitis, Lat.] Having two heads.
Brown.

1. Having two heads.
Brown.

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm. Brown.

To BICKER. v. n. [shere, Welsh.] To skirmish; to fight off and on Sidney.

1. To skirmish; to fight off and on Sidney.

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward. Milton.

BICKERER. f. [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BICKERN. f. [apparently corrupted from beskiron.] A bar iron ending in a point. Maxon.


BICORPOUS. a. [bicorporis, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To BID. v. a. pret. I bid, bad, bade, I have bid, or bidden. [byddin, Saxon.]

1. To define; to ask. Shakespeare.

2. To command; to order. Watts.

3. To offer; to propose. Decay of Piety.

4. To proclaim; to offer. Gay.

5. To pronounce; to declare. Bacon.

6. To denounce. Walde.


To BIDDEN. part. paff. [from to bid.] An invitation of friends to drink. Dict.

To BIDDER. f. [from to bid.] One who offers or proposes a price. Addison.

To BIDDING. f. [from bid.] Command; order.

To BIDE. v. a. [bydan, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer.

Dryden.

To BIDE. v. n.

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit. Milton.

2. To remain in a place. Shakespeare.

BIDENTAL. a. [bidens, Lat.] Having two teeth. Swift.

BIDING. f. [from bide.] Residence; habitation. Rowe.

BIENNIAL. a. [biennis, Latin.] Of the continuance of two years. Roy.

ELER. f. [from to bear] A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave. Milton.

EfEStings. f. [byeringes, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving. Dryden.

BIFA.RIOUS. a. [bifarius, Lat.] Two-fold.

BIFEROUS. a. [biferens, Latin.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BIFID. a. [bifidus, Lat.] Opened.

BIFIDATED. v. ing with a cleft.

BIFOLD. a. [from binox, Lat. and fold.] Two-fold; double. Shakespeare.

BIFORMED. a. [biformis, Lat.] Compound of two forms.

BIFURCATED. a. [binus and forca.] Shooting out into two heads. Woodward.

BIFURCATION. f. [binus and forca.] Division into two.

BIG. a.

1. Great in bulk; large. Thomson.

2. Teering; pregnant. Waller.

3. Full of something. Addison.


5. Great in air and men; proud. Aelbam.


BIGAMIST. f. [bigamius, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy.

BIGAMY. f. [bigama, low Latin.] The crime of having two wives at once. Arbuthnot.

BIGBEELIED. a. [from big and bely.] Pregnant. Shakespeare.

BIGGIN. f. [beguin, Fr.] A child's cap. Shakespeare.

BIGLY. ad. [from big.] Tumidly; haughtily. Dryden.

BIGNESS. f. [from big.]


2. Size; whether greater or smaller. Newton.

BIGGOT. f. A man devoted to a certain party. Watts.

BIGGOTED. a. [from bigot.] Blindly prejudiced in favour of something. Garib.

BIGOTRY. f. [from bigot.]


2. The practice of a bigot. Pope.

BIGGSWOLN. a. [from big and swoln.] Turgid.

BIGOTRY. f. [from bigot.]


2. The practice of a bigot. Pope.

BILANDER. f. [belandre, Fr.] A small vessel used for the carriage of goods. Dryd.

BILERRY. f. [115, Sax. a blader, and berry.] Whortleberry.

BILBO. f. [from bilbee.] A rapier; a sword. Shakespeare.


BILE. f. [bilis, Latin.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and discharged by the common duct. Quincy.

BIL. f. [bile, Saxon.] A great angry swelling. Shakespeare.

To BILGE. v. n. [from the noun.] To spring a leak.

BILLARY. a. [from bili, Lat.] Belonging to the bile. Arbuthnot.

BILLINGSGATE. f. Ribaldry; foul language. Pope.

BILLINGOUS. a. [bilinguis, Lat.] Having two tongues. Garib.

BILLIOUS. a. [from bilius, Lat.] Confitting of bile. Garib.

To BILK. v. a. [bilican, Gothic.] To cheat; to defraud. Dryden.

BILL.
bin


To bill, n. To care for, as doves by joining bills. Ben. Johnson.

To bill, a. To publish by an advertisement. L'Estrange.


2. Billet doux, or a soft billet; a love letter.

3. A small log of wood for the chimney. Dryby.

To billboard, v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To direct a soldier by a ticket where he is to lodge. Shakespeare.

2. To quarter soldiers. Clarendon.

Billiards, n. without a singular. [billiard, Fr.] A kind of play. Boyle.

Billo's, f. [bilges, German.] A wave shown.

To billboard, n. [from the noun.] To swell, or roll. Prior.

Billowy. a. Swelling; turgid. Thomson.

Bin, f. [binne, Saxon.] A place where bread or wine is repotted. Swift.

Binary, a. [from binus, Latin.] Two; double.

To bind, v. a. pret. I bound; particip. pail. bound, or bounden. [for bin, Saxon.] 1. To confine with bonds; to enchain. Job.

2. To gird; to enwrap. Proverbs.

3. To fasten to any thing. Josephus.

4. To fasten together.

5. To cover a wound with dressings. Wiseman.

6. To compel; to constrain. Hume.

7. To oblige by stipulation. Pope.

8. To confine; to hinder. Shakespeare.


10. To restrain. Ferrier.

11. To bind to. To oblige to serve one. Dryden.

12. To bind over. To oblige to make appearance. Addison.

To bind, v. n. 1. To contract; to grow stiff. Mortimer.

2. To be obligatory. Locke.

Bind, s. A species of hops. Mortimer.

 BIND-R. f. [from to bind.] 1. A man whose trade it is to bind books.


3. A billet; a fired cut to bind with. Wiseman.

Binding, f. [from bind.] A bandage. Tailor.

BINDWEED. f. [convolvulus, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BINOCULAR. a. [from binus and oculus, Lat.] Having two eyes. Derham.


BIOGRAPHY. f. [βιογραφία.] Writing of the lives men is called biography. Watts.

BIOVAC. f. [from vev vac, a] BHOVAC. double guard, Germ. A

BIVOUAC guard at night performed by the whole army. Harris.

BIPAROUS. a. [from binus and partor.] Having two correspondent parts.

BIPARTITE. a. [binus and partor.] Having two correspondent parts.

BIPARTITION. f. [from bipartite.] The act of dividing into two.


Bipedal. a. [bipeda]'er. Lat.] Two feet in length.

Bipennate. a. [from binus and penne.] Having two wings. Derham.

Bipetalous. a. [of binus and petalae.] Confisting of two flower leaves.

BiQuadrate. f. The fourth power. Biquadratic. f arising from the multiplication of a square by itself. Harris.

Birch Tree. f. [birec, Saxon.] A tree.

Birchen. a. [from birec.] Made of birch. His beaver'd brow a birchen garland bears. Pope.

Bird. f. [birec, or birex, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. Locke.

To bird. v. n. To catch birds. Shakespeare.

Birdbolt. f. A small shot or arrow. Shakespeare.

Birdcatcher. f. One that makes it his employment to take birds. L'Estrange.

Bird. f. [bird,] A birdcatcher.

Birdsfoot. f. A plant.

Birds'nest. f. An heron.

Birds' Tongue. f. An herb. BIRGAN.
BIRDCANDER. s. A fowl of the goose kind.

BIRD, f. A fish; the turbot.

BIRTH. f. [beopp, Saxon.]
1. The act of coming into life. Dryden.
2. Extraction; lineage. Denham.
3. Rank which is inherited by descent. Dryden.

4. The condition in which any man is born.


BIRTHDAY, f. [from birth and day.] The day on which any one is born.


BIRTHDAY. f. [from birth and night.] The night in which any one is born. Milton.

BIRTHPLACE, f. Place where any one is born.


BIRTHRIGHT. f. [from birth and right.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first born.

Addison.


BIRTHWORT, f. The name of a plant.

BISCOTIN. f. A confection.

BISCUIT, f. [bis and cuit.] 1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to sea. Knolle.
2. A composition of fine flour, almonds, and sugar.

To BISECT, w. a. [bisinus and secant.] To divide into two parts.

BISECTION. f. [from the verb.] A geometrical term, signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.

BISHOP. f. [biscopus, Saxon.] One of the head order of the clergy. South.

BISHOP, f. A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar. Swift.

To BISHOP, w. a. To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church. Donne.

BISHOPRICK. f. [biscontops, Sax.] The diocese of a bishop.

BISHOPSWEED, f. A plant.

BISK. s. [bise, Fr.] Soup; broth. King.

BISMUTH, f. Marcarite; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metallic nature, found at Mifnia.

BISSEXTILE, f. [bis and sextilis.] Leap year.


BISTRE. f. [French.] A colour made of chimney foot boiled, and then diluted with water.

BISTORT. f. A plant called snakeweed.

BIT, f. [biter, Fr.] A surgeon's instrument used in making incisions.

BISULCIOUS. a. [bisulcus, Lat.] Clover-footed.

BIT, f. [biter, Sax.] A bridle; the bit-mouth.

BIT, f. 1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once. Arbuthnot.
3. A Spanish West Indian silver coin, valued at sevenpence halfpenny.
4. A bit the better or worse. In the smallest degree. Arbuthnot.

To BIT. w. a. To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITCH, f. [birge, Saxon.]
1. The female of the canine kind. Spenser.
2. A name of reproach for a woman. Arbuthnot.

To BITE. w. a. pret. I bit; part, pass. I have bit, or bitten. [biter, Sax.]
1. To crush, or pierce with the teeth. Arbuthnot.
2. To give pain by cold.
Reve.
3. To hurt or pain with reproach.
Roecmonon.
Shakespeare.

4. To cut; to wound.

5. To make the mouth smart with an acid taste.

6. To cheat; to trick.

To BITE, f. [from the verb.]
1. The leasure of any thing by the teeth. Dryden.
2. The act of a fish that takes the bait. Walton.
3. A cheat; a trick.

4. A sharper.

BITER. f. [from biter.]
1. He that bites. Camden.
2. A fish apt to take the bait. Walton.
3. A trickster; a deceiver. Spectator.

BITTACLE. f. A frame of timber in the steerage, where the compass is placed. D'Israeli.

BITTER. a. [bitter, Sax.]
1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood.

2. Sharp; cruel; severe.

3. Calamitous; miserable.

4. Sharp; reproachful; fatigical. Shak.

5. Unpleasing or hurtful. Watts.

BITTERGROUND. f. A plant.

BITTERLY. ad. [from bitter.]
1. With a bitter taste.

2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitously.

3. Sharply; severely.

4. A very bit- ter liquor, which drains off in making salt.

BITTERNESS. f. [from bitter.]
1. A bitter taste.

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.


4. Satire; piquancy; keenness of reproach.

5. Sorrow;
The page contains a list of words categorized under different parts of speech, along with their definitions or examples. The page is somewhat difficult to read due to its condition, but it appears to be a dictionary or glossary. Here is the text as it reads:

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5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction. Wikes.
BITTERSWEET. f. An apple which has a compounded taste. Swift.
BITTOUR. f. The bitter. Dryden.
BITUMEN. f. [Latin.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes. Woodward.
BIVALVE. a. [binus and valvare.] Having two valves or shutters; used of those fish that have two shells, as oysters. Woodward.
BIVALVULAR. a. [from bivalve.] Having two valves.
BIXWORT. f. An herb, from byzantium.] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high festival days. Camden.
To BLAB v. a. [blabberen, Dutch.] To tell what ought to be kept secret. Swift.
To BLAB. v. n. To tattle; to tell tales. Shakespeare.
BLAB. f. [from the verb.] A teltale. Milton.
BLABBER. f. [from lab.] A tattler; a teltale.
To BLABBER. v. n. To whittle to a horfe. Skinner.
BLACK. a. [blac, Saxon.]
1. Of the colour of night. Proverbs.
2. Dark.
BLACK-BRYONY. f. The name of a plant.
BLACK-CATTLE. Oxen; bulls; and cows.
BLACK-LEAD. f. A mineral found in the lead-mines, much used for pencils.
BLACK-PUDDING. f. A kind of food made of blood and grain.
BLACK-ROD. f. [from black and rod.] The usher belonging to the order of the garter; so called from the black rod he carries in his hand. He is usher of the parliament.
BLACK. f. [from the adjective.]
1. A black colour.
2. Mourning.
3. A blackamoor.
4. That part of the eye which is black.
To BLACK. v. a. [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken. Boyle.
BLACKAMOOR. f. A negro.
BLACKBERRIED Heath. f. A plant.
BLACKBERRY Bay. f. A species of bramble.
BLACKBERRY. f. The fruit. Gay.
BLACKBIRD. f. The name of a bird. Carew.
To BLACKEN. v. a. [from black.] 1. To make of a black colour. Prior.
2. To darken.
3. To disfigure.
To BLACKEEN. v. n. To grow black. Dryden.
BLACKISH. a. [from black.] Somewhat black.
BLACKMOOR. f. [from black and Moor.] A negro.
BLACKNESS. f. [from black.] 1. Black colour.
2. Blackness.
BLACKSMITH. f. A smith that works in iron; so called from being very smutty. Spedler.
BLACKTAIL. f. [from black and tail.] A fishe; ruff or puke.
BLACKTHORN. f. The tree.
BLADDER. f. [bladene, Saxon.] 1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine. Ray.
2. A blister; a pustule.
BLADDER-NUT. f. [flaphylodynamon, Lat.] A plant.
BLADDER SENA. f. A plant.
BLADE. f. [blaede, Saxon.] The spike of grass; the green shot of corn. Bacon.
BLADE. f. [blatte, German.]
1. The sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument. Pope.
2. A brisk man, either fierce or gay.
L'E. Strange.
BLADE of the Shoulder. f. The scapula, scapular bone.
BLADECONE. f. Pope.
To BLADE. v. a. [from the noun.] To fit with a blade.
BLADED. a. [from blade.] Having blades or spires. Shakespeare.
BLAMABLE. a. [from blame.] Culpable; faulty. Dryden.
BLAMABLENESS. f. [from blamable.] Fault.
BLAMABLY. adv. [from blamable.] Culpably.
To BLAME. v. a. [blamer, Fr.] To censure; to charge with a fault. Dryden.
BLAME. f. 1. Imputation of a fault. Hayward.
2. Crime.
3. Hurt.
BLAMEFUL. a. [from blame and full.] Criminal; guilty. Shakespeare.
BLAMELESS. a. [from blame.] Guiltless; innocent. Locke.
BLAMELESSLY. adv. [from blamless.] Innocently.
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BLAMELESSNESS, s. [from blameless.] Innocence. Hammond.

BLA'MER, s. [from blame.] A censor. Donne.

BLAMEWORTHY. Culpable; blameable. Hooker.

To BLANCH. v. a. [blancir, Fr.]
1. To whiten.
2. To strip or peel such things as have warts. Dryden.
3. To obliterate; to pass over. Bacon.

To BLANCH. v. n. To evade; to shift. Bacon.

BLANCHER, s. [from blandir.] A whitener.

BLAND, a. [blandus, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.

To BLANDISH, v. a, blando-or, Lat.] To smooth; to soften. Milton.

BLANDISHMENT, f. [from blandito; blanditur, Lat.]
2. Soft words; kind speeches. Bacon.

BLANK, a. [blanc, Fr.]
2. Unwritten. Addision.
3. Confused; crushed. Pope.

To BLANK. v. a. [from blank.] A void space.
1. A void space. Swift.
2. A lot, by which nothing is gained. Dryden.
4. The point to which an arrow is directed. Shakespeare.
5. Aim; shot. Shakespeare.
6. Object to which any thing is directed. Shakespeare.

To BLANK. v. a. [from blank.]
1. To dapp; to confude; to disspirit. Tillofon. Spencer.
2. To efface; to annul.

BLANKET, s. [blancbette, Fr.]
1. A woolen cover, soft, and loosely woven. Temple.
2. A kind of Bear.

To BLANKET. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a blanket. Shakespeare.
2. To toss in a blanket. Pope.

BLANKLY. a. [from blank.] In a blank manner; with witeness; with confusion.

To BLARE. v. n. [blaren, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. Skinner.

To BLASPHE'ME. v. a. [blaspheme, low Lat.]
1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God. Shakespeare.
2. To speak evil of. Shakespeare.

To BLASPHE'ME. v. n. To speak blasphemy. Shakespeare.

BLASPHE'MER. s. [from blaspheme.] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms. Tim. i. 13.

BLASPHE'MEOUS. a. [from blaspheme.] Impiously irreverent with regard to God. Sidney, Tillofon.

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. adv. [from blaspheme.] Impiously; with wicked irreverence. Swift.

BLA'SPHEMY. s. [from blaspheme.] Blasphemy, is an offering of some injury unto God himself. Hammond.

BLAST. f. [from blast.] 1. A gust, or puff of wind. Shakespeare.

To BLAST. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To strike with some sudden plague. Addison.
2. To make to wither. Shakespeare.
3. To injure; to invalidate. Stillingfleet.
4. To confound; to strike with terror. Shakespeare.

BLA'STMENT. f. [from blast.] Sudden stroke of infection. Shakespeare.

BLA'TANT. a. [blatit, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf. Dryden.

To BLA'TTER. v. n. [from blatero, Lat.] To roar.

BLAY. f. A small whitish river fish; a bleak.

BLAZE. f. [blare, a torch, Saxon.]
1. A flame; the light of the flame. Dryd.
3. A white mark upon a horse. Farrier's Dict.

To BLAZE. v. a.
1. To flame.
2. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE. v. a.
1. To publish; to make known. Mark.
2. To blazon. Peacham.
3. To inflame; to fire. Shakespeare.

BLAZER. f. [from blaze.] One that spreads reports. Spencer.

To BLAZON. v. a. [blazoner, Fr.]
1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on ensigns armorial. Addison.
2. To deck; to embellish. Gartb.
3. To display; to set to show. Shakespeare.
4. To celebrate; to set out. Shakespeare.
5. To blaze about; to make publick. Shakespeare.

BLA'ZON. f. [from the verb.]
1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms. Peacham.
2. Show; divulgation; publication. Shakespeare.

BLA'ZONRY. s. [from blazon.] The art of blazoning. Peacham.
To BLEACH. v. a. [blächen, Germ.] To whiten. Dryden.

To BLEAK. v. n. To grow white. Thomson.


BLEAKNESS. f. [from bleak.] Coldness; chilnies. Addison.

BLE'AKY. a. [from bleak.] Bleak; cold; chill. Dryden.

BLEAR. a. [bleae, a blifer, Dutch.] 1. Dim with rheum or water. Dryden. 2. Dim; obscure in general. Milton.

To BLEAR. v. a. [from the adjective.] To make the eyes watry. Dryden.

BLEARENESS. f. [from bleared.] The state of being dimmed with rheum. Wiseman.

To BLEAT. v. n. [blätan, Sax.] To cry as a sheep. Dryden.

BLEAT. f. [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb. Chapman.

BLEB. f. [bleæn, to swell, Germ.] A blifer.

To BLEED. v. n. pret. I bled; I have bled, bled, bled, bled, Saxo, Saxon.] 1. To lose blood; to run with blood. Bacon. 2. To die a violent death. Pope. 3. To drop, as blood. Pope. BLEED. v. a. To let blood. Pope.

BLEIT. ? Bathful.

BLATE. §

To BLEMISH. v. a. [from blame, Junius.] 1. To mark with any deformity. Sidney. 2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation. Dryden.

BLEMISH. f. [from the verb.] 1. A mark of deformity; a blemish. Wiseman. 2. Reproach; disgrace. Hooker. 3. To blemish; to stain. Shakespeare.

To BLEND. v. n. To shrink; to start back. Shakespeare.

To BLECH. v. a. To hinder; to obstruct. Carew.


BLENT. The obsolete participle of blend.

To BLESS. v. a. [bleyrian, Saxon.] 1. To make happy; to prosper. Dryden. 2. To wish happiness to another. Dent. 3. To praise; to glorify for benefits received. Davies.

BLESS. v. a. To make holy. Spenfer. 4. To wave; to brandish. Spencer.


BLESSER. f. [from bless.] He that blesseth. Taylor.


BLEW. The preterite from blow. Kelloses.


To BLIGHT. v. a. [from the noun.] To blight; to hinder from fertility. Locke.


To BLIND. v. a. 1. To make blind. South. 2. To darken; to obscure to the eye. Dryden.

3. To obscure to the understanding. Stillingfleet.

BLIND. f. 1. Something to hinder the sight. L'Estrange. 2. Something to mislead, Decay of Pity. To BLINDFOLD. v. a. [from blind and fold.] To hinder from seeing, by blinding the eyes. Locke.

BLINDFOLD. a. [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered. Spenfer, Dryden.

BLINDLY. ad. [from blind.] 1. Without sight. 2. Implacably; without examination. Locke.

2. Without judgment or direction. Dryden.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF. f. A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company. Hudiiras.

BLINDNESS. f. [from blind.] 1. Want of sight. Denham. 2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness. Spenfer.

BLINDSIDE. f. Weakness; foible. Stoics.


To BLINK. v. n. [blinke, Danish.] 1. To wink. Hudiiras. 2. To see obscurely. Pepe.

BLINKARD. f. [from blink.] 1. That has bad eyes. 2. Something twinkling. Hudiiras.

BLISS, f. [blirre, Sax.] N 2
The highest degree of happiness; the happiness of blest souls. Hooker, Milton.

Felicity in general. Pope.

Happy in the highest degree. Spenfer.

Happily. Shakespeare.

Happiness. Dryden.

The first forge in the iron mills. Ditto.

To caterwaul. Dryden.

A pullule formed by raising the cuticle from the nails. Temple.

Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts. Bacon.

To raise blisters. Dryden.

To raise blisters by some hurt. Spenfer.

Gay; airy. Pope.

In a blithe manner. Shakespeare.

The quality of being blithe. Spenfer.

Cheerful. Pope.

Probably from blood. Dryden.

To swell. Addison.

To grow turgid. Arbuthnot.

Turgidities; swellings. Dryden.

A bubble. Carew.

A thick lip. Dryden.

Having traversed or got thick legs. Grew.

A heavy piece of timber. Addison.

A mas of matter. Swift.

A many body. Pope.

The wood on which hats are formed. Shakespeare.

The wood on which criminals are beheaded. Dryden.

An obstruction; a stop. Decay of Piety.

A fee term for a pally. Swift.

A blockhead. Shakespeare.

To shut up; to inclose. Clarendon.

A fortresse built to obstruct or block up a pale. Raleigh.

To shut up. Pope.

A stupid fellow; a fool; a man without parts. Pope.
2. A murderer.

**BLOODY.** a. [from blood.]
1. Stained with blood.
2. Cruel; murderous.

**BLOOM.** f. [blum, Germ.]
1. A blossom.
2. The state of immaturity.

To **BLOOM.** v. n.
1. To bring or yield blossoms.
2. To produce, as blossoms.
3. To be in a state of youth.

**BLOOMY.** a. [from bloom.] Full of blossoms; flowery.

**BLORE.** f. [from blow.]
A blast of blowing; blast.

**BLOSSOM.** f. [blumme, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant.

To **BLOSSOM.** v. n. To put forth blossoms.

**BLOT.** v. a. [from blottir, Fr.]
1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible.
2. To efface; to erase.
3. To blur.
4. To disgrace; to disfigure.
5. To disfigure.

**BLOT.** f. [from the verb.]
1. An obliteration of something written.

2. A blur; a spot.
3. A spot in reputation.

**BLOTCH.** f. [from blot.] A spot or blotule upon the skin.

To **BLOTCH.** v. n. To smite, or dry by the smoke.

**BLOW.** f. [blowe, Dutch.]
1. A stroke.
2. The fatal stroke.
3. A single action; a sudden event.
4. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.

To **BLOW.** v. n. pret. blow; particip. past. blown. [blapan, Sax.]
1. To move with a current of air.
2. This word is used sometimes impersonally with it.
3. To pant; to puff.
4. To breathe.
5. To find by being blown.
6. To play musically by wind.
7. To blow over. To pass away without effect.
8. To blow up. To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

To **BLOW.** v. a.
1. To drive by the force of the wind.
2. To inflame with wind.
3. To swell; to puff into size.
4. To find an instrument of wind music.
5. To warm with the breath.

6. To spread by report.

7. To infect with the eggs of flies.

8. To blow out. To extinguish by wind.

9. To blow up. To raise or swell with breath.

10. To blow up. To destroy with gunpowder.

11. To blow upon. To make stale, Addison.

To **BLOW.** v. n. [blapan, Sax.]
1. To blow; to blostom.

**BLOWPOINT.** f. A child's play. **Dome.**

**BLOWS.** f. A ready fist-faced wench.

**BLOWZY.** a. [from blowze.] Sun-burnt; high coloured.

**BLUDDER.** f. [See **BLOM.**] The part of a whole that contains the oil.

To **BLUDDER.** v. n. To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

To **BLUDDER.** v. a. To swell the cheeks with weeping.

**BLUDGEON.** f. A short flick, with one end loaded.

**BLUE.** a. [blay, Sax. bleu, Fr.] One of the seven original colours.

**BLUEBOTTLE.** f. [from blue and bottle.]
1. A flower of the bell shape.
2. A fly with a large blue belly.

**BLUELY.** ad. [from blue.] With a blue colour.

**BLUENESS.** f. [from blue.]
The quality of being blue.

**BLUFF.** a. Big; furious; blustering.

To **BLUNDER.** v. n. [blunderen, Dutch.]
1. To mistake grossly; to err very widely.

**BLUNDESON.** f. A short flick, with one end loaded.

**BLUNT.** a.
1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp.
2. Dull in understanding; not quick.

3. Rough; not delicate.
4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To **BLUNT.** v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To dull the edge or point.
2. To repref, or weaken any appetite.

**BLUNTLY.** ad. [from blunt.]
1. Without sharpness.
2. Coarsely; plainly.
BOA

BLUNTNESS. f. [from blunt.] 1. Want of edge or point. Sucking.
2. Coarseness; roughness of manner. Dryden.

BLUR. f. [borra, Span. a blot.] A blot; a stain.
To BLUR. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To blot; to efface.
2. To stain.
To BLUR. v. a. To let fly without thinking. Hakewell.

To BLUSH. v. n. [blosen, Dutch.] 1. To betray shame or confusion, by a red colour in the cheek. Smith.
2. To carry a red colour. Shakespeare.

BLUSH. f. [from the verb.] 1. The colour in the cheeks. Locke.
2. A red or purple colour. Creajeau. Locke.
3. Sudden appearance.

BLUSH'Y. a. Having the colour of a blushing.

BOA. To BLUSTER. v. n. [supposed from blosst.] 1. To roar as a storm. Spencer.
2. To bully; to puff. Government of the Tongue.

BLUSTER. f. [from the verb.] 1. Roar; noise; tumult. Swift.
2. Boast; boisterousness. Shakespeare.

BLUSTERER. f. A swaggerer; a bully.
BLUST'ROUS. a. [from bluster.] Tumultuous; noisy. Hody.

BO. interj. A word of terror. Temple.

BOAR. f. [boar, Saxon.] The male swine.

2. A table.
3. A table at which a council or court is held. Clarendon.
5. The deck or floor of a ship. Addison.

To BOARD. v. a. 1. To enter a ship by force. Denham.
2. To attack, or make the first attempt. Shakespeare.
3. To lay or pave with boards. Moxon.

To BOARD. v. r. To live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating. Herbert.

BOARD-WAGES. f. Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. Dryden.

BO'ARDER. f. [from board.] A tabler.

BOARISH. a. [from bore.] Swinish; brutal; cruel. Shakespeare.

To BOAST. To display one's own worth, or actions.

To BOAST. v. a. 1. To brag of.
2. To magnify; to exalt.

BOAST. f. 1. A proud speech. Speiser.

2. Cause of boasting.

BO'A'STER. f. [from boast.] A bragger.

BO'A'STFUL. a. [from boast and full.] Offententious.

BOA'STINGLY. ad. [from boasting.] Offentensively.

BOAT. f. [bar, Saxon.] A vessel to pass the water in.

BOAT. f. [boat, Lat.] Roar; noise; Derham.

1. The officer on board th e ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors. Howell.

To BO. v. a. 1. To beat; to drub. Shakespeare.
2. To cheat; to gain by fraud. Shakespeare.

To BO. v. n. To play backward and forward. Dryden.

BO. f. [from the verb neuter.] 1. Something that hangs so as to play boojly.

2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza. L'Estrange, Aisbham.

3. A blow.

BO'BIN. f. [bobine, Fr.] A small pin of wood, with a notch. Tartler.

BO'BCHERRY. f. [bob and cherry.] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth. Arbuthnot.

BO'BTAI. Cut tail. Shakespeare.

BO'BTAILED. a. Having a tail cut. L'Estrange.


To BO'DE. v. a. [bodein, Sax.] To pretend; to be the omen of. Shakespeare.

To BO'DE. v. n. To be an omen; to forebode. Dryden.

BO'DEMENT. f. [from bodein.] Portent; omen. Shakespeare.

To BO'DGE. v. n. To boggle. Shakespeare.

BO'DICE. f. [from bodies.] Stays; a waistcoat quilted with whalebone. Prior.

BO'DLESS. a. [from body.] Incorporeal; without a body. Davies.

BO'DLY. a. [from body.] 1. Corporeal; containing body. South.
2. Relating to the body, not the mind. Hooker.

3. Real; actual. Shakespeare.

BO'DLY. ad. Corporeally. Watts.

BO' DKN. f. [bodiken, or small body.] Skinner.

1. An instrument with a small blade and sharp point. Sidney.
2. An instrument to draw a thread or ribbon through a loop. Pope.
3. An instrument to dress the hair. Pope.

BO'DY.
BOLUS. s. [Skeat.] A medicine, made up into a soft mass, larger than pills. Saffr.

2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter; to be thrown out from a mortar. Rowe.

To OMB. v. a. To attack with bombs.

Prior.

OMB CHEST. f. [from bomb and chest.] A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed under ground, to blow up in the air.

OMB-KETCH. 1. A kind of ship.
OMB VESSEL. 1. Strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar. Addison.

OMBARD, f. [ombardus, Lat.] A great gun.

To OMBARD. v. a. [from the noun.] To attack with bombs. Addison.

OMBARDIER, f. [from bombard.] The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs. Fuller.

OMBARDMENT. f. [from bombard.] An attack made by throwing bombs. Addison.

OMBESIN. f. [ombasen, Fr.] A flight of filken stuff.

OMBAST. f. Fustian; big words. Daven.


OMBULATION. f. [from bombus, Lat.] Sound; noise.


BONABUS. f. [Lat.] A kind of boalao.

BONCIRE'EN. f. [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably; from the name of a gardener.

BOND. f. [bon, Sax.]
1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound. Shakespeare.
2. Ligament that holds any thing together. Locke.
3. Union; connexion.
4. Imprisonment; captivity. Ais.
5. Cement of union; caule of union. Shakespeare.
7. Law by which any man is obliged. Locke.

BOND. a. [gebomen, Saxon.] Captive; in a servile state.

BONDAGE. f. [from bonda.] Captivity; imprisonment. Sidney, Pope.

BONDMAN. f. [from bonda.] A man slave. Shakespeare.


BONDSMAN. f. [from bond and man.] One bound for another. Derham.


BONE. f. [ban, Saxon.] 1. The solid parts of the body of an animal.
2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it. Dryden.
3. To be upon the bones. To attack. L'Estrange.
4. To make no bones. To make no scruple. Dryden.

To BONE. v. a. [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh.

BONELEACE. f. [the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace. SPECTATOR.

BONELESS. a. [from bone.] Without bones. Shakespeare.

To BONESET. v. a. [from bone and set.] To refit a bone out of joint; or join a bone broken. Wilmann.

BONESETTER. f. [from bone set.] A chirurgeon. Dryden.

BONFIRE. f. [bon, good, Fr. and ire.] A fire made for triumph. South.

BONGRACE. f. [bonne grace, Fr.] A covering for the forehead. Hakewell.

BONNET. f. [bonet, Fr.] A hat; a cap. Addison.

BO'NNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin.

BO'NNETS. [In the sea language.] Small tail's set on the courses on the mizen, mainmast, and forecastail.

BO'NNILY. ad. [from bonny.] Gayly; handsomely.

BO'NNESS. f. [from bonny.] Gayety; handsomeness.

BO'NNY. ad. [from bon, bonne, Fr.]
2. Gay; merry. Shakespeare.

BO'NNY-CLABBER. f. Sour buttermilk. Swift.

BO'NUM MAGNUM. f. A great plan.

BO'NY. a. [from bone.]
2. Full of bones.

BO'OBY. f. A dull, heavy, stupid fellow. Prior.

BOOK. f. [boc, Sax.]
1. A volume in which we read or write. Bacon.
2. A particular part of a work. Burnet.
3. The register in which a trader keeps an account. Shakespeare.

To BOOK. v. a. To register in a book. Davies.

BOOKBINDER. f. A man whose profession it is to bind books.

BOOKFUL. a. [from book and full.] Crowded with undigested knowledge. Pope.


BOOKISHNESS. f. [from books.] Over-fluid-mean.


BOOKLEARNING. f. [from book and learning.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books. Sidney.

BOOKMAN. f. [from book and man.] A man whose profession is the study of books. Shakespeare.

BOOKMATE. f. Schoolfellow. Shakespeare.

BOOK ELLER. f. He whose profession it is to sell books. Walton.


2. A fludent too closely fixed upon books. Pope.

BOOM. f. [from boom, a tree, Dutch.] 1. [In sea-language.] A long pole used to spread out the edge of the fludding sail. 2. A pole with buffets or baulks, let up as a mark to show the sailors how to steer. 3. A bar of wood laid cross a harbour. Dryden.

To BOOM. v. n. To rush with violence. Pope.

BOON. f. [from bene, Sax.] A gift; a grant. Addison.

BOON. a. [bon, Fr.] Gay; merry. Milton.

BOOR. f. [boor, Dutch.] A boor; a clown. Temple.

BOONISH. a. [from boor.] Coarseness of manners. Shakespeare.

BOORISHLY. adv. After a coarsish manner.

BOORISHNESS. f. [from boorish.] Coarseness of manners.

BOOSE. f. [bous, Saxon.] A stall for a cow.

To BOOT. v. a. [boet, Saxon.] 1. To profit; to advantage. Hooker, Pope. 2. To enrich; to benefit. Shakespeare.

BOOT. f. [from the verb.] 1. Profit; gain; advantage. Shakespeare. 2. To boot. With advantage; over and above. Herbert.

3. Booty or plunder. Shakspeare.

EOOT. f. [botte, French.] A covering for the leg, used by horsemen. Milton.

EEOF of a couch. The space between the coachman and the coach.

To BOOT. v. a. To put on boots. Shak.

BOOT HOSE. f. [from boot and hose.] Stockings to serve for boots. Shakespeare.

BOOT TREE. f. Wood shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots for stretching them.

BOOTCATCHER. f. [from boot and catch.] The person whole buinses at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers. Swift.

BOOTED. a. [from boot.] In boots.

BOOTH. f. [boed, Dutch.] A house built of boards or boughs. Swift.


BOPEEP. f. To play BOPEEP, is to look out, and draw back, as if frighted. Dryden.


BORABLE. a. [from bare.] That may be bored.

BOSSAGE. f. [from borge, Lat.] A plant.

BOSAMEZ. f. The vegetable lamb, generally known by the name of Agnus Scythicus. Brown.

BO'SON. f. [baxus, low Latin.] An artificial faut, prepared from fat armenian, nitre, calcined tartar, lead, and alum, dissolved in wine. Quincy.

BORDEL f. [bordel, Tent.] A brothel; a bawdyhouse. Scott.

BORDER. f. [bord, German.] 1. The outer part or edge of any thing. Dryden.

2. The edge of a country. Spencer.

3. The outer part of a garment adorned with needlework.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers. Waller.

To BORDER. v. n. [from the noun.] 1. To confine upon. Knollet. 2. To approach nearly to. Tullot.

To BORDER. v. a. 1. To adorn with a border. 2. To reach; to touch. Raleigh.

BORDERER. f. [from border.] He that dwells on the borders. Philips.

To BORDAGE. v. n. [from border.] To plunder the borders. Spencer.

To BORE. v. a. [boor, Saxon.] To pierce in a hole. Digby.

To BORE. v. n. 1. To make a hole. Witskins. 2. To pull forward towards a certain point. Dryden.

BOCRE. f. [from the verb.] 1. The hole made by boring. Milton. 2. The instrument with which a hole is bored. Mason. 3. The size of any hole. Bacon.

BORE. The prettysite of bore. Dryden.

BOREAL. a. [borealis, Lat.] Northern. Pope.

O BOREAS.
BOTRICH. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To mend or patch cloaths clumsily.
  Dryden.
2. To put together unsuitably, or un-
  skilfully.
  Dryden.
3. To mark with botches.
  Garth.

BO'TCHY. a. [from botch.] Marked with
botches.

BO'TH. a. [botcha, Saxon.] The two.
  Hooker.

BO'TH. conj. As well.

BO'TRYOID. a. [botryoides.] Having the
form of a bunch of grapes.
  Woodward.

BOTS. f. Small worms in the entrails of
horses.

BOT'TLE. f. [bouteille, Fr.]
1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter.
  King.
2. A quantity of wine usually put into a
  bottle; a quart.
  Speeter.
3. A quantity of hay or grass bunched up.
  Donne.

To BOT'TLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To
inclose in bottles.

BOT'TLEFLOWER. f. A plant.

BOT'TLESCREW. f. [from bottle and
  screw.] A screw to pull out the cork.
  Swift.

BOT'TOM. f. [botm, Saxon.]
1. The lowest part of any thing.
2. The ground under the water.
  Dryden.
3. The foundation; the ground-work.
  Atterbury.

4. A vale; a valley.
  Bentley.
5. The deepest part.
  Locke.
  Shakespeare.
7. The utmost of any man’s capacity.
  Shakespeare.

8. The left resort.
  Addison.

  Norris.
10. A chance; or security.
  Clarendon.
11. A ball of thread wound up together.
  Mortimer.

To BOT'TOM. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To build upon; to fix upon as a sup-
  port.
  Atterbury.
2. To wind upon something.
  Shakespeare.

To BOT'TOM. v. n. To rest upon as its
support.

BOTOMMED. a. Having a bottom.

BOTOMLESS. a. [from bottom.] Without
a bottom; fathomless.

BOTOMRY. f. [in navigation and com-
  merce.] The act of borrowing money on
a ship’s bottom.

BOUCHET. f. [French.] A sort of pear.

BOUD. f. An insect which breeds in malt.

To BOUGE. v. n. [bouge, Fr.] To swell
out.

BOUGH. f. [bog, Saxon.] An arm or
large shoot of a tree.

BOUGHT. preter. of to buy.

BOU
BOU


BOULLION. f. [French.] Broth or soup.

BOULDER WALLS. [in architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar.

To BOUNCE. v. n. 1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force. Swift. 2. To make a sudden leap. Addison. 3. To boil; to bully. 4. To be bold, or strong. Shakespeare.

BOUNCER. f. [from bounce.] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatener.


To BOUND. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To limit; to terminate. Dryden. 2. To restrain; to confine. Shakespeare.

BOUNDED. participle passive of bind. Knolles.

BOUND. s. [a word of doubtful etymology.] Defined; intending to come to any place. Temple.

BOUNDARY. f. [from bound.] Limit; bound.

BOUNDEN. participle passive of bind. Rogers.

BOUNDING-STONE. s. A stone to bind or confine.

BOUNDSTONE. s. A stone to play with. Dryden.

BOUNDLESSNESS. f. [from boundless.] Exemption from limits. South.

BOUNDLESS. a. [from bound.] Unlimited; unrestricted. South.

BOUNTIFUL. a. [from bountiful.] Liberal; kind; generous. Dryden.

BOUNTIEOUSLY. ad. [from bounteous.] Liberally; generously. Dryden.

BOUNTIOUSNESS. f. [from bounteous.] Munificence; liberality. Psalms.

BOUNTIFUL. a. [from bountiful and full.] Liberal; generous; munificent. Taylor.

BOUNTIFULLY. a. [from bountifully.] Liberally. Donne.

BOUNTIFULNESS. f. [from bountiful.] The quality of being bountiful; generosity. Corinthians.

BOW

BOW. s. [from bow.] Generosity; liberality; munificence. Hooker.

To BOURGEON. v. n. [bourgeon, Fr.] To sprout; to shoot into branches. Howel.


To BOURSE. v. n. [bouge. French.] To drink lavishly. Spenser.

BOUSY. a. [from bouye. French.] Drunken. King.

BOUT. f. [batter, Italian.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time. Sidney.

BOUIEFU. f. [French.] An incendiary. King Charles.

BOUTISALE. s. A sale at a cheap rate. Hayward.

BOWS RIMEZ. [French.] The last words or rhymes of a number of verses given to be filled up.

To BOW. v. a. [bogen, Saxon.] 1. To bend, or inflect. Locke. 2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission. Jastab. 3. To bend, or incline, in condemnation. Eccles.

4. To depress; to crush. Pope.

To BOW. v. n. 1. To bend; to suffer flexure. 2. To make a reverence. Decays of Piety. 3. To stoop. Judges. 4. To sink under pressure. Jastab.

BOW. f. [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as now, bow.] An act of reverence or submission. Swift.


5. A yoke. Shakespeare.

6. Bow of a slip. That part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stern, and ends at the stern-most parts of the forecastle.

BOW-BENT. a. [from bow and bent.] Crooked. Milton.

BOW-HAND. f. [from bow and hand.] The hand that draws the bow. Spencer.

BOW-LEGGED. a. [from bow and leg.] Having crooked legs.

To BOWEL. v. a. [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels. Thomson.

BOWELS, s. [boyaux. French.] 1. Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body. Samuel. 2. The inner parts of any thing. Shake-sp. 3. Tenderfeet; compassion. Clarendon.

BOWER. f. [from bowg.] 1. An arbour. Pope. 2. It seems to signify, in Spencer, a blow; a stroke;
**BOY**

a flicker: **bourrée**, Fr. to fall upon.  

**BO’WER.** *f.* [from the bow of a ship.]  

Anchor to called.  

To **BO’WER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower.  

**BO’WERY.** *a.* [from bowrer.] Full of bowers.  

**BOWL.** *f.* **boule,** Welsh  

1. A vessel to hold liquids.  
2. The hollow part of any thing.  
3. A basin, or fountain.  

To **BOWL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]  

1. To play at bowls.  
2. To throw bowls at any thing.  

**BO’WLER STONES.** *f.* Lumps or fragments of stones or marble, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the action of the water.  

**BO’WLER.** *f.* [from bowl.] He that plays at bowls.  

**BO’WLING-Line.** *f.* A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.  

**BO’WLING-GREEN.** *f.* [from bowl and green.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.  

**BO’WMAN.** *f.* An archer.  

**BO’WSPIRIT.** *f.* Boltsprit; which see.  

To **BO’WSSEN.** *v. a.* To drench; to soak.  

**BO’WSTRING.** *f.* The string by which the bow is kept bent.  

**BO’WYER.** *f.* [from bow.]

1. An archer.  
2. One whose trade is to make bows.  

**BOX.** *f.* [box, Saxon.] A tree.  

**BOX.** *f.* [box, Saxon.]  

1. A cafe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing.  
2. The cafe of the mariners compas.  
3. The chest into which money is put.  
4. Seat in the playhouse.  

To **BOX.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a box.  

**BOX.** *f.* [box, a cheek, Welch.] A blow on the head given with the hand.  

To **BOX.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with the fist.  

**BOXEN.** *a.* [from box.]  

1. Made of box.  
2. Resembling box.  

**BO’XER.** *f.* [from box.]; A man who fights with his fist.  

**BOY.** *f.*  

1. A male child; not a girl.  
2. One in the state of adolescence: older than an infant.  
3. A word of contempt for young men.  

**BOYISH.** *a.* [from boy.]  

1. Belonging to a boy.  
2. Childish; trifling.  

**BO’YISHLY.** *adv.* [from boyly.] Childishly; triflingly.  

**BO’YISHNESS.** *f.* [from boyish.] Childishness; triflingness.  

**BO’YISM.** *f.* [from boy.] Puereility; childishness.  

**BOY.**  

An as bandage.  

**BOY.**  

1. To BOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To act slyly, or like a boy.  

**BOYHOOD.** *f.* [from boy.] The state of a boy.  

**BOYISH.** *a.* [from boy.]  

1...  

**BOYISHLY.** *adv.* [from boyly.] Childishly, triflingly.  

**BOYISHNESS.** *f.* [from boyish.] Childishness; triflingness.  

**BOYISM.** *f.* [from boy.] Puereility; childishness.  

**BOX.**  

1. To BOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To slant up.  

**BOY.**  

1. Cinque; bandage.  
2. That which holds any thing tight.  

**BOY.**  

1. Braces of a coach. Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.  
2. Brace, in printing. A crooked line including a passage; as in a triplet.  
4. Tenion; tightness.  

**BOY.**  

1. Brace, a pair; a couple.  
2. Bracelet, Fr. An ornament for the arms.  

**BO’YR.** *f.* [from brace.] A cinque; a bandage.  

**BOY.**  

1. Brace, Fr. A bitch hound.  
2. Brace, Fr. A bitch hound.  

**BOY.**  

1. Brachial, a. [from brachium, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.  
2. Brachygraphy, f. [βραχύς καὶ γραφή.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass.  
4. Brack.  
5. Brack.  
8. Brackish.  
BRA

BRAGGART. a. [from brag.] Boastful; thinly ostentatious.

BRAGGART. f. [from brag.] A boaster. Shakespeare.

BRAGGER. f. [from brag.] A boaster. South.

BRAG'LESS. a. [from brag.] Without a boast. Shakespeare.

BRAG'LY. ad. [from brag.] finely. Spencer.

To Braid. v. a. [whydon, Saxon] To weave together. Milton.

Braid. f. [from the verb.] A texture; a knot. Prior.


Brails. f. [see term] Small ropes receaved through blocks.

Brain. f. [hag-n, Saxon.] 1. That collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise. Shakespeare. 2. The understanding. Hammond. 3. The affections. Shakspere are.

To Brain. v. a. To kill by beating out the brains. Pope.

Brainish. a. [from brain.] Hotheaded; furious. Shakspere.

Brainless. a. [from brain.] Silly. Hocker.

Brainpan. f. [from brain and pan] The skull containing the brains. Dryden.


Brainickness. f. [from brainick] Indiscetion; giddiness.

Brake. The preterite of brake. Knoller.

Brake. f. Fern; Brambles. Dryden.

Braak. f. 1. An instrument for dressing hemp or flax. 2. The handle of a ship's pump. 3. A baker's kneading trough.


Brambling. f. A bird, called also a mountain chaffinch. Dick.

Bran. f. [brenna, Ital.] The hulks of corn ground. Watson.


6. The off-spring; the descendant. Gr. Suso.

To Branch. v. n. [from the noun.] 1. To spread in branches. Milton. 2. To spread into separate parts. Locke. 3. To Speak diffusively. Spectator. 4. To have horns shooting out. Milton.

To Branch. v. a. 1. To divide as into branches. Bacon. 2. To adorn with needlework. Speaker.

Bra'chner. f. 1. One that shoots out into branches. Wotton.

2. In falconry, a young hawk. [branchier, French.]

Branchiness. f. [from branchy] Fullness of branches.

Branchless. a. [from branchy] 1. Without shoots or boughs.

2. Naked. Shakspere.

Branchy. a. [from branchy] Full of branches forewinding. Watts.

Brand. f. [hain, Saxon.] 1. A flax lighted, or fit to be lighted. Dryden.


4. A mark made by burning with a hot iron. Bacon, Dryden.

To Brand. v. a. [branden, Dutch.] To mark; with a note of infamy. Atterbury.

Brandgoose. f. A kind of wild fowl.

To Brandish. v. a. [from brand, a sword.] 1. To wave or shake. Smith.

2. To play with; to flourish. Locke.


Brandy. f. A strong liquor distilled from wine. Swift.

Brandke. f. Squabble; wrangle. Swift.

To Brangle. v. n. To wrangle; to squabble.


Brandey. a. [from bran] Having the appearance of bran. Wiseman.

Brasier. f. [from bras.] 1. A manufacturer that works in brasts.


2. Impudence.

Brassiness. f. [from brassy] An appearance like brass.


2. Hard as brass. ad. despair. 3. Im
**BRA**

1. Impudent.
   **BRAST.** particip. a. [from brat'] Burst; broken. 
   **BRAT.** f.
   1. A child, so called in contempt. 
   2. The progeny; the offspring. 
**BRAVA/DO.** f. A boast; a brag. 
**BRAVE.** a. [brave, Fr.]
   1. Courageous; daring; bold. 
   2. Gallant; having a noble mien. 
   3. Magnificent; grand, 
   4. Excellent; noble. 
**BRAVE.** f. [brave, Fr.]
   1. A hector; a man daring beyond prudence or firmness. 
   2. A boast; a challenge. 
**BRAVELY.** ad. [from brave.] In a brave manner; courageously; gallantly. 
**BRAVERY.** f. [from brave.]
   1. Courage; magnanimity. 
   2. Splendour; magnificence. 
   3. Show; ostentation. 
   4. Bravado; boast. 
**BRAVO.** f. [bravo, Ital.] A man who murders for hire. 
   **BRAVO.** f. [bravo, Fr.]
   1. To quarrel noisily and indecently. 
2. To speak loud and indecently. 
3. To make a noise. 
4. To quarrel violently. 
5. Of uncertain etymology. 
   1. The fliehy or muscular part of the body. 
   2. The arm, so called from its being muscular. 
   3. Bulk; muscular strength. 
   4. The flesh of a boar. 
   5. A boar. 
   6. A bear killed for the table. 
**BRAWNINGNESS.** f. [from brawny.] Strength; hardihood. 
**BRAWNY.** a. [from brawny.] Muscular; fliehy; bulky. 
   **BRAV.** v. a. [brawc, Sax.] To pound; or grind small. 
**BRAVER.** f. [from bray.] 
   1. One that brays like an as. 

**BRE**

1. With printers, an instrument to temper the ink. 
   **BRAZE.** v. a. [from braze.] 
   1. To folder with brases. 
   2. To harden to impudence. 
**BRAZEN.** a. [from braze.]
   1. Made of brases. 
   2. Proceeding from brases. 
   3. Impudent. 
   **BRAZEN.** v. n. To be impudent; to bully. 
**BRAZENFACE.** f. [from brazen and face.] 
   An impudent wretch. 
**BRAZENFACED.** a. [from brazenface.] 
   Impudent; shameless. 
**BRAZENNESS.** f. [from brazen.] 
   1. Appearing like brases. 
   2. Impudence. 
**BRAZIER.** f. See **Brazier.** 
**BREACH.** f. [from break; breech, Fr.]
   1. The act of breaking any thing. 
   2. The rate of being broken. 
**BRAVELY.** ad. [from brave.] 
   1. A gap in a fortification made by a battery. 
   2. The violation of a law or contract. 
   3. An opening in a coat. 
   4. Difference; quarrel. 
   5. Infraction; injury. 
**BREAD.** f. [bread, Sax.] 
   1. Food made of ground corn. 
   2. Bread in general. 
**BREAD-CHIPPERS.** f. [from bread and chip.] A baker's servant. 
**BREAD-CORN.** f. [from bread and corn.] 
   Corn of which bread is made. 
**BREADTH.** f. [from brad, Sax.] The measure of any plain superficies from side to side. 
**BRAPROTO.** f. a. pret. I broke; or brake; part. paß. broke, or broken. 
   1. To part by violence. 
   2. To burst, or open by force. 
   3. To pierce; to divide. 
   4. To destroy by violence. 
   5. To overcome; to surmount. 
   6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in. 
   7. To crush or destroy the strength of the body. 
   8. To sink or appall the spirit. 
   9. To subdue. 
   10. To crush; to disable; to incapacitate. 
**BRAVE.** v. n.
   1. To weaken the mind. 
   2. To tame; to train to obedience. 
   3. To make bankrupt. 
   4. To crack or open the skin. 
   5. To violate a contract or promise. 

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**Shakespeare.**

**Dryden.**

**South.**

**Clarendon.**

**Pope.**

**Swift.**

**Bacon.**

**Spenser.**

**Addison.**

**Sidney.**

**Chapman.**

**Browne.**

**Dryden.**

**Arbuthnot.**

**Peabody.**

**Cotton.**

**Bacon.**

**Shakespeare.**

**Burton.**

**Gay.**
To infringe a law.
To intercept; to hinder the effect of.
To interrupt.
To separate company.
To dissemble any union.
To reform.
To open something new.
To break the back. To disable one's fortune.
To break a deer. To cut it up at table.
To break fast. To eat the first time in the day.
To break ground. To open trenches.
To break the heart. To destroy with grief.
To break the neck. To lux, or put out the neck joints.
To break off. To put a sudden stop.
To break off. To preclude by some obstacle.
To break up. To dissolve.
To break up. To open; to lay open.
To break up. To separate or diband.
To break upon the wheel. To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.
To break wind. To give vent to wind in the body.

To break. v. n.
1. To part in two.
2. To burst.
3. To burst by dashing, as waves on a rock.
4. To open and discharge matter.
5. To open as the morning.
6. To burst forth; to exclaim.
7. To become bankrupt.
8. To decline in health and strength.
9. To issue out with vehemence.
10. To make way with some kind of suddenness.
11. To come to an explanation.
12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

To discard.
To break from. To separate from with some vehemence.
To break in. To enter unexpectedly.
To break loaves. To escape from captivity.
To break off. To desist suddenly.
To break off from. To part from with violence.
To break out. To discover itself in sudden effects.
To break out. To have eruptions from the body.

To break out. To become disdulter.
To break up. To cease; to intermit.
To break up. To dissolve itself.
To break up. To begin holidays.
To break with. To part friendship with any.

State of being broken; opening.

A pause; an interruption.
A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

A meal in general.

A steep place endangering the neck.

One that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

The name of a fish.

The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.

The dogs or tests of women which contain the milk.

The part of a breast that is under the neck, between the forelegs.

The heart; the conscience.

The passions.

To meet in front.

The bone of the breast; the sternum.

Up to the breast.

With shipswrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship.

A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breast.

Armour for the breast.

A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.

Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants.
BRE

BREATH. f. [brēt, Saxon.]  
1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body. Shakespeare. Dryden.  
2. Life. Dryden.  
3. The rate or power of breathing freely. Milton.  
5. Relpite ; pause; relaxation. Shakspere.  
7. A single act ; an instant. Dryden.

To BREATHE. v. n. [from breath.]  
1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs. Pope.  
2. To live. Shakespeare.  
3. To rest. Roscommon.  
4. To pass by breathing. Shakespeare.  

To BREATHE. v. a.  
1. To inspire into one's own body, and expire out of it. Dryden.  
2. To inject by breathing. Decay of Piety.  
3. To eject by breathing. Spenser.  
4. To exercise. Shakspere.  
5. To move or adjust by breath. Prior.  
6. To utter privately. Shakspere.  
7. To give air or vent to. Dryden.

BREATHER. f. [from breathe.]  
1. One that breathes, or lives. Shakspere.  
2. One that utters any thing. Shakespeare.  
3. Inspire ; one that animates or infuses by inspiration. Norris.

BREATHTING. f. [from breathe.]  
1. Inspiration; secret prayer. Prior.  
2. Breathing place; vent. Dryden.

BREATHELESS. a. [from breath.]  
2. Dead. Wotton.

BRED. participle. paff. [from to breed.]  

BREDE. f. See BRAID. Wotton.

BREECH. f. [appoofed from bripe, Saxon.]  
1. The lower part of the body. Haywood.  
3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance. Dryden.

To BREECH. v. a. [from the noun.]  
1. To put into breeches.  
2. To hit any thing with a breech; as, to breech a gun.

BREECHES. f. [bripe, Saxon.]  
1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. Shakespeare.  
2. To wear the breeches, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband. Dryden.

To BREECH. v. a. preter. I bred, I have bred. [bripean, Saxon.]  
1. To procreate; to generate. Roscommon.  
2. To occasion; to cause; to produce. Locke.  
3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot. Shak.  
4. To produce from one's self.  
5. To give birth to.

6. To educate; to qualify by education. Dryden.  
7. To bring up; to take care of. Dryden.

To BREED. v. n.  
2. To encroach by new production. Ra'vigh.  
3. To be produced; to have birth. Dryden.  
4. To raise a breed. Montem.

BREED. f. [from the verb.]  
1. A calf ; a kind; a subdivision of species. Roscommon.  
2. Progeny; offspring. Shakspere.  
3. A number produced at once; a batch. Dryden.

BREEDBATE. f. [from breed and bate.]  
One that breeds quarrels. Shakspere.

BREDEE. f. [from breed.]  
1. That which produces any thing. Shakspere.  
2. The person which brings up another. Aelban.  
3. A female that is prolific. Shakspere.  
4. One that takes care to raise a breed. Temple.

BREEDING. f. [from breed.]  
1. Education; instruction; qualifications. Shakspere.  
2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony. Swift.  


BREEZY. a. [from breeze.] Fanned with gales. Pope.

BREME. a. Cruel; sharp; severe. Spenser.


BRET. f. A fist of the turbain kind.  

BRETHREN. f. [The plural of brother.]  
Swift.

BREVIALY. f. [breviaire, Fr.]  
1. An abridgment; an epitome. Ayliff.  
2. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.  

BREVIAIT. f. [from brevis.] A short compendium. Decay of Piety.

BREVIAIURE. f. [from brevio, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BREVIER. f. A particular size of small letter used in printing.

BREVITY. f. [brevitas, Lat.] Conciseness; shortness. Dryden.

To BREW. v. a. [brewen, Dutch.]  
1. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients. Milton.  
2. To prepare by mixing things together. Pope.  
3. To contrive; to plot. Wotton.

To BREW. v. n. To perform the office of a brewer. Shakspere.

BRGW,
BRI

BREW. f. [from the verb.] Manner of brewing. Bacon.

BREWAGE. f. [from brew.] Mixture of various things. Shakespeare.

BREWER. A man whose profession it is to make beer. Tillotson.

BREWING. f. [from brew.] Quantity of liquor brewed. Bacon.


BRIBE. f. [brieve, in French.] A reward given to pervert the judgment. Waller.

To BRIBE. v. a. [from the noun.] To gain by bribes. Bacon.

BRIBER. f. [from bribe.] One that pays for corrupt practices. Bacon.


BRICK. f. [brick, Dutch.]
1. A mass of burnt clay. Addison.
2. A loaf shaped like a brick. Waller.

To BRICK. v. a. [from the noun.] To lay with bricks. Swift.

BRICKBATCH. f. [from brick and batch.] A piece of brick. Bacon.

BRICKCLAY. f. [from brick and clay.] Clay used for making brick. Woodward.

BRICKDUST. f. [from brick and dust.] Dust made by pounding bricks. Spectator.

BRICK-KILN. f. [from brick and kiln.] A kiln; a place to burn bricks in.

BRICKLAYER. f. [from brick and lay.] A brick-mason. Donne.

BRICKMAKER. f. [from brick and make.] One whose trade is to make bricks. Woodward.

BRIDAL. a. [from bride.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial. Wotton, Pope.

BRIDAL. f. The nuptial festival. Herbert.

BRIDE. f. [bryd, Saxon.] A woman newly married. Smith.

BRIDEBED. f. [from bride and bed.] Marriage-bed. Prior.

BRIDECAKE. f. [from bride and cake.] A cake distributed to the guests at the wedding. Ben Jonson.


BRIDEMEN. f. The attendants on BRIDEMAIDS. the bride and bridegroom.

BRIDESTAKE. f. [from bride and stake.] A post set in the ground, to dance round. Ben Jonson.


BRIDGE. f. [bryd, Saxon.]
1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage. Dryden.
2. The upper part of the nose. Bacon.
To BRING up. To instruct; to educate.

BRINGNIS. a. [from brine.] Having the taste of brine; salt.

BRINISHNESS. f. [from brinish.] Saltiness.

BRINK. f. [brink, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

BRING his. a. [from brink.] Actively; vigorously.

BRISKLY. ad. [from brisk.] Lively; vivacious; gay.

BRISTLE. f. [bristle.] Hair of a swine.

BRISTLE. a. [bristled, Sax.] To erect in bristles.

BRISTLY. ad. [from bristly.] To stand erect as bristles.

BRIT. s. The name of a fish.

BRITTLE. s. [brittan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break.

BRITTLINESS. f. [from brittle.] Brittleness; breakable.

BRIZE. f. The gally.

BROACH. f. [broach, Fr.] A spit.

To BROACH. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To split; to pierce as with a spit.

2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor.
3. To open any store.  
4. To give out, or utter any thing.  
5. To let out any thing.

Bro'acher. f. [from broad.]  
1. A spit.  
2. An opener, or utterer of any thing.  

Decay of Pity.

Broad. a. [broad, Saxon.]  
1. Wide; extended in breadth.  
2. Large.  
3. Clear; open.  
4. Gross; coarse.  
5. Obfene; fulfom.  
6. Bold; not delicate; not revered.  

Shakespeare.

Broad as long. Equal upon the whole.  

L'Estrange.

Broad cloth. f. [from broad and cloth.]  
A fine kind of cloth.  

Swift.

To Ero'aden. v. n. [from broad.]  
To grow broad.  

Thomson.

Broad'ally. ad. [from broad.] In a broad manner.

Broad'ness. f. [from broad.]  
1. Breadth; extent from side to side.  
2. Coarseness; fulness.  

Dryden.

Ero'adsie. f. [from broad and side.]  
1. The side of a ship.  
2. The volly of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

Waller.

Broad'sword. f. A cutting sword, with a broad blade.

Wifeman.

Bro'adwise. ad. [from broad and wise.]  
According to the direction of the breadth.

Boyle.

Broca'de. f. [brocade, Span.] A filken stuff, variegated.  

Pope.

Broca'ded. a. [from brocade.]  
1. Drest in brocade.  
2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Gay.

Bro'age. f. [from brok']  
1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.  
2. The hire given for any unlawful office.  
3. The trade of dealing in old things.

Ben Jamin.

Bro'coll. f. A species of cabbage.

Pope.

Brock. f. [beac, Saxon.] A badger.

Bro'cket. f. A red deer, two years old.

Brogue. f. [brog, Irish.]  
1. A kind of shoe.  
2. A corrupt dialect.

Swift.

To Bro'i'der. v. t., a. [brodir, Fr.]  
To adorn with figures of needle-work.

Exodus.

Bro'idery. f. [from broider.] Embroidery; flower-work.

Tickell.

Broil. f. [bruiller, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Wake.

Broil. v. a. [bruler, Fr.] To dress or cook by laying on the coals.

Dryden.

To Broil. v. n. To be in the heat.  

Shake.

To Broke. v. a. To contract business for others.

Bacon.

Broken. v. a. [from broken.] Having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.

Ipsop.

To Brokenly. ad. [from broken.] Without any regular series.

Hokewell.

Broker. f. [from to broke.]  
1. A factor; one that does business for another.  
2. One who deals in old household goods.  
3. A pimp; a match-maker.

Shakespeare.

Bro'ke rage. f. [from broker.] The pay or reward of a broker.

Bro'nchocele. f. [brephonkelen.] A tumour of that part of the aphabet arteries, called the bronchus.

Bro'chial. f. [from broken.] Belonging to the throat.

Arbuthnot.

Bro'chotomy. f. [from broken and thea.] That operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation.

Shipp.

Pro's. See Brand.

Spen'er.

Bro'nze. f. [bronze.] Fr.  
1. Brats.  
2. A medal.

Pope.

Prier.

Brooch. f. [broke, Dutch.] A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Shakespeare.

To brooch. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Shakespeare.

To brood. v. n. [broadan, Saxon.]  
1. To fit on eggs; to hatch them.  
2. To cover chinks under the wing.

Dryden.

3. To watch, or consider any thing anxiously.

Dryden.

4. To mature any thing by care.

Bacon.

To brood. v. a. To chent by care; to hatch.

Dryden.

Brood. f. [from the verb.]  
1. Offspring; progeny.

Fairfax.

2. Generation.

Addison.

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.  

Spatter.

4. Something brought forth; a production.

Shakespeare.

5. The act of covering the eggs.

Shakespeare.

BroODY. a. [from brood.] In a state of sitting on the eggs.

Ray.

Brook. f. [byak, Saxon.] A running water; a rivulet.

Lacks.

To brook. v. a. [bycan, Saxon.] To bear; to endure.

South.

To brook. v. n. To endure; to be content.

Sidney.

Brooklime. f. [leticurfa, Lat.] A foot of water.

Spawwell.

Broom. f. [brom, Saxon.] A shrub; a bough called from the matter of which it is made.  

Arbiont.
BROOMLAND. f. [broom and land.] Land that bears brown.

BROOMSFAP. f. The staff to which the broom is bound.

BROMY. a. [from broom.] Full of broom.

BROTH. f. [spée, Sax.] Liquour in which fish is boiled.

BROTHEL. f. [ bordel, Fr.] A bawdyhouse.

BROTHER. f. [broðer, Saxon.] Plural, brothers, or brother.
1. One born of the same father or mother. Shakespeare.
2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity. Davies.
3. A class of men of the same kind. Addison.

BROTHERLY. a. [from brother.] Natural to brothers; such as becomes or befits a brother. Denham.

BROTHERLY. ad. After the manner of a brother. Shakespeare.

BOUGHT. [part. geffive of bring]. Knöllet.

BROW. f. [braw, Saxon.]
1. The arch of hair over the eye. Dryden.
2. The forehead. Waller.
3. The general air of the countenance. Shakespeare.
4. The edge of any high place. Wotton.

To BROW. w. a. To be at the edge of.

To BROWEATH. w. a. [from brew and boat.] To deprive with stern looks.


BROW'SICK. a. Diseased. Suckling.

BROWN. a. [brun, Saxon.] The name of a colour. Peacham.


BROWNNESS. f. [from brown.] A brown colour. Sidney.

BROWN STUDY. f. [from brown and flabby.] Gloomy meditations. Norris.

To BROWSE. w. a. [braver, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs.

To BROWSE. w. n. To feed.

Shakespeare, Blackmore.

BROWSE. f. Branches, fit for the wood of goats.

To BRUISE. w. a. [braver, Fr.] To crush or mangle with a heavy blow.

To BRUISE. w. n. A hurt with something blunt and heavy.

To BRUISEWORT. f. Comfrey.

To BRUIST. f. [bruit, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report.

To BRUIT. w. a. [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad.

BRUMAL. a. [brumphth, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

BRUNETT. f. [brunette, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion.

BRUNT. f. [brut, Dutch.]
1. Shock; violence.
2. Blow; stroke.

BRUSH. f. [bröf, Fr. from bruise, Lat.]
1. An instrument for rubbing. Stillingfleet.

To BRUSH. w. a. [from the noun.]
1. To sweep or rub with a brush. Shakespeare.
2. To strike with quickness. Spenser, Pope.
3. To paint with a brush. Pope.

To BRUSH. w. n.
1. To move with haste.
2. To fly over; to skim lightly. Dryden.

BRUSHER. f. [from brush.] He that uses a brush.

BRUSHWOOD. f. [from brush and wood.]
Rough, shrubby thickets. Dryden.

BRUSHY. a. [from brush.] Rough or shaggy, like a brush. Boyle.

To BRUSTLE. w. n. [brustin, Saxon.]
To crinkle.

BRUTAL. a. [brutal, Fr. from brute.]
1. That which belongs to a brute.

L'Estrange.

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman. Dryden.

BRUTALITY. f. [brutalité, Fr.] Savage-ness; virulence.

To BRUTALIZE. w. n. [brutalizer, Fr.]
To grow brutal or savage. Addison.

To BRUTALIZE. w. a. To make brutal or savage.

BRUTALLY. ad. [from brutal.]
Churlishly; inhumanly. Arbuthnot.

BRUTE. a. [brutes, Lat.]
1. Senseless; unconscious.
2. Savage; irrational.
3. Rough; ferocious.

BRUTE. f. A creature without reason.

Milton.

BRUTENESS. f. [from brute.]
To BRUTIFY. w. a. To make a man a brute.

Congreve.

BRUTISH. a. [from brute.]
1. Befall; resembling a beast.
2. Rough; savage; ferocious.
3. Grofs; carnal.
4. Ignorant; untutored.

BRUTISHLY. ad. [from brutish.] In the manner of a brute.

K. Charles.

BRUTISHNESS. f. [from brutish.] Brutality; savageness.
To BUCKLER. n. a. [from the noun.] To support; to defend.

BUCKMAST. n. The fruit or mast of the beech tree.

BUCKRAM. n. [bougrain, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum.

BUCKSHORN PLANTAIN. n. A plant.

BUCKTHORN. n. A tree.

BUCCOLIC. a. Pastoral.

BUD. n. [bouton, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; a gem.

To BUD. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To put forth young shoots, or gem.

2. To be in the bloom.

To BUD. v. a. To inoculate. Temple.

To BUDGE. v. n. [bouger, Fr.] To stir.

BUDGE. n. Stiff; formal. Milton.

BUDGE. v. A. The dressed skin or fur of limbs.

To BUDGE. v. A. [from the verb.] One that moves or flits.

BUDGET. n. [bagette, Fr.]
1. A bag such as may be easily carried. Ed.
2. A there, or streak. L'Estrange.

BUFF. n. [buffa.] Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist-belts, pouches, \\n
BUFFET. n. [buffetto, Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

BUFFET. n. [buffette, Ital.] A blow with the fist. Dryden.

BUFFET. n. A kind of cupboard. Pope.

To BUFFET. v. n. To box; to beat. Orange.

To BUFFET. v. n. To play a boxing-match. Shakespeare.

BUFFETER. n. [from buffete.] A box or.

BUFFLE. n. [beufie, Fr.] The same with bullalo.

To BUFFLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To puzzle.

BUFFLEHEAD. a. Dull; stupid.

BUFFON. n. [buffon, Fr.]
1. A man whole profession is to make sport, by low jests and antick parties; a jackpudding. Wotton.
2. A man that pracstices indecent RAILLERY. Carib.

BUFFO'NERY. n. [from buffon.]
1. The practice of a buffoon.
2. Low jests; low mirth. Dryden.

BUG. n. A thinking insect bred in old household stuff. Pope.

BUG. v. [bug, Welch.] A frightful sight; a terrible terror. Pepe.

BUGGINESS. n. [from buggy.] The state of being infected with bugs.
BU'GGE. 2. (from bug.) Abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE. s. (from 'begun, Sax.)

BU'GLEHORN. s. A hunting-horn. Tickell.

BU'GLE. f. A tinining head of black glass. Shakespeare.

BU'GLE. f. A plant.

BU'GLE. f. The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD. v. a. To make, or have built.

[BUILD.] v. a. To make a fabric, or an edifice.

1. To make a fabric, or an edifice.

2. To raise any thing on a support or foundation.

Boyle.

To BUILDER. s. [from build.] He that builds an architect.

BUILDER. f. [from build.] He that builds; an architect.

BUILDING. s. [from build.] A fabric, or an edifice.

BUILT. f. The form; the structure.

TEMPLE.

BULB. s. [bulbus, Lat.] A round body, or root.

BUL'BACEOUS. 2. [bulbacens, Lat.] The same with bulbous.

BULBOUS. s. [from bulb.] Containing bulbs.

To BULGE. v. n.

1. To take in water; to founder.

Dryden.

2. To jet out.

To DRYDEN. f. [bulke, Dutch.]

1. Magnitude; size; quantity. Raleigh.

2. The gros; the majority. Swift.


BULK. f. A part of a building jutting out.

Arbuthnot.

BULKHEAD. s. A partition made across a ship with boards.

Harris.

BULKINESS. s. [from bulky.] Greatness of stature, or size.

BULKY. s. [from bulk.] Of great size or stature.

BULL. s. [bulus, Lat.]

1. The male of black cattle.

May.

2. In the scriptural fence, an enemy powerful, and violent. Psalms.

3. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Thomson.

4. A letter published by the pope.

Atterbury.

5. A blunder.

Pope.

BULL, in composition, generally notes large size.

BULL-BAITING. s. [from bull and bait.] The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BAITING. f. Something terrible.

ASLYDE.

BULL DOG. f. A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. Addison.

BULL-HEAD. s. [from bull and head.]

1. A fiendish fellow.

2. The name of a fish. Walton.

BULL-WEED. s. Knapweed.

BULL-WORT. Bihirs-weed.

BULLACE. A wild four plume. Bacon.

BULLION. s. [bullen, Fr.] A round ball of metal.

Knoles.

BULLITION. f. [from bullis, Lat.] The act or state of bulling.

Bacon.

BULL-LOCK. s. [from bull.] A young bull.

TEMPLE.

BULLY. f. A noisy, blustering, quarrelling fellow. Addison.

To BULLY. v. a. [from the noun.] To overbear with noise or menace.

King.

BUL'RUSH. s. [from bull and rush.] A large rush.

Dryden.

BULLWARK. s. [bolewecke, Dutch.]

1. A fortification; a citadel. Addison.


To BULLWARK. To fortify. Addison.

BUM. f. [bomme, Dutch.]

1. The part on which we sit. Shakespeare.

2. It is used, in composition, for any thing mean or low, as bumbailiff.

BUMBA'ILLIFF. s. [from bumb and bailiff.] A bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests. Shakespeare.

BUMBA'ILLIFF. s. [from bumb and bailiff.]

To BUMP. v. a. [from bumper, Lat.] To make a loud noise.

Dryden.

BUMPER. s. A cup filled. Dryden.

BUMPKIN. s. An awkward heavy ruffian. L'Esprance.

BUMPKINLY. s. [from bumbkin.] Having the manner or appearance of a clown.

Clarisse.

BUNCH. s. [buncher, Danish.]


3. A number of things tied together. Shakespeare.

4. Any thing bound into a knot. Spenser.

To BUNCH. v. n. To grow out in protuberances. Woodward.

BUNCHBACKED. s. Having bunches on the back.

BUNCHY. s. Growing into bunches.

Grew.

BUNDELE. s. [bynde, Sax.]

1. A number of things bound together.

Holme.

2. Any thing rolled up cylindrically.

Spectator.

To BUNDELE. v. a. To tie in a bundle. Leake.

BUNG. f. [bing, Welch.] A stopple for a barrel.

Mortimer.

To BUNG. To stop.

BUNGHOLE.
BUHNGHOLE. f. The hole at which the barrel is filled. Shakespeare.
To BUNGLE. v. n. To perform clumsily. Dryden.

To BUNGLE. v. a. To botch; to manage clumsily. Shakespeare.
BUNGLE. f. [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardness. Ray.

BUNN. f. A kind of sweet bread. Guy.
BUNTY. f. An increasing cavity. Carew.
To BUNT. To swell out. Dryden.
BUNTER. f. Any low vulgar woman. Shakespeare.
BUNTING. f. The name of a bird. Shakespeare.

BUOY. f. [boué, or boys, Fr.] A piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight. Pope.
To BUOY. v. a. To keep afloat. K. Charles.
To BUOY. v. n. To float. Pope.
BUOYANCY. f. [from buoyants.] The quality of floating. Derham.
BUOYANT. a. Which will not sink. Dryden.


2. Something grievous. Locke.
4. The verse repeated in a song. Dryden.
To BURDEN. v. a. To load; to incumber. Cor. viii.
BURDENER. f. [from burden.] A loader; an oppreßour.
BURDENSOMENESS. f. Weight; uneasiness.

BURDOCK. f. See Dock.
BUREAU. f. [bureau, Fr.] A chest of drawers. Swift.

BURG. f. See BURROW.
BURGAGE. f. [from burg.] A tenure proper to cities and towns. Hale.
BURGAMOT. f. [burgamotto, Fr.] A species of pear.
BURGANET, or BURGONET. [from burginette, Fr.] A kind of helmet. Shakespeare.
BURGESs. f. [lourgeois, Fr.] 1. A citizen; a freeman of a city.
BUS.

2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books; it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a thick.

BURNT. [particip. pass. of burn.] 1. To cause a mark in the skin.

BURR. f. The loose or lap of the ear.

BURREL. f. A fruit of pear.

BURREL Fly. Only; bad; be free.

BURREL Sise. Small bullets, nails, stones, discharged out of the ordnance. Harris.

BURROW. f. [burng, Sax.] 1. A corporative town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament. A place fenced or fortified. Temple.

2. The holes made in the ground by conies. Shakespeare.

To BURROW. v. n. To mine, as conies or rabbits. Mortimer.

BURSAR. f. [burserius, Lat.] The treasurer of a college. Phillips.


To BURST. v. n. I burst; I have burst, or bursten. [boartan, Sax.] 1. To break, or fly open. Proverbs.

2. To fly suddenly. Shakespeare.

3. To break away; to spring. Pope.

4. To come suddenly. S. Bot. 5. To begin an action violently. Arbuthnot.

To BURST. v. a. To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption. Burnet.


BURSTNESS. f. A rupture.

BURSTWORT. f. An herb good against ruptures.

BURST. f. A flat fish of the turbid kind.

BURTHEN. f. See BURDEN.


To BURY. v. a. [boiteran, Sax.] 1. To inter; to put into a grave. Shakespeare.

2. To inter with rites and ceremonies. Weller.

3. To conceal; to hide. Shakespeare.


2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to show that liquors are sold there. Shak.

To BUSH. v. n. [from the noun.] To grow thick. Milton.

BUSHEL. f. [bSSFou], Fr.] 1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike. Shakespeare.

2. A large quantity. Dryden.

BUSHINESS. f. [from buslly.] The quality of being busy. Dryden.

BUSINESSMENT. f. [from busly.] A thicket. Raleigh.

BUSHY. a. [from busly.] 1. Thick; full of small branches. Bacon.


BUSINESS. 2. Employment; multiplicity of affairs. Donne.

BUSILY. ad. [from busly.] With hurry; actively. Dryden.


3. The subject of action. Locke.


5. Right of action. L'Estrange.


7. To do one's business. To kill, destroy, or ruin him. Donne.

BUSK, f. [Vusplge, Fr.] A piece of steel or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays. Donne.

BUSKIN, f. [browsker, Dutch.] 1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg. Sidney.

2. A kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy. Smith.


BUSS. f. [bus, the mouth, Irish.] 1. A kiss; a salute with the lips. Pope.

2. A boat for fishing. [bfujo, German.] Temple.

To BUSS. v. a. To kiss. Shakespeare.

BUST. f. [bugfr, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast. Addison.


To BUSTLE. v. a. To be busy; to stir. Clarendon.

BUSTLE. f. [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry. Scott.

BUSTLER. f. [from bustle.] An active strirring man.


2. Bustling; active; meddles. Davies.

To BUSY. v. a. To employ; to engage. Dryer of Pliny.

BUSYBODY. f. A vain, meddlesome, fantastic person.

Tay or.


2. Yet; nevertheless. Bacon.

3. The particle which introduces the major or a fyllogism; now. Brampall.

4. Only; nothing more than. B. Jokyn.

5. Than.

6. But that.

7. Otherwise than that.

8. Not otherwise than.

9. By any other means than.

10. If it were not for this. Shakespeare.

11. However; howbeit.

12. Otherwise than.

13. Even; not longer ago than.

14. Yet it may be objected.

15. But
BUT

15. But for; had not this been. Waller.


BUT. f. [In sea-language.] The end of any plank which joins to another. Harris.


BUTCHER. f. [boucher, Fr.] 1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh. 2. One that is delighted with blood. Locke.

To BUTCHER. v. a. To kill; to murder. Shaks.

BUTCHER’S-BROOM, or KNEEHOLLY.

BUTCHERLINESS. f. [from butcherly.] A butchery manner.

BUTCHERLY. a. [from butcher.] Cruel; bloody; barbarous. Asham.

BUTCHERY. f. 1. The trade of a butcher. Pope.


3. The place where blood is shed. Shak.

BUTLER. f. [bouteiller, Fr.] A servant employed in furnishing the table. Swift.

BUTLERAGE. f. The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king’s butler. Bacon.

BUTMENT. f. [aboutment, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the up-right pier. Wotton.

BUTT. f. [but, Fr.] 1. The place on which the mark to be shot at is placed. Dryden.

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed. Shakespeare.

3. A man upon whom the company break their fists. Spectator.


BUTT. f. A vellis; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine. Shakespeare.

To BUTT. v. a. To strike with the head. Wotton.

BUTTER. f. [buttepe, Saxon.] An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.

To BUTTER. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To smear, or oil with butter. Shak.

2. To encrease the flacks every throw. Addison.

BUTTERMILK. f. The whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made. Harvey.

BUTTERPRINT. f. A piece of carved wood, used to mark butter. Locke.

BUTTERTOOTH. f. The great broad tooth. Flyer.

BUTTERWOMAN. f. A woman that sells butter.

BUTTERWORT. f. A plant; ranunculus. Floyer.

BUTTERY. a. Having the appearance or qualities of butter. Floyer.

BUTTERY. f. [from butter.] The room wherein provisions are laid up. Brampton.

BUTLOCK. f. The rump; the part next the tail. Knolles.

BUTTON. f. [button, Welch.] 1. Any knob or ball. Boyle.

2. The bud of a plant. Shakespeare.


To BUTTON. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To drefs; to cloath. Wotton.

2. To fasten with buttons. Wotton.

BUTTONHOLE. f. The loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught. Brampton.

BUTTRESS. f. [from aboutir, Fr.] 1. A prop; a wall built to support another. Bacon.

2. A prop; a support. South.

To BUTTRESS. v. a. To prop.

BUTTWINK. f. The name of a bird. Butler.

BUTYRACEOUS. a. [butyrum, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter. Floyer.

BUTYRIOUS. a. Having the properties of butter. Floyer.


2. Gay; lively; brisk. Grafsow.

3. Wanter; jolly. Dryden.

BUXOMLY. ad. [from buxom.] Wanton-ly; amorous.

BUXOMNESS. f. [from buxom.] Wanton-nesses; amorousnesses.

To BUY. v. a. preter. I bought; I have bought. [but seen, Sax.] 1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price. Addison.

2. To manage by money. South.

To BUY. v. n. To treat about a purchase. Shakespeare.

BUYER. f. He that buys; a purchaser. Woton.

To BUZZ. v. n. [bizzzer, Teut.] 1. To hum; to make a noise like bees. Suckling.

2. To whisper; to prate. Shakespeare.

To BUZZ. v. a. To spread secretly. Bentley.

BUZZ. f. A hum; a whisper; a talk. Addison.

BUZZARD. f. [busard, Fr.] 1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk. Dryden.

2. A blockhead; a dunce. Addison.

BUZZER. f. [from buzz.] A secret whis- perer. Shakespeare.

BY. prep. [by, Saxon.] 1. It note the agent. Locke.

2. It
2. It notes the instrument. 
3. It notes the cause. 
4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed. 
5. It shews the manner of an action. 
6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed. 
7. It notes the quantity had at one time. 
8. Ar, or in; noting place. 
9. According to. 
10. According to; noting proof. 
11. After; noting imitation or conformity. 
12. From; noting judgment or token. 
13. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared. 
14. Not later than; noting time. 
15. Beside; noting passage. 
16. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity. 
17. Before himself, it notes the abience of all others. 
18. It is the solemn form of swearing. 
19. At hand. 
20. It is used in forms of obtaining. 
22. In the same direction with. 
BY. 
1. Near; at a small distance. 
2. Beside; passing. 
3. In presence. 
BY AND BY. In a short time.

CAB

Has two sounds; one like k, as, call, clock; the other as t, as, cessation, cinder. It sounds like k before a, o, u, or a consonant; and like t, before e, i, and y.

CAB. A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABAL. [cabale, Fr. 112, tradition.] The secret science of the Hebrew rabbi.

BY. f. [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

BY, in composition, implies something out of the direct way.

BY-CONCERNMENT. f. An affair which is not the main business.

BY-END. f. Private interest; secret advantage.

BY-GONE. a. [a Scotch word.] Past.

BY-LAW. f. By-laws are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the public law binds.

BY-NAM. A nickname.

BY-PATH. f. A private or obscure path.

BY-RESPECT. f. Private end or view.

BY-ROOM. f. A private room within.

BY-SPEECH. f. An incidental or casual speech.

BY-STANDER. f. A looker on; one unconcerned.

BY-STREET. f. An obscure street.

BY-VIEW. f. Private self-interested purpose.

BY-WALK. f. A private walk; not the main road.

BY-WAY. f. A private and obscure way.

BY-WEST. Westward; to the west of.

BY-WORD. f. A saying; a proverb.

BYZE. A dwelling.

BYZANTINE. See Bizantine.

CAB

2. A body of men united in some close design.

3. Intrigue.

TO CABAL. a. n. [cabalar, Fr.] To form close intrigues.

CABALIST. f. One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

CABALLISTICAL. 2 a. Something that engages
engages in close designs; an intriguer.

**CABALLINE.** a. [cabalinus, Lat.] Belonging to a horse.

**CABARET.** f. [French.] A tavern.

**CABBAGE.** f. [cabbus, Fr. brassica, Lat.] A plant.

To **CABBAGE.** v. a. To steal in cutting clothes. 

**CABBAGE TREE.** f. A species of palm.

**CABBAGE WORM.** f. An insect.

**CABIN.** f. [cabane, Fr. chahine, Welch, a cottage.]

1. A small room. 
2. A small chamber in a ship. 
3. A cottage, or small house. 
4. A tent.

To **CABIN.** v. n. [from the noun. ] To live in a cabin.

To **CABIN.** v. a. To confine in a cabin.

**CABINED.** a. [from cabin.] Belonging to a cabin.

**CABINET.** f. [cabinet, Fr.]

1. A set of boxes or drawers for curiosities. 
2. Any place in which things of value are hidden. 
3. A private room in which consultations are held. 
4. A hut, or house.

**CABINET-COUNCIL.** f. A council held in a private manner.

**CABINET-MAKER.** f. [from cabinet and make.] One that makes small nice work in wood.

**CABLE.** f. [cable, Welch ; caboil, Dutch.] The great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.

**CACHEOTICAL.** a. [from cabotry.] Having an ill habit of body.

**CACHEXY.** f. [xochi.xia.] Such a disposition of the humours as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions. 

**CACTIONNATION.** f. [cabinetatio, Lat.] A loud laughter.

**CACKEREL.** f. A fowl.

To **CACKLE.** v. n. [caggelen, Dutch.] 

1. To make a noise as a goose. 
2. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen.

3. To laugh ; to giggle.

**CACKLE.** f. [from the verb.] The voice of a goose or fowl.

**CACKLER.** f. [from cackle.]

1. A fowl that cackles.
2. A tattle ; a tattler.

**CACOCHYMICAL.** a. [from cacochy-

**CACOCHYMICK.** n. Having the humours corrupted.
CALCULATE. f. [from calculate, Lat.] To compute; to reckon.
1. To compute.
2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time.
3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.

CALCULATION. f. [from calculate.]
1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.
2. The result of arithmetical operation.

CALCULATING. a. [from calculate.] Belonging to calculation.

CALCULATE. f. [calculate, Lat.] Reckoning; compute.

CALCULOUS. a. [from calculus, Lat.] Stony; gritty. Brown, Sharp.
To CALK, v. a. [from colate, Fr.] To stop the leaks of a ship. Raleigh, Dryden.

CALKER. f. [from calk.] The workman that stops the leaks of a ship. Ezechiel.

To CALL, v. a. [call, Lat.]
1. To name; to denominate.
2. To summon or invite.
3. To converse; to summon together.
4. To summon judicially.
5. To summon by command.
6. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety.
7. To invite; to appeal to.
8. To proclaim; to publish.
10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view. Cowley.
11. To figmatize with some approbrious denomination. Swift.
12. To call back; To revoke. Isaias.
13. To call in; To resume money at interest. Addison.
14. To call over; To read aloud a lift or muffer-roll.
15. To call out; To challenge.

CALL. s. [from the verb.]
1. A vocal address.
2. Requisition.
3. Divine vocation; summons to true religion.
4. An impulse.
5. Authority; command.
6. A demand; a claim.
7. An instrument to call birds. Wilkins.
8. Calling; vocation; employment. Dryden, Bacon.

CALLING. s. [from call.]
1. Vocation; profession; trade.
2. Proper station, or employment. Swift.
3. Clains of persons united by the same employment or profession. Hammond.
4. Divine vocation; invitation to the true religion. Hakewell.

CALLIPERS. f. Compasses with bowed shanks.

CALLISTY. s. [callisté, Fr.] A kind of swelling without pain. Quincy, Abbotson.

CALLOW. a. Unheded; naked; wanting feathers.
1. An induction of the fibres.

CALM. a. [calme, Dutch.]
1. Quiet; serene; not stormy; not tempestuous. Spencer.
2. Undisturb'd; unruffled. Atterbury.

CALM. s.
1. Serenity; stillness.
2. Freedom from disturbance; quiet; repose. South.

To CALM. v. a.
1. To still; to quiet.
2. To pacify; to appease. Atterbury.

CALMER. s. [from calm.] The person or thing which has the power of giving quiet. Walton.

CALMLY. ad. [from calm.]
1. Without storms, or violence.
2. Without passions; quietly. Prior.

CALMNESS. s. [from calm.]
1. Tranquillity; serenity.
2. Millenium; freedom from passion. Shel.

CALMY. a. [from calm] Calm; peaceful. Spencer.

CALOMEL. s. [calomelum.] Mercury six times sublimed. Wiseman.

CALORIFICK. a. [calorificus, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat. Grew.

CALOTTE. s. [French.] A cap or coif.

CALOTERS. s. [calos.] Monks of the Greek church.

CALTROPS. s. [coltrappe, Sax.] 1. An instrument made with three spikes, so that which way fover it falls to the ground, one of them points upight. Dr. Addison.

To CALVE. v. n. [from colf.] To bring a calf; spoked of a cow. Dryden.

CALVILLE. s. [French.] A sort of apple.

To CALUMNiate. v. n. [calumnior, Lat.] To accuse falsely. Dryden.

To CALUMNiate. v. a. To slander. Strat.

CALUMNIATION. s. [from caluminate.] A malicious and false representation of words or actions. Alyffe.

CALUMNATOR. s. [from caluminate.] A furer of accusation; a slanderer. Addison.

CALUMNIOUS. a. [from calumnii.] Slanderous; falsely reproachful. Shakespeare.

CALUMNY. s. [calumnia, Lat.] Slander; false charge. Temple.

CALX. s. [Latin.] Any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning. Digby.

CALYCLE. s. [calculus, Lat.] A small bud of a plant.

CAMAIEU. s. A stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.

CAMBER.
CANDID. f. [candidus, Lat.] An herb; petty whin, or reffharrow.
CAMMOYS. a. [canus, Fr.] Flat of the nose.
CAMP. s. [camp, Fr.] The order of tents placed by armies when they keep the field.
To CAMP. a. [from the noun.] To lodge in tents.
CAMP-FIGHT. s. An old word for combat.
CAMP'IGN. s. [campeign, Fr.]
1. A large, open, level tract of ground.
2. The time for which any army keeps the field.
CAMP'IGNIFORM. a. [of campa and forma.] A term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell.
CAMP'YULATE. a. Campaniform.
CAME'STRAL. a. [campbretis, Lat.] Growing in fields.
CAMP'HRE TREE. s. [camphora, Lat.] There are two sorts of this tree; one of Borneo, from which the best camphire is taken, which is a natural exudation from the tree, where the bark has been wounded. The other sort is a native of Japan.
CAMP'HORATE. a. [from camphora, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire.
CAMP'ION. s. [lychnus, Lat.] A plant.
CAMUS. a. A thin dress.
CAN. s. [canne, Sax.] A cup.
CAN. n. u. [konnen, Dutch.]
1. To be able; to have power.
2. It expresses the potential mood; as, I can do it.
CANA'IL'LED. s. [French.] The lowest people.
CANA'IL. f. [canalis, Lat.] 1. A basin of water in a garden.
2. Any course of water made by art.
3. A passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.
CANA'AL-CAOIL. s. A fine kind of coal.
CANA'ILL. a. [canaliculatus, Lat.] Made like a pipe or gutter.
CANA'RY. s. [from the Canary islands.] Wine brought from the canaries; fack.
TO CANA'RY. a. To frolick. "Shak.
CANA'RY BIRD. An excellent singing bird.
TO CAN'CEL. a. [cancellur, Fr.]
1. To cross a writing.
2. To efface; to obliterate in general.
CANCELLATION. f. [from cancel.] An expunging or wiping out of an intrument.
CANCER. s. [caner, Lat.]
1. A crabfish.
2. The sign of the summer fullface.
3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured.
To CAN'CARATE. n. [from cancer.] To become a cancer.
CANCERATION. s. A growing cancerous.
CANCEROUS. s. [from cancer.] Having the virulence of a cancer.
CANCEROUSNESS. s. The state of being cancerous.
CANCROINE. a. [from cancer.] Having the quills of a crab.
CANDENT. a. [candens, Lat.] Hot.
CANDID'ANT. a. [candidus, Lat.] Growing white.
CANDID. a. [candidus, Lat.]
1. White.
2. Fiery; open; ingenuous.
CANDID'ATE. f. [candidatus, Lat.] A com-
CANDIDLY, adj. [from candid.] Fairly; without trick; ingeniously. Swift.
CANDIDNESS. f. [from candid.] Ingenuousness; openness of temper. Soivib.

To CANDIFY. v. a. [candifico, Lat.] To make white.

CANDLE. f. [candela, Lat.]
1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton. Roy.
2. Light, or luminary. Shakespeare.

CANDLEBERRY TREE. Sweet-willow.
CANDLEHOLDER. f. [from candle and hold.]
1. He that holds the candle.
2. He that remotely assists. Shakespeare.

CANDLEDIGHT. f. [from candle and light.]
2. The necessary candles for use. Molineaux.

CANDLEMAS. f. [from candle and mass.]
The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches. Brown, Gay.

CANDLESTICK. f. [from candle and stick.]
The instrument that holds candles. Addison.

CANDLESTUFF. f. [from candle and stuff.]
Great; tallow. Bacon.

CANDLEWASTER. f. [from candle and waste.]
A spendthrift. Shakespeare.

CANDOCK. f. A weed that grows in rivers. Walton.

CANDOUR. f. [condor, Lat.] Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; ingenuity. Watts.

To CANDY. v. a.
1. To conferv[e] with sugar. Bacon.
2. To form into conglutinations. Shaksp.

To CANDY. v. n. To grow concealed.
CANDY Lion's foot. [cattancane, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

CANE. f. [canne, Lat.]
1. A kind of strong reed. Harway.
2. The plant which yields the sugar. Other reeds have their skin hard; but the skin of the sugar cane is soft, and the pith very juicy. It usually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter. The stem is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. They usually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months. Blackmore.
3. A lance.
4. A reed.

To CANE. v. a. [from the noun.] To beat.

CANCER. f. [cancer, Lat.]
1. A small bafket.
2. A small vessel in which any thing is laid no.

CANKER. f. [cancoer, Lat.]
1. A worm that preys upon, and deftroy's fruits. Spenser.
2. A fly that prays upon fruite. Walton.
3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes. Bacon.
5. An eating or corroding humour. Shak.
7. A disease in trees.

To CANKER. v. n. [from the noun.] To grow corrupt. Spenser, Prior.

To CANKER. v. a.
1. To corrupt; to corrode. Herbert.
2. To infect; to pollute. Addison.

CANKERBIT. part. ad. [from canker and bite.]
Bitten with an envenomed tooth. Shaksp.

CANNABINE. a. [cannabicus, Latin.] Hempen.

CANNIBAL. f. An anthropophagite; a man-eater. Davies, Bentley.

CANNIBALLY. ad. In the manner of a cannibal. Shakspere.

CANNIPERS. f. Callipers.
CANNON. f. [cannon, Fr.] A gun larger than can be managed by the band.

CANNON-BALL. f. The balls which CANNON-SHOT. § are shot from great guns.

To CANNONADE. v. n. [from cannon.] To play the great guns.

CANNONIER. f. [from cannon.] The engineer that manages the cannon.

CANNON. f. [canon.] The book of Holy Scripture; or the great rule. Stillingfleet.
5. A large sort of printing letter.

CANNON BIT. f. That part of the bit that is in the horse's mouth. Spenser.
CANNONESS. f. [canonissa, low Lat.] In popish countries, women living after the example of secular canons. Alyffe.

CANNONICAL. a. [canonicus, low Lat.]
1. According to the canon.
2. Constituting the canon. Raleigh.
3. Regular; ratified; fixed by ecclesiastical laws. Taylor.
4. Spiritual; ecclesiastical. CANO-
CANONICALLY. adj. [from canonical.] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

Goverment of the Tongue.

CANONICALNESS. n. The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST. n. [from canon.] A professor of the canon law. Camden, Pope.

CANONIZATION. n. [from canonizations.] The act of declaring a saint. Addison.

To CA'NONIZE. v. a. [from canon.] To declare any man a saint. Bacon.

CA'NONRY. n. [from canon.] An ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church.

CA'NOPIED. v. n. Covered with a canopy.

CA'NOPIED. v. a. [comp'mum, low Lat.] A covering spread over the head. Fairfax.

To CA'NOPIY. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy. Dryden.


CANT, f. [cantus, Lat.]
1. A corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men. Dryden.
3. A whining pretension to goodnature. Dryden.
5. Acquaint.

To CA'NT. v. n. To talk in the jargon of particular professions. Glanville.

CANTA'TAL. f. [Italian.] A song.

CANTA'TION. n. [from cant, Lat.] The act of singing.

CA'NTER. f. [from cant.] Hypocrite.

CA'NTERBURY BELLS. Bellflower.

CA'NTERBURY GALLOP. The gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter.

CA'NTHARIDES. f. [Latin.] Spanish flies; used to raise blisters. Bacon.

CA'NTHUS. f. [Latin.] The corner of the eye. Wiseman.

CA'NTICLE. f. [canto, Lat.]
1. A song.

CA'NTILIVERS. f. Pieces of wood framed into the front or other fides of an house, to sustain the covers over it. Moxon.

CA'NTILE. f. [kant, Dutch.] A piece with corners. Shakespeare.

To CA'NTILE. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut in pieces. Dryden.

CA'NTLET. f. [from cantle.] A piece; a fragment. Dryden.

CA'NTO. f. [Italian.] A book, or section of a poem. Shakespeare.

CA'NTRY. n.
1. A small parcel or division of land.
2. A small community, or clan. Bacon.

To CA'NTRY. v. a. To divide into little parts.

CA'NTRYIZE. v. a. To parcel out into small divisions. Howel.


CA'NVASS. f. [cannauis, Fr.] A kind of cloth woven for several uses. Sidney, Watler.

To CA'NVASS. v. a. [cannabafier, Fr.]
1. To sift; to examine. Woodward.
2. To debate; to controvert. L'Esrange.

To CA'NVASS. v. n. To solicit. Ayliffe.

CA'NY. a. [from cane.]
1. Full of canes.

CA'NZONE. f. [canzonetta, Italian.] A little song. Peacham.

CAP, f. [cap, Welch.]
1. The garment that covers the head. Swift.
2. The ensign of the cardinalate. Shaks.
3. The topmost; the highest. Shakespeare.
4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

To CAP. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To cover on the top. Derham.
2. To snatch off the cap. Spencer.
3. To cap versus. To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter. CAP a po. Head from head to foot. Shaks.

CAP a pi. $.

CAP-PAPER. A sort of coarse brownish paper. Boyle.

CAPABILITY. n. [from capable.] Capacity.

CA'PABLE. a. [capable, Fr.]
1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing. Watts.
2. Intelligent; able to understand. Shaks.
3. Capacious; able to receive. Digby.
5. Qualified for. Tillotson.

CA'PABLENESS. n. [from capable.] The quality or state of being capable.

CAPACIOUS. a. [capax, Lat.]
1. Wide; large; able to hold much. Thomson.
2. Extensive; equal to great design. Watts.

CAPACIOUSNESS. n. [from capacious.] The power of holding; largeness. Holder.

To CA'PACITATE. v. a. [from capacity.] To enable; to qualify. Dryden.

CAPACITY. n. [capacite', Fr.]
1. The power of containing. Davit.
2. The force or power of the mind. South.
4. Room; space. Boyle.
5. State; condition; character. South.

CAPA'RISON. f. [caparazon, Span.] A fort of cover for a horse. Milton.

To CAPA'RISON. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To dres in caparisons. Dryden.
2. To
To dress pompously, *Shakespeare.*

**CAPE.** *[cape, Fr.]*
1. Headland; promontory. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The neck-piece of a cloak. *Bacon.*

**CAPER.** *[from caper, Latin, a goat.]*
1. A leap; a jump. *Swift.*
2. To skip for merriment. *Craik.*
3. To dance. *Rowe.*

**CAPER BUSH.** *[capparis, Lat.]* This plant grows in the South of France; the buds are pickled for eating.

**CA'PERRY.** *[from caper.]* A dancer. *Dryden.*

**CAPITATION.** *[capillus, Latin.]* A small ramifications of velvets. *Brown.*

**CAPITAL.** *[capitale, Lat.]*
2. Criminal in the highest degree. *Swift.*
3. That which affects life. *Bacon.*
6. Applied to letters; large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books. *Taylor, Crew.*

**CAPITATION.** *[captatum, Lat.]*
1. The upper part of a pillar. *Addison.*

**CAPITALLY.** *ad. [from capital.]* In a capital manner.

**CAPITATION.** *[from caput, Latin.]* Numeration by heads. *Brown.*

**CAPITULAR.** *[from capitulum, Lat.]*
1. The body of the statutes of a chapter. *Taylor.*
2. A member of a chapter. *Addison.*

To **CAPITULATE.** *v. n. [from capitulum, Lat.]*
1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles. *Shakespeare.*
2. To yield, or surrender on certain stipulations. *Haywood.*

**CAPITULATION.** *f. Stipulation; terms; conditions. *Halé.*

**CAPI'VI TREE.** *[capitiva, Lat.]* This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies. Some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam. *Miller.*

**CAPON.** *[cape, Latin.]* A castrated cock. *Gay.*

**CAPONIERE.** *[Fr. a term in fortification.]* A covered judgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet. *Harris.*

**CAPT.** *[French.]* Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

**CAPOUCH.** *[capuce, Fr.]* A monk's hood.

**CAPPER.** *[from cap.]* One who makes or sells caps.

**CAPREOLATE.** *a. [from capreulus, Lat.]* Such plants as turn, and creep by means of their tendrils, are *capreolate.* *Harris.*

**CAPRICE.** *f. [caprice, Fr.]* Freak; whim. *Glorville.* *Bentley.*

**CAPRICIOUS.** *a. [capricieux, French.]* Whimsical; fanciful.

**CAPRICIOUSLY.** *ad. [from capricious.]* Whimsically.

**CAPRICIOUSNESS.** *f. [from capricious.]* Humour; whimsicalness. *Swift.*

**CAPRICORN.** *f. [capricornus, Lat.]* One of the signs of the zodiac; the winter solstice. *Greek.*

**CAPRIOLE.** *f. [French.]* Caprioles are leaps, such as a horse makes in one and the same place, without advancing forwards. *Farrier's D. & A.*

**CAPSTAN.** *[capstan, Fr.]* A cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight. *Raleigh.*

**CAPSULAR.** *a. [capsula, Lat.]* Holp.

**CAPSULARY.** *f. low like a chaff. *Brown.*

**CAPSULATE.** *a. [capsula, Lat.]* In-

**CAPSULATED.** *closed, or in a box. *Dorset.*

**CAPTAIN.** *[capitain, Fr.]*
2. The commander of a company in a regiment. *Dryden.*
3. The chief commander of a ship. *Arbutnet.*
4. Captain General. The general or commander in chief of an army.

**CAPTAINRY.** *f. [from captain.]* The power over a certain district; the chiefship. *Spenser.*

**CAPTAINSHIP.** *f. [from captain.]*
1. The rank or post of a captain. *Wotton.*
2. The condition or post of a chief commander. *Shakespeare.*
3. The chiefship of a clan. *Davis.*

**CAPTATION.** *f. [from captio, Lat.]* The practice of catching favour. *King Charles.*
CAR

CAPTION. s. [capio, Lat.] The act of taking any peron.

CAPTIOUS. a. [capitux, Fr.] 1. Given to cavils; eager to object. Locke.
2. Insidious; ensnaring. Bacon.

CAPTIOUSLY. ad. [from captious.] With an inclination to object.

CAPTIOUSNESS. f. [from captious.] Inclination to object; peevishness. Locke.

To CAPTIVATE. v. a. [from captor, Fr.] 1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage. King Charles.
2. To charm; to subdue. Addison.

CAPTIVATION. f. The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE. s. [captiff, Fr.] 1. One taken in war. Rogers.
2. One charmed by beauty. Shakespeare.

CAPTIVE. a. [captivus, Lat.] Made prisoner in war. Dryden.

To CAPTIVE. v. a. To take prisoner. Spenser.

CAPTIVITY. f. [captivitâ, Fr.] 1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage. Dryden.
2. Slavery; servitude. Addison.

CAPTOR. f. [from capio.] He that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE. f. [capture, Fr.] 1. The act or practice of taking any thing. Derham.
2. A prize.

CAPUCHED. a. [from capuce, Fr.] Covered over as with a hood. Brown.

CAPUCHIN. s. A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.


CARABINE, or CARBINE. f. [carabine, Fr.] A small fort of fire-arms.


CARACOLE. f. [caracole, Fr.] An oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds. Ferrier.

To CARACOLE. v. n. To move in caracoles.

CARAT. s. f. [carat, Fr.] 1. A weight of four grains.
2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold. Cocker.

CARAVAN. s. [caravanne, Fr.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims. Milton, Taylor.

CARAVANSARY. s. A house built for the reception of travellers. Spectator.
C a r

C A R D M A T C H. f. A match made by dipping pieces of a card in melted sulphur.

Addison.

2. Caution. Tiltsen.
3. Regard; charge; heed in order to preservation. Dryden.
4. The object of care, or of love. Dryden.

CARE. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To be anxious or solicitous. Knolles.
2. To be inclined; to be disposed. Walker.
3. To be affected with. Temple.

C A R E C R A Z E D. a. [from care and craz.] Broken with care and solicitude. Shaksp.

C A R E F U L. v. a. [carrier, Fr.] To caulk; float up leaks.

C A R E F U L N E S S. a. [from care and full.]
1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern. Locke, x. 41. Dombay.
2. Provident; diligent; cautious. Dryden.

C A R E F U L L Y. ad. [from careful.]
1. In a manner that shews care. Collier.


C A R E L S L Y. ad. [from careles.]
Negligently; heedlessly. Walker.


C A R E L E S S. a. [from care.]
1. Without care; without solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; heedless; unmindful. Locke.
2. Cheerful; undisturbed. Pope.

C A R E S S. v. a. [carisser, Fr.] To endeavour; to fondle. South.


C A R E T. f. A note which shews where something interlined should be read; as, a

C A R G A S O N. f. [cargazon, Spanisli.] A cargo.

C A R G O. f. [charge, Fr.] The lading of a ship.

Burnet.

C A R I C O U S T u m e r. [carica, a fig.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

Burnet.

C A R I E S. f. Rottenness.

C A R I O S T Y. f. [from carious.] Rottenness.

C A R I O S U S. a. [caricus, Lat.] Rottenness.

Wiseman.

C A R O T I D. f. [carotides, Lat.] A vessel in the neck.

Milton.

C A R K. f. [ceanc, Saxon.] Care; anxiety. Sidney.

To C A R K. v. n. [ceancan, Saxon.] To be careful; to be anxious. Sidney.


C A R L I N G S. f. [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft. Harris.

C A R M A N. f. A man whose employment it is to drive cars.

Gay.

C A R M E L I T E s. f. [carmellite, Fr.] A sort of pear.

C A R M I N A T I V E a. Carminatives are such things as dilute and relax at the same time. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is carminative. Arbuthnot. Swift.


C A R N A G E. f. carnage, Fr.]

C A R N A L. a. [carnal, Fr.]
2. Lufiful; lecherous. Shakspere.

C A R N A L I T Y. f. [from carnal.]
1. Fleishly lust. South.


C A R N A T I O N. f. [carnes, Lat.] The name of the natural flesh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named.

C A R N E L I O N. f. A precious stone.

Woodward.

C A R N E O U S. a. [carnus, Lat.] Fleishy.

To C A R N I F Y. v. n. [carnis, Lat.] To breed flesh.


C A R N O U S. a. [from caro, carnis, Lat.] Fleishy.


C A R O B. A plant.

C A R O C H E. f. [carosse, Fr.] A coach.

C A R O L. f. [carola, Ital.]

To C A R O L. v. s. To sing; to warble. Spenser. Prior.

To C A R O L. v. a. To praise; to celebrate. Milton.

C A R T A R I T. A. [cartare, Lat.] Two artic
CAR

TERIES which arise out of the ascending trunk of the sorta.

CARY. A festi-

To CARY.-a. [caryuim Fr.] To drink; to quaff.

To CARY.-a. To drink. Denham.

CARY. [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.

CARY. [from caryuim.] A drinker; a toper. Granville.

CARY. [carye Fr.] A pond fish. Hale.

CARY. [carpos, Lat.] To en-

CARY. [caryuim.] An arti-

CARY. [caryuim.] The trade

CARY. [caryuim.] A cari-

CARY. [carpo, Dutch.] A cover-

CARY. [carpe Fr.] A pond fish.

CARY. [carpos, Lat.] To en-

CARY. [caryuim.] An arti-

CARY. [caryuim.] The trade

CARY. [caryuim.] A cari-

CARY. [carpo, Dutch.] A cover-

3. A state of ease and luxury. Shak.

4. To be on the carpen, is the subject of consideration.

To CARY. [caryuim.] To spread with carpets.

CARRYING. parti. a. Captious; censori-

CARRYINGLY. a. Captiously; censori-

CARYUS. [Latin.] The writ. Wis.

CARRIAGE. [carriage Fr.]

1. The act of carrying or transporting.

2. Conquest; acquisition.


4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

5. Behaviour; personal manners.

6. Conduct; measures; practices.

7. Management; manner of managing.

CARRIERS. [from to carry.]

1. One who carries something.

2. One whose trade is to carry goods.

3. A messenger.

4. A species of pigeons.

CARRION. [from the subj.]

1. The carcass of something not proper for food.

2. A name of reproach for a wretched woman.

3. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

CARRION. [from the subj.]

Relating to carcasses.

CARROT. f. [carote, Fr.] Garden roots.

CARROOTNIS. f. [from carrot.] Red-

CARROTY. a. [from carrot.] Spoken of red hair.

To CARRY. [caryer, Fr.]

1. To convey from a place.

2. To transport.

3. To bear; to have about one. Wis.

4. To convey by force. Shakespeare.

5. To effect any thing. B. Johnson.

6. To gain in competition. Shakespeare.

7. To gain after resistance. Shakespeare.

8. To manage; to transport. Addison.

9. To behave; to conduct. Clarendon.

10. To bring forward. Locke.

11. To urge; to bear. Hammond.

12. To have; to obtain. Hale.

13. To display on the outside. Addison.

14. To imply; to import. Locke.

15. To have annexed. South.


17. To push on ideas in a train. Hale.

18. To receive; to endure. Bacon.

19. To support; to sustain. Bacon.

20. To bear, as trees. Bacon.

21. To fetch and bring, as dogs. Aраб.

22. To carry off. To kill. Temple.

23. To carry on. To promote; to help forward. Addison.

24. To carry through. To keep from failing. Hammond.

To CARRY. a. A horse is said to carry well, when his neck is arched, and holds his head high.


CART. [carr, car, Sax.]


2. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage. Dryden.

3. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution. Prior.

To CART. [carr, car.]

To CART. a. To expose in a cart. Prior.

To CART. a. To use carts for carriage. Mortimer.


CARTLOAD. f.

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CARTWAY. f. A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel. Mortimer.

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the peron to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CARTEL. f. [cartel, Fr.] A writing containing stipulations. Addison.
CAS

CARTER. f. [from cart.] The man who drives a cart. 

CARTILAGE. f. [cartilago, Lat.] A smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament. 

CARTILAGINOUS. s. [from cartilago.] Relating to cartilage. 

CARTILLA'GINOUS. s. [age.] Consisting of cartilages. 

CAR'ROON. f. [carroce, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper. 

CARTOUCH. f. [cartouche, Fr.] A case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar. 

CARTAGE. f. [cartage, Fr.] A case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns. 

CART'WRIT. f. [from cart and rowe.] The track made by a cart wheel. 

CART'ULARY. f. [from charta.] A place where papers are kept. 

CART'WRIGHT. f. [from cart and wright.] A maker of carts. 

To CARVE, v. a. [cepan, Sax.] 1. To cut wood, or stone. 2. To cut meat at the table. 3. To make any thing by cutting. 4. To engrave. 5. To chuse one's own part. 

To CARVE, v. n. 1. To exercise the trade of a sculptor. 2. To perform at table the office of supplying the company. 

CASKER. f. [from carve.] 1. A sculptor. 2. He that cuts up the meat at the table. 

CASKER. f. That chooses for himself, L'Estrange. 

CARVING. f. Sculpture; figures carved. 

CAR'UNCLE. f. [caruncula, Lat.] A small protuberance of flesh. 

CARY'ATES. f. [from Carys, a city.] 

CARY'ATTIDES. s. Columns or pilasters under the figures of women, drest in long robes. 

CASCA'DE. f. [caffade, Fr.] A cataract; a water-fall. 

CASE. f. [caiffe, Fr. a box.] 1. A covering; a box; a sheath. 


CASH. f. [caiffe, Fr. a chest.] Money at hand. 

CASH KEEPER. f. A man entrusted with the money. 

CASH'EWNUT. f. A tree. 

CASHEW. f. [from cash.] He that has charge of the money. 

To CASHIER. v. a. [caiffer, Fr.] To dismiss; to desmifs from a post. Bacon, Swift. 

CASK. f. [caiffe, Fr.] A barrel. 

CASK. f. [caiffe, Fr.] A helmet. 

CASCONE. s. Armour for the head. 

CASKET. f. [caiffe, caiffette.] A small box or chest for jewels. 

To CASKET. v. a. To put in a casket. 

CASSAMANA'IR. f. An aromatic vegetable, being a species of galangal. 

To CASSATE. v. a. [caisser, Fr.] To vacate; to invalidate. 

CASSATION. f. [caffatio, Lat.] A making null or void. 

CASSAVI. s. An American plant. 

CASSADA. s. 

CASSIA. f. A sweet spice mentioned by Moses. 

CASSIDONY Stickodes. A plant. 

CASSIOWARY. f. A large bird of prey. 

CASSOCK. f. [caiffe, Fr.] A cloke garment. 

CASSWEED. f. Shepherd's pouch. 

To CAST. v. a. cast; pass. cast. [kaster, Danish.] 

1. To throw with the hand. 2. To...
2. To throw away, as useless or noxious. Shakespeare.
3. To throw dice, or lots. Shakespeare.
4. To throw from a high place. Shakespeare.
5. To throw in wrestling. Shakespeare.
6. To throw a net or snare. Cor. Aliis.
7. To drop; to let fall. Pope.
8. To expel. Pope.
10. To build by throwing up earth. Spencer, Knolles.
12. To condemn in a trial. Donne.
15. To cast. Shakespeare.
17. To shed; to let fall; to moul. Fairfax.
18. To lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer. Addison.
19. To have abortions. Genesis.
20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by overballancing. South, Prior.
21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate. Bacon, Addison.
22. To contrive; to plan out. Temple, Milton.
23. To judge; to consider. Pope.
24. To fix the parts in a play. Addison.
25. To direct the eye. Pope.
27. To model; to form. Watts.
28. To communicate by reflection or emation. Dryden.
29. To yield, or give up. South, Prior.
30. To inflict. Locke.
31. To cast away. To shipwreck. Raleigh, Knolles.
32. To cast away. To wafte in profusion. Ben Johnson.
33. To cast away. To ruin. Hooker.
34. To cast down. To deject; to depress the mind. Addison.
35. To cast off. To discard. Milton.
36. To cast off. To dilburden one's self of. Tilletson.
37. To cast off. To leave behind. L'Estrange.
38. To cast out. To turn out of doors. Shakespeare.
39. To cast out. To vent; to speak. Addison.
40. To cast up. To compute; to calculate. Temple, Dryden.

CAST. v. n.
1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts. Spencer, Pope.

2. To admit of a form, by casting or melting. Woodwards.
3. To warp; to grow out of form. Moxon.

CAST. f. [from the verb.]
1. The act of casting or throwing; a throw. Walker.
2. Stat e skythin cast or thrown. Bramhall.
3. The fp are through which any thing is thrown. Luthe.
5. Motion of the eye. Digby.
6. The throw of dice. South.
7. Chance from the cast of dice. South.
9. A shade; or tendency to any colour. Woodward, Denham.

11. Manner; air; mien. Pope.

CASTANET. f. [catacanta, Span.] Small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands. Congreve.

CASTAWAY. f. [from cast and away.] A person lost, or abandoned by providence. Doctor.

CASTELLAIN. f. [caftellano, Span.] Conflable of a castle.
CASTELLANY. f. [from castle.] The manour or lordship belonging to a castle. Philips.

CASTELLATED. a. [from castle.] Inclosed within a building.

CASTER. f. [from to cast.]
1. A thrower; he that casts. Pope.
2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes. Addison.

To CASTIGATE. a. a. [caftigo, Lat.] To chastifie; to chasten; to punifh. Shak.

CASTIGATION. f. [from to castigat.]
1. Penance; discipline. Shakespeare.
2. Punishment; correction. Halfe.

CASTIGATORY. a. [from castigat.] Punitive. Bramhall.

CASTING NET. f. A net to be thrown into the water. May.

CASTLE. f. [castellum, Lat.]
2. CASTLES in the air. Projects without reality. Raleigh.

CASTLE SOAP. f. [cufle soap.] A kind of soap. Addison.

CASTLED. a. [from castle.] Furnished with castles. Dryden.


CASTER. f. [caflor, Lat.] A beaver.

CASTOR and POLLUX. [in meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which at times sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of balls. Chambers.

CAST-
CASTOREUM. s. [from cascof. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his tefficles. Chambers.

CASTRAMEATION. s. [castrameter.] The art or practice of encamping.

CASTRATED, v. a. [castrato, Lat.] 1. To geld.
2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASTRATION. s. [from castrate.] The act of gelding. Sharp.

CASTER, s. kind of hawk. Bacon.

CASTRENSIAN. a. [castrensis, Lat.] Belonging to a camp.

CASUAL. a. [casual, Fr.] Accidental; arising from chance. Davoix, Clearendon.

CASUALLY, ad. from casual. Accidentally; without delign. Bacon.

CASUALNESS. s. [from casual.] Accidentalness.

CASUALTY. s. [from casual.] 1. Accident; a thing happening by chance. South.

CASUIST. s. [casuist, Fr. from castrato, Lat.] One that studies and fettles cafes of confidence. South.

CASUISTICAL. a. [from casuist.] Relating to cafes of confidence. South.

CASUISTRY. s. [from casuist.] The science of a casuist. Pope.

CAT. s. [katz, Teuton. chat, Fr.] A domestic animal that catches mice. Shakespeare.

CAT. s. A sort of flup. To CAT. v. a. To CAT a, prter. I caught, or caught; I have caught or caught. [katen, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand. 1 Sam.
2. To stop any thing flying. Addison.
3. To seize any thing by pursuit. Shakespeare.
4. To stop; to interrupt falling. Spotator.
5. To enfraine; to intangle in a snare. Locke.

6. To receive suddenly. Dryden.
7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize. Decay of Piety.
8. To please; to seize the affections; to charm. Dryden.
9. To receive any contagion or difeafe. Shakespeare, Pope.

To CATCH. v. n. To be contagious; to spread infection. Addison.

CATCH. s. [from the verb.] 1. Seizure; the act of seizing. Sidney.
4. Watch; the posture of seizing. Addison.
5. An advantage taken; hold laid on. Dryden.
6. The thing caught; profit. Shakespeare.
8. A taint; a flight contagion. Glanville.
9. Anything that catches, as a hook.
10. A small swift falling ship.

CATCHER.
CATCHER. f. [from catch.] 1. He that catches. 
2. That in which any thing is caught. Grew.

CATCHFLY. f. [from catch and fly.] A plant. campion.

CATCHPOLL. [catch poll.] A ferjeant; a bumble-hiff. Bacon, Philips.

CATCHWORD. f. The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATEGETICAL. a. [from κατηγορία.] Confusing of questions and answes. Addison.

CATEGETICALLY. ad. In the way of question and answer.

To CATEGIZE. v. a. [κατηγορία.] 1. To instruct by asking questions. Shak.
2. To question; to interrogate; to examine. Shakespeare, Swift.

CATEGISER. f. [from to catechise.] One who catechizes.

CATEGISM. f. [from κατηγορία.] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers, concerning religion. Hooker, South.

CATEGIST. f. [κατηγορία.] One whole charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion. Hammond.

CATEGUMEN. f. [κατηγοριας.] One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianit.

CATECHUMENICAL. a. Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGORICAL. a. [from category.] Absolute; adequate; positive. Clarendon.
CATEGORICALLY. a. Positively; expressly. Cild.

CATEGORY. f. [κατηγορία.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; predicament. Chyne.


To CATENATE. v. a. [from catena, Lat.] To chain.

CATENATION. f. [from catena, Lat.] Link; regular connexion. Brown.

To CATTER. v. n. [from cater.] To provide food; to buy in victuals. Shakespeare.
CATER. f. [from the verb.] Provider. Carew.

CATER. f. [quatre, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CATER-COUSIN. f. A petty favourite; one related by blood or mind. Rymer.

CATERER. f. [from cater.] The providers or purveyor. B. Johnson, South.

CATERESS. f. [from cater.] A woman employed to provide victuals. Milton.

CATERPILLAR. f. A worm, suffusaed by leaves and fruits. Bacon.

CATERPILLAR. f. A plant.

To CATERWAUL. v. n. [from cat.] 1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offensive or odious noise. Hudibras.

CATES. f. Viands; food; dïf of meat. Ben Jonson.

CATFISH. f. A sea-fish in the Wett Indi.-

CATHARPINGS. f. Small ropes in a ship. Harris.

CATHARTICAL. a. [καταιχητικός.] Purg.
CATHARTICK. f. ing. Boyle.

CATHARTICALNESS. f. [from cathartical] Purguing quality.


CATTHEDRAL. f. (In a ship.) A piece of timber with two thivers at one end, having a rope and a block. Sea Dict.

CATHER. f. [from cathedra, Lat.] 1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop. Shakespeare.
2. Belonging to an episcopal church. Locke.
3. Antique; venerable. Pope.

CATHERAL. f. The head church of a dioceze. Addison.

CATHERINE PEAR. See PEAR, Suckl.
CATHTILER. f. A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to affit in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped. Wiseman.

CATHOLES. f. [In a ship.] Two little holes alterna above the gun-room ports. Sea Dict.

CATHOLICISM. f. [from catholik.] Adherence to the catholick church.

CATHOLICK. a. [catholique, Fr. καθολικὸς.] Universal or general. Clairville, Rays.


CATKINS. f. [katsker, Dutch.] Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cattail. Clamber.

CATLING. f. 1. A dismembring knife, used by surgeons. Harris.
2. Catgut; fiddle strings. Shakespeare.

CATMINT. [catarrh, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CATOPTICAL. a. [from catoptrick.] Relating to the catoptricks, or vision by reflection. Arbuthnot.

CATOPTRICKS. f. [κατωπτρίς.] That part of optics which treats of vision by reflection.

CATPIPE. f. Cateal. L'Estrange.
CAT'S EYE. A stone. Woodward.
CAT'S FOOT. f. A herb; also, ground.-


CAVILLA'TION. f. The disposition to make captious objections. 
Hooker.

CAVILLER. f. [cauller, Lat.] An unfair adversary; a captious disputant. 
Addison. Atterbury.

CAVILLINGLY. ad. [from cavilling.] In a cavilling manner.

CAVILLOUS. a. [from cavil.] Full of objections. 
Ayliffe.

CAVIN. f. [French.] A natural hollow. 
Dio.

CAVITY. 5. [cavitas, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow. 
Bentley.


CAUL. f. 1. The net in which women inclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap. 
Dryden.

2. Any kind of small net. 
Grew.

3. The integument in which the guts are inclosed. 
Ray.

CAUILLEROUS. a. [from caulis, a stalk, and fera.] A term for such plants as have a true stalk. 

CAULIFLOWER. f. [caulis, Lat.] A species of cabbage. 
Evelyn.

To CAU'PONATE. v. n. [caupono, Lat.] To sell wine or victuals.

CAUSABLE. a. [from cause, low Lat.] That which may be caused. 
Brown.

CAUSAL. a. [causalis, low Lat.] Relating to causes. 
Glaveille.

CAUS'ALITY. f. [causalitas, low Latin.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing. 
Brown.

CAUS'ALLY. ad. [from causal.] According to the order of causes. 
Brown.

CAUSATION. f. [from cause, low Lat.] The act or power of causing. 
Brown.

CAUS'ATIVE. a. That expresses a cause or reason. 

CAUS'ATOR. f. [from cause.] A causor; an author. 
Brown.

CAUSE. f. [causa, Lat.] 1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient. 
Hooker. Locke.

2. The reason; motive to any thing. 
South. Rowe.

3. Subject of litigation. 
Shakespeare.

4. Side; party. 
Tichell.

To CAUSE. v. a. [from the noun.] To effect as an agent. 
Locke.

CAUSTICLELY. ad. [from caustic.] Without cause; without reason. 
Taylor.

CAUSELESS. a. [from cause.] 1. Original to itself. 
Blackmore.

2. Without just ground or motive. 

CAUSER. f. [from cause.] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced. 
Shakespeare.

CAUSEY. 7. f. [chaffer, Fr.] A way 

CAUSEWAY. } railed and paved, above the rest of the ground. 
1 Chren. Pope.
CE'DRINE. a. [cedrinus, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL. v. a. [cele, Lat.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

Decay of Piety.

CE'LING. f. [from ceil.] The inner roof.

Bacon, Milton.

CE'LANDINE. A plant.

CELATURE. f. [celatura, Lat.] The art of engraving.

To CELEBRATE. v. a. [celebro, Lat.]
1. To praise; to commend. Addison.
2. To distinguish by solemn rites.
3. To mention in a set or solemn manner.

Dryden.

CELEBRATION. f. [from celebrate.]
1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance.
Sidney, Taylor.
2. Praise; renown; memorial. Clarendon.

CELEBRIOUS. a. [celebor, Lat.] Famous; renowned.

Grew.

CELEBRIOUSLY. ad. [from celebrious.]
In a famous manner.

CELEBRIOUSNESS. f. [from celebrious.]
Renown; fame.

CELEBRITY. f. [celebritas, Lat.] Celebration; fame.

Bacon.

CE'LERACK. Turnp-rooted celery.

CELE'RARY. f. [celebritas, Lat.] Swiftness; speed; velocity.

Hooker, Digby.

CE'LEY. A species of parsley.

CELE'STIAL, a. [celelis, Lat.]
1. Heavenly; relating to the superior regions.

Shakespeare.
2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state.

Shakespeare.
3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence.

Dryden.

CELE'STIAL, f. An inhabitant of heaven.

Popes.

CELE'STIALLY. ad. In a heavenly manner.

To CELESTIFY. v. a. [from celestis, Lat.]
To give something of heavenly nature to any thing.

Brown.

CELIACK. a. [cella, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

Arbuthnot.

CELIBACY. f. [from cellis, Latin.]
Single life.

Atterbury.

CELIBATE. f. [celibatus, Lat.] Single life.

Graunt.

CELL. f. [cella, Lat.]
1. A small cavity or hollow place.

Prior.

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person.

Denham.
3. A small and close apartment in a prison.
CELLAR. f. [cella, Lat.] A place under ground, where stores are reposed.

To CEMENT. v. n. To come into conjunction; to cohere.

CENOTERIAL. a. [cenos, Lat.] Living in community.

CENTURY. f. [centum, Lat.] A hundred; 2s., five per cent, that is, five in the hundred.

CENTAURY. A plant.

CENTENARY. [centenarius.] The number of a hundred.

CENTIFOLIOUS. a. [centum and folium, Lat.] An hundred leaves.

CENTIFSIMAL. f. [centsimus, Latin.] Hundredth.

CENTIPEDAL. f. [centum and pedes, Lat.] A poisonous insect.

CENTO. f. [cento, Lat.] A composition formed by joining scruples from other authors.

CENTRAL. a. [centrum. Lat.] Relating to the centre.

CENTRALLY. a. With regard to the centre.

CENTRE. f. [centrum, Lat.] The middle.

CENTRE. v. a. [from the n.]. To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

CENTRE. v. n.

1. To rest on; to repose on.

2. To be placed in the midst or centre.

CENTURIATOR. f. [from centurio.] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries.

CENTURIO. f. [centurio, Latin.] A military officer, who commanded an hundred men.

CENTURY. f. [centuria, Lat.] A hundred; usually employed to specify time; as, the second century.

CEPHALALGY. f. [cephalalgia.] The headache.

CEPHALICK. a. [cephal.] That which is medicinal to the head.

CEPHALUS. f. [cephal.] A serpent having horns.

CEPER. f. [cera, Lat. wax.] A med.-cine made of wax.

CEPERED.
CERAMED. a. [ceratus, Lat.] Wax'd.
To CEREM. w. a. [from cera, Lat. wax.] To wax.
CEREBEL. f. [cerebellum, Lat.] Part of the brain.
CERECLOTH. f. [from cere and clathb.] Cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.
CEREIMENT. f. [from cera, Lat. wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded. Shakespeare.
CEREMONIAL. a. [from ceremony.]
1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite. Stillingfleet.
2. Formal ; observant of old forms. Donne.
CEREMONIAL. f. [from ceremony.]
1. Outward form ; external rite. Swift.
2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman church.
CEREMONIALNESS. f. The quality of being ceremonious.
CEREMONIOUS. a. [from ceremony.]
2. Full of ceremoniousness ; awful. Shakespeare.
3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion. Shakespeare.
4. Civil ; according to the strict rules of civility. Addison.
5. Civil and formal to a fault. Sidney.
CEREMONIOUSLY, ad. In a ceremonious manner; formally. Shakespeare.
CEREMONIOUSNESS. f. Fondness of ceremony.
CEREMONY. f. [ceremonia, Lat.]
1. Outward rite ; external form in religion. Spenser.
2. Forms of civility. Bacon.
CEROTE. f. The fame with cerate. Wiseman.
CERTAIN. a. [certus, Lat.]
1. Sure ; indubitable ; unquestionable. Tillotson.
2. Resolved ; determined. Milton.
3. In an indefinite sense, some ; as, a certain man told me this. Wilkins.
CERTAINLY, ad. [from certain.]
1. Indubitably ; without question. Locke.
2. Without fail. Locke.
CERTAINTY. f. [from certain.]
1. Exemption from doubt. Locke.
2. That which is real and fixed. Shakespeare.
CERTES. ad. [certe, Fr.] Certainly ; in truth. Huddibras.
CERTIFICATE. f. [certificat, low Lat.]
1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. Cowell.
To CERTIFY. w. a. [certifier, Fr.] To give certain information of. Hammond.
CERTIORARI. f. [Latin.] A writ requiring
out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending. Cowell.
CERTITUDE. f. [certitudo, Lat.] Certainty ; freedom from doubt. Dryden.
CERVICAL. a. [cervicalis, Lat.] Belonging to the neck. Cheyne.
CERULEAN. f. [cereuleus, Lat.] Blue ; Boyle.
CERULEOUS. f. sky-coloured. Boyle.
CERULIFIC. a. [from cereleous.] Having the power to produce a blue colour. Grew.
CERUMEN. f. [Latin.] The wax of the ear.
CERUSE. f. [cerusus, Lat.] White lead. Quincy.
CESAARIAN. a. [from Caesar.] The Cesarian section is cutting a child out of the womb. Quincy.
CESS. f. [from cessere.]
1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property. Spenser.
2. The act of laying rates.
To CESS. w. a. To rate ; to lay charge on. Spenser.
CESSATION. f. [cessatio, Lat.]
1. A stop ; a rest ; a vacation. Hayward.
CESSAPIT. f. [Latin.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person, against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service as he is obliged by his tenure. Cowell.
CESSIBILITY. f. The quality of receding, or giving way. Digby.
CESSIBLE. a. [cessus, Lat.] Eady to give way. Digby.
CESSION. f. [cessio, Fr.]
1. Retreat ; the act of giving way. Bacon.
CESSIONARY. a. [from cession.] Imposing a restitution. O'Callaghan.
CESSIONMENT. f. [from cession.] An assignment or tax. Addison.
CESSOR. f. [from cessio, Lat.] He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurth the danger of law. Cowell.
CESTUS. f. [Latin.] The girdle of Venus. Addison.
CETACEOUS. a. [from cete, Lat.] Of the whale kind. Brown, Ray.
To CHAFF. w. a. [cæloffer, Fr.]
1. To warm with rubbing. Sidney.
2. To heat. Shakespeare.
3. To perfume. Suckling.
4. To make angry. Hayward, Knolles.
To CHAFF. w. n.
1. To rage ; to fret ; to fume. Pope.
2. To fret against any thing. Shakespeare.
CHAF.
CHAFF. f. [chaff, Sax.] 1. The husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing. Dryden.
2. It is used for any thing worthless.

To CHAFFER. v. n. [kănfen, Germ. to buy.] To haggle; to bargain. Swift.


2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter. Pope.
3. A line of links with which land is measured. Locke.

To CHAIN. v. a. [chaine, Fr.] To fasten or link with a chain. Knolles.
1. To bring into slavery. Pope.
3. To put on a chain. Knolles.
4. To unite. Shakespeare.

CHAIN-PUMP. f. [from chain and pump.] A pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls. Chambers.

CHAINSHOT. f. [from chain and shot.] Two bullets or half bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them. Wiseman.

CHA

CHAMBER. 1. Any retired room.
2. Any cavity or hollow.
3. A court of justice.
4. A hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged.
5. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHAMBER. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To be wanton; to intrigue. Romans.
2. To retire as in a chamber. Shakespeare.

CHAMBERER. f. [from chamber.] A man of intrigue. Shakespeare.

CHAMBERFELLOW. f. [from chamber and fellow.] One that lies in the same chamber.

CHAMBERLAIN. f. [from chamber.] 1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown.
2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the belchamber. Chambers. Clarendon.
3. A servant who has the care of the chambers. Shakespeare. Dryden.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP. f. [from chamberlain.] The office of a chamberlain.

CHAMBERMAID. f. [from chamber and maid.] A maid whose business is to drees a lady. Ben. Johnson.

To CHAMBLET. v. a. To vary; to vairigate.

CHAMBREL of a horse. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMELEON. f. [χαμαλεων.] The chameleon has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is flat, its nose long, its back is sharp, its skin plated. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed to feed on flies. This animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied.

To CHAMPER. v. a. [champer, Fr.] To channel.

CHAMPER. f. [Fr. A small furrow or gutter on a column.

CHAMRET. See CAMLET. Peacham.

CHAMOIS. f. [chamois, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind. Deuteronomy.

CHAMOMILE. f. [χαμαμελις.] The name of an odoriferous plant. Spenser.

To CHAMP. v. a. [champion, Fr.]
CHANCERY. f. [probably chancellerie; then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience. Cowel.

CHANCRE. f. [chancre, Fr.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies. Wifeman.

CHANCROUS. a. [from chancræ.] Ulcerous. Wifeman.

CHANDLER. f. [chandler, Fr.] A branch for candles.

CHANDLER. f. [chandelier, Fr.] An artistian whose trade it is to make candles. Gay.

CHANFRIN. f. [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horse. Farrier's Dict.

To CHANGE. v. a. [changer, Fr.]
1. To put one thing in the place of another. Bacon.
2. To resign any thing for the sake of another. South. Dryden.
3. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller. Swifts.
4. To give and take reciprocally. Taylor.
5. To alter. Eclasis.
6. To mend the disposition or mind. Shakespeare.

To CHANGE. v. n. To undergo change; to suffer alteration. Shakespeare.

CHANGE. f. [from the verb.]
1. An alteration of the state of any thing. Shakespeare.
2. A succession of one thing in the place of another. Prior.
3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution. Bacon.
5. An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is founded. Norris.
6. That which makes a variety. Judges.
7. Small money. Swifts.

CHANGEABLE. a. [from change.]
1. Subject to change; fickle; inconsistent. Dryden.
2. Possible to be changed. Arbuthnot.
3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances. Shakespeare.

CHANGEABLENESS. f. [from changeable.]
2. Inconstancy; fickleness. Sidney.

CHANGEABLY. ad. Inconstantly.

CHANGEFUL. a. Inconstant; uncertain; mutable. Pope.

CHANGELING. f. [from change.]
1. A child left or taken in the place of another. Spenser.
3. One apt to change, a wavering. Hudibras.

CHANGER. f. One that is employed in changing or discounting money. Dryden.

CHANNEL. f. [canal, Fr.]
3. A strait or narrow sea.
4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHANNEL. v. a. To cut any thing in channels. Wotton. Blackmore.

To CHANT. v. a. [chanter, Fr.]
1. To sing.
2. To celebrate by song. Bramhall.
3. To sing in the cathedral service. Spenser.

To CHANT. v. n. To sing. Angli.

CHANTE. f. Song; melody. Milton.


CHANTRESS. f. [from chant.] A woman singer. Milton.

CHANTRY. f. [from chant.] Chantry is a church endowed with revenue for priefts, to sing masses for the souls of the donors. Shakespeare.

CHAOS. f. [chaos, Lat.] 1. The mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements. Bentley.
2. Confusion; irregular mixture. King Charles.
3. Any thing where the parts are undistinguish'd. Pope.

CHAO Ticking. a. [from chaos.] Resembling chaos; confused. Derham.

To CHAP. v. a. [happen, Dutch.] To break into latus, or gapings. Blackmore.

CHAP. f. A cleft; a gaping; a chink. Burns.

CHAP. f. The upper or under part of a beast’s mouth. Grev.

CHAPEL. f. [chappe, Fr.] The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place. Shak.

CHAPEL. f. [capella, Lat.] A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, or separate, called a chapel of ease. Cowel. Sidney. Ayliffe.

CHAPELLESS. a. Without a chapel. Shakespeare.

CHAPELLANY. f. A chapel is founded within some other church. Ayliffe.

CHAPELRY. f. [from chapel.] The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel. Camden.

CHAPERON. f. A kind of hood worn by the knights of the garter. Exides.

CHAPEL. a. [from chap and saln.] Having the mouth shrunk. Dryden.

CHAPITE. f. [chapiteau, Fr.] Capital of a pillar. Exides.

CHAPELAIN. f. [capellanus, Latin.] He that attends the king, or other perfon, for the instruction of him and his family. Cowel. Shakespeare.

CHAPAINSHIP. f. [from chaplain.]
1. The office or busines of a chaplain.
2. The possession or revenue of a chaplain.
CHA'PLESS. a. [from chap.] Without any flesh about the mouth. Shakespeare.

CHA'PLET. f. [chapelit, Fr.]
1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head. Suckling.
2. A string of beads used in the Romish church.
3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads.


CHA'PS. f. [from chap.] The mouth of a beast of prey. Dryden.

CHA'PT. 7 part. taff. [from to chap.]
CHA'PTER. f. [chaptier, Fr.]
2. Chapter, from capitulum, an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral. Caveil.
4. The place in which assemblies of the clergy are held. Ayliffe.

CHA'PTREL. f. The capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches. Moxon.

CHAR. f. A fish found only in Winander mer in Lancashire.

To CHAR. v. a. To burn wood to a black cinder. Woodward.

CHAR. f. [cpyne, work, Saxon.] Work done by the day. Dryden.

To CHAR. v. n. To work at others houses by the day.

CHAR-WOMAN. f. A woman hired accidentally for odd work. Swift.

CHAR'ACT. f. [character, Lat.]
1. A mark ; a stamp ; a representation. Milton.
2. A letter used in writing or printing. Holder.
3. The hand or manner of writing. Shakespeare.
4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities. Denham.
5. An account of any thing as good or bad. Addison.
6. The person with his assemblage of qualities. Dryden.
7. Personal qualities ; particular constitution of the mind. Pope.
8. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office. Atterbury.

To CHARACT. v. a. To inscribe ; to engrave. Shakespeare.

CHARACTERISTICAL. a. [from character.]
That which constitutes the character.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS. j. [from characteristical.] The quality of being peculiar to a character.

CHARACTERISTIC. f. That which constitutes the character.
CHARLILY. ad. [from chary.] Warily; frugally.

CHARLINESS. f. [from chary.] Caution; nicety. Shakespeare.

CHARIOT. f. [ca-r-hod, Welch.] 1. A carriage of pleasure, or state. Dryden. 2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

To CHARIOT. v. a. [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. Milton.

CHARISTE'ER. f. [from chariat.] He that drives the charriot. Prior.

CHARIOT RACE. f. A sport where chariots were driven for the prize. Addison.


CHARITABLY. adv. [from charity.] Kindly; liberally. Taylor.


To CHARK. v. a. To burn to a black cinder. Grev.

CHARLATAN. f. [charlatan, Fr.] A quack; a mountebank. Brown.

CHARLAT'ANICAL. a. [from charlatan.] Quackish; ignorant. Cowley.

CHARLAT'ANRY. f. [from charlatan.] Wheeling; deceit. Charles's-Wain.

CHARLES'S-WAIN. f. The northern constellation, called the Bear. Brown.

CHAR'LOCK. f. A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. Waller.

To CHARM. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To fortify with charms against evil. Shakespeare. 2. To make powerful by charms. Sidney. 3. To subdue by some secret power. Shakespeare. 4. To subdue by pleasure. Waller.

CHARMER. f. [from charm.] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments. Dryden.

CHARMING. particip. a. [from charm.] Pleasing in the highest degree. Sprat.

CHARMINGLY. adv. [from charming.] In such a manner as to please exceedingly. Addison.

CHARMINGNESS. f. [from charming.] The power of pleasing.

CHARNEL. a. [charnel, Fr.] Containing flesh or carcases. Milton.

CHARNEL-HOUSE. f. [charnfer, Fr.] The place where the bones of the dead are reposed. Taylor.

CHART. f. [charta, Lat.] A delineation of coasts. Abbotin.


CHARTER-PARTY. f. [chartre pa tie, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. Hale.

CHARTERED. a. [from charter.] Priviledged. Shakspere.

CHARITY. a. [from care.] Careful; cautious. Careto.

To CHASE. v. a. [chaffir, Fr.] 1. To hunt. 2. To pursue as an enemy. Judges. 3. To drive. Knolles.


Hunting match. Shakespeare.

CHASE-GUN. f. [from chase and gun.] Guns in the forepart of the ship, fired upon those that are pursuced. Dryden.

CHASER. f. [from chase.] Hunter; pursued; driver. Denham.


CHASSELAS. f. [French.] A sort of grape.

CHASTE. a. [chaste, Fr. chast, Lat.] 1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as a chaste virgin. 2. Pure; incorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases. 3. Without obscenity. Watts. 4. True to the marriage bed. Titus.


To CHASTEN. v. a. [chaffir, Fr.] To correct; to punish. Prior's, Revell.

To CHASTIZE. v. a. [califice, Lat.] 1. To punish; to correct by punishment. Boyle, Gr. w. 2. To reduce to order, or obedience. Shakespeare.
CHE

CHASTISEMENT. f. Corretion; punishment. Raleigh, Bentley.

CHASTITY. f. [caustia, Lat.]
2. Freedom from obscenity. Shakespeare.
3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTYER. f. [from cbeaster.] A punisher; a corrector.

CHA'TILY. adj. [from chaste.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

CHA'STNESS. f. [from chaste.] Chastity; purity.

To CHAT. v. n. [from coqueter, Fr.] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle. Spenser. Milton. Dryden.

CHAT. f. [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate.

CHAT. f. The keys of trees.

CHAT'TELANY. f. [chastelaine, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a castle.

CHATTEL. f. Any moveable possession. Hudson's.

To CHATTER. v. n. [coqueter, Fr.]
1. To make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird. Sidney. Dryden.
2. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. Prior.
3. To talk idly or carelessly. Watts.

CHAT'TER. f. [from the verb.]
1. Noise like that of a pie or monkey. Swift.
2. Idle prate.

CHAT'TERER. f. [from chatter.] An idle talker.

CHAT'TWOOD. f. Little flicks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER. f. [eveous, Fr.] The chub; a fish. Walton.

CHAUMANTELLE. f. [Fr.] A sort of pear.

To CHAW. v. a. [kawen, German.] To masticate; to chew. Donne. Boyle.

CHAW. f. [from the verb.] The chap. Exekiel.


CHEAP. a. [ceapan, Saxon.]
1. To be had at a low rate.
2. Easy to be had; not respected. Bacon. Dryden.


To CHE'APEN. v. a. [ceapan, Saxon; to buy.]
1. To attempt to purchase; to bid for anything.
2. To lower price.

CHE'APLY. adv. [from cheap.] At a small price; at a low rate.

CHE'APNESS. f. [from cheap] of price.

To CHEAT. v. a. To defraud; to impose upon; to trick.

CHEAT. f.
1. A fraud; a trick; an imposture. Temple.

CHE'ATER. f. [from cheat.] One that practises fraud.

To CHECK. v. a.
2. To reprove; to chide. Shakespeare.
3. To control by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK. v. n.
1. To stop; to make a stop. Locke.
2. To clash; to interfere. Bacon.

CHECK. f. [from the verb.]
1. Repressure; stop; rebuff. Tillotson. Rogers.

2. Refrain; curb; government. Clarendon.

A reproof; a flight. Shakespeare.
5. In falconry, when a hawk forfares her proper game to follow other birds. Serfing.
7. Clerk of the Check, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard. Chambers.

To CHE'CKER. v. a. [from ececs, chefs,]
To CHE'QUER. v. a. [from ececs, chefs.

CHECKMATE. f. [ceccs of mat, French.] The movement on the chefs-board, that kills the opposite men. Spenser.

CHEEK. f. [ceac, Saxon.]
1. The side of the face below the eye. Donne.
2. A general name among mechanicks for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double. Chambers.

CHEEK'TOOTH. f. The hinder tooth or tusk. Joel.

CHEER. f. [ceere, Fr.]
1. Entertainment; provisions. Locke.
2. Invitation to gaiety. Shakespeare.
5. Temper of mind. Ais.

To CHEER. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To incite; to encourage; to inspirit. Knolles.
2. To comfort; to console. Dryden.
3. To gladden. Pope.

To CHEER. v. n. To grow gay or glad-some.

CHEERER. f. [from to cbeer.] Gladner; giver of gaiety. Wotton. Walton.

CHEERFUL. a. [from cbeer and full.]
1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth. Spenser.

2. Having
CHE

2. Having an appearance of gaiety. **Proverbs**

CHE’ERFULLY. ad. [from cheerful.] Without dejection; with gaiety. **South**

CHE’ERFULNESS. f. [from cheery.] 1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity. **Tillotson**

2. Freedom from gloominess. **Sidney**

CHE’ERLESS. a. [from cheerful.] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladness. **Dryden**

CHE’ERY. a. [from cheerful.] 1. Gay; cheerful. **Ray**

2. Not gloomy. **Nesbitt**

CHE’ERY. ad. [from cheerful.] 1. Being cheerful. **Milton**

CHE’ERY. a. [from cheerful.] 1. Gay; sprightly, cheerful. **Gay**

CHEESE. f. [cheese, Saxon.] A kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk. **Shakespeare**

CHEESECAKE. f. [from cheese and cake.] A cake made of soft curds, sugar and butter. **Prior**

CHEESE-MONGER. f. [from cheese and monger.] One who deals in cheese. **Ben Johnson**

CHEESEY. a. Having the nature or form of cheese. **Arbutus**

CHELY. f. [chelea, Lat.] The claw of a shell fish. **Broton**

To CHERISH. v. a. [cherir, Fr.] To support; to shelter; to nurce up. **Tillotson**

CHERISHER. f. [from cherisher.] An encourager; a supporter. **Sprat**

CHERISHMENT. f. [from cherisher.] Encouragement; support; comfort. **Sweden**

CHERRY. f. [cerise, Fr. coraux.] A tree and fruit. **Hale**

CHERRY. a. Refembling a cherry in colour. **Shakespeare**

CHERRYBAY. Laurel. **Laurel**

CHERRYCHEEKED. a. [from cherry and cheek.] Having ruddy cheeks. **Congreve**

CHERRY-PIT. f. A child’s play, in which they throw cherry stones into a small hole. **Shakespeare**

CHERSONESE. f. [खेरसोन'] A peninsula. **Miller**

CHERT. f. [from quartz, German.] A kind of flint. **Woodward**

CHERUB. f. [ךֵּרוּבוֹ.] A celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim. **Calmet, Prior**

CHERUBICK. a. [from cherub.] Angelic; relating to the cherubim, **Milton**

CHERUBIN. a. [from cherub.] Angelical. **Shakespeare**

CHERVIL. f. [cheruyl', Latin.] An un-belligerous plant. **Miller**

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To CHE’RUP. v. n. [from cheer up.] To chirp; to use a cheerful voice. **Spenser**

CHESLIP. f. A small vermin. **Skinner**

CHESS. f. [chec, Fr.] A game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition. **Denham**

CHESS-APPLE. f. Wild service. **Bacon**

CHESS-BOARD. f. [from chess and board.] The board or table on which the game of chess is played. **Prior**

CHESS-MAN. f. A puppet for chess. **Locke**

CHESSOM. f. Mellow earth. **Bacon**

CHEST. f. [sax, Sax.] A box of wood or other materials. **Dryden**

To CHEST. v. a. [from the noun.] To reposit in a chest. **Prior**

CHEST-FOUNDERING. f. A disease in horses. A pleurisy, or peripneumony. **Farrier’s Dilett**

CHESTED. a. Having a chest. **Tillotson**

CHESTNUT. f. A tree. **Tillotson**

CHESTNUT TREE. f. A tree. **Tillotson**

1. The fruit of the chestnut-tree. **Prior**

2. The name of a brown colour. **Cowell**

CHESTON. f. A kind of plum. **Bacon**

CHEVALIER. f. A knight. **Shakespeare**

CHEVAUX de FRIE. f. A piece of timbre traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, a turnpike, or tourniquet. **Chamber**

CHEVEN. f. [cheveine, Fr.] A river fish; the same with chub. **Prior**

CHEVERIL. f. [cheverue, Fr.] A kid; kidleather. **Shakespeare**

CHEVISANCE. f. [chevisance, Fr.] Enterprise; achievement. **Spenser**

To CHEW. v. a. [cercyan, Saxon.] 1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate. **Dryden, Arbuthnot**

2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts. **Prior**

3. To taste without swallowing. **Bacon**

To CHEW. v. n. To champ upon; to ruminate. **Petz**

CHICANE. f. [chican, Fr.] 1. The art of protracting a contest by artifice. **Locke**

2. Artifice in general. **Prior**

To CHICA NE. v. n. [chicaneer, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks. **Prior**

CHICANEER. f. [chicaneur, Fr.] A petty fophrister; a wrangler. **Locke**

CHICANERY. f. [chicaneerie, Fr.] Sophistry; wrangle. **Arbuthnot**

CHICK. f. [cieen, Saxon; kiecher, Dutch.] 1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird. **Davies, Hale, Swift**

2. A word of tenderness. **Shakespeare**

3. A term for a young girl. **Swift**

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CHICKEN-
CHICKENHEARTED. a. Cowardly; fearful.  
C. The CHICKENFOX. f. An exanthematicous dissembler.

CHICKLING. f. [from chick.] A small chicken.

CHICKPEAS. f. [from chick and pea.] Anthers.

CHICKWEED. f. A plant. 

CHIDE. v. a. To reproove.  
2. To drive away with reproof.  
3. To blame; to reproach.

CHID. f. [from chide.] A rebuker; a reproofer.

CHIEF. a. [chief, the head, Fr.] 
1. Principal; most eminent.
2. Eminent; extraordinary.  
3. Capital; of the first order.

CHIEF. f. [from the adjective.] A commander; a leader.

CHIELNESS. a. Without a head. 

CHIEFLY. ad. [chiefly.] Principally; eminently; more than common.

CHIEFRE. f. [from chief.] A small rent paid to the lord Paramount.

CHIEFTAN. f. [from chief.] 
1. A leader; a commander.
2. The head of a clan.

CHIEVANCE. f. Traffick, in which money is extorted; as difficult.

CHILBLAIN. f. [from child, cold, and bain.] Sores made by frost.

CHILD. f. in the plural CHILDREN. [child, Saxon.] 
1. An infant, or very young person.

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent. 

3. A girl child.

4. Any thing, the product or effect of another.

5. To be with child. To be pregnant.

6. To CHILD. v. n. [from the noun.] To bring children.

CHILDBEARING. part. The act of bearing children.

CHILDBED. f. The state of a woman bringing a child.

CHILD-BIRTH. f. [from child and birth.] Travail; labour.

CHILDLED. a. Furnished with a child.

CHILDERMAS. Day. [from child and maf.] The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the holy innocents is solemnized.

CHILDHOOD. f. [from child.] 
1. The state of infants; the time in which we are children.

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

3. The properties of a child.

CHILDISH. a. [from child.] 
1. Trifling; ignorant; simple.

2. Becoming only children; trivial; puerile.

CHILDISHLY. ad. [from childlike.] In a childish trifling way.

CHILDISHNESS. f. [from childlike.] 
1. Puerility; triflingness.

2. Harmlessness.

CHILDLESS. a. [from child.] Without children.

CHILDLIKE. a. [childlike.] Becoming or befitting a child.

CHILDLIAD. f. [from χίλιας.] A thousand.

CHILDMAEDRON. f. [from χιλιανος.] A figure of a thousand fides.

CHILL. a. [cele, Saxon.] 
1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.

2. Having the sensibility of cold. 

3. Depressed; dejected; discouraged.

Chill. f. [from the adjective.] Chilleness; cold.

To CHILL. v. a. [from the adjective.] 
1. To make cold.

2. To deprive; to deject.

3. To blast with cold.

4. To be with child. To be pregnant.

5. To CHILD. v. n. [from the noun.] To bring children.

CHILD BEARING. part. The act of bearing children.

CHILD B E D. f. The state of a woman bringing a child.

CHILD-BIRTH. f. [from child and birth.] Travail; labour.

CHILD LED. a. Furnished with a child.

CHILDERM A S. Day. [from child and maf.] The day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the holy innocents is solemnized.
CHIMAICAL. a. [from chimon.] Imaginary; fantastick. Spectator.

CHIMAERICALLY. ad. [from chimerical.] Vainly; wildly.

CHIMNEY. f. [from chimine. ] A toil for passage through a forest. Cuviet.

CHIMNEY. f. [cheminée, Fr.] 1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house. Swift.
2. The turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke. Shakespeare.

CHIMNEY-SWEeper. f. [from chimney and sweeper.] One whole trade it is to clean foul chimneys of foul. Shakespeare.

CHIN. f. [from Chinese, Sax.] 1. The part of the face beneath the under lip. Sidney. Dryden.

CHINA-ROOT. f. A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHINE. f. [china, to pant, Dur. and caugh.] A violent and convulsive cough. Flyer.

CHINESE. n. [from China.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent. Pope.

CHINA-ORANGE. f. The sweet orange. Mortimer.

CHINA-ROOT. f. A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHINCOUGH. f. [chicken, to pant, Dur. and caugh.] A violent and convulsive cough.

CHIRP. v. a.
1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts. Mortimer.

CHIRP. f. [cheape, Fr.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away. Wotton.


CHIROGRAPHER. f. [chrip, the hand, γραφεῖν, to write.] He that exercises writing. Bacon.

CHIROGRAPHIST. f. Chirographer.

CHIROGRAPHY. f. The art of writing.

CHIROMANCER. f. One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand. Dryden.

CHROMANCY. f. [chroma, the hand, and μανία, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand. Brown.

CHIRPER. f. [from chirp.] One that chirps.

CHIRRE. v. n. [from cheer up.] To make a cheerful noise; as birds. Sidney.

CHIRP. v. a. [cheer up.] To make cheerful.

CHIRP. The voice of birds or insects. Spectator.

CHIRCcal. a.
1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts. Mortimer.

CHIRC. n. [chejau, Fr.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away. Wotton.

CHISEL. f. [chiseau, Fr.] A small aperture longwise. Bacon, Swift. South.

CHIT. f. [cinan, to gape, Sax.] A small aperture longwise. Bacon, Swift. South.

CHIT. v. a.
1. To make a found. Pope.
2. To sound by striking each other. Arbuthnot.

CHITY. a. [from chink.] Full of holes; gaping.

CHINTS. f. Cloth of cotton made in India. Pope.

CHITOPINE. f. A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies. Cowley.

CHIP. CHEAP. CHIPPING, in the names of places, imply a market. Gibbon.

CHIP. v. a. [from chop.] To cut into small pieces. Thomson.

CHIP. f. [from the verb.] A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument. Taylor.

CHIPPING. f. A fragment cut off. Mortimer.

CHIVALRY. a. [chevalery, Fr.] Relating to chivalry; knightly; warlike.

2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour. Shakespeare.

CHIVALROUS. a. [from chevalry.] Relating to chivalry; knightly; warlike. Spenser.

2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour. Shakespeare.

CHIVALRY. The general system of knighthood. Dryden.
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A CHOKE. f. [from choke.] 1. One that chookes.
2. One that puts another to silence.
3. Any thing that cannot be answered.
CHOKEY. a. [from choke.] That which has the power of suffocation.

CHOLAGOGUES. f. [cholag-, bile.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile.

CHOLER. f. [cholera, Lat. from cholera.] 1. The bile.
2. The humour, supposed to produce irreficibility. Shakespeare.


CHOLERICKNESS. f. [from cholerick.] Anger; irascibility; peevishness.

To CHOOSE. v. I. I choose, I have choosen or chafe. [choisir, Fr. ceoadan, Sax.] 1. To take by way of preference of several things offered. Shakespeare.
2. To take; not to refuse. South.
3. To select; to pick out of a number. Samuel.

4. To elect for eternal happiness; a term of theologians.

To CHOOSE. v. n. To have the power of choice. Hooker, Tillotson.

CHOUSER. f. [from choose.] He that has the power of choosing; elector. DRYTON, Hammond.

To CHOP. v. a. [happen, Dutch; souper, French.] 1. To cut with a quick blow. Shakespeare.
2. To devour eagerly. Dryden.
3. To mince; to cut into small pieces. Mitzab.
4. To break into chinks. Shakespeare.

To CHOP. v. n. 1. To do any thing with a quick motion. Bacon.
2. To light or happen upon a thing.

To CHOP. v. a. [ceopan, Saxon.] 1. To purchase; generally by way of truck. Bacon.
2. To put one thing in the place of another. Hudsons.
3. To bandy; to alternate. Bacon.

CHOP. f. [from the verb.] 1. A piece chopped off. Bacon.
3. A crack, or cleft. Bacon.


CHOPPIN. f. [French.] 1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.
2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHOIPPING.
CHOPEE'r. particip. a. An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation. Fenton.

CHOPEE-KNIFE. f. [chop and knife.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat. Sidney.

CHOPPY. a. [from chop.] Full of holes or cracks. Shakespeare.


CHORD. f. [chorda, Lat.] 1. The string of a musical instrument. Milton. 2. A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch or circle. To CHORD. v. a. To furnish with strings. Dryden.

CHOR'DE'r. f. [from chordea, Lat.] A contraction of the frenum. Dryden.

CHOR'ION. f. [χορίον, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fetus. Pope.


CHOR'OGRAPHER. f. [χοργαφευς, and γαρθος.] He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAPHICAL. a. Descriptive of particular regions. Raleigh.

CHOROGRAPHICALLY. ad. In a chorographical manner. John.

CHOROGRAPHY. f. The art of describing particular regions. Pope.

CHOR'US. f. [chorus, Latin.] 1. A number of singers; a concert. Dryden, Pope. 2. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy. Shakespeare. 3. The song between the acts of a tragedy. 4. Verles of a song in which the company join the finger. Dryden.

CHOSE. The pretenser tense, from To choose. Dryden.

CHOSEN. The participle passive, from To choose. Shakespeare.

CHOUGH. f. [ceo, Sax.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the sea. Bacon.


TO CHOOSE. v. a. To cheat; to trick. Swift.


CHRISOM. f. [Χρισμα, an ointment.] Unguent; or unction. Hammond.

CHRIST. a. [Greek.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. Graunt.

TO CHRISTEN. a. [christenian, Sax.] 1. To baptize; to initiate into Christianity by water. 2. To name; to denominate. Burnes.

CHRISTENDOM. f. [from Christ and dom.] The collective body of Christianity. Hooker.

CHRISTENING. f. [from the verb.] The ceremony of the first initiation into Christianity. Bacon.

CHRISTIAN. f. [christianus, Lat.] A professor of the religion of Christ. Tillotson.

CHRISTIAN. a. Professing the religion of Christ. Shakespeare.

CHRISTIAN-NAME. f. The name given at the font, distinct from the Gentillicous name, or surname.

CHRISTIANISM. f. [christianismus, Lat.] 1. The christian religion. 2. The nations professing christianity.

CHRISTIANITY. f. [christiante, French.] The religion of christians. Addison.

TO CHRISTIANIZE. v. a. [from christian.] To make christian. Dryden.

CHRISTIANLY. ad. [from christian.] Like a christian.

CHRISTMAS. f. [from Christ and mas.] The day on which the nativity of our blessed Saviour is celebrated.

A CHRISTMAS BOX. f. A box in which little presents are collected at Christmas. Gay.

CHRIST'S-THORN. f. A plant.


CHRONICAL. a. [from χρονος, time.] A chronical ditemper is of length. Brown.


TO CHRONICLE. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To record in chronicle, or history. Spenser. 2. To register; to record. Shakespeare.


CHRONOGRAPH. f. [χρονος, and γαρθος.] An inscription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAPHICAL. a. Belonging to a chronogram. Addison.

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To CIRCINATE. v. a. [circine, Lat.] To make a circle.

CIRCINATION, f. An orbicular motion.

CIRCLE. f. [circulus, Latin.] 1. A line continued till it ends where it begun. 2. The space included in a circular line. 3. A round body; an orb. 4. Compass; inclosure. 5. An assembly surrounding the principal person. 6. A company. 7. Any series ending as it begins. 8. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing. 9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

CIRCLES of the German Empire. Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets.

To CIRCLE. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To move round any thing. 2. To inclose; to surround. 3. To confine; to keep together.

To CIRCLE. v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCLED. a. Having the form of a circle; round.

CIRCLET. f. [from circle.] A circle; an orb.

CIRCLING, part. a. Circular; round.

CIRCUIT. f. [circuit. Fr. circuitus, Latin.] 1. The act of moving round any thing. 2. The space inclosed in a circle. 3. Space; extent; measured by travelling round. 4. A ring; a diadem. 5. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes.

To CIRCUIT. v. n. To move circularly.

CIRCUITEER. f. One that travels a circuit.

CIRCUMCISION. f. [circumciusio, Lat.] 1. The act of going round any thing. 2. Compiles; mode of argument; comprehension.

CIRCULAR. a. [circularis, Latin.] 1. Round, like a circle; circumcised by a circle. 2. Successive to itself; always returning. 3. Vulgar; mean; circumfarcescent. 4. Circular Letter. A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.

5. CIRCULAR Sailing, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARITY. f. [from circular.] A circular form.

CIRCULARLY. a. [from circular.] 1. In form of a circle. 2. With a circular motion.

To CIRCULATE. v. n. [from circular.] To move in a circle.

To CIRCULATE. v. a. To put about.

CIRCULATION. f. [from circulate.] 1. Motion in a circle. 2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state.

CIRCULATORY. f. [from circulate.] A chymical vessel, in which that rises from the vessel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CIRCUMABIENCY. f. [from circumabiet.] The act of encompassing.

CIRCUMAMBULATE. v. n. [circum and ambulo, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing.

To CIRCUMCISE. v. a. [circumcideo, Lat.] To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCISION. f. [from circumcise.] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

To CIRCUMDUCT. v. a. [circumducor, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify.

CIRCUMDUCTION. f. [from circumduct.] 1. Nullification; cancellation. 2. A leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE. f. [circumferentia, Lin.] 1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing.

To CIRCUMFERENCE. v. a. To include in a circular space.
CIRCUMFLUOUS. a. [circumfluus, Lat.] Environing with waters, Milton, Pope.
CIRCUMFORANEUS. a. [circumforaneous, Lat.] Wandering from house to house. To CIRCUMFUSE. v. a. [circumfus, Lat.] To pour round. Bacon.
CIRCUMFUSILE. a. [circum and fusil, Lat.] That which may be poured round anything. Pope.
CIRCUMFUSION. f. The act of spreading round.
To CIRCUMGYRATE. v. a. [circum and gyrus, Lat.] To roll round. Rey.
CIRCUMGYRATION. f. [from circumgyrate.] The act of running round.
CIRCUMJACENT. a. [circumjacent, Lat.] Lying round any thing.
CIRCUMPOSITION. f. [circumposition, Latin.] The act of placing anything circularly.
CIRCUMRAISON. f. [circumraison, Lat.] The act of unwrapping on every side.
CIRCUMPOLAR. a. [from circum and polar.] Round the pole.
CIRCUMPOSITION. f. [from circum and position.] The act of placing anything circularly.
CIRCUMRAISON. f. [circumraison, Lat.] The act of unwrapping or tearing round.
CIRCUMROTATION. f. [circum and rotar, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel.
To CIRCUMSCRIBE. v. a. [circum and scrir, Latin.] 1. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries. Southern.
2. To bound; to limit; to confine. Ray.
CIRCUMSCRIPCIVE. a. [from circumscriptive.] Including the superficies. Crew.
CIRCUMSPECT. a. [circumpectum, Lat.] Cautious; attentive; watchful. Boyle.
CIRCUMSPECTION. f. [from circumspic.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention. Clarendon.
CIRCUMSPECTIVE. a. [circumpectum, Latin.] Attentive; vigilant; cautious. Pope.
CIRCUMSPECTIVELY. ad. [from circumspectely.] Cautiously; vigilantly.
CIRCUMSPECTLY. ad. [from circumspic.] Watchfully; vigilantly. Roy.
CIRCUMSPECTNESS. f. [from circumspic.] Caution; vigilance. Wotton.
CIRCUMSTANCE. f. [circumstantia, Lat.] 1. Something appendant or relative to a fact. South.
2. Accident; something adventitious. Davies.
3. Incident; event. Clarendon.
To CIRCUMSTANCE. v. a. To place in particular situation, or relation to the things. Donne.
CIRCUMTANTIAL. a. [circumstantialis, low Lat.] 1. Accidental; not essential. South.
2. Incidental; casual. Donne.
3. Full of small events; detailed. Prior.
CIRCUMSTANIALITY. f. The appendage of circumstances.
CIRCUMSTANIALLY. ad. [from circumstantialia.] 1. According to circumstance; not essentially. Clarkeville.
To CIRCUMSTANIMATE. v. a. [from circumstan.] 1. To place in particular circumstances. Brumb.
2. To place in a particular condition. Swift.
To CIRCUMVALLATE. v. a. [circumvally, Lat.] To inclose round with trenches or fortifications.
CIRCUMVALLATION. f. [from circumvallate, Lat.] 1. The art or act of calling up fortifications round a place. Watts.
2. The fortification thrown up round a place besieged. Howell.
CIRCUMVECTION. f. [circumvectione, Lat.] 1. The act of carrying round. 2. The state of being carried round.
To CIRCUMVENT. v. a. [circumvenio, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat. Kiblets.
CIRCUMVENTION. f. [from circumvent.] U 2. 1. Fraud;
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1. Fraud; impudence; cheat; delusion. Shakespeare.
2. Prevention; pre-occupation. Shak.-sp.
To CIRCUMVEST. a. a. [circumveste, Lat.] To cover round with a garment. Dr. Johnson.

CIRCUMVOLUTION. f. [circumvoluus, Lat.] The act of rolling round.
To CIRCUMVOLVE. a. a. [circumvoluus, Lat.] To roll round.
CIRCUMVOLUTION. f. [circumvoluus, Lat.]
1. The act of rolling round.
2. The thing rolled round another.

CIRCUS. f. [circus, Latin.] An open space or area for sports. Sidney, Stillingfleet.

CIST. f. [cista, Latin.] A chest; a cistern; commonly the inclosure of a tumour.

CIT. a. [from cist.] Indicated in a cist.


CITUS, f. [Lat.] Rock-reed.


CITADEL. f. [citadel, French.] A fortress; a castle. Dryden.

CITAL. f. [from cite.] 1. Reproof; impeachment. Shakespeare. 2. Humility; citation.

CITATION. f. [citatio, Latin.] 1. The calling a person before the judge. As you like it. 2. Quotation; from another author. 3. The passage or words quoted. Watts. 4. Enunciation; mention. Harris. CIVICARY. a. [From Cite.] Having the power or form of citation. Aylys. To CITE. w. a. [cite, Latin.] 1. To summon to answer in a court. Milton. 2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively. Prior. 3. To quote.

CITER. f. [from cite.] 1. One who cites into a court. 2. One who quotes a quoter. Afterbarde.

CITE. a. [from cite.] A citizen woman. Dryden.

CITIETH. f. [citio, a., Latin.] A kind of horn. Mac.

CITIZEN. a. Having the qualities of a citizen. Shakespeare.

CITRINE. a. [citrum, Lat.] Lemon-coloured. Gr. w. Floyer.

CITRINE. f. [from citrum, Latin.] A species of crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes. Our jewellers cut stones for rings out of it, which are generally mistaken for topazes. Hill.

CITRON TREE. f. [from citrus, Latin.] One fruit, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem. Milton. Addison.

CITRON-WATER. f. Aqua vitae, distilled with the rind of citrons. Pope.

CITRUL. a. Pumplion.

CITY. f. [citi, French.] 1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants. Temple. 2. In the English law. A town corporate; that has a bishop. Cowel. 3. The inhabitants of a certain city.

Shakespeare.

CITY, a. Relating to the city. Shakespeare.

CIVET. f. [civitae, Fr.] A perfume from the civet cat. The civet, or civet cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that its snout is more pointed, his claws less dangerous, and his cry different. Terence, Bacon.

CIVICK. a. [civicus, Latin.] Relating to civil honours; not military. Pope.


CIVILIAN. f. [civialis, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law. Bacon.


To CIVILIZE. w. a. [from civil.] To reclaim from savageness and brutality. Denham.

CIVILIZER. f. [from civilizer.] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life. Philips.

CIVILLY, adv. [from civil.] 1. In
CLA

1. In a manner relating to government. *Hook.*
2. Politely; complaisantly; without rude- 
ness. *Ginier.*
3. Without gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon.*

CLIZE. f. [from incis, L.] The quantity of 
any thing, with regard to its external 
form. * Gros.*

CLAFF. s. [blattoen, Germ. to rattle.] 
1. Any thing that makes a laiting and im-
portunate noise. *Prior.*
2. The Clack of a Mill. A bell 
that rings when more corn is required to be 
put in. *Betterton.*

To CLACK. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To make a chinking noise.
2. To let the tongue run.

CLAD. part. pret. Clothed; invested; garb-
ed. *1 Kings.* *Swift.*

To CLAIM. v. a. [clamer, French.] To 
demand of right; to require authorita-
tively. *Lecke.*

CLAIM. s. [from the verb.]
1. A demand of any thing, as due. 
*Dryden.*
2. A title to any privilege or possession 
in the hands of another. *Locke.*
3. In law. A demand of any thing that 
is in the possession of another. *Covell.*

CLAIMABLE. a. That which may be de-
manded as due.

CLAIMANT. s. [from claim.] He that 
demands any thing as unjustly detained by 
another.

A CLAIMER. s. [from claim.] He that 
makes a demand.

To CLAMBER. v. n. To climb with dif-

To CLAM. v. a. [clap, Sax.] To 
clog with any glutinous matter.

CLAMMINESS. f. [from clammy.] Vi-f-
cosity; viscidity. *Moxon.*

CLAMMY. a. [from clammy.] Viscous 
and glutinous. *Bacon.* *Addison.*

CLAMOROUS. a. [from clamour.] Vici-
fous; noisy. *Hooker.* *Swift.*

CLAMOUR. s. [clamer, Latin.] Outcry; 
noise; exclamation; vociferation.


To CLAMOUR. v. n. To make outcries; 
to exclam; to vociferate. *Shake'speare.*

CLAMP. s. [clamp, French.]
1. A piece of wood joined to another.

To CLAMP. v. a. [from the noun.] Ends 
of tables are commonly clamped. *Moxon.*

CLAN. s. [clann, in the Highlands, fig-
nifier children.] 1. A family; a race. 
*Milton.*
2. A body or fleet of persons. *Swift.*

CLANCULAR. a. [clancularius, Latin.] 
Clandestine; secret. *Decay of Piety.*

CLA DE NOUR. a. [clandestinus, Lat.] 
Secret; hidden. *Blackmore.*

CLANDESTINELY. adv. [from clandest-
inus.] Secretly; privately; *Swift.*

CLANG. s. [clangor, Lat.] A sharp, shrill 

To CLANG. v. n. [clang, Lat.] To 
clatter; to make a loud shrill noise. *Prior.*

CLANGOUR. s. [clangor, Lat.] A loud 
thrust heard. *Dryden.*

CLANGOUS. a. [from clang.] Making a 
clang. *Brown.*

CLANK. s. [from clang.] A loud, sharp 
noise. *Spectator.*

To CLAP. v. a. [clap, Sax.] 1. To strike together with a quick mo-
tion. *Job.*
2. To add one thing to another. *Taylor.*
3. To do any thing with a sudden haftly 
motion. *Prior.*
4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the 
hands; to applaud. *Dryden.*
5. To infect with a venereal poison. *Wife man.*

6. To CLAP up. To complete suddenly. 
*Howel.*

CLAP. s. [from the verb.]
1. A loud noise made by sudden collision. 
*Swift.*
2. A sudden or unexpected act or motion. 
*Swift.*
6. The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLAPPER. s. [from clap.] 1. One who claps with his 
hands.
2. The tongue of a bell. *Addison.*

To CLAPPERCLAW. v. a. [from clap 
and claw.] To tongue-beat; to ferid. 
*Shake'speare.*

CLARENCEUX, or CL'ARENCJEU.S. s. 
The second king at arms; so named from 
the duchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURE. s. [from clarus, bright, 
and obscurus, Lat.] Light and shade in 
painting. *Prior.*

CLARET. s. [claret, Fr.] French wine.

CLARICORD. s. [from clarus and lyborda, 
Latin.] A musical instrument in form of a 
spinette. *Clarkbert.*

CLARIFICATION. s. [from clarify.] The 
act of making any thing clear from im-
purities. *Bacon.*

To CLARIFY. v. a. [clarify, French.] 
1. To purify or clear.
2. To
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2. To brighten; to illuminate. *Saxb.


CLARY. f. An herb. To AVATTI. *Vatti.

To CLASH. v. n. [clesen, Dut.]
2. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction. *South.
3. To contradict; oppose. *Spellatar.

To CLASH. w. a. To strike one thing against another.

CLASS. f.
2. Opposition; contradiction. *Afterbury.

A CLASP. f. [cbojpe, Dutch.]
1. A hook to hold any thing close.


To CLASP. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To shut with a clasp. *Hooker.
3. To inclose between the hands. *Bacon.
5. To inclote. *Shakespeare.

CLASPER. f. [from clape.] The tendrels or threads of creeping plants. *Roy.

CLASSIC KNIFE. f. A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS. f. [from clausus, Latin.]
1. A rank or order of persons. *Dryden.
2. A number of boys learning the same lesson. *Watts.
3. A set of beings or things. *Addison.

To CLASS. w. a. To range according to some flatted method of distribution. *Aubinnot.

CLASSICAL, or CLASSICK. a. [clausius, Latin.]
1. Relating to antique authors. *Addison, *Felton.
2. Of the first order or rank. *Aubinnot.


To CLATTER. v. n. [clatpura, a rattle, Saxm.]
1. To make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together. *Dryden.
2. To utter a noise by being struck together. *Keotes.
3. To talk fast and jolly. *Dasey of Every.

To CLATTER. w. a
1. To strike any thing so as to make it found. *Mison.
2. To disfigure, jar, or clamour. *Martin.

A CLATTER. f. [from the verb.]

CLE


Cl'AUDENT. a. [claudens, Lat.] Shutting; inclining. To CLAUDICATE. v. n. [claudico.] To halt.

CLAUDICATION. The habit of halting. *Diel.

CLAVE. [the preterite of clave.] 


CLAV'ER. f. [clapp, Sax.] Clover.


CLAUSE. f. [claflula, Latin.]
1. A sentence; a single part of discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence. *Hooker.
2. An article, or particular 6clamation. *Ayliffe.

CLA'USTRAL. a. [from clausum.] Lat.] Confinement.

A CLAW. f. [clapm, Saxm.]
2. A hand, in contempt.

To CLAW. v. a. [clapan, Saxm.]
1. To tear with nails or claws. *Shakespeare.
2. To tear or scratch in general. *Hudibras.

CLA'WRACK. f. A flatterer; a wheeler.

CLAWED. a. [from clawm.] Farnish'd or armed with claws. *Grew.


To CLAY. w. a. To cover with clay. *Martin.


CLAY PIT. A pit where clay is dug. *Woodward.


CLEAN. a. [clane, Saxm.]
1. Free from dirt or filth. *Spenser.
2. Chaste; innocent; guiltless.
3. Elegant; neat; not unweildy; not incumbered. *Waller.

CLEAN. a. [clane, Saxm.]
1. Free from dirt or filth. *Addison.

CLEANLY. a. [from clean.]
1. Free from dirtiness; pure in the person. *D. gordon.
2. That
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CLEAN, a. [clean, Sp.]
2. To make bright; to brighten. Dryden.
3. To purge from impurities of guilt; to justify. Hayward.
4. To cleanse. Shakespeare.
5. To discharge; to remove any impediment. Wiltkin. Addison.
6. To free from any thing offensive. Locke.
7. To clarify; as to clear liquors. Addison.
8. To gain without deduction. Addison.

CLEANLY, ad. [from clean]  
Elegantly; neatly.

CLEANNESS. f. [from clean]
1. Freedom from filth. Glanville.
2. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness. Dryden.

TO CLEANSE. v. a [cleanpin, Saxon.]
1. To free from filth or dirt. Prior.
2. To purify from guilt. Prior.
3. To free from noxious humours. Arbuthnot.
5. To scour. Addison.

A CLEANSES. f. [clear, pe, Sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating. Arbuthnot.

CLEAR. a. [clair, Fr. clarus, Latin.]
1. Bright; transparent; pellucid; transparent; not opaque. Denham.
2. Free from clouds; serene; as a clear day. Swift.
3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled. Sidney.
4. Periphrastic; not obscure; not ambiguous. Temple.
5. Indisputable; evident; undeniable. Milton.
6. Apparent; manifest; not hid. Hooker.
8. Unprepossessed; impartial. Sidney.
10. Free from deductions or incumbrances. Collier.


15. Free; guiltless. Saffen.

CLEAR. adj. Clean; quite; completely. L'Éstrange.

TO CLEAR. v. a.
1. To make bright; to brighten. Dryden.
2. To free from obscurity. Boyle.
3. To purge from the imputations of guilt; to justify. Hayward.
4. To cleanse. Shakespeare.
5. To discharge; to remove any incumbrance. Wiltkin. Addison.
6. To free from any thing offensive. Locke.
7. To clarify; as to clear liquors. Addison.
8. To gain without deduction. Addison.

CLEANLY, ad. [clean, Saxon.]
1. Elegantly; neatly.

CLEANLY, ad. [from clean.]
2. Plainly; evidently. Rogers.
3. With discernment; acutely. Johnson.
5. Without by-ends; honestly. Talbot.
6. Without deduction or cost.
7. Without reserve; without subterfuge. Davies.

CLEARNESS. f. [from clear.]
2. Splendour; lustre. Sidney.
3. Distinctness; perspicuity. Addison.

CLEARLY. adv. [clear and shrewd.]
1. To cleanse with sharpness. Addison.

TO CLEAN. v. n. pretend. I cleave, part. cloven. [cleopan, Sax.]
1. To adhere; to stick; to hold to. Jebb.
2. To unite aptly; to fit. Sock, p. v. u.
4. To be concomitant. Hooker.

TO CLEAVE. v. a. preterite, I cleave, I cleft; part. pass. cloven, or cleft. [cleopan, Sax.]
1. To divide with violence; to split. Milton. Blackmore.
2. To divide. Deuotomony.

TO CLEAVE. v. n.
2. To suffer division. Newton.

A CLEAVEER. [from cleave.] A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints. Arbuthnot.

CLEES. f. The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed. Oenist.

CLEF. f. [from cleft, key. Fr.] A mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. Chambers.

CLEST. part. pass. [from cleave.] Divided. Milton.

CLEFT, f. [from cleave.]
1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack. Woodward.

2. In farriery. Clefts appear on the   
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   ence, Fr. "clementia, L."
   Mercy; remission of severity. Addison.
   
   CLEMENT. a. [clement, Latin.] Mild; gentle; merciful.

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To CLIP. [v. a. clippan, Saxon.]  
1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round. Sidney, Ray.  
2. To cut with sheers. Suckling, Bentley.  
3. It is particularly used of those who diminish coin. Locke.  
4. To curtail; to cut short. Addison.  
5. To confine; to hold. Shakespeare.

CLIPPER. f. One that debases coin by cutting. Addison.

CLIPPING. f. The part cut or clipped off. Locke.


A CLOAK, f. [laccb, Saxon.]  
1. The outer garment. Pope.  

To CLOAK. v. a.  
1. To cover with a cloak.  
2. To hide; to conceal. Spencer.

CLO'AKBAG. f. [from cloak and bag.] A portmanteau; a bag in which claths are carried. Shakespeare.

CLOCK. f. [clocc, Welsh.]  
1. The instrument which tells the hour. Bacon.

2. It is an usual expression to say, What is it of the clock, for What hour is it? Ten o'clock, for the tenth hour.

3. The clock of a flocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle. Swift.

4. A sort of beetle. CLOCKMAKER, f. An artificer whose profession is to make clocks. Derham.

CLOCKWORK. f. Movements by weights or springs. Prior.

CLOD. f. [club, Saxon.]  
1. A lump of earth or clay. B. Johnson.

2. A turf; the ground. South.


To CLOD. v. n. [from the noun.] Together into concretions; to coagulate. Milton.

To CLOD. v. a. To pelt with clods. CLODDY. a. [from clod.]  
1. Consisting of earth or clods; earthy. Shakespeare.


CLODPATE. f. [clod and pate.] A stupid fellow; a clown; a thickskulled. Doltish; thoughtless. Arbermore.

CLODPATED. a. [from clodpate.] Doltish; thoughtless. Addison.

CLODPOLL. f. A thickskulled; a clown. Shakespeare.

To CLOG. v. a. [from lag.]  
1. To load with something that may hinder motion. Dryden.

2. To hinder; to obstruct. Raleigh.

3. To load; to burthen. Shakespeare. Addison.

To CLOG. v. n.  
1. To coalesce; to adhere. Evelyn.

2. To be encumbered or impeded. Sharp.

CLOG. f. [from the verb.]  
1. Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion. Milton.


3. A kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet. Donne.


CLOGGINNESS. f. [from cloggy.] That which has the power of clogging up. Boyle.

CLOGGY. a. [from clog.] That which is of the state of being clogged.

CLOGIST. f. [clausr, Sax., clafigram, Latin.]  
1. A religious retirement. Davies.

2. A perifile; a piazza. CLOGISTICAL. a. Solitary; retired.

To CLOGIST. v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up in a religious house; to immure from the world. Bacon, Rymer.

CLOGISTICAL. a. Solitary; retired.

CLOGISTER, part. a. [from clofifter.]  
1. Solitary; inhabiting clofisters. Shakespeare.

2. Built with perifiles or piazzas. Wotton.

CLOGISTRESS. f. [from cloifter.] A nun. Shakespeare.

CLOMBR. [priet. of To climb.] Milton.

To CLOOM. v. a. [cloo, Fr. clauflus, Lat.]  
1. To shut; to lay together. Prior.

2. To conclude; to end; to finish. Wake.

3. To inclose; to confine. Shakespeare.

4. To join; to unite fractures. Addison.

To CLOSE. v. n.  
1. To coalesce; to join its own parts together. Numbers. Bacon.

2. To Close upon. To agree upon. Temple.

3. To Close with. 7 To come to an agreement with; to unite with. Shakespeare. South. Newton.

CLOSE. f. [from the verb.]  
1. Any thing shut; without outlet. Bacon.

2. A small field included. Carew.


4. The time of shutting up. Dryden.


6. A pause or ceftation. Dryden.

7. A conclusion or end. Milton.

CLOSE. a. [from the verb.]  

2. Without vent; without inlet; private. Dryden.


5. Viscous; glutinous, Wilkins.


7. Immediate; without any intervening distance or space. Ben. Johnson, Pope.

8. Joined one to another. Shakespeare.

9. Narrow; as a close alley. Shakespeare.
10. Admitting small distance. Dryden.
13. Having the quality of secrecy; truthty. Shakespeare.
15. Without wandering; attentive. Locke.
16. Full to the point; home. Dryden.
17. Retired; solitary. Shakespeare.
18. Excluded from communication. Shakespeare.

CLOSEBODIED. a. Made to fit the body exactly. Dryden.
CLOSELY, ad. [from close.] 1. Without inlet or outlet. Boyle.
2. Without much space intervening; nearly. Shakespeare.
CLOSENESS. f. [from close.] 1. The state of being shut. Bacon.
3. Want of air, or ventilation. Swift.
5. Reclueness; solitude; retirement. Shakespeare.
8. Connection; dependence. South.
CLOSESER. f. [from close.] A finisher; a finisher. Swift. 
CLOSESTOOL. f. A chamber implement. Garrick.
CLOSET. f. [from close.] 1. A small room of privacy and retirement. Wotton.
To CLOSET. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To shut up, or conceal in a closet. Herbert.
2. To take into a closet for a secret interview. Swift.
2. That by which any thing is closed or shut. Pope.
3. The parts inclosing; inclosure. Shakspe.
4. Conclusion; end. Shakespeare.
To CLOT. v. n. 1. To form clots; to hang together. Philips.
2. To concrete; to coagulate. Philips.
CLOTH. f. plural cloths or clothes. [clad, Saxon.] 1. Any thing woven for dresses or covering. Swift.
2. The piece of linen spread upon a table. Pope.
3. The canvas on which pictures are delineated. Dryden.

CLOTHIER. f. [from cloth.] A maker of cloth. Grant.
CLOTHING. f. [from To clothe.] Dresses; vesture; garments. Fairfax. Swift.
CLOTHSKINNER. f. One who trims the cloth. Hakewill.
CLOTHPOLL. f. [from clot and poll.] 1. Thick-skull; blockhead. Shakspeare.
To CLOTHIER. v. n. [klotheren, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate. Dryden.
CLOTTY. a. [from clot.] Full of clots; concreted. Harvey. Mortimer.

2. The veins, or stains in stones, or other bodies. Pope.
3. Any state of obscurity or darkness. Waller.
4. Any thing that spreads wide; as a multitude. Atterbury.
To CLOUD. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To darken with clouds. Pope.
2. To obscure; to make less evident. Decay of Piety.
3. To variegate with dark veins. Pope.
To CLOUD. v. n. To grow cloudy. CLOUDBERRY. f. [from cloud and berry.] A plant, called also knobberry. Shakespeare.
CLOUDCAPT. a. Topped with clouds. Shakespeare.
CLOUDCUMPELLING. a. An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds are supposed to be collected. Waller.
CLOUDILY. ad. [from cloudy.] 1. With clouds; darkly. Pope.
2. Obscurely; not perspicuously. Spenfr.
CLOUDINESS. f. [from cloudy.] 1. The state of being covered with clouds; darknels. Harvey.
CLOUDLESS. a. [from cloud.] Clear; unclouded; luminous. Pope.
2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible. Watts.
4. Marked.
4. Marked with spots or veins.

CLOVE. f. [the preterite of clave.]  
Shakespeare.

CLOVE. f. [clau, Fr.]  
1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate. The fruit or seed of a very large tree. Brown.

2. Some of the parts into which garlic separates. Tate.

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER. f. [from its smelling like clove.]  
Shakespeare.

CLOVEN. part. pret. [from clave.]  
Waller.

CLOVEN-FOOTED.  
1. [carn and] CLOVEN-HOOFED  
foot, or hoof.  
Having the foot divided into two parts. Dryden. Ray.

CLOVER. f. [clowp, Saxon.]  

2. To live in CLOVER, is to live luxuriously. Oglo.

CLOVERED. a. [from clover.]  
Covered with clover. Thomson.

CLOUGH. f. [cough, Saxon.] A clut.  
CLOUGH. f. [in commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

A CLOUT. f. [clot, Saxon.]  
1. A cloth for any mean use. Swift.

2. A patch on a fine or coarse cloth. 

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot. Shakespeare.

4. An iron plate to an axle tree.

To CLOUT. v. a. [from the noun.]  
1. To patch; to mend coarsely. Milton.

2. To cover with a cloth. Spenser.

3. To join awkwardly together. Achm.


CLOUTERY. a. Clumsy; awkward. Mortimer.

CLOWN. f. [clown, Saxon.]  
1. A rustick; a clut. Sidney.


CLOWNERY. f. [from clown.]  
In breeding; clurneishness. LeSueur.

CLOWNISH. a. [from clown.]  
1. Confining of rusticks or clowns. Dryden.

2. Coarse; rough; rugged. Spenser.


CLOWNISHLY. ad. Coarsely; rudely.

CLOWNISHNESS f. [from clown.]  
Rudishness; courtierishness. Locke.

2. Incivility; brutality. CLOWN'S MUSTARD f. An herb. To CLOY. v. a. [cornet, Fr.]  
1. To fattate; to fatate; to fustate. Sidney.

2. To strike the beak together. Shak. p.

3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLOV'TLESS. a. [from clov.] That which cannot cause satiety. Shakpeare.

CLOYMENT. f. [from clov.] Satiety; repulsion. Shakpeare.

CLUB f. [cluppa, Welsh.]  
1. A heavy stick. Spenser.

2. The name of one of the suits of cards. Pope.

3. The shot or dividend. L'Estrange.


5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge. Hufibras.

To CLUB. v. n. [from the noun.]  
1. To contribute to a common expense.

2. To join to one effect. Dryden. King.

To CLUB. v. a. To pay to a common reckoning. Pope.

CLUBHEADED. a. [club and head.] Having a thick head, Derham.

CLUBLAW. f. [club and law.] The law of arms. Addison.

CLUBROOM. f. [club and room.] The room in which a club or company assembles. Addison.

To CLUCK. v. n. [cluckan, Saxon.] To call chickens; as a hen. Roy.

CLUMP. f. [from lump.] A shapeless piece of wood.


CLUMSILY. ad. [from clumsily.] Awkwardly. Ray.

CLUMSINESS f. [from clumsily.] Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of dexterity. Collins.

CLUMSY. a. [lumpish, Dutch, lumpid.]  
Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy. Ray. Dryder.

CLUNG. The preterite and participle of cling.

To CLUNG. v. n. [clung, Saxon.] To dry as wood does.

CLUNG. v. a. [clungu, Saxon.] Wafted with lumps.

CLUSTER. f. [clyp, Saxon.]  
1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together. Bacon. Derham. Newton.

2. A number of animals gathered together. Milton.

3. A body of people collected. Addison.

To CLUSTER. v. n. To grow in bunches. Dryden.

To CLUSTER. v. a. To collect any thing into b. dees.

CLUSTER GRAPE. f. The small black grape, called the currant. Mortimer.

CLUSTER. f. Growing in clusters.

To CLITCH. v. a.  
1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp. Herbert.

2. To contract; to double the hand. Shakespeare.
COA

CLUTCH.  f. [from the verb.]
1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.  L’Estrange.
2. The paws, the talons.  Stillingfleet.

A CLUTTER.  f. A noise; a buflie; a hurry.  King.
To CLUTTER.  v. n. [from the noun.] To make a noise or buflie.

A CLUSTER.  f. [clustere.] An injection into the amus.  Arbuthnot.
To COACERVATE.  v. a. [coacervare, Lat.] To heap up together.  Bacon.
COACERVATION.  f. [from coacervate.] The act of heaping.  Bacon.

COACH.  f. [coche, Fr.] A carriage of pleasure, or state.  Sidney, Pepo.
To COACH.  v. a. [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.  Pepo.
COACH BOX.  f. The seat on which the driver of the coach sits.  Arbuthnot.


COACH-MAN.  f. The driver of a coach.  South.
To COACH-MAN.  v. n. To act together in concert.  Shakespeare.

COACTION.  f. [coa€œur, Lat.] Compulsion; force.  South.
COACTIVE.  a. [from coact.]
1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory.  Raleigh.

COADJUTANT.  f. Helping; co-operating.  Philips.

COADJUT’OR.  f. 1. A fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate.  Garib.
2. In the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.  Ayliffe.


COADUNITION.  f. The conjunction of different substances into one mass.  Hale.
To COAGMENT.  v. a. To congeate.  Glanvill.

COAGMEN’TATION.  f. [from coagment.] Coageration into one mass; union.  Ben. Johnson.

COAG’ULABLE.  a. [from coagulate.] That which is capable of concretion.  Boyle.

To COAG’ULATE.  v. a. [coagula, Lat.] To force into concretions.  Bacon, Woodward.
To COAG’ULATE.  v. n. To run into concretions.  Boyle.

COAGULA’TION.  f. [from coagulate.]
2. The body formed by coagulation.  Arbuthnot.

COAG’ULATIVE.  a. [from coagulate.] That which has the power of causing concretion.  Boyle.

COAGUL’ATOR.  f. [from coagulate.] That which causes coagulation.  Arbuthnot.

COAL.  f. [col, Sax. kol, Germ.]
1. The common fossil fuel.  Denham.
3. Any thing inflamed or ignited.  Dryden.

To COAL.  v. n. [from the noun.] 1. To burn wood to charcoal.  Carew.
2. To delineate with a coal.  Camden.

COAL-BLACK.  a. [coa$ and black.] Black in the highest degree.  Dryden.

COAL-MINE.  f. [coal and mine.] A mine in which coals are dug.  Mortimer.

COAL-PIT.  f. [coal and pit.] A pit for digging coals.  Woodward.


COAL-WORK.  f. A coalyery; a place where coals are found.  Felton.

COALER.  f. A place where coals are dug.  Woodward.

2. To grow together; to join.

COALES’ENCE.  f. [from coalesce.] Concretion; union.

COALITION.  f. [coaœlitum, Lat.] Union in one mass or body.  Hale, Bentley.


COAPTA’TION.  f. [con and aœt, Latin.] The adjustment of parts to each other.  Boyle, Broome.

To COA’RCT.  v. a. [coarcto, Lat.] 1. To straighten; to confine.
2. To contract power.  Ayliffe.

COARCTA’TION.  f. [from coarct.] 1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.  Bacon.

COARSE.  a.
1. Not refined.  Shakespeare.
2. Not left or fine.
3. Rude; uncivil.
5. Inelegant; unpolished.  Dryden.
7. Mean; not nice; vile.  Roscommon.

COARSELY.  adv. [from coarse.]
1. Without fineness.
2. Meanly; not elegantly.
3. Rudely; not civilly.
4. Inelegantly.

COARSEN’ESS.  f. [from coarse.]
1. Impurity; unrefined state.  Bacon.
2. Roughness; want of fineness.
3. Grofsness; want of delicacy.
4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.
5. Meanness; want of nicety.

COAST.
COAST. [coast, Fr.]
1. The edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore.
2. Side.
3. The Coast is clear. The danger is over.

To COAST. v. n. To fall close by the coast.

To COAST. v. a. To fail by.

COASTER. f. He that fails timorously near the shore.

COAT. f. [coat, Fr.]
1. The upper garment.
2. Petticoat; a habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dresse.
3. Vesture, as demonstrative of the office.
4. The covering of any animal.
5. Any tegument.
6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

To COAT. v. a. To cover; to invest.

To COAX. v. a. To wheedle; to flatter.

CO'AXER. f. [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB. f. The head or top.

COB. f. A sort of sea-fowl.

CO'BALL. f. A marcescent plentifully im-pregnated with arsenic.

To COBBLE. v. a. [cobler, D.]
1. To mend any thing coarsely.

2. To do or make any thing clumsily.

CO'BLE. f. [from cobble.] A mender of old shoes.

2. A clumsy workman in general.

3. Any mean person.

CO'BIRON. f. Irons with a knob at the upper end.

CO'BISHOP. f. A coadjutant bishop.

CO'BNUT. f. [cob and nut.] A boy's game.

CO'BSWAN. f. [cob, head, and swan.] The head or leading owan.

CO'BWEB. f. [ksew-b, Dutch.]
1. The web or net of a spider.

2. Any snare or trap.

CO'CIPEROUS. a. [coxide and ferro.] Plants are so called that have berries.

CO'CINEAL. f. [cochilla, Span.] An insect gathered upon the opuntia, from which a red colour is extracted.

CO'CHLEARY. a. [from cochlea, Lat. a screw.] Screwform.

CO'CHEATED. a. [from cochlea, Lat.] Of a screwed or turbinated form.

COCK. f. [cocc, Sax.] 1. The male to the hen.

2. The male of any small birds.

3. The weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind.

4. A spout to let out water at will.

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint.

7. A conqueror; a leader.

8. Cockcrow.

9. A cockboat; a small boat.

10. A small heap of hay.

11. The form of a hat.

12. The style of a dial.

13. The needle of a balance.


To COCK. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To let erecet; to hold bolt upright.

2. To set up the hat with an air of per-tinence.

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the cock of a gun for a discharge.

5. To raise hay in small heaps.

To COCK. v. n.
1. To strut; to hold up the head.

2. To train or use fighting cocks.

COCKADE. f. [from cock.] A riband worn in the hat.

A COCKATRICE. f. [cock and atrice, Sax. a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

CO'C BOAT. f. [cock and boat.] A small boat belonging to a ship.

CO'C BROAD. f. Broade made by beilng a cock.

CO'CROWING. f. [cock and crow.] The time at which cocks crow.

To CO'CER. v. a. [coquelin, Fr.] To cade; to fondle.

CO'CER. f. One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

CO'CEREL. f. [from cock.] A young cock.

CO'KET. f. A feal belonging to the king's cuttomhouse; likewise a scroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the cuttomhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.

CO'C FIGHT. f. A match of cocks.

CO'C STOP. [cock and borst.] On horseback; triumphant.

CO'CLE. f. [coquill, Fr.] A small refractory fish.

CO'CLE STAIRS. f. Winding or spiral flairs.

CO'CLED. f. [cocc, Sax.] A weed that grows in corn; corn-rofe.
COD

To COCKLE. v. a. [from cockle.] To contract into wrinkles. Gay.

COCKLED. a. [from cockle.] Shellled, or turberinated. Shakespeare.

COCKLOFT. f. [cock and loft.] The room over the garret. Dryden.

COCKMASTER. f. One that breeds game cocks. P. Antr. Fr. R.

COCKMATCH. f. Cockfight for a prize. Addison.

COCKNEY. f. 1. A native of London. Dörter.

COCK-PIT. f. [cock and pit.] 1. The area where cocks fight. Howel.
2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war. Harris.

COCK'SCOMB. f. A plant; lothwort. Shakespeare.


COCKSHUT. f. The close of the evening. Shakespeare.


COCKSURE. [from cock and sure.] Confidently certain. Shakespeare. Pope.

COCKSWAIN. f. [cockspayne, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Correctly Coxon.

COCKWEED. f. A plant; dittander or pepperwort.

CO COA. f. [caseatal, Spanish.] A species of palm-tree. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are used for thatching houles. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many seryes of fruits. Miller. Hill.

COCTILE. a. [costillis, Latin.] Made by baking.

COCTION. f. [costio, Lat.] The act of boiling. Arbuthnot.

COD. 7 f. A sea fish.

CODFISH. f. A sea fish.

COD. f. [cudae, Sax.] Any cafe or hulse in which feeds are lodged. Motimer.

To COD. v. a. [from the noun.] To include in a cod. Motimer.

CODDERS. f. [from cod.] Gatherers of peace.


CODICIL. f. [cadicillus, Latin.] An appendency to a will. Prior.

CODILIFE. f. [codille, Fr.] A term at ombre. Pope.

To CODLE. v. a. [costulo, Lat.] To parboil.

CODLING. f. [from to codle.] An apple generally coddled. King.

COEFFICACY. f. [con and efficacia, Lat.] The power of several things acting together. Brown.

COEFFICIENCY. f. [con and efficio, Lat.] Co-operation; the state of acting together to some finge end. Coward.

COEFFICIENT. f. [con and efficient, Lat.] That which unites its action with the action of another. Coward.

CO'ELIAS. f. A diarrhoea or flux, that arises from indigestion, whereby the aliment comes away little altered. Quin.

COEMPTION. f. [coempiio, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing. Bacon.

COEQLAL. a. [from con and equalis, Lat.] Equal. Shakespeare.

COEAUASSITY. f. [from coequal.] The state of being equal.

To COE RCE. v. a. [coerce, Latin.] To restrain; to keep in order by force. Ayliffe.

COERCIBLE. a. [from coerce.] 1. That may be restrained.
2. That ought to be restrained.

COERCION. f. [from coerce.] Penal restraint; check. Hale. South.

COERCIVE. a. [from coerce.] 1. That which has the power of laying restraint. Blackmore.
2. That which has the authority of restraining by punishment. Hocker.

COESSENTIAL. a. [con and effentia, Lat.] Participating of the same efficacy. Hocker.

COESSENTIALITY. f. [from concessio.] Participation of the same efficacy.

COETANEUS. a. [con and aestus, Lat.] Of the same age with another. Brewen.

COETERNAL. a. [con and aternum, Lat.] Equally eternal with another. Milton.

COETERNALLY. ad. [from coeternal.] In a state of equal eternity with another.

COETERNITY. f. [from coeternal.] Having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being. Hammond.


COEVAL. f. [from the adjective.] A contemporary. Pope.

COEVOUS. a. [coevus, Latin.] Of the same age. South.

To COEXIST. v. n. [con and existo, Lat.] To exist at the same time. Hale.

COEXISTENCE. f. [from coex &] Existence at the same time with another. Grew.

COEXISTENT. a. [from coex &] Having existence at the same time with another. Brambell. Bentley.

To COEXTEND. v. a. [con and extendo, Lat.] To extend to the same space or duration with another. Grew.

COEX-
COEXTENSION. f. [from extend.] The state of extending to the same space with another.

COFFEE. f. [Arabick.] They have in Turkey a drink called coffee, made of a berry of the same name, as black as foot, and of a strong scent, which they take, beaten into powder, in water, hot. Bacon. Prior. Pop.

COFFEEHOUSE. f. [coffee and house.] A house where coffee is sold. Prior.

COFFEE-MAN. f. One that keeps a coffeehouse. Addition.

COFFEE-POT. f. [coffee and pot.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

COFFER. f. [coppe, Saxon.]
2. Treasure.
3. [In fortification.] A hollow leggment across a dry moat. Chambers.

To COFFER. v. t. To treasore up in chests.

COFFERER of the King's Household. f. A principal officer of his majesty's court, next under the comptroller. Cowell.

COFFIN. f. [coffin, French.]
1. The chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. Sidney. Swift.
2. A mould of paste for a pie.
3. Coffin of a boye, is the whole hoof of the foot above the corneft, including the coffin bone. Farrar's Dict.

To COFFIN. v. a. To inclofe in a coffin. Donne.

To COG. v. a.
1. To flatter; to wheedle. Shakespeare. Tickton. Dennis.
2. To obtrude by falsehood. Tickton.
3. To Con a die. To secure it, so as to direct its fall. Swift.

To COG. v. n. To lye; to wheedle. Shakespeare.

COG. f. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG. v. a. To fix cogs in a wheel.

COGENCY. f. [from cogent.] Force; strong h.

COGENT. a. [cogent, Latin.] Forceful; refuslible; convincing. Bentley.

COGENTLY. ad. [from cogent.] With refuslible force; forcibly. Locke.

COGGER. f. [from to cog.] A flatterer; a wheeler.


COGITABLE. a. [from cogito, Latin.] What may be the subject of thought.

To COGITATE. v. n. [cogito, Lat.] To think.

COGITION. f. [cognition, Lat.]

COGITATIVE. a. [from cogito, Lat.]
1. Having the power of thought. Bentley.
2. Given to meditation. Wotton.

COGNATION. f. [cognition, Lat.]
1. Kindred.
2. Relation; participation of the same nature. Brown.

COGNISEE. f. [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is known.

COGNISOUR. f. [In law.] He that paffeth or acknowledgeth a fine.

COGNITION. f. [cognition, Lat.] Knowledge; complete conviction.

COGNITIVE. a. [from cognitus, Latin.] Having the power of knowing.

COGNIZABLE. a. [cognizable, Fr.]
1. That falls under judicial notice.
2. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined. Ayliffe.

COGNIZANCE. f. [connoissance, Fr.]
1. Judicial notice; trial. South.
2. A badge, by which any one is known. Brown.

COGNOMINAL. a. [cognomen, Lat.] Having the same name.

COGNOMINATION. f. [cognomen, Lat.]
1. A surname; the name of a family.
2. A name added from any accident or quality. Brown.

COGNOSCE. f. [cognoscere, Lat.] Knowledge.

COGNOSCIBLE. a. [cognoscere, Lat.] That may be known.

To COHABIT. v. n. [cobabit, Lat.]
1. To dwell with another in the same place.
2. To live together as husband and wife. Fiddes.

COHABITANT. f. An inhabitant of the same place.

COHABITATION. f. [from cobabit.]
1. The state of inhabiting the same place with another.
2. The state of living together as married persons. Tatler.

COHESIR. f. [cohaeret, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

COHEIRESS. f. A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.

To COHERE. v. n. [cohaerere, Lat.]
1. To stick together. Woosward.
2. To be well connected.
3. To suit; to fit. Shakespeare.
4. To agree.

COHERENCE. f. [coherence, Lat.]
1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they re-
fist division and separation. Quincy, Bentley.
2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another. Hooker.
3. The texture of a discourse. Locke.
4. Consistency in reasoning, or relating. Locke.

COHERENT. a. [coherens, Lat.]
2. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted. Shakespeare.
3. Consistent; not contradictory. Watts.

COHESION. f. [from cohere.]
2. The state of union. Blackmore.
3. Connection; dependence. Locke.

COHESIVENESS. a. [from cohere.] That has the power of sticking to another.

COHESION. f. [from cohere.] The quality of being cohesive.

To COHIBIT. v. a. [cohibe, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder.

To COHOBATE. v. a. To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again. Arbuthnot.

COHOBATION. f. [from cohobate.] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from. Quincy, Grev.

COHORT. f. [cohorts, Lat.]
1. A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot. Camden.

COHORTATION. f. [cortortatio, Latin.] Incitement.

COIF. f. [coiffe, French.] The head-dress; a cap.

COIFED. a. [from coif.] Wearing a coif.

COIFFURE. f. [coiffure, Fr.] Head-dress. Addison.

COIGNE. f. [French.] A corner.

To COIL. v. a. [cuillir, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compass. Boyle.

COIL. f. [kohlen, German.]
1. Tumult; turmoil; buttle. Shakespeare.
2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. f. [caigne, Fr.] A corner; called often quoin. Shakespeare.

COIN. f. [cancus.]
2. Payment of any kind.

To COIN. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To mint or flamp metals for money. Bentley.
2. To forge any thing in an ill sense. Atterbury.

COINAGE. f. [from coin.]
1. The act or practice of coining money. Arbuthnot.
2. Coin; money.
3. The charges of coining money.

To COINCIDE. v. n. [coincido, Lat.]
1. To fall upon the same point. Choven.

2. To concur. Watts.

COINCIDENCE. f. [from coincide.] 1. The fate of several bodies or lines, falling upon the same point. Bentley.
2. Concurrence; tendency of things to the same end. Hale.

COINCIDENT. a. [from coincide.] 1. Falling upon the same point. Newton.
2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent. South, Bentley.

COINDICATION. f. [from con and indico, Lat.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

CO'INER. f. [from coin.]
1. A maker of money; a minter. Swift.
2. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp.

To COJOIN. v. n. [conjungo, Lat.] To join with another. Shakespeare.


COIT. f. [kite, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. Carew.

COITION. f. [coito, Latin.]
2. The act by which two bodies come together. Brown.

COKE. f. [coqua.] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

CO'LANDER. f. [cob, to drain, Lat.] A sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts. May, Dryden.

COLATION. f. The art of filtering or draining.

COLATURE. f. [from colo, Lat.]
1. The art of draining; filtration.
2. The matter drained.

CO'LIBERINE. f. A kind of lace worn by women. Congreve.

COLOC'OHAR. f. A term in chymistry. The dry substance which remains after distillation. Quincy.

COLD. a. [cole, Saxon.]
1. Not hot; not warm. Arbuthnot.
2. Chill; having fene of cold. Shakspe.
3. Having cold qualities; not volatile. Bacon.
4. Unaffected; frigid; without passion. Ascham, Rowe.
5. Unaffected; unable to move the passions. Addison.
6. Reserved; cold; not affectionate; not cordial. Clarendon.
9. Not basty; not violent.
11. Not having the scent strongly affected. Shakespeare.

COLD,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cold</td>
<td>The cause of the sensation of cold; the privation of heat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coldness</td>
<td>A disorder caused by cold; the obstruction of perspiration.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>A part of the harness that surrounds the neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collectible</td>
<td>To collect one thing of the same kind with another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collected</td>
<td>Gathered into one mass; accumulative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective</td>
<td>The act of gathering together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaterally</td>
<td>The act of conferring or bestowing; gift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collation</td>
<td>A comparison of one thing of the same kind, with another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collative</td>
<td>The act of examining or comparing books or manuscripts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collaterally</td>
<td>One that compares copies, or manuscripts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collation</td>
<td>A partner in office or employment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collect</td>
<td>To collect or gather together.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collectibles</td>
<td>A short comprehensive prayer, used at the sacrament; any short prayer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collator</td>
<td>To collect or gather together.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collectable</td>
<td>To collect or gather together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>The act of gathering together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collectively</td>
<td>A confederacy; deduced from premises.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definitions:**

- **Bacon:**
- **Dryden:**
- **Swift:**
- **Addison:**
- **Hooker:**
- **Davies:**
- **Hooker:**
- **Addison:**
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- **Hooker:**
- **Addison:**
COLLIGUANT. a. [from colligate.] That which has the power of melting.

To COLLIGUATE. v. a. [coll-guo, Lat.] To melt; to dissolve.

Boyle, Harvey.

COLLIQUATION. f. [colliquatio, Lat.] The melting of any thing whatsoever, such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compasse, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands.

Bacon.

COLLIQUATIVE. a. [from colligate.] Melting; dissolved.

Harvey.

COLLIQUEFACTION. f. [colliquefacio, Lat.] The act of melting together.

Bacon.

COLLISON. f. [colliso, Lat.]

1. The act of striking two bodies together.

Milton.

2. The slate of being struck together; a cloth.

Denham.

To COLLocate. v. a. [collaco, Latin.] To place; to flatter.

Bacon.

COLLOCAUTION. f. [collacatio, Latin.]

1. The act of placing.

2. The slate of being placed.

Bacon.

COLLOCUION. f. [collucution, Latin.]

Conference; conversation.

To COLLOQUE. v. n. To wheedle; to flatter.

COLLOP. f. [from coal and op, a rather browned upon the coals.

1. A small file of meat. King’s Cookery.


COLLOQUY. f. [colliquum, Latin.] Conference; conversation; talk.

Milton, Taylor.

COLLOW. f. Black grime of coals.

Woodward.

COLLUCTANCY. f. [colluctor, Lat.] Opposition of nature.

COLLECTATION. f. [colluaiatio, Lat.] Contemt; contrariety; opposition.

Woodward.

To COLLUDE. v. n. [collude, Lat.] To confpire in a fraud.

COLLUSION. [colliso, Latin.] A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.

Cowel, Swift.

COLLUSIVE. a. [from collude.] Fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSIVELY. ad. [from collusave.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSORY. v. [collude, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

COLLY. f. [from coal.] The fmut of coal.

Burton.

To COLLY. v. a. To grime with coal. Shak.

COLLYRIUM. [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR. f. [Fr.] A sort of PEAR.

COLLOGN. f. [Sax.] A deep brown, very light bastard ochre.

Hill.
COLOURABLY. adv. [from colourably.] Specious; plausibly. Bacon.

COLOURFUL past. a. Streaked; diversified with hues. Bacon.

COLOURING. f. The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours. Prior.

COLOURIST. f. [from colour.] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs. Dryden.


COTLETER. f. [culcpton, Sax.] The horse iron of a plough. Stuke.

COTTISH. a. [from cult.] Wanton.


COTUMBARY. f. [columbarium, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-house. Brown.

COLUMBINE. f. [columbus, Lat.] A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue. Miller.

COLUMBINE. f. [columenus, Lat.] A kind of violet colour. Dibdin.

2. Any body pressing vertically upon its base. Bentley.
3. The long file or row of troops. Heathcock.

COLUMNAR. 2 a. [from column.] COLUMNARIAN. 5. Formed in columns. Woodward.

COLUMBRES. f. [colibri, Lat.; cvbicula.] Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world; one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They divide the ecliptic into four equal parts. Harris. Milton.

COM. f. [com.] A morbid disposition to sleeip. Shakespeare.

COMATE. f. [con and mate.] Companion. Temple.

COMATOSE. a. [from coma.] Lethargic. Crew.

COMB. f. [camb, Saxon.] 1. An instrument to separate and adjust the hair. Newton.
2. The top or crest of a cock. Dryden.

Y 2 3. The
3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.

Dryden.

To COMB. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and adjust the hair.

Shakespeare. Swift.

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth; as, to comb wool.

COMB BRUSH. f. [comb and brush.] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. f. One whose trade is to make combs.

Martiner.

To COMBAT. v. n. [combatte, Fr.] To fight.

Shakespeare.

To COMBAT, v. a. To oppose. Gracius Ille.

COMBAT. f. Contest; battle; dart.

Dryden.

COMBATANT. f. [combatant, French.] He that fights with another; antagonist.

Milton.

2. A champion.

Locke.

COMBINE. f. [from comb.] A union of the different parts of a thing to form a whole.

Boyle. Subb.

COMBINATION. f. [from combine.] A combination of ideas, bodies, etc.

Combination is used in mathematics, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, sounds, or the like, in all the different manners possible.

To COMBINE. v. a. [combiner, Fr.]

1. To join together.

Milton.

2. To link in union.

Shakespeare.

3. To agree; to accord.

Shakespeare.

4. To join together; opposed to anonyse.

To COMBINE. v. n.

1. To unite; to unite each with other.

Shakespeare.

2. To unite in friendship or design.

Dryden.

COMB. a. [from comb.] Wanting a comb or crest.

Shakespeare.

COMBUST. a. [combust, L.) A planet not above eight degrees and a half from the sun, is said to be combust.

COMBUSTIBLE. a. [combustible, Lat.] Susceptible of fire.

Simp.

COMBUSTIBILITY. f. Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION. f.

1. Consummation; burning; consumption by fire.

Burnet.

2. Turned; hurry; hubbub.

Iker. Raleigh. Addison.

To COME. v. n. To come, participate. come.

[coinc, Saxon; xenen, Dut.]

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place. Opposed to go.

Knolles.

2. To draw near; to advance towards. To.

Shiu.

3. To move in any manner towards another.

Locke.

4. To proceed; to issue.

2. Sam.

5. To advance from one place to another.

Knolles. Dryden.

6. To change condition either for better or worse.

Swift.

7. To attain any condition.

Ben Johnson.

8. To become.

Shakespeare.

9. To arrive at some act or habit, Locke.

10. To change from one state into another desired.

Bacon. Hudibras.

11. To become present, and no longer future.

Dryden.

12. To become present; no longer absent.

Pope.

13. To happen; to fall out. Shakespeare.

14. To follow as a consequence.

Shaksp.

15. To cease very lately from some act of state.

2. Sam.

16. To COME about. To come to pass; to fall out.

Shakespeare.

17. To COME about. To change; to come into.

2. Sam.


19. To COME at. To reach; to obtain; to gain.

Shaksp.

20. To COME by. To obtain; to gain; to acquire.

Hocking. Stillingfleet.

21. To COME in. To enter.

Locke.

22. To COME in. To comply; to yield.

23. To COME in. To become modified.

Reformation.

24. To COME in. To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition.

Afterbury.

25. To COME in for. To be early enough to obtain.

Collier.

26. To COME in to. To join with; to bring help.

Bacon.

27. To COME in to. To comply with; to agree to.

Afterbury.

28. To COME in. To approach in excellence.

Ben. Johnson.

29. To COME off. To proceed; as a descendant from ancestors.

Dryden.

30. To COME off. To proceed; as effects from their causes.

Locke.

31. To COME off. To deviate; to depart from a rule.

Bacon.

32. To COME off. To escape.

Milton. South.

33. To COME off. To end an affair.

Hudibras.

34. To COME off from. To leave; to forbear.

Pope.

35. To COME on. To advance; to make progress.

Bacon. Knolles.

36. To COME on. To advance to combat.

Knolles.

37. To
To Come on. To thrive; to grow
big. Bacon.

To Come over. To repeat an act. Shak.

To Come over. To revolt. Addison.

To Come over. To rise in distillation. Boyle.

To Come out. To be made public. St. Hilbert.

To Come out. To appear upon a list; to be discovered. Arbuthnot.

To Come out with. To give a vent to. Boyle.

To Come to. To consent or yield. S. I. S.

To Come to. To amount to. Knollys. Locke.

To Come to himself. To recover his senses. Temple.

To Come to pass. To be effected; to fall out. Hooker. Boyle.

To Come up. To grow out of the ground. Bacon. Temple.

To Come up. To make appearance. Bacon.

To Come up. To come into use.

To Come up to. To amount to. Woodward.

To Come up to. To rise to. Wake.

To Come up with. To overtake. South.

COME. Be quick; make no delay. Comus.

COME. A particle of reconciliation. Come, come, at all I laugh and say no doubt. Pope.

To COME. In futurity; not present. Bacon. Locke.

COME. f. [from the verb.] A sprit: a cant term. Moreimer.

COME DIAN. f. [from comedy.] 1. A player or actor of comic parts. 2. A player in general; an actris or act r. Quinle.


COMEDY. f. [comedia, Lat.] A dramatic representation of the lighter faults of mankind. Pope.


COMELY. a. [from become.] 1. Graceful; decent. South. 2. Decent; according to propriety. Shakespeare.

COMELY. ad. [from the adjective.] Handsomely; gracefully. Ascham.

COMER. f. [from come.] One that comes. Bacon. Locke.

COMET. f. [cometa, Latin; a hairry star.] A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing. Comets, popularly called blazing stars, are distinguished from other stars by a long train or tail of light, always opposite to the sun. Cratipus.

COMETARY. a. [from cometa] Cometa.

COMETIC. f. [from cometa] Cometa.

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COMMAND. v. a. [commander, Fr.] To govern; to give orders to. D'Ugy of Piety.

2. To order; to direct to be done. Shakespeare.

3. To have in power. Gay.

4. To overlook; to have as subject as that it may be seen or annoyed. Milton.

COMMAND, v. n. To have the supreme authority. South.

COMMAND, f. [from the verb.]
1. The right of commanding; power; supreme authority. Waller.

2. Cogent authority; enlightened. Locke.

3. The act of commanding; order. Taylor.

4. The power of overlooking. Dryden.

COMMANDER, f. [from command.]
1. He that has the supreme authority; a chief. Clarendon.

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet. Moxon.

COMMANDERY, f. [from command.] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMANDMENT, f. [commandment, French.]
1. Mandate; command; order; precept. Raleigh.

2. Authority; coercive power. Shakespeare.

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moses. Exodus.


COMMATERIAL, a. [from con and materia.] Constituting of the same matter with another thing. Bacon.

COMMATERIALITY, f. Resemblance to something in its matter.

COMLINE, f. [commilina, Latin.] A plait.

COMMEMORABLE, a. [from commemo rate.] Deserving to be mentioned with honour.

TO COMMEMORATE, v. a. [con and memro, Latin.] To prefer the memory by some publick act. Fiddes.

COMMEMORATION, f. [from commemo rate.] An act of publick celebration. Taylor.

COMMEMORATIVE, a. [from commemo rate.] Tending to prefer memory of any thing.

TO COMMENCE, v. n. [commencer, Fr.] 1. To begin; to take beginning. Regius.

2. To take a new charactér. Pope.

TO COMMENCE, v. a. To begin; to make a beginning of; as to commence a fuit.

COMMENCEMENT, f. [from commence.] Beginning; date. Woodward.

COMMAND. v. a. [commundo, Latin.] To represent as worthy of notice; to recommend. Knolles.

2. To deliver up with confidence. Lake.

3. To mention with approbation. Cowley.

4. To recommend to remembrance. Shak.

COMMEND. Commendation. Shakspeare.

COMMENDABLE, a. [from commend.] Laudable; worthy of praise. Bacon.

COMMENDABLY. ad. [from commend able.] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation. Carew.

COMMENDAM, [commend, low Latin.] Commendam is a benefice, which being void, is committed to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied. Cowel. Clarendon.

COMMENDATORY, f. [from commend dom.] One who holds a living in commendam.


2. Praise; declaration of esteem. Dryden.


COMMENDATORY, a. [from commend.] Favourably representative; containing praise. Pope.

COMMEMNDER, f. [from commend.] Praisef. Wotton.

COMMENSALITY, f. [from commensals, L t.] Fellowship of table. Browne.

COMMENSURABILITY, f. [from commensurable.] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another. Browne.

COMMENSURABLE, a [con and mesatura, Lat.] Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

COMMENSURABleness, f. [from commensurable.] Commensurability; proportion.

TO COMMENSURATE, v. a. [con and mesatura, Lat.] To reduce to some common measure. Browne.

COMMENSURATE, a. [from the verb.] 1. Reducible to some common measure. Government of the Tongue.

2. Equal; proportional to each other. Glas. Bentley.

COMMENSURATELY, ad. [from commensurate.] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing. Holder.

COMMENSURATION, f. [from commensurate.] Reduction of some thing to some common measure. Bacon. South.

TO COMMENT, v. n. [commenter, Latin.] To annotate; to write notes; to expound. Herbert.

COMMENT. Annotations on an author's notes; exposition. Hammond. COMMEN-
COMMENTARY. f. [commentarius, Lat.]  
1. An explication; annotation; remark.  
   King Charles.  
COMMENTATOR. f. [from comment.]  
   Expounder; annotator.  
Dryden.  
COMMENTER. f. [from comment.] An  
   explainer; an annotator.  
Donne.  
COMMENTITIOUS. a. [commenitrus,  
   Lat.] Invented; imaginary.  
Grieve.  
COMMERCE. f. [commercium, Lat.]  
   Exchange of one thing for another; trade;  
   traffic.  
Hooker, Tillotson.  
To COMMERCE. v. n. To hold intercourse.  
Milton.  
COMMERCIAL. a. [from commerce.]  
   Relating to commerce or traffic.  
COMMERÈRE. f. A common mother.  
Shakespeare.  
To COMMIGRATE. v. n. [con and migrare,  
   Latin.] To remove by consent, from one  
   country to another.  
COMMISSION. f. [from commiغgare.]  
   A removal of a people from one country to  
   another.  
Woodward.  
COMMINATION. f. [communiation, Lat.]  
1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment.  
   Day of Pity.  
2. The recital of God's threatenings on  
   fasted days.  
COMMINATORY. a. [from communiation.]  
   Denunciatory; threatening.  
To COMMINGLE. v. a. [commiغgare, Lat.]  
   To mix into one mass; to mix; to blend.  
Shakespeare.  
To COMMINGLE. v. n. To unite with  
   another thing.  
Bacon.  
COMMINGIBLE. a. [from commiغgare.]  
   Frangible; reducible to powder.  
Brown.  
To COMMUNIÈTE. v. a. [communière, Lat.]  
   To grind; to pulverize.  
Bacon.  
COMMINUTION. f. [from communiation.]  
   The act of grinding into small parts;  
   pulverification.  
Bentley.  
COMMISSERABLE. a. [from commiserate.]  
   Worthy of compassion; pitiable.  
Bacon.  
To COMMISÈRE. v. a. [con and mis-  
   sere, Lat.] To pity; to commiserate.  
Denham.  
COMMISSERATION. f. [commiseration.]  
   Pity; compassion; tenderness.  
Hooker, Sprat.  
COMMISSARY. f. [commissarius, low Lat.]  
1. An officer made occasionally; a  
   delegate; a deputy.  
2. Such as exercise spiritual jurisdiction  
   in places of the diocese, far distant from  
   the chief city.  
Cecil.  
3. An officer who draws up lists of an  
   army, and regulates the procurement of  
   provisions.  
Prior.  
COMMISSARISSHIP. f. The office of a  
   commissary.  
Ayliffe.  
COMMISSION. f. [commis, low Lat.]  
1. The act of entrusting anything.  
2. A trust; a warrant by which any  
   trust is held.  
Cecil, Shakespeare.  
3. A warrant by which a military officer  
   is constituted.  
4. Charge; mandate; office.  
Milton.  
5. Act of committing a crime.  
Sins of commiission are distinguished from  
   sins of omission.  
South.  
6. A number of people joined in a  
   trust or office.  
7. The state of that which is intrusted to  
   a number of joint officers; as the broad  
   seal was put into commission.  
To the order by which a factor trades for  
   another person.  
8. To COMMISSION. v. a. To empower  
   to appoint.  
Day.  
To COMMISSIONATE. v. a. To em-  
   power.  
Detay of Pity.  
COMMISSIONER. f. One included in a  
   warrant of authority.  
Clarendon.  
COMMISSURE. f. [commissura, Latin.]  
   Joint; a place where one part joined to  
   another.  
Wotton.  
To COMMIT. v. a. [committ., Latin.]  
1. To intrust; to give in trust.  
Shakespeare.  
2. To put in any place to be kept safe.  
Dryden.  
3. To send to prison; to imprison.  
Clarendon.  
4. To perpetrate; to do a fault.  
Clarendon.  
COMMITMENT. f. [from commit.]  
1. Act of referring to prison.  
Clarendon.  
2. An order for sending to prison.  
COMMITTER. f. [from commit.] Those  
   to whom the consideration or ordering of  
   any matter is referred, either by some  
   court to whom it belongs, or by means of  
   parties.  
Cecil, Clarendon, Wrot, n.  
COMMISSER. f. [from commit.]  
   Perpetrator; he that commits.  
South.  
COMMISSIBLE. ad. [from commit.]  
   Likely to be committed.  
Brown.  
To COMMIX. v. a. [commixes, Lat.]  
   To mingle; to blend.  
Newton.  
COMMISSION. f. [from commix.]  
   Mixture; incorporation.  
Shakespeare.  
COMMISSXION. f. [from commix.]  
   Mixture; incorporation.  
Brown.  
COMMIXTURE. f. [from commix.]  
1. The act of mingling; the state of  
   being mingled.  
Brown.  
2. The mass formed by mingling different  
   things; compound.  
Brown.  
COMMODE. f. [French.] The head-dress  
   of women.  
Grasseville.  
COMMODOUS. a. [commodi, Latin.]  
1. Convenient; suitable; accommodated.  
Raleigh.  
2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.  
Raleigh.
COMMODOUSLY.  a. [from commodious.]


COMMODOUSNESS.  f. [from commod-ious.]

Convenience; advantage.  Temple.

COMMODE.  f. [commoditer, Lat.]

Interest; advantage; profit.  Hooker.

COMMUNITY.  f. [communitas, Lat.]


2. Wares; merchandise.  Locke.

COMMODORE.  f. [corrupted from the Spanish comandador.] The captain who commands a squadron or frigate.

COMMON.  f. [communit, Latin.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.  Hale.

2. Having no possessor or owner.  Locke.

3. Vulgar; mean; easy to be had; not scarce.  Dryden.


5. Mean; without birth or decent.  Water.


7. Prof instituted.  Spectator.

8. Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called common; as deplore, I dislike, or am deftish; and such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as parent.

COMMON.  f. An open ground equally used by many persons.  South.

COMMON.  ad. [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily.  Shakespeare.

In COMMON.

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.  Locke.

2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.  Atwillot.

To COMMON.  v. n. [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW. Customs which have by long prescription obtained the force of laws; differing from those of the statute law, which owe its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Westminster; but anciently movable. An civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm.  Coke.

COMMONABLE. a. [from common.] What is held as common.  Bacon.

COMMONAGE. f. [from common.] The right of grazing on a common.

COMMONALITY.  f. [communita, Fr.]

1. The common people.  Milton.

2. The walk of man's end.  Hooker.

COMMONER.  f. [from common.]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank.  Addison.


3. A member of the house of commons.  Locke.

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.  Locke.

5. A student of the second rank at the university of Oxford.  Locke.


COMMOTION.  f. [commotione, Latin.]

Advise; warning.  Temple.

COMMONLY.  ad. [from common.]

1. Frequently; usually.  Temple.

2. Equal participation among many.  Locke.

Government of the Tongue.

2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.  Swift.

To COMMONPLACE.  v. a. To reduce to general heads.  Felter.

COMMONPLACE BOOK.  f. A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.  Tailor.

COMMONS.  f.

1. The vulgar; the lower people.  Dryden.

2. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented.  King Charles.

3. Food; fare; diet.  Swift.

COMMONWEAL.  f. [from common.]

COMMONWEALTH.  f. [man and state, or wealth.]


2. The publick; the general body of people.  Shakespeare.

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic.  Ben. Johnson. Temple.

COMMORANCE.  f. [from commorant.]

COMMORANCY.  f. Dwelling; habitation; residence.  Hale.

COMMORANT.  a. [commorantis, Latin.]

Resident; dwelling.  Aylliff.

COMMOTION.  f. [commotione, Latin.]


3. Disturbance; restlessness.  Woodward.

COMMOTIONER.  f. [from commotion.]

A disturber of the peace.  Hayward.

To COMMOVE.  v. a. [commoveo, Lat.]

To disturb; to unsettle.  Thomson.

To COMMUNE.  v. n. [communica, Lat.]

To converse; to impart sentiments mutually.  Spenser. Locke.

COMMUNICABILITY.  f. [from communicable.]

The quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE. a. [from communicare.]

1. That which may become the common possession of more than one.  Hooker.

2. That which may be imparted, or recounted.  Milton. Com-
COMMUNICANT. f. [from communicare.] One who is present, as a worshipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who partakes of the blessed sacrament. Hooker. Afterbury.

To COMMUNICATE. v. a. [communico, Latin.] 1. To impart to others what is in our own power. Bacon. Taylor.
2. To reveal; to impart knowledge. Clarendon.

To COMMUNICATE. v. n. 1. To partake of the blessed sacrament. Taylor.
2. To have something in common with another; as, the houses communicate. Arbuthnot.

COMMUNICATION. f. [from communicate.] 1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge. Holder.
2. Common boundary or inlet. Arbuthnot.

COMMUNICATIVE. a. [from communicare.] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of knowledge; not selfish. Evelyn.

COMMUNICATIVENESS. f. [from communicative.] The quality of being communicative. Norris.

COMMUNION. f. [communio, Lat.] 1. Intercourse; fellowship; common possession. Raleigh. Fiddes.
2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper. Clarendon.
3. A common or publick act. Raleigh.

COMMUNITY. f. [communitas, Latin.] 1. The commonwealth; the body politic. Hammond.
2. Common possession.
3. Frequency; commonness. Shakespeare.

COMMUTABILITY. f. [from commutable.] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE. a. [from commute.] That may be exchanged for something else.

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another. Ray.

COMMUTATIVE. a. [from commute.] Relative to exchange.

To COMMUTE. v. a. [commuto, Lat.] 1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another. Decay of Piety.
2. To buy off, or rampant one obligation by another. L'Effrange.

To COMMUTE. v. n. To atone; to bargain for exemption. South.

COMMUTUAL. a. [con and mutual.] Mutual; reciprocal. Pope.

COMPACT. f. [pactum, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement. South.

To COMPACT. v. a. [compagin, compactum, Latin.] 1. To join together with firmness; to consolidate. Roscommon.
2. To make out of something. Shakespeare.
3. To league with. Shakespeare.
4. To join together; to bring into a system. Hooker.

Bentley.
2. Brief; as a compact discourse.

COMPACTEDNESS. f. [from compacted.] Firmness; density. D'igby.

COMPACTLY. adv. [from compact.] 1. Closely; densely.
2. With neat joining.

COMPACTNESS. f. [from compact.] Firmness; cloveness. Woodward.

COMPACTURE. f. [from compact.] Structure; compaginacion. Spencer.

COMPAGNES. f. [Lat.] A symiem of many parts united. Ray.

COMPAGINATION. f. [compagne, Latin.] Union; structure. Browne.

COMPANABLENESS. f. [from company.] The quality of being a good companion. Sidney.

COMPANION. f. [compagnon, Fr.] 1. One with whom a man frequently converses. Prior.
2. A partner; an associate. Philipps.

COMPANIONABLE. a. [from companion.] Fit for good fellowship; familiar. Clarendon.

COMPANIONABLY. adv. [from companionable.] In a companionable manner.

2. Fellowship; association. Shakespeare.

3. Persons considered as capable of conversation. Temple.

5. A number of persons united for the execution of any thing; a band. Dennis.
6. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership.


9. To bear Company. To associate.

To keep Company. With; to be a companion to. Shakespeare. Pope.

10. To
To keep Company. To frequent houses of entertainment. Shakespeare. To Company. v. a. [from the noun.] To accompany; to be associated with. Shakespeare. Prior.

To Company. v. n. To affiliate one’s self with. Cornubians.

Comparatively. a. [from to compare.] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard. Knolles.

Comparably. ad. [from comparable.] In a manner worthy to be compared. Wotton.

Comparates. f. [from compare.] In logic, the two things compared to one another.

Comparative. a. [comparative, Lat.] 1. Eliminated by comparison; not absolute. Bacon, Bentley.
3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, the right hand is the stronger.

Comparatively. ad. [from comparative.] In a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison. Rogers.

To Compare. v. a. [compare, Lat.] 3. To make one thing the measure of another; to estimate the relative goodness or badness. Tiltsfson.
2. To get; to procure; to obtain. Specier.

Compare. f. [from the verb.] 1. Comparative estimate; comparison. Suchling.
2. Simile; similitude. Shakespeare.

2. The state of being compared. Locke.
4. A simile in writing or speaking. Shakespeare.

[In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of significance; as, strong, stronger, strongest.

To Compare. v. a. [compar, Fr.] To divide.

Compartment. f. [compartment, Fr.] A division of a picture, or design. Pope.

Compartmention. f. [from compartment.] 1. The act of compartmenting or dividing. 2. The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part. Wotton.

Compartment. f. [compartment, Fr.] Division. Peacham.

To Compass. v. a. [compeffer, Fr.] 1. To encircle; to environ; to surround. Jebb.
2. To walk, round any thing. Dryden.
4. To grasp; to indulge in the arms.

To obtain; to procure; to attain. Hooker, Clarendon. Pops.

To take measures preparatory to any thing; as, to compass the death of the king.

Compass. f. [from the verb.] 1. Circle; round. Shakespeare.
2. Extent; reach; grasp. South.
3. Space; room; limits. Atterbury.
5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance.
6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits. Davies.
7. The power of the voice to express the notes of music. Shakespeare, Dryden.
8. The instrument with which circles are drawn. Donne.
9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer. King Charles. Rowe.

Compassion. f. [compassion, Fr.] Pity; commiseration; painful sympathy. Hebrew.

To Compassion. v. a. [from the noun.] To pity. Shakespeare.

Compassionate. a. [from compassion.] Inclined to pity; merciful; tender. South.

To Compassionate. v. a. [from the noun.] To pity; to commiserate. Richardson.

Compassionately. ad. [from compassion.] Mercifully; tenderly.

Clarendon.

Companerity. f. [companeritas, Lat.] Co-sister, or companionity, by the cannon law, is a spiritual affinity. Davies.

Compatability. f. [from compatible.] Consistency; the power of co-existing with something else.

Compatible. a.
1. Suitable to; fit for; consistent with. Halle.
2. Consistent; agreeable. Broome.

Compatableness. f. [from compatible.] Consistency.

Compatibly. ad. [from compatible.] Fitly; suitably.

Companion. a. [from con and patior, Lat.] Suffering together.

Compatriot. f. One of the same country.


To Compeer. v. a. To be equal with; to mate. Shakespeare.

To Compel. v. a. [compello, Lat.] 1. To force to some act; to oblige; to constrain. Clarendon.
2. To take by force or violence. Shaksp.

Compellable. a. [from compel.] That may be forced.

Compellation. f. [from compello, Lat.] The style of address. Dupa.

COM
COMPeller. f. [from compel.] He that forces another.

Compend. f. [compendium, Lat.] Abridgment; summary; epitome. Watts.

Compendious. a. [compendarius, Lat.] Short; contracted.

Compendiosity. f. [from compendious.] Shortness.

Compendious. a. [from compendium.] Short; summary; abridged; comprehensive. Woodward.

Compendiously. ad. [from compendious.] Shortly; summarily. Hooker.

Compendiousness. f. [from compendious.] That which may be recompenated.

To Compensate. v. a. [compenso, Lat.] To recompense; to counterbalance; to countervail. Bacon, Prior.

Compensation. f. [from compensate.] Recompense; something equivalent. Dryden.

Compensative. a. [from compensate.] That which recompenates.

To compensate. v. a. [compenso, Lat.] To compensate; to counterbalance; to recompense. Bacon.

To Comperendinate. v. a. [comperendino, Lat.] To delay.

Comperendination. f. [from comperendinate.] Delay.

Competence.  f. [from competent.]

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient. Government of the Tongue.


3. The power or capacity of a judge or court. Pope.

Competent. a. [competent, Lat.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate. Davies.

2. Without defect or superfluity. Hooker.


4. Qualified; fit. Government of the Tongue.

5. Confident with. Locke.

Competently. ad. [from competent.] Reasonably; moderately. Wotton.

2. Adequately; properly. Bentley.

Competible. a. [compete, Lat.] Suitable to; consistent with. Hammond, Glaville.

Competiteliness. f. [from capable.] Suitableness; fitness.

Competition. f. [con and petitio, Lat.]

1. Rivalry; content. Rogers.

2. Claim of more than one to one thing. Bacon.

Competitor. f. [con and petitio, Lat.]

A rival. Rogers.


Compilation. f. [from compil. Lat.]

1. A collection from various authors. Prior.


To Compile. v. a. [compilare, Lat.]

1. To draw up from various authors. Rogers.

2. To write; to compose. Temple.

3. To contain; to comprise. Spenser.

Complement. f. [from comple] Conservation; the act of heaping up. Wotton.

Compiler. f. [from compilation] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors. Swift.

Complection. f. [complecimento, Low]

Compleiency. f. [Lat.]

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. Milton, South.

2. The cause of pleasure; joy. Milton.


Complea'cence. a. [compleacent, Latin.] Civil; affable; soft.

To complain. v. n. [complaire, Fr.] 1. To mention with sorrow; to lament. Bunyan's Theory.

2. To inform against. Shakespeare.

To Complain. v. a. To lament; to bewail. Dryden.

Complaining. f. [from complain.] One who urges a suit against another. Collier.


Complaint. f. [complaint, Fr.]

1. Representation of pain or injuries. Jebb.

2. The cause or subject of complaint. Swift.


Complaisance. f. [complaisance, Fr.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation. Dryden, Prior.

Complaisance. a. [complaisant, Fr.] Civil; desirous to please. Pep.

Complaisantly. ad. [from complaisant.] Civilly; with desit to please; ceremoniously. Pep.

Complaisantness. f. [from complaisant.] Civility.

To Complainate. v. a. [from planum, Fr.] To level; to reduce to a flat surface. Derham.

Complement. f. [complementum, Lat.] 1. Perfection; fulness; completion. Hooker.

2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity. Prior.


Complete. a. [compleus, Lat.]

1. Perfect; full; without any defects. Colliers, Swift.

2. Finished; ended; concluded. Prior.
To COMPLETE. v. a. [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish.

COMpletely. ad. [from complete.] Fully; perfectly.

COMPLExFEMENT. f. [complemement, Fr.] The act of completing.

COMPLEteness. f. [from complete.] Perfection.

COMPLETION. f. [from complete.]
1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling.
2. Utmost height; perfect state.

COMPLEX. a. [complexus, Lat.] Compounded; of many parts; not simple.

COMPLEX, f. Complication; collection.

COMPLEXEDNESS. f. [from complex.] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral.

COMPLEXION. f. [complexus, Lat.] Involution of one thing in another.

1. The colour of the external parts of any body.
2. The temperature of the body.

COMPLEXIONAL. a. [from complexus.] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

COMPLEXLY. ad. [from complex.] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLEXNESS. f. [from complex.] The state of being complex.

COMPLEXURE. f. [from complex.] The involution of one thing with others.

COMPLIANCE. f. [from comply.] The act of yielding; accord; submission.

1. A disposition to yield to others.
2. To unite by involution of parts.
3. To combine by compounding; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

COMPLICATE. a. Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

COMPLICATENESS. f. [from compound.] The state of being complicated; intricacy.

COMPLICATION. f. [from compound.]
1. The act of involving one thing in another.
2. The state of being involved in another.
3. The integral consisting of many things involved.

COMPLICE. f. [Fr. from complex, Lat.] One who is united with others in an ill design; a confederate.

COMPLIER. f. [from comply.] A man of an easy temper.

COMPLIMENT. f. [compliment, Fr.] An act or expression of civility, usually under- flood to mean less than it declares.

Sydney, Rogers.

To COMPLIMENT. v. a. [from the noun.] To looth with expressions of respect; to flatter.

COMPLIMENTAL. a. [from compliment.] Expressive of respect or civility.

COMPLIMENTALLY. ad. [from complimental.] In the nature of a compliment; civility.

COMPLIMENTER. f. [from compliment.] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLINE. f. [compline, Fr. completnim, low Latin.] The last act of worship at night.

Hubbard.

To COMPOSE. v. n. [compose, Latin.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLT. f. [French.] A confederacy in some secret crime; a plot.

To COMPOSE. v. a. To form a plot; to conspire.

COMPLOTTER. f. [from complot.] A conspirator; one joined in a plot.

To COMPLY. v. u. [complier.] To yield to; to be obedient to.

To COMPONENT. a. [companions, Lat.] That which constitutes the compound body.

To COMPORT. v. n. [comporter, Fr.] To agree; to suit.

To COMPORT. v. a. To bear; to endure.

COMPORT. f. [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct.

COMPORTABLE. a. [from comport.] Confident.

COMPORTANCE. f. [from comport.] Behaviour.

COMPORTMENT. f. [from comport.] Behaviour.

To COMPOSE. v. a. [compose, Fr.]
1. To form a mass by joining different things together.
2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.
3. To dispose; to put in the proper state.
4. To put together a discourse or sentence.

Clarendon.

5. To constitute by being parts of a whole.
6. To call; to quiet.
7. To adjust the mind to any business.
8. To adjust; to settle; as, to compose a difference.
9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters.
10. [In music.] To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPOSED. partic. Calm; serious; even; sedate. Addison.
COMPOSEDLY. adv. [from composed.] Calmly; seriously. Clarendon.
COMPOSEDNESS. f. Sedateness; calmness. Norris.

COMPOSER. f. [from compose.]
2. He that adapts the music to words. Peacham.

COMPOSITE. a. [compositus, Lat.] The composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders; so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders; it is also called the Roman and Italic order. Harris.

COMPOSITION. f. [compositio, Lat.]
1. The act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts. Bacon, Temple.
2. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis. Newton.
3. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients. Swift.
4. The state of being compounded; union; conjunction. Watts.
5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture. Dryden.
6. Written work. Addison.
11. [In grammar.] The joining two words together.
12. A certain method of demonstration in mathematicks, which is the reverce of the analytical method, or of refolution. Harris.

COMPOSITIVE. a. Compounded; or having the power of compounding. Dit.
COMPOSITOR. f. [from compose.] He that ranges and adjusts the types in printing.

COMPOST. f. [Fr. compostum, Latin.] Manure. Evelyn.
To COMPOST. v. a. To manure. Bacon.
COMPOSTURE. f. [from compost.] Soil; manure. Shakespeare.

COMPOSURE. f. [from compose.]
1. The act of compounding or inditing. King Charles.
2. Arrangement; combination; order. Holder.
3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts. Graffine.
4. Frame; make. Shakespeare.

COMPOUNDER. f. [from to compound.]
1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement. Swift.
2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

COMPREHEND. v. a. [comprehendo, Latin.]
1. To comprize; to include. Remans.
2. To contain in the mind; to conceive. Waller.

COMPREHENSIBLE. a. [comprehensible.] French.] Intelligible; conceivable. Locke.
COMPREHENSIBLY. adv. [from comprehensible.] With great power of significating or underfanding. Tillotson.
COMPREHENSION. f. [comprehensio, Lat.]
1. The act or quality of comprizing or containing; inclusion. Hooker.
2. Summary; epitome; compendium. Roger.

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit ideas. Dryden.

COMPREHENSIVE. a. [from comprehend.] 1. Having the power to comprehend or understand. Pope.
2. Having the quality of comprising much. Sprat.
3. Having the power to include. Waller.
COMPREHENSIVELY. adj. In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS. f. [from comprehensive.] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass. Add.:

To COMPRESS, v. a. [compressus, Lat.]
1. To force into a narrower compass.
2. To embrace.

COMPRESS, f. [from the verb.] Bollers of linen rags. Quincy.

COMPRESSIBILITY, f. [from compressible.] The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compasses.

COMPRESSIBLE. a. [from compresses.] Yielding to pressure, so that one part is brought nearer to another.

COMPRESSIBILITY, f. [from compressible.] Capability of being pressed close.

COMPRESSION, f. [compressio, Lat.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence. Bacon.

COMPRESSOR. f. [from compresses.] The act or force of the body pressing against another.

To COMPRESS, v. m. [comprimere, Lat.] To print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

To COMPRISE, v. a. [compris, Fr.] To contain; to include.

To COMPRISE, v. m. [comprehend, Latin.] To include.

To COMPRISE, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To adjust a compact by mutual concessions.
2. To accord; to agree.

COMPROMISSED. a. [from compromise.] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROMISED. a. [from compromise.] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROMISED, f. [from compromise.] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROMISED, f. [from compromise.] Belonging to the same province.

Ayliff.

COMPT. f. [compt., Fr.] Account; computation; reckoning.

To COMPT. v. a. [compt., Fr.] To compute; to number. We now use To Count.

COMPTIBLE. a. Accountable; ready to give account.

To COMPTROLL, v. a. To controll; to over-rule; to oppose.

COMPTROLLER, f. [from comptroll.] Director; supervisor.

COMPTROLLERSHIP. f. [from comptroller.] Superintendence.

COMPSATIVELY. adv. By constraint.

COMPULSARY, f. [from compulsor, Latin.] Having the force of compelling.
Shakespeare.

COMPULSION. f. [compulsor, Lat.]
1. The act of compelling to something; force.
Milton.
2. The state of being compelled. Hale.

COMPULSIVE. ad. [from compulsive.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

COMPULSIVELY. ad. [from compulsive.] By force; by violence.

COMPULSIVENESS, f. [from compulsive.] Force; compulsion.

COMPULSORILY. ad. [from compulsorily.] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by violence.
Bacon.

COMPULSORY. a. [compulsorie, French.] Having the power of compelling. Bramhall.

COMPUGNATION. f. [composition, Fr.]
1. The power of pricking; stimulation.
Brown.

2. Repentance; contrition.
Clarendon.

COMPUNCTIOUS. a. [from compunctious.] Repentant; tender.
Shakespeare.

COMPUNCTIVE. a. [from compunctious.] Causing remorse.

COMPURGATION. f. [compurgation, Lat.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGATOR. f. [Lat.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another.
Woodward.

COMPUTABLE. a. [from compute.] Capable of being numbered.
 Hale.

COMPUTATION, f. [from compute.]
1. The act of reckoning; calculation.
2. The sum collected or settled by calculation.
Add.

To COMPUTE, v. a. [compute, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate; to count.
Hold.

COMPUTER. f. [from compute.] Reckoner; accountant.
Swift.

COMPUTIST. f. [computist, Fr.] Calculator; one skilled in computation.
Wotton.

COMRADE. f. [camarade, Fr.]
1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.
Shakespeare.
2. A companion; a partner.
Milton.

CON. A Latin insepulchral preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union; as concursus, a running together.
CON. One who is on the negative side of a question.

To CON, v. a. [connan, Saxon.]
1. To know.
Spenser.
2. To study.
3. To CON thanks. To thank.
Shakespeare.
To CONCA'JERATE. a. [contemno, Lat.] To arch over; to vault. Grew.

To CONCA'JENATE. a. [conatus, Lat.] To link together.

CONCA'JATUION. f. [from concatenate.] A series of links. South.

CONCA'VATION. f. [from concave.] The act of making concave.

CONCA'VE. a. [concavus, Lat.] Hollow; opposed to convex. Burnet.

CONCA'VENESS. f. [from concave.] Hollowness. Dict.

CONCA'VITY. f. [from concave.] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or sphericoidal body. Woodward.

CONCAVO-CONCA'VE. a. Concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX. a. [from concave and convex.] Concave one way, and convex the other. Nation.

CONCA'VOUSLY. ad. [from concavus.] With hollowness. Brown.

To CONCAGL. w. a. [concilo, Lat.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge. Broome.


CONCE'ALEDNESS. f. [from conceal.] Privacy; obscurity. Dict.

CONCE'ALER. f. [from conceal.] He that conceals any thing.

CONCE'ALMENT. f. [from conceal.]

1. The act of hiding; secrecy. Glanvill. 2. The state of being hid; privacy. Addison.

3. Hiding place; retreat. Rogers.

To CONCE'DE. w. a. [concendo, Lat.] To admit; to grant. Bentley.

CONCE'IT. f. [concept, French.] 1. Conception; thought; idea. Sidney. 2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension. Wisdom.

3. Fancy; fancifical notion. Shakespeare.


5. A pleasant fancy. Shakespeare.


7. Fondness; favourable opinion. Bentley.


To CONCE'IT. w. a. To imagine; to believe. South.


CONCE'ITEDLY. ad. [from conceited.] Fantastically; whimsically. Donne.

CONCE'ITEDNESS. f. [from conceited.] Pride; fondness of himself. Coler."


**CONCERN**

3. To interest; to engage by interest. *Boyle.*

4. To disturb; to make uneasy. *Derham.*

**CONCERNING.** prep. Relating to; with relation to. *Bacon, Tilletson.*

**CONCERT.** f. [from concert.] 1. The thing in which we are concerned or interested; businefs; interest. *Tilletson.*


3. Intercourse; businefs. *Locke.*

4. Importance; moment. *Boyle.*

5. Interposition; regard; meddling. *Clarendon.*


To **CONCERT.** v. a. [concerter, Fr.]

i. To settle any thing in private.

ii. To settle; to contrive; to adjust. *Rowe.*

**CONCERTATIVE.** a. [concertatius, Lat.]

Contentious. *Swift.*

**CONCESSION.** f. [concessio, Lat.]

1. The act of granting or yielding. *Hale.*

2. A grant; the thing yielded. *King Charles.*

**CONCESSIONARY.** a. Given by indulgence.

**CONCESSIVELY.** ad. [from concession.]

By way of concession. *Brown.*

**CONCH.** f. [concha, Latin.] A shell; a sea-shell. *Dryden.*

**CONCHOID.** f. The name of a curve.

To **CONCLUDE.** v. a. [concilisse, Latin.]

To gain.

**CONCLUSION.** f. [from concilisse.] The act of gaining or reconciling.

**CONCLUSION.** f. [from concilisse.] One that makes peace between others.

**CONCILIATORY.** a. [from concilisse.] Relating to reconciliation. *Dill.*

**CONCINNITY.** f. [from concinnitas, Lat.]

Decency; fitness.

**CONCINNOSUS.** a. [concinnus, Lat.]

 Becoming; pleasant.


**CONCILY.** ad. [from concilé.] Briefly; shortly.

**CONCIENESS.** f. [from concius.] Brevity; shortness.

**CONCISIÓN.** f. [conción, Lat.] Cutting off; excision.

**CONCITATION.** f. [concitatio, Lat.]

The act of stirring up.

**CONCLAMATION.** f. An outcry. *Didd.*

**CONCLEAVE.** f. [conclave, Latin.]

1. A private apartment.

2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the assembly of the cardinals.

**CONCISE.** a. [concisus, Latin.] Brief; short.

**CONCISELY.** ad. [from concisely.] Briefly; shortly.

**CONCISENESS.** f. [from concisely.] Brevity; shortness.

**CONCISIÓN.** f. [concision, Lat.] Cutting off; excision.
CONCOMITANT. a. [concomitans, Lat.] Conjoined with; concurrent with. Locke.

CONCOMITANT. f. Companion; person connected. South.

CONCOMITANTLY. ad. [from concomitant.] In company with others.

To CONCOMITATE. v. a. [concomitans, Lat.] To be connected with anything. Harvey.

CONCORD. f. [cordia, Latin.]
1. Agreement between persons or things; peace; union. Shakespeare.
3. Harmony; consent of sounds. Shakespeare.
4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another. Locke.

CONCORDANCE. f. [cordantia, Lat.] Agreement.

1. A book which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs. Swift.


CONCORDATE. f. [cordatus, Fr.] A compact; a convention. Swift.

CONCORPORAL. a. [from corpora, Lat.] Of the same body. Dill.

To CONCORPORATE. v. a. [con and corpus.] To unite in one mass or substance. Taylor.

CONCORAPTION. f. [from corporare,] Union in one mals, Dill.

CONCOURSE. f. [concrurus, Latin.]
2. The persons assembled. Dryden.
3. The point of junction or intercession of two bodies. Newton.

CONCREMATION. f. [from cremeno, Lat.] The act of burning together. Dill.

CONCREMEMENT. f. [from crecere, Lat.] The mass formed by cremation. Hale.

CONCRESCENCE. f. [from crecere, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles. Raleigh.

To CONCRETE. v. n. [crecereo, Latin.] To coalesce into one mass. Newton.

To CONCRETE. v. a. To form by concretion. Hale.

CONCRETE. a. [from the verb.]
1. Formed by concretion. Burnet.
2. In logic. Not abstract; applied to a subject. Hooker.

CONCRETE. f. A mass formed by concretion. Bentley.

CONCRETELY. ad. [from concrete.] In a manner including the subject with the predicate. Norris.

CONCRETENESS. f. [from concrete.] Concretion; collection of fluids into a solid mass. Dill.

CONCRETION. f. [from concrete.] The act of concreting; coalition. Dill.

2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles. Bacon.


CONCRETURE. f. A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUBINAGE. f. [concubinage, Fr.] The act of living with a woman not married. Bacon.

CONCUBINE. f. [concubina, Latin.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore. Bacon.

To CONCULCATE. v. a. [concudeo, Lat.] To tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCATION. f. [concudatio, Lat.] Trampling with the feet.

CONCUPISCE. f. [concupiscens, Lat.] Irregular desire; libidinous with. Bentley.

CONCUPISCENT. a. [concuscent, Lat.] Libidinous; lecherous. Shakespeare.

CONCUPISCENTIAL. a. [from concupiscent.] Relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPISIBLE. a. [concupisibilis, Lat.] Impressing desire.

To CONCUR. v. n. [concurrere, Latin.]
1. To meet in one point. Temple.
2. To agree; to join in one action. Swift.
3. To be united with; to be conjoined. Tillotson.

4. To contribute to one common event. Collier.

CONCURRER. CONCURRENCE. $ f. [from concur.]
1. Union; association; conjunction. Carender.
2. Combination of many agents or circumstanc'es. Graaf.
3. Assistance; help. Rogers.
4. Joint right; common claim. Aristotle.

CONCURRENT. a. [from concur.] 1. Acting in conjunction; concomitant in agency, Hale.
2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant. Bacon.

CONCURRENT. f. That which concurrents. Dicey of Piety.

CONCUSSION. f. [conceus, Lat.] The act of shaking; tremefaction. Bacon.

CONCUSSIVE. a. [concusus, Lat.] Having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDEMN. v. a. [condemn, Latin.]
1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment. Kidd.
2. To censure; to blame; contrary to approve. Locke.
3. To fine. Chronicles.

CONDEMNABLE. a. [from condemn.] Blamable; culpable. Brown.

CONDEMNATION. f. [condemnation, Lat.] The sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment. Romans.

CONDEMNATORY. a. [from condemn.] Railing a sentence of condemnation. Government of the Tongue.
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<td>blamer ; a censurer. Taylor.</td>
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<td>CONDENSABLE. a. [from condensate.]</td>
<td>denominated good or bad. Shakespeare.</td>
<td>denominated good or bad. Shakespeare.</td>
<td>denominated good or bad. Shakespeare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To CONDENSTATE. v. a. [condense, Lat.]</td>
<td>3. Natural quality of the mind ; temper ;</td>
<td>3. Natural quality of the mind ; temper ;</td>
<td>3. Natural quality of the mind ; temper ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To CONDENSTATE. v. n. To grow thicker.</td>
<td>4. Moral quality ; virtue, or vice.</td>
<td>4. Moral quality ; virtue, or vice.</td>
<td>4. Moral quality ; virtue, or vice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDENSTATE. a. [condensatus, Latin.]</td>
<td>Raleigh, South.</td>
<td>Raleigh, South.</td>
<td>Raleigh, South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site to rarefaction. Raleigh, Bentley.</td>
<td>To CONDITION. v. n. [from the noun.]</td>
<td>To CONDITION. v. n. [from the noun.]</td>
<td>To CONDITION. v. n. [from the noun.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To make any body more thick, close and</td>
<td>To make terms ; to stipulate. Donne.</td>
<td>To make terms ; to stipulate. Donne.</td>
<td>To make terms ; to stipulate. Donne.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weighty. Woodward.</td>
<td>CONDITIONAL. a. [from condition.] By</td>
<td>CONDITIONAL. a. [from condition.] By</td>
<td>CONDITIONAL. a. [from condition.] By</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To CONDENSTATE. v. n. To grow close and</td>
<td>way of stipulation ; not absolute. South.</td>
<td>way of stipulation ; not absolute. South.</td>
<td>way of stipulation ; not absolute. South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weighty. Newton.</td>
<td>CONDITIONAL. f. [from the adjective.]</td>
<td>CONDITIONAL. f. [from the adjective.]</td>
<td>CONDITIONAL. f. [from the adjective.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crowd the air. Quincy.</td>
<td>CONDITIONALITY. f. [from conditional.]</td>
<td>CONDITIONALITY. f. [from conditional.]</td>
<td>CONDITIONALITY. f. [from conditional.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDERS. f. [conduire, French.] Such</td>
<td>CONDITIONALLY. f. [from conditional.]</td>
<td>CONDITIONALLY. f. [from conditional.]</td>
<td>CONDITIONALLY. f. [from conditional.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as stand upon high places near the sea-</td>
<td>With certain limitations ; on particular</td>
<td>With certain limitations ; on particular</td>
<td>With certain limitations ; on particular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coast, at the time of herring-fishing,</td>
<td>terms. South.</td>
<td>terms. South.</td>
<td>terms. South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make signs to the fishers which way</td>
<td>To CONDITIONATE. v.a. To regulate</td>
<td>To CONDITIONATE. v.a. To regulate</td>
<td>To CONDITIONATE. v.a. To regulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To CONDESCEND. v. n. [condescendre,</td>
<td>CONDITIONATE. a. Established on cer-</td>
<td>CONDITIONATE. a. Established on cer-</td>
<td>CONDITIONATE. a. Established on cer-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. To depart from the privileges of</td>
<td>CONDITIONED. a. [from condition.] Having</td>
<td>CONDITIONED. a. [from condition.] Having</td>
<td>CONDITIONED. a. [from condition.] Having</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superiority. Watts.</td>
<td>qualities or properties good or bad.</td>
<td>qualities or properties good or bad.</td>
<td>qualities or properties good or bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To consent to do more than mere justice</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>can require. Tilston.</td>
<td>To CONDELE. v. n. [condole, Latin.]</td>
<td>To CONDELE. v. n. [condole, Latin.]</td>
<td>To CONDELE. v. n. [condole, Latin.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>To lament with those that are in misfor-</td>
<td>To CONDELE. v. n. [condole, Latin.]</td>
<td>To lament with those that are in misfor-</td>
<td>To lament with those that are in misfor-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tune. Temple.</td>
<td>To CONDELE. v. a. To bewail with</td>
<td>To CONDELE. v. a. To bewail with</td>
<td>To CONDELE. v. a. To bewail with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grief for the forrows of another. Arbuthnot.</td>
<td>A CONDELER. f. [from condole.] One</td>
<td>A CONDELER. f. [from condole.] One</td>
<td>A CONDELER. f. [from condole.] One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that compliments another upon his misfor-</td>
<td>that compliments another upon his misfor-</td>
<td>that compliments another upon his misfor-</td>
<td>that compliments another upon his misfor-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunes.</td>
<td>tunes.</td>
<td>tunes.</td>
<td>tunes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDEATION. f. [condonation, Lat.]</td>
<td>A pardoning ; a forgiving.</td>
<td>A pardoning ; a forgiving.</td>
<td>A pardoning ; a forgiving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To CONDECE. v. n. [conduce, Lat.] To</td>
<td>To CONDECE. v. n. [conduce, Lat.] To</td>
<td>To CONDECE. v. n. [conduce, Lat.] To</td>
<td>To CONDECE. v. n. [conduce, Lat.] To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promote an end ; to contribute.</td>
<td>promote an end ; to contribute.</td>
<td>promote an end ; to contribute.</td>
<td>promote an end ; to contribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having the power of conducting. Bentley.</td>
<td>The quality of contributing to any end.</td>
<td>The quality of contributing to any end.</td>
<td>The quality of contributing to any end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONDECEIBLENESS. f. [from conducible.]</td>
<td>CONDECEIBLENESS. f. [from conducible.]</td>
<td>CONDECEIBLENESS. f. [from conducible.]</td>
<td>CONDECEIBLENESS. f. [from conducible.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>The quality of conducting.</td>
<td>The quality of conducting.</td>
<td>The quality of conducting.</td>
<td>The quality of conducting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONDUCT.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONFINEMENT. f. [confinens, Lat.] Nearness.

To CONFIRM, v. a. [confirmo, Latin.]
1. To put past doubt by new evidence.
   Addison.
2. To settle; to establish.
   1 Mac. 309.
3. To fix; to radicate.
   Wiseman.
4. To complete; to perfect.
   Shakespeare.
5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties.
   Swift.
6. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.
   Hammond.

CONFIRMABLE, a. [from confirm.] That which is capable of incontestible evidence.
   Brown.

CONFIRMATION, f. [from confirm.]
1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement.
   Shakespeare.
2. Evidence; additional proof.
   Kralles.
3. Proof; convincing testimony.
   South.
4. An ecclesiastical rite.
   Hammond.

CONFIRMATOR. An attester; he that puts a matter past doubt.
   Brown.

CONFIRMATORY. a. [from confirm.]
Giving additional testimony.

CONFIRMEDNESS. f. [from confirmed.]
Confirmed state.
   Decay of Piety.

CONFIRMER. f. [from confirm.] One that confirms; an attester; an establiher.
   Shakespeare.

CONFISCABLE. a. [from confiscate.] Liable to forfeiture.

To CONFISCATE. v. a. [confiscaver.] To transfer private property to the public, by way of penalty.
   Bacon.

CONFISCATE. a. [from the verb.] Transferred to the public as forfeit.
   Shakespeare.

CONFISCATION. f. [from confiscate.] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.
   Bacon.

CONFITENT. f. [confitent, Latin.] One confessing.
   Shakespeare.

CONFITURE. f. French.] A sweetmeat; a confection.
   Bacon.

To CONFIX. v. a. confiwm, Latin.] To fix down.
   Shakespeare.

CONFLAGRANT. a. [confiagrans, Lat.] Involved in a general fire.
   Milton.

CONFLAGRATION. f. conflagratio, Lat.]
1. A general fire.
   Bentley.
2. It is taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation.

CONFLATION. f. [confalum, Latin.]
1. The act of blowing many instruments together.
   Bacon.
2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLUXURE. f. [confuxura, Latin.] A bending.

To CONFLICT. v. n. [confige, Lat.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle.
   Tilton.
CONFLICT. f. [conflictus, Latin.]  
1. A violent collision, or opposition. 
   Boyle.  
2. A combat; a fight between two.  
   Shakespeare.  
3. Contest; strife; contention.  
   Shakespeare.  
4. Struggle; agony; pang.  
   Rogers.  

CONFLUENCE. f. [confusus, Latin.]  
1. The junction or union of several streams.  
   Raleigh. Brewood.  
2. The act of crowding to a place.  
   Bacon.  
3. A concourse; a multitude.  
   Temple.  

CONFLUENT. a. [confuent, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting.  
   Blackmore.  

CONFLUX. f. [confusus, Latin.]  
1. The union of several currents.  
   Clarendon.  
2. Crowd; multitude collected.  
   Milton.  

CONFORM. a. [conformis, Latin.] Assuming the same form; resembling.  
   Bacon.  

CONFORM. v. a. [conformus, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance with something else.  
   Hooker.  

CONFORM. v. n. To comply with.  
   Dryden.  

CONFORMABLE. a. [from conform.]  
1. Having the same form; similar.  
   Hooker.  
2. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite.  
   Addison.  
3. Compliant; ready to follow directions; obsequious.  
   Sprat.  

CONFORMABLY. ad. [from conformable.] With conformity; suitably.  
   Locke.  

CONFORMATION. f. French; conformatio, Latin.]  
1. The form of things as relating to each other.  
   Holder.  
2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity.  
   Watts.  

CONFORMIST. f. [from conform.] One that complies with the worship of the church of England.  

CONFORMITY. f. [from conform.]  
1. Similitude; resemblance.  
   Hooker.  
   Addison.  
2. Con sistency.  
   Arbutnot.  

CONFRATERNITY. f. [from con and fraternalitas, Latin.] A body of men united for some religious purpose.  
   Stillingfleet.  

CONFRICATION. f. [from con and fricere, Lat.] The act of rubbing against anything.  
   Bacon.  

CONFORT. v. a. [conforter, Fr.]  
1. To stand against another in full view; to face.  
   Dryden.  
2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another.  
   Sidney.  
3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court.  
   4. To compare one thing with another.  
   Addison.  

CONFORTATION. f. [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.  

CONFUSE. v. a. [confusus, Latin.]  
1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly.  
   2. To mix; not to separate.  
   3. To perplex, not distinguishing; to obscure.  
   4. To hurry the mind.  
   Pope.  

CONFUSEDLY. ad. [from confused.]  
1. In a mixed mass; without separation.  
   Raleigh.  
2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.  
   Newton.  
3. Not clearly; not plainly.  
   Clarendon.  
4. Tumultuously; haughtily.  
   Dryden.  

CONFUSEDNESS. f. [from confused.] Want of distinctness; want of clearness.  
   Norris.  

CONFUSION. f. [from confuse.]  
1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.  
   Davies.  
   Hooker.  
2. Tumult.  
   Locke.  
3. Indis tant combination.  
   4. Overthrow; destruction.  
   Shakespear.  
   5. Af tonishment; distraction of mind.  
   Spedelater.  

CONFUTABLE. a. [from confuse.] Possible to be disproved.  
   Brown.  

CONFUTATION. f. [confutation, Latin.] The act of confessing; to disprove.  
   To CONFUTE. v. a. [confutus, Latin.] To convict of error; to disprove.  
   Hudibras.  

CONGE. f. [conge, French.]  
1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.  
   Swift.  
   2. Leave; farewell.  
   Spencer.  

CONGE D'ELIRE. The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop.  
   Spedelater.  

CONGE. f. [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto.  
   Chambers.  

CONGEAL. v. a. [conga, Latin.]  
1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state.  
   2. To
CON

CONGLOMERATION. f. [from conglomerate.]
1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.
2. Intertexture; mixture. Bacon.

To CONGLOMERATE. v. a. [conglutinate, Latin.] To cement; to reunite.

CONGLOMERN. s. [from conglutinate.]
The clot formed by congelation. Shakespeare.

CONGLOMELATION. f. [from conglutinate.]
The act of uniting wounded bodies.
Arbuthnot.

CONGLOMERNATIVE. a. [from conglutinate.]
Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLOMERNATOR. f. [from conglutinate.]
That which has the power of unifying wounds.
Woodward.

CONGRATULANT. a. [from congratulate.]
Rejoicing in participation, Milton.

CONGRATULATE. v. a. [gratular, Latin.] To compliment upon any happy event.
Sprat.

CONGRATULATION. f. [from congratulate.]
1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.
2. The form in which joy is expressed.

CONGRATULATORY. a. [from congratulate.]
Expressing joy for the good of another.

To CONGRUE. v. n. To agree; to join.
Shakespeare.

To CONGREENT. v. n. [from con and greet.] To salute reciprocally. Shakespeare.
To CONGREGATE. v. a. [congrego, Lat.]
To collect; to assemble; to bring into one place.
Raleigh. Newton.

To CONCIRE. v. n. To assemble; to meet.

CONCIRE. a. [from the verb.]
Collected; compact. Bacon.

CONCIREATION. f. [from congregate.]
1. A collection; a mass brought together.
Shakespeare.
2. An assembly met to worship God in public.
Hooker. Swift.

CONCIREATIONAL. a. [from congregation.] Public; pertaining to a congregation.

CONCIRE. f. [congregatio, Lat.]
1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict.
Dryden.
2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.

CONCIRESSIVE. a. [from congregs.] Meeting; encountering.
Brown.

To CONCIRE. v. n. [from congruo, Lat.] To agree; to be consistent with; to suit.
Shakespeare.

CONGRUENCE. f. [congruentia, Latin.]
Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another.

CONGRUEN-
CONGRUENT. a. [congruent, Latin.] Agreeing; correspondent. Covyne.

CONGRUITY. f. [from congrue.] 1. Suitable blends; agreeableness. Glanville. 2. Fitness; pertinence. 3. Consequence of argument; reason; congruity. Hooker.


CONGRUOUSLY. adv. [from congruous.] Suitably; pertinently. Boyle.

CONICAL. a. [conicus, Latin.] Having the form of a cone. Prior.

CONICALLY. adv. [from conical.] In form of a cone. Boyle.

CONICALNESS. f. [from conical.] The state or quality of being conical.

CONIC SECTION. s. A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CONIC SECTIONS. s. f. That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To CONJECCT. v. n. [conjicdrum, Lat.] To guess; to conjecture. Shakespeare.

CONJECTOR. f. [from conjec-,] A guesser; a conjecturer. Swift.

CONJECTURABLE. a. [from conjecture.] Possible to be guessed.

CONJECTURAL. a. [from conjecture.] Depending on conjecture. Brown.

CONJECTURALLY. f. [from conjectural.] That which depends upon guess. Brown.

CONJECTURALLY. adv. [from conjectural.] By guess; by conjecture. Hooker.


To CONJECCTURE. v. a. [from the noun.] To guess; to judge by guess. South.

A CONJECTURER. f. [from conjecture.] A guesser. Addison.

CONIFEROUS. a. [conus and fero, Lat.] Such trees are coniferous as bear a fruit, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to that of a cone. Of this kind are fir, pine.

To CONJOBLE. v. a. To concert. L'Esquive.

To CONJOIN. v. a. [conjoindre, Fr.] 1. To unite; to consolidate into one. Dryden. 2. To unite in marriage. Shakespeare. 3. To associate; to connect. Taylor.

To CONJOIN. v. n. To league; to unite. Shakespeare.

CONJUNT. a. [conjoint, Fr.] United; connected.

CONJOINTLY. adv. [from conjoint.] In union; together. Brown.

CONJUGAL. a. [conjugalis, L.lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage. Swift.

CONJUGALLY. adv. [from conjugal.] Matrimonially; conjubially.

To CONJUrate. v. a. [conjugo, Lat.] 1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite. Warburton.

2. To inflect verbs.

CONJUGATE. f. [conjugatus, Latin.] Agreeing in derivation with another word. Bramhall.


CONJUNCT. a. [conjunctus, Latin.] Conjounded; concurrent; united. Shakespeare.

CONJUNCTION. f. [conjunctio, Lat.] 1. Union; association; league. Bacon. 2. The conjunctions of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac. Rymer. 3. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together. Clarke.

CONJUNCTIVE. a. [conjunctiveus, Latin.] Closely united. Shakespeare.

CONJUNCTIVELY. adv. [from conjunctive.] In union. Brown.

CONJUNCTIVENESS. f. [from conjunctive.] The quality of joining or uniting.

CONJUNTLY. adv. [from conjunt.] Jointly; together.

CONJUNCTURE. f. [conjunctura, Fr.] Combination of many circumstances. K. Charles.


CONJURATION. f. [from conjure.] 1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name. Shakespeare. 2. An incantation; an enchantment. Sidney.

3. A plot; a conspiracy.


2. To conjure.

To CONJURE. v. n. To practice charms or enchantments. Shakespeare.


CONJUREMENT. f. [from conjure.] Serious conjunction. Milton.

CONNASCENCE. f. [con and nascor, Lat.] 1. Common birth; community of birth.

2. The
2. The act of uniting or growing together. Wiseman.

CONNATE. a. [from con and natus, Lat.]
Born with another. South.

CONNATURAL. a. [con and natural.]
1. Suitable to nature. Milton.
2. United with the being; connected by nature. Dewitt.

CONNATURALITY. f. [from connatural.]
Participation of the same nature. Hale.

CONNATURALLY. ad. [from connatural.]
By the act of nature; originally. Hale.

CONNATURALNESS. f. [from connatural.
Participation of the same nature; natural union. Pearson.

To CONNECT. v. a. [connex, Lat.]
1. To join; to link; to unite. Boyle.
2. To unite, as a cement. Locke.
3. To join in a just series of thought; as, the author connects his reasons well.

To CONNECT. v. n.
To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

CONNECTIVELY. ad. [from connect.]
In conjunction; in union.

To CONNECT. v. a. [connexion, Latin.]
To join or link together. Hale. Phillips.

CONNESSION. f. [from connexion.]
1. Union; juncture. Atterbury.
2. Just relation to some thing precedent or subsequent. Blackmore.

CONNEXIVE. a. [from connexion.]
Having the force of connexion.

CONNECTATION. f. [from connect, Lat.]
A-winking. Dill.

1. The act of winking.
2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance. South.

To CONNIVE. v. n. [connive, Latin.]
1. To wink. Shelley.
2. To pretend blindness or ignorance. Rogers.

CONNOISSEUR. f. [French.]
A judge; a critic. Swift.

To CONNOTATE. v. a. [con and nota, Lat.]
To designate something besides itself. Hammond.

CONNOTATION. f. [from connatare.]
Implication of something besides itself. Hale.

To CONNOTE. v. a. [con and nota, Lat.]
To imply; to betoken; to include. South.

CONNUBIAL. a. [connubialis, Latin.]
Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal. Pope.

CONOID. f. [conoid.]
A figure partaking of a cone. Holder.

CONOIDICAL. a. [from conoid.] Approaching to a conick form.
CONSCIOUSLY. ad. [from conscient.] With knowledge of one's own actions. Locke.

CONSCIOUSNESS. f. [from conscient.] 
2. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence. Government of the Tongue.

CONSERT. a. A term used in speaking of the Roman senators, who were called Patres conscripti.

CONSCRIPTION. f. [conscriptio, Latin.] An enrolling. Diéz.

To CONSECRATE. v. a. [consecro, Lat.] 
1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses. Hebrews.
2. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose. Numbers.
3. To canonize. Locke.


CONSECRATION. f. [consecratio, Latin.] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes. Atterbury.

CONSECRATION. f. [from consecrate.] 
1. A rite of dedicating to the service of God. Hooker.
2. The act of declaring one holy. Hale.

CONSERTARY. a. [from consecrarius, Lat.] Consequent; consequential. Brown.

CONSERTARY. f. Deduction from premises; corollary. Woodward.

CONSEQUENCE. f. [conseguatu, Latin.] 
1. Train of consequences; chain of deductions. Hale.
3. [In astronomy.] The month of consequence, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another. Brown.

CONSEQUENT. a. [consequent, Lat.] 
1. Following by rational deduction. Locke.
2. Following as the effect of a cause. Locke.

CONSEQUENT. f. 
1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions. Hooker.
2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause. Dryden.

CONSEQUENTIAL. a. [from consequent.] 
1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes. Prior.

CONSEQUENTIALLY. ad. [from consequential.] 
1. With just deduction of consequence. Addison.
2. By consequence; eventually. South.
3. In a regular series. Addison.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS. f. [from consequential.] Regular connection of discourse.

CONSEQUENTLY. ad. [from consequent.] 
1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably. Woodward.
2. In consequence; purportiously. South.

CONSEQUENTNESS. f. [from consequent.] Regular connection. Digby.

CONSERVABLE. a. [from conservo, Lat.] Capable of being kept. Woodward.

CONSERVANCY. f. Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fisheries. Woodward.

CONSERVATION. f. [conservation, Lat.] 
1. The act of preferring; continuance; protection. Woodward.
CONSERVATIVE. ad. [from conserva, Lat.] Having the power of opposing diminution or injury. Peabam.


CONSERVATORY. s. [from conserva, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept. Woodward.

CONSERVATORY, a. Having a preferative quality.

To CONSERVE, v. a. [conserva, Lat.]
1. To preferve without loss or detriment. Newton.
2. To candy or pickle fruit. CONSERVE. s. [from the verb.]
   1. A sweetmeat made of the insipissated juices of fruit. Deuitis.

CONSERVE. s. [from conserva.] 1. A layer up; a reposter. Hayward.
2. A preparer of conserves.

CONSESSION. s. [consellio, Lat.] A fitting together, CONSESSOR. s. [Latin.] One that fits with others.

To CONSIDER. v. a. [considero, Lat.]
1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine. Spectator.
2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination. Temple.
3. To have regard to; to respect. Hebrews.
4. To require; to reward one for his trouble. Shakespeare.

TO CONSIDER. v. n.
1. To think maturely. Isaiah.
2. To deliberate; to work in the mind. Swift.
3. To doubt; to hesitate. Shakespeare.

CONSIDERABLE. a. [from consider.] 1. Worthy of confidence; worthy of regard and attention. Tillotson.
2. Respectable; above neglect. Sprat.
3. Important; valuable. Decay of Piety.
4. More than a little; a middle fence between little and great. Clarendon.

CONSIDERABLENESS. s. [from considerable.] Importance; dignity; moment; value; defect; a claim to notice. Boyle.

CONSIDERABLY. ad. [from consideral.] 1. In a degree deliberating notice. Recommon.
2. With importance; importantly. Pope.

CONSIDERANCE. s. [from consider.] Consideration; reflection. Shakespeare.

CONSIDERATE. a. [consideratus, Lat.] 1. Serious; prudent; not rash. Tiltofson.
2. Having regard to; regardful. Decay of Piety.
3. Moderate; not rigorous. CONSIDERATELY. ed. [from considerate.] Calmly; coolly. CONSIDERATENESS. s. [from considerate.] Prudence.

CONSIDERATION. s. [from consider.] 1. The act of considering; regard; notice. Locke.
3. Contemplation; meditation. Sidney.
4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard. Addison.
5. Equivalent; compensation. Ray.
8. [In law.] Consideration is the material cause of a contract; without which no contract bindeth. Covell.


To CONSIGN. v. a. [consigno, Latin.]
1. To give to another any thing. South.
2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose. Addison.
3. To commit; to entrust. Addison.

To CONSIGN. v. n.
1. To yield; to submit; to resign. Shakespeare.
2. To sign; to consent to. Shakespeare.

CONSIGNATION. s. [from consign.] 1. The act of consigning. Taylor.

CONSIGNMENT. s. [from consign.] 1. The act of consigning, 2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSILMILAR. a. [from consimilis, Lat.] Having one common resembalance.

To CONSIST. v. n. [consist, Lat.]
1. To subist; not to perish. Collyons.
2. To continue fixed; without dilipation. Brethren.
3. To be comprised; to be contained. Wals.
4. To be composed.
5. To agree; not to oppose. Clarendon.

CONSISTENCE. s. [consistencia, low Latin.] State with respect to material existence.

CONSISTENCY. s. [Latin.]
1. Degree of denseness or rarity. Arbuthnot.
2. Substance; form; make. South.
3. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing. Addison.
4. A state in which things continue for some time at a stand. Chambers.

CONSISTENT. a. [consistens, Latin.]
1. Not contradictory; not opposed. South.
2. Firm; not fluid. Woodward.

CONSISTENTLY. ad. [from consist.] Without contradiction; agreeably. Brooke.

CONSISTORIAL. a. [from consistory.] Relating to the ecclesiastical court. Athens.

CONSISTENCY. s. [consistorium, Lat.]
2. The assembly of cardinals. Attewbury.

4. Place
CONSONANTNESS. f. [from consonant.] Agreableness; confidence.

CONSONOUS. a. [consous, Latin.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSPIRATION. f. [from conspirio, Lat.] The act of laying to sleep. Dryg.

C'ORT, f. [from conspir, Latin.]
1. Companion; partner.
2. An assembly; a divan; a consultation. Spener.
3. A number of instruments playing together. Eust.'

To CONSORT. v. n. [from the noun.] To associate with.

To CON:ORT, v. a.
1. To join; to mix; to marry. He with his conforted Eve. Milton. Locke.
2. To accompany. Shakespeare.

CONSORTABLE. a. [from consort.] To be compared with; suitable. Wotton.

CONSORTION. f. [from consort, Lat.] Partnership; society.

CONSPECABLE. a. [from conspectus, Lat.] Easy to be seen.

CONSPICUITY. f. [from conspicus.] Sense of seeing.

CONSPERSION. f. [consiprator, Lat.] A sprinkling about.

CONSPICUOUS. a. [conspicuos, Latin.]
1. Obvious to the sight; seen at distance. Milton.
2. Eminent; famous; distinguished. Addison.

CONSPICUOUSLY. ad. [from conspicuos.]
1. Obviously to the view. Watts.
2. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPICUOUSNESS. f. [from conspicuos.]
1. Exposure to the view. Boyle.
2. Eminence; fame; celebrity. Boyle.

CONSPIRACY. f. [from conspiratio, Latin.] A plot; a concerted treason. Dryden.
1. A plot; a concerted treason. Dryden.
2. An agreement of men to do any thing; evil part. Con.
3. Tendency of many causes to one event. Sidney.

CONSPIRANT. a. [conspirans, Latin.] Conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy; plotting. Shakespeare.

CONSPIRATION. f. [from conspiratio, Latin.] A plot.

C'ORT. f. [from conspir, Lat.]
1. A man engaged in a plot; a plotter. Samuel. Sow's.

To CONSPIRE. w. n. [conspira, Latin.]
1. To concert a crime; to plot. Shaksp.
2. To agree together; as, all things con-
spire to make him happy. B 2
CONSPIRER. f. [from conspire.] A con-
spirator; a plotter. Shakespeare.
CONSPIRING Powers. [In mechanicks.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. Harris.
CONSPICUOUS. f. [from conspicuous, Lat.] Deponent; pollution.

CONSTABLE, f. [comes flabuli, as it is supposed.] 1. Lord high constable is an ancient officer of the crown, long diffused in England. The function of the constable of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the constable and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blasonry of arms within it. From these are derived petty constables. Cowle. Clarendon. 2. To ever-run the Constable. To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth.

CONSTABLESHIP, f. [from constable.] The office of a constable. Carew.


CONSTANT, a. [constans, Lat.] 1. Firm; not flaked. Boyle. 2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

CONSTANTLY, ad. [from constant.] Un-
variably; perpetually; certainly; steadily; Tilston.

To CONSTATE, v. a. [constituere, Latin.] To shine with one general light. Boyle.

To CONSTRAIN, v. a. To unite se-
veral shining bodies in one splendour. Glasmere.


CONSTERNATION, f. [from consensis, Latin.] Alm AUTHMENT; amazement; wonder. South.

To CONSTIPATE, v. a. [from consipe, Latin.] 1. To crowd together into a narrow room. Bentley. 2. To stop by filling up the passages. Arthubnot. 3. To bind the belly.


CONSTITUENT, a. [constituent, Latin.] Elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists. Dryden. Bentley.

CONSTITUENT, f. 1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing. Hale. 2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing. Arthubnot. 3. He that deputes another.

To CONSTITUTE, v. a. [constituere, Lat.] 1. To give formal existence; to produce. Decay of Piety. 2. To erect; to establish. Taylor. 3. To depute.

CONSTITUER, f. [from constituent.] He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION, f. [from constitute.] 1. The act of constituting; enacting; establishing.
3. Corporeal frame.
4. Temper of body, with respect to health. Temple.
7. Particular law; establishment; institution. Hooker.

CONSTITUTIONAL, a. [from constitution.] 1. Born in the constitution; radical. Sharp. 2. Confident with the constitution; legal.

CONSTITUTIVE, a. [from constitute.] 1. Elemental; essential; productive. Decay of Piety.
2. Having the power to enacting or establish.

To CONSTRAIN, v. a. [constraire, Fr.] 1. To compel; to force to some action. Shakespeare. 2. To hinder by force. Dryden. 3. To necessitate. Pepe. 4. To violate; to ravish. Shakespeare. 5. To confine; to press. Gay.

CONSTRAINABLE, a. [from constrain.] LIABLE to constraint. Hooker.

CONSTRAINER, f. [from constrain.] He that constrains.

CONSTRAINT, f. [constrainte, Fr.] Compulsion; violence; confinement. Locke.

To CONSTRUCT, v. a. [constriuere, Lat.] 1. To bind; to cramp. 2. To contract; to cause to shrink. Arthubnot.

CONSTRUCTION, f. [from construe.] Con-
traction; comprehension. Ray.
CONSTRUCTOR. f. [constrìctor, Latin.]  
That which compresses or contracts.  
Arbutnute.

To CONSTRINGE. v. a. [constringo, Lat.]  
To compress; to contract; to bind.  
Shakespeare.

CONSTRINGENT. a. [constringenti, Lat.]  
Having the quality of binding or compressing.  
Bacon.

To CONSTRUCT. v. a. [construefus, Lat.]  
To build; to form.  
Bye's.

CONSTRUCTION. f. [construefio, Lat.]  
1. The act of building.  
2. The form of building; structure.  
Arbutnute.

3. The putting of words together in such a manner as to convey a complete sense.  
Clarke, Locke.

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order; the act of interpreting; explanation.  
Shakespeare.

5. The sense; the meaning.  
Collier.

Brown.

7. The manner of describing a figure in geometry.  
ConstrucFion:  

Pile; edifice; fabric.  
Blackmore.

To CONTRUSTR. v. a. [construo, Lat.]  
1. To range words in their natural order.  
Spenser.

2. To interpret; to explain.  
Hooker.

Addison.

To CONSTRUPRAT. v. a. [construper, Lat.]  
To violate; to debauch; to defile.  
Construction. f. [from construprate.]  
Violation; defilement.

CONSUSTANTIAL. a. [consustantialis, Lat.]  
1. Having the same essence or subsistence.  
Hooker.

2. Being of the same kind or nature.  
Brecwood.

CONSUSTANIALITY. f. [from consustanteial.]  
Existence of more than one in the same subsistence.  
Hammond.

To CONSUSTANTIATE. v. a. [con and sustantia, Lat.]  
To unite in one common subsistence or nature.

CONSUSTANTIATION. f. [from consustantiae.]  
The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.  
Alsterbury.

CONSUL. f. [consul, Latin.]  
1. The chief magistrate in the Roman republic.  
Dryden.

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

CONSULAR. a. [consularis, Lat.]  
1. Relating to the consul.  
Speckator.

2. Consular Man. One who had been consul.  
Ben. Johnson.

CONSULATE. f. [consulatus, Lat.]  
The office of consul.  
Addison.

CONSULSHIP. f. [from consul.]  
The office of consul.  
Ben. Johnson.

To CONSULT. v. n. [consulvo, Lat.]  
To take counsel together.  
Clarendon.

To CONSULT. v. a.  
1. To ask advice of; as, he consulted his friends.

2. To regard; to act with view or respect to.  
L'Estrange.

3. To plan; to contrive.  
Hebrews, Clarendon.

4. To search into; to examine; as, to consult an author.

CONSULT. f. [from the verb.]  
1. The act of consulting.  
Dryden.

2. The effect of consulting; determination.  
Dryden.

3. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.  
Stow.

CONSULTATION. f. [from consulto.]  
1. The act of consulting; secret deliberation.  
Mark.

2. A number of persons consulted together.  
Witsman.

CONSULTER. f. [from consulto.]  
One that consults or asks council.  
Deuteronomy.

CONSUMABLE. a. [from consume.]  
Susceptible of destruction.  
Williams.

To CONSUME. v. a. [consumo, Lat.]  
To waste; to spend; to destroy.  
Deuteronomy.

To CONSUME. v. n.  
To waste away; to be exhausted.  
Shakespeare.

CONSUMER. f. [from consume.]  
One that spends, wasters, or destroys anything.  
Locke.

To CONSUMMATE. v. a. [comsummar, Fr.]  
To complete; to perfect.  
Shakespeare.

CONSUMMATE. a. [from the verb.]  
Complete; perfect.  
Addison.

CONSUMMATION. f. [from consummato.]  
1. Completion; perfection; end.  
Addison.

2. The end of the present systenl of things.  
Hooker.

3. Death; end of life.  
Shakespeare.

CONSUMPTION. f. [consumptio, Lat.]  
1. The act of consuming; waste; destruction.  
Locke.

2. The state of wasting or perishing.  
3. A waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever.  
Quincy.  
Shakespeare.

CONSUMPITIVE. a. [from consume.]  
1. Destruclive; wasting; exhausting.  
Addison.

2. Diseased with a consumption.  
Harvey.

CONSUMPITIVENESS. f. [from consumposition.]  
A tendency to a consumption.

CONSULATE. a. [consulat, Lat.]  
That is fewed or stitched together.
To CONTA'BULATE. v. a. [contabulo, Lat.] To floor with boards.

CONTA'BULATION. f. [contabulatio, Lat.] A joining of boards together.

CONTAC'T. f. [contactus, Lat.] Touch; close union.

CONTA'CTION. f. [contagio, Latin.] The act of touching.

CONTA'GION. f. [contagie, Latin.] 1. The emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated. 2. Infection; propagation of mischief.

CONTA'MINATE. To contaminate.

CONTA'MINATION. f. [from contaminare.] Pollution; defilement.

CONTE'MPER. v. n. To hold as a vessel.

CONTE'MPERATION. f. [from contemptus, Latin.] The act of despising others; scorn.

CONTE'NDER. To contend.

CONTE'NDING. v. n. To strive; to struggle in opposition.

CONTE'NION. f. [from contentus, Latin.] Disposition to contend.

CONTE'N'T. a. [contentus, Lat.] 1. Satisfied so as not to repine; easy. 2. Sa-
Satisfied so as not to oppose. Shakespeare.

To CONTENT. v. a. [from the adjective.]
To satisfy so as to stop complaint. Sidney. Tickton.

To please; to gratify. Shakespeare.

CONTENT. f. [from the verb.]
1. Moderate happiness. Shakespeare.
3. That which is contained, or included in any thing. Woodward.
4. The power of containing; extent; capacity. Gray.
5. That which is comprised in a writing. Green. Addition.

CONTENTION. f. [from content.] Satisfaction. Sidney.

CONTENTED. part. a. [from content.] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining. Knolles.

CONTENTION. f. [contentio, Latin.]
1. Strife; debate; content. Decay of Piety.
2. Emulation; endeavour to excel. Shakespeare.

CONTENTIOUS. a. [from content.] Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse. Decay of Piety.

CONTENTIOUS. Jurisdiction. [In law.]
A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. Chambers.

CONTENTIOUSLY. ad. [from contentious.] Perverse; quarrelsome. Brown.

CONTENTIOUSNESS. f. [from contentious.] Proneness to content; perverse ness; turbulence. Bentley.

CONTENTLESS. a. [from content.] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. Shakespeare.

CONTENTMENT. f. [from content; the verb.]

CONTENTIOUS. a. [conteminaris, Lat.] Bordering upon. Hale.

CONTRAST. a. [contrastus, Lat.] Of the same country. To CONTEST. v. a. [contest, Fr.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate. Dryden.

To CONTEST. v. n.
1. To strive; to contend. Burnet.
2. To vie; to emulate. Pope.

CONTEST. f. [from the verb.] Dispute; difference; debate. Denham.

CONTESTABLE. a. [from contes.] Disputable; controvertible. Clarendon.

CONTESTABLENESS. f. [from contestable.] Possibility of content. Clarendon.

CONTESTATION. f. [from contes.] The act of contesting; debate; strife. Curzel.

To CONTEXT. v. a. [context, Lat.] To weave together. Boyle.

CONTEXT. f. [contextus, Lat.] The general series of a discourse. Hammond.

CONTEXT. a. [context.] Knit together; firm. Derham.

CONTEXTURE. f. [from context.] The disposition of parts one among another; the system; the constitution. Wotton. Blackmore.

CONSIGNATION. f. [contingatio, Lat.]
1. A frame of beams or boards joined together. Wotton.
2. The act of framing or joining a fabric. Wotton.


CONTINGUOUS. a. [contiguus, Latin.] Meeting so as to touch. Newton.

CONTINGUOUSLY. ad. [from contiguous.] Without any intervening spaces. Dryden.

CONTINGUOUSNESS. f. [from contiguous.] Cloe connection.

CONTINENCE. f. [continens, Lat.]
5. Continuity; uninterrupted course. Addison.

CONTINENT. a. [continent, Latin.]
1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures. Shakespeare.

CONTINGENT. a. [contingens, Latin.] Falling out by chance; accidental. South.

CONTINGENT. f.
2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division. South.

CONTINGENTLY. ad. [from contingent.] Accidentally; without any fetted rule. Woodward.

CONTINGENTNESS. f. [from contingent.]
Accidentalness.

CONTINAL. a. [continus, Latin.]
1. Inclement; proceeding without interruption. Pope.
2. [In law.] A continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day. Cowell.
CONTINUALLY. ad. [from continuo.]
1. Without pause; without interruption. 
2. Without ceasing.
CONTINUANCE. f. [from continuo.]
1. Succession uninterrupted.
3. Abode in a place.
4. Duration; lastingness. Hayward.
5. Permanence.
CONTINUE. a. [continuatus, Lat.]
1. Immediately united. Hook.
2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. Shakespeare.
CONTINUATION. f. [from continuo.]
Protraction, or succession uninterrupted. Ray.
CONTINUATIVE. f. [from continuo.]
An expression noting permanence or duration. Watts.
CONTINUATOR. f. [from continuo.]
He that continues or keeps up the series or succession. Brow.
To CONTINUE. v. n. [continuer, Fr.]
1. To remain in the same state. Matthew.
2. To last; to be durable. Samuel. Job.
3. To persevere. To continue. v. a.
1. To protract, or repeat without interruption. Psalms.
2. To unite without a chasm, or intervening subsidence. Milton.
CONTINUOUSLY. ad. [from continuo.]
Without interruption; without ceasing. Norris.
CONTINUER. f. [from continuo.]
Having the power of perseverance. Shakespeare.
CONTINUITY. f. [continuitas, Lat.]
2. That texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body. Quincy. Arbuthnot.
CONTINUOUS. a. [continuo, Latin.]
Joined together without the intervention of any space. Newton.
To CONTORT. v. a. [contortus, Latin.]
To twirl; to writhe. Ray.
To CONTORTION. f. [from contort.]
Twist; wry motion; flexure. Ray.
CONTOUR. f. [French.]
The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.
CONTRA. A Latin preposition used in composition, which signifies against.
CONTRABAND. a. [contrabando, Ital.]
Prohibited; illegal; unlawful. Dryden.
To CONTRABAND. v. a. [from the adjective.]
To import goods prohibited.
To CONTRACT. v. a. [contraeris, Lat.]
1. To draw together; to shorten. Donne.
2. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain. Dryden.
3. To betroth; to affiance.
4. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get. King Charles.
5. To shorten; to abridge; to epitomise.
To CONTRACT. v. n.
1. To shrink up; to grow short. Arbuthnot.
2. To bargain; as, to contract for a quantity of provisions.
CONTRACT. part. a. [from the verb.]
Affianced; contracted. Shakespeare.
CONTRACT. f.
1. A bargain; a compact. Temple.
2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another. Shakespeare.
3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.
CONTRACTEDNESS. f. [from contracted.]
The state of being contracted.
CONTRACTIBILITY. f. [from contractible.]
Possibility of being contracted. Arbuthnot.
CONTRACTIBLE. a. [from contractible.]
Capable of contraction. Arbuthnot.
CONTRACTIBILITY. f. [from contractible.]
The quality of suffering contraction.
CONTRACTILE. a. [from contractile.]
Having the power of shortening itself. Arbuthnot.
CONTRACTION. f. [contraction, Lat.]
1. The act of contracting or shortening. Pope.
2. The act of shrinking or shrivelling. Arbuthnot.
3. The state of being contracted; drawn into a narrow compass. Newton.
4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one.
5. Abbreviation; as, the writing is full of contractions.
CONTRACTOR. f. [from contract.]
One of the parties to a contract or bargain. Taylor.
To CONTRADICT. v. a. [contradico, Lat.]
1. To oppose verbally. Dydwan.
2. To be contrary to; to repugn. Hooker.
CONTRACTOR. f. [from contradict.]
One that contradicts; an opposer. Swift.
CONTRACTION. f. [from contrac.]
2. Opposition. Hibernica.
3. Inconsistency; incongruity. South.
4. Contrariety, in thought or effect. Sidney.
CONTRADICTIOUS a. [from contradictitious.]
1. Filled with contradictions; inconsistent. Collier.
2. Inclined to contradict. CONTRADICTIOUSNESS. f. [from contradictitious.]
Inconsistency. Norris.
CONTRADICTORILY. ad. [from contradictory.]
Inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others. Bos. v. r.
CONTRADICTORY. a. [contradictorius, Latin.]
1. Opposite to; inconsistent with. South.
2. [In logic.] That which is in the fullest opposition.

CONTRARY. a. [contrarius, Lat.]
1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different.
2. Inconsistent; disagreeing. Tilley.
3. Adverse; in an opposite direction. Matthew.

CONTRARY, f. [from the adjective.]
2. A proposition contrary to some other. South.
3. On the CONTRARY. In opposition; on the other side. Swift.
4. To the CONTRARY. To a contrary purpose. Stillingfleet.

CONTRARBIES. [contrafie, but] Objection.

CONTRARYNESS. f. [from contrari etia, Latin.] Repugnance; opposition. Wotton.
1. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite. Sidney.

CONTRAFACTIONS. [from contrari etia, Latin.]

CONTRADISTINCTION. f. [contrari etia, Latin.] A cracking of the skull, where the blow was inflicted, called fissure; but in the contrary part, contrafissure.

CONTRAFISSURE. f. [from contra and fissure.] A crack of the skull, where the blow was inflicted, called fissure, but in the contrary part, contrafissure.

CONTRAINDICTION. f. [from contraindicate.] A place of opposition to rule. Norris.

CONTRAINDIATION. f. [from contraindicate.] An indication or symptom, which forbids that to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first. Quincy.

CONTRAMUR. f. [contramur, Fr.] An out wall built about the main wall of a city. Chambers.

CONTRARIETY. f. [from contra and nitoris, Latin.] Re-action; a rectification against prejasure. Ditt.

CONTRAPOSITION. f. [from contra and position.] A placing over against. Locke.

CONTRAREGULARITY. f. [from contra and regularity.] Contrariety to rule. Locke.

CONTRARIANT. a. [contrariant, contrariar, Fr.] Inconsistent; contradictory. Aylliffe.

CONTRARIES. f. [from contrary.] In logick, propositions which destroy each other. Watts.

CONTRAST. f. [from contra and valis, Lat.] The fortification thrown up to hinder the fallies of the garrison. Watts.

CONTRAST. f. [contrafie, but] Objection.

CONTRASTATION. f. [contrastation, Lat.] A touching. Dryden.

CONTRIBUTARY. a. [from con and tributary.] Paying tribute to the same soveraign. Glamis.

CONTRIBUTE. v. a. [contribu, Lat.] To give to some common flock. Addison.

CONTRIBUTION. f. [from contribute.] 1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons. Pope.
2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose. Greewat.
3. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country. Shakespeare.

CONTRIBATIVE. a. [from contribute.] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives. Decay of Pity.

CONTRIBUTOR. f. [from contribute.] One that bears a part in some common design. Shakespeare.
CONTRIBUTORY. a. [from contribute.] Promoting the same end; bringing allusion to some joint design.

To CONTRIBUTE. v. a. [contribus, Lat.] To add: to make contribution. Bacon.

CONTRIABLE. a. [from contrivus.] The act of making fad; the state of being made sad. Bacon.

CONTRITE. a. [contritus, Latin.]
1. Bruised; much worn.
2. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the marks of guilt; penitent. Contrite is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and attrite is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment. Rogers.

CONTRITENESS. f. [from contrite.] Contrition; repentance.

CONTRITION. f. [from contrite.]
1. The act of grinding; or rubbing to powder. Newton.
2. Penitence; sorrow for sin. Sprat.

CONTRIVABLE. a. [from contrive.] Possible to be planned by the mind. Wilkins.

CONTRIVANCE. f. [from contrive.]
1. The act of contriving; secution. Blackmore.
2. Scheme; plan. Glanvill.
3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice. Atherley.

To CONTRIVE. v. a. [contriver, Fr.] To plan out; to contrive. Tillotson.
2. To wear away. Spener.

To CONTRIVE. v. n. To form or design; to plan. Shakespeare.

CONTRIVEMENT. f. [from contrive.] Invention.

CONTRIVER. f. [from contrive.] An inventor.

CONTROL. f. [controle, Fr.]
1. A regifter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.
2. Check; restraint. Waller.
3. Power; authority; superintendence. Shakespeare.

To CONTROL. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.
2. To govern; to refrain; to subject. Prior.
3. To overpower; to confute. Bacon.

CONTROLLABLE. a. [from control.] Subject to control; subject to be overruled. South.

CONTROLLER. f. [from control.] One that has the power of governing or restraining. Dryden.

CONTROLLERSHIP. f. [from controller.] The office of a controller.

CONTRIMENT. f. [from contril.] The power or act of superintending or restraining; restraint. Davies.

CONTRIVABLE. a. [contrivus, Lat.] Obstinately; inflexibly; perseveringly.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS. f. [from contemnus, Lat.] Obscenity; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility. Milton.

2. In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. Ayliffe.

CONTUMELIOUS. a. [contumelious, Lat.] Reproachful; rude; factitious. Shakespeare.

2. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude. Government of the Tongue. Bacon.


CONTUMELIOUSLY. ad. [from contumelius.] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely. Hooker.

CONTUMELIOUSNESS. f. [from contumelius.] Rudeness; reproach. Boyce.

CONTUMELY. f. [contumela, Lat.] Rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach. Hooker, Tillotson.

To CONTUSE. v. a. [contusus, Lat.] To bruise; to bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity. Wylman.

CONTUSSION. f. [from contusus.]
1. The act of beating or bruising.
2. The state of being beaten or bruised. Boyce, Bacon.


CONValesceiCE. f. [from convalef.] Recovering.

CONVALESCENCE. s. [from convalef.] Renewal of health; recovery from a difeafe. Clarendon.
CONVENABLE. a. [convenable, Fr.] Consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to.

To CONVENE. v. n. [convenio, Latin.] To come together; to assemble. Boyle.

To CONVENE. v. a.
1. To call together; to assemble; to convoke. Clarendon.
2. To summon judicially. Aylliffe.

CONVENIENCE.
CONVENIENCY. f. [convenienia, Lat.]
1. Fitness; propriety. Hooker.
2. Commodiousness; ease. Calamy.
3. Cause of ease; accommodation. Dryden.
4. Fitness of time or place. Shakespeare.

CONVENIENT. a. [convenient, Lat.] Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted. Ti tosio. 

CONVENIENTLY. ad. [from convenient.]

2. Fitly. CONV. f. [conventus, Latin.] 
2. A religious house; a monastery; a nunnery. Addition.

To CONV. a. [convenio, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature. Shakespeare. Bacon.

CONVENTICLE. f. [conventiculum, Lat.]
1. An assembly; a meeting. Aylliffe.

CONVENTICLER. f. [from conventicle.]
One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies. Dryden.

CONVENTION. f. [conventio, Lat.]
1. The act of coming together; union; coalition. Boyle.
3. A contract; an agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL. a. [from convention.]
Stipulated; agreed on by compact. Hale.

CONVENTIONARY. a. [from convention.]
Acting upon contract; settled by stipulations. Crow.

CONVENTUAL. a. [conventual, French.]
Belonging to a convent; monastery.

CONV. f. [from convent.]
1. A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent. Aylliffe.

To CONV. n. [converge, Latin.] 
To tend to one point from different places. Newton.

CONV. a. [from converge.]
CONV. Tending to one point from different places.

CONVERSABLE. a. [from converse.]
Qualified for conversation; fit for company. Guardian.

CONVERSABLENESS. f. [from converse.]

fable.] The quality of being a pleasing, companion.

CONVERSABLY. ad. [from conversable.]
In a conversable manner.

CONVERSANT. a. [conversant, Fr.]
1. Acquainted with; familiar. Hooker.
2. Having intercourse with any; acquainted. Johnson.

CONVERSATION. f. [conversation, Lat.]
1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk. Swift.
2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject.

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity. Dryden.


CONVERSATIVE. a. [from conversa.]
Relating to public life; not contemplative. Wotton.

To CONV. a. [converser, Fr.]
1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with. Locke.
2. To be acquainted with. Shakespeare.
3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. Milton.
4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject. Dryden.
5. To have commerce with a different sex. Guardian.

CONV. f. [from the verb.]

2. Acquaintance; habitation; familiarity. Glanville.

CONVERSELY. ad. [from converge.]
With change of order; reciprocally.

CONVERSION. f. [conversio, Latin.]
1. Change from one state into another; transmutation. Arbuthnot.
2. Change from repentation to grace.
3. Change from one religion to another. Attil.

4. The interchange of terms in an argument; ae, no virtus est vice; no vice est virtus. Chambers.

CONVERSIVE. a. [from conversa.]
Conversable; sociable.

To CONV. a. [converso, Lat.]
1. To change into another substance; to transmute. Burnet.
2. To change from one religion to another.
3. To turn from a bad to a good life. James.
4. To turn towards any point. Brown.
5. To apply to any use; to appropriate. I saab.

To CONV. a. [to undergo a change; to be transmuted. Shakespeare. C c 2 CON-
CONVERT. f. A person converted from one opinion to another.  
CONVERTER. f. [from convert.] One that makes converts.

CONVERTIBILITY. f. [from convert.] The quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVERTIBLE. a. [from convert.] 1. Susceptible of change; transmutable.  
2. So much alike as that one may be used for the other.

CONVERTIBLY. ad. [from convertible.] Reciprocally.

CONVERTITE. f. [converti, French.] A convert.

CONVEX. ad. [convexus, Latin.] Rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

CONVEX. f. A convex body.

CONVEXED. part. a. [from convex.] Protruberant in a circular form.

CONVEXEDLY. ad. [from convexed.] In a convex form.

CONVEXITY, f. [from convex.] Protruberance in a circular form.

CONVEXLY. ad. [from convex.] In a convex form.

CONVEXNESS. f. [from convex.] Spheroidal protuberance; convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE. a. Having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.

To CONVY. w. a. [convulo, Latin.] 1. To carry; to transport from one place to another. 2. To hand from one to another.
3. To move secretly.
4. To bring; to transmit.
5. To transfer; to deliver to another.
6. To impart.
7. To introduce.
8. To manage with privacy.

CONVEYANCE. f. [from convey.] 1. The act of removing any thing.
2. Way for carriage or transportation.
3. The method of removing secretly.
4. The means by which any thing is conveyed.
5. Delivery from one to another.
6. Act of transferring property.
7. Writing by which property is transferred.
8. Secret management; juggling artifice.

CONVEYANCER. f. [from conveyance.] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVEYER. f. [from convey.] One who carries or transmits any thing.

To CONVICT. w. a. [convinco, Latin.] 1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.
2. To confute; to discover to be false.

CONVICT. a. Convicted; detected in guilt.

CONVICT. f. [from the verb.] A person cast at the bar.

CONVICTION. f. [from convict.] 1. Detection of guilt.
2. The act of convicing; confusion.

CONVICTIVE. a. [from convict.] Having the power of convicting.

To CONVINCE. w. a. [convinco, Latin.] 1. To force another to acknowledge a contested position.
2. To convict; to prove guilty of.
3. To evince; to prove.
4. To overpower; to fummont.

CONVINCINGNESS. f. [from convict.] The power of convicting.

To CONVINUE. w. a. [conviuo, Lat.] To entertain; to feast.

CONVIVAL. a. [convivialis, Latin.] Relating to an entertainment; festive; social.

CONVIVIALITY. f. A low jest; a quibble.

CONVNGRUM. f. A low jest; a quibble.

To CONVOCATE. w. a. [convoco, Latin.] To call together.

CONVOCATION. f. [convocatio, Latin.] 1. The act of calling to an assembly.
2. An assembly.
3. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical; as the parliament consists of two distinct houses, so does this; the archbishops and bishops sit severally; the rest of the clergy are represented by their deputies.

CONVOLVE. w. a. [convolver, Latin.] To call together; to summon to an assembly.
COO

To roll together; to roll one part upon another. *Milton.*

CONVOLUTED. part. Twisted; rolled upon itself. *Woodward.*


To CONVOY. v. a. [convoyer, Fr.] To accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence. *Shakspere.*

CONVOY. f. [from the verb.] 1. Attendance on the road by way of defence. *Shakspere.*

2. The act of attending as a defence. *Cognizance; notice.*

To CONVULSE. v. a. [convul'sus, Latin.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body. *Thomson.*

CONVULSION. f. [convul'sus, Latin.] 1. A convulsion is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles. *Quinny.*


CONVULSIVE. a. [convul'sif, Fr.] That which gives tw ches or spasms. *Hale.*

CONY. f. [connl, Fr. concul'us, Lat.] A rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground. *Ben. Johnson.*

CONY-BOROUGH. f. A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To CONY-CATCH. v. n. To cheat; to trick. *Shakspere.*

CONY-CATCHER. f. A thief; a cheat.

To COO. v. n. [from the sound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon. *Shakspere.*

COOK. f. [coquis, Latin.] One whole profession is to dress and prepare viettuals for the table. *Shakspere.*

COOK-MAID. f. [cook and maid.] A maid that dressest provisions. *Addison.*

COOK-ROOM. f. [cook and room.] A room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

To COOK. v. a. [coquo, Latin.] 1. To prepare viettuals for the table. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To prepare for any purpose. *Shakspere.*

CO'KERY. f. [from cook.] The art of dressing viettuals. *Dowsett.*


2. Not zealous; not ardent; not fond. *Addison.*


To COOL. v. a. [kelen, Dutch.] 1. To make cool; to allay heat. *Arabnbat.*

2. To quiet passion; to cool heat. *Swift.*

To COOL. v. n. 1. To grow less hot.

2. To grow wise with regard to passion. *Dryden.*

COOLER. f. [from cool.] 1. That which has the power of cooling the body. *Harvey.*

2. A vessel in which anything is made cool. *Mortimer.*

COOLY. ad. [from cool.] 1. Without heat, or sharply cold. *Thomson.*

2. Without passion. *Atterbury.*

COOLNESS. f. [from cool.] 1. Gentle cold; a light or mild degree of cold. *Bacon.*

2. Want of affection; disinclination. *Clar.*


2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

COOMB. A measure of corn containing four bushels. *Bailey.*

COOP. f. [kypo, Dutch.] 1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.

2. A cage; a pen for animals; as poultry or sheep. *Brown.*

To COOP. v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to cage. *Dryden.*

COOPEE. f. [coupee, French.] A motion in dancing.

A COOPER. f. [from coop.] One that makes coops or barrels. *Child.*

COOPERAGE. f. [from coop.] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COOPERATE. v. n. [con and opera, Latin.] 1. To labour jointly with another to the same end. *Bacon, Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the same effect. *Rogers.*

COOPERATION. f. [from coopcrate.] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end. *Bacon.*

COOPERATIVE. a. [from coopegrate.] Promoting the same end jointly.

COOPERATOR. f. [from coopcrate.] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

COOPTATION. f. [coopto, Latin.] Adoption; assumption.

COORDINATE. a. [con and ordinatus, Latin.] Holding the same rank. *Watts.*

COORDINATELY. ad. [from coordinate.] In the same rank.

COORDINATENESS. f. [from coordi'na'te.] The state of being coordinate.

COORDINATION. f. [from coordinate.] The state of holding the same rank; collaboration. *Howel.*

COOT,
COPIST. f. [from copy.] A copyer; an imitator.

COPLAND. f. A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle. Dift.

COPPED. a. [from cop.] Rising to a top or head. Wiseman.

COPPER. An instrument used in chemistry. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver.

COPPER. s. [crop, Dutch.] One of the six primitive metals. Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal, after gold and silver. Of copper and lapis calaminaris is formed brass; of copper and tin bell-metal; copper and brass, what the French call bronze, used for figures and statues.

COPPER. A boiler larger than a moveable pot.

COPPER-NOSE. f. [copper and nose.] A red nose.

COPPER PLATE. A plate on which pictures are engraved.

COPPER-WORK. f. [copper and work.] A place where copper is manufactured.

COPPERAS. f. [kopperas, Dutch.] A name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white. What is commonly sold for copperas, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the seashore in Essex.

COPPERMITH. f. [copper and smith.] One that manufactures copper. Swift.

COPPERWORM. f. 1. A little worm in ships.
2. A worm breeding in one’s hand.

COPPERY. a. [from copper.] Containing copper.

COPPICE. f. [coupeau, Fr.] Low woods cut at stated times for fuel. Sidney. Morti.

COPPER-DUST. or eupel dust. Powder used in purifying metals. Bacon.

COPPLED. a. [from cop.] Rising in a conic form.

COPSE. s. Short wood.

COPPERY. a. [from copy.] A small black water fowl. Dryden.

COP. f. [copa, Latin.] The head; the top of anything.

COPAL. s. The Mexican term for a gum.

COPARCENER. f. [from coparcener.] Joint succession to any inheritance. Hale.

COPARCENER. f. [from cong and particeps, Lat.] Coparceners are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. Cowd. Davies.

COPARCENY. f. [See COPARCENER.] An equal share of coparceners.

COPARTNER. f. [co and partner.] One that has a share in some common flock or affair. Milton.

COPARTNERSHIP. f. [from copartner.] The state of bearing an equal part, or piling an equal share. Hale.

COPATAIN. a. [from caper.] High raised; pointed.

COPED. f. A gum which diffils from a tree in Brasil.

COPE. f. [See Cop.] 1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A facerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministration.
3. Any thing which is spread over the head.

To COPE. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To cover, as with a cope. Addison.
2. To reward; to give in return. Shakespeare.
3. To contend with; to oppose. Shakespeare.

To COPE. v. n. 1. To contend; to struggle; to strive. Philips.
2. To interchange kindness or sentiments. Shakespeare.


COPPER. f. [from copy.] 1. One that copies; a transcriber. Addison.
2. A plagiary; an imitator. Tickel.

COPING. f. [from cope.] The upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

COPIOUS. a. [copia, Latin.] 1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.
2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not concise.

COPIOUSLY. adv. [from copious.] 1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely.

COPIOUSNESS. f. [from copious.] 1. Plenty; abundance; exuberance.
2. Diffusion; exuberance of style. Dryden.
COPY. f. [copy, Fr.] A transcript from the archetype or original.

COPY-HOLD. f. [copy and hold.] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court. This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord; yet not simply, but according to the custom of the manor: so that if a copy-holder break not the custom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleasure.

COQUETRY. f. [coqueterie, French.] Affectation of amorous advances. Addison.

COQUETTE. f. [coquette, Fr.] A gay, airy girl; who endeavour to attract notice.

CORACLE. f. [coracle, Welch.] A boat used in Wales by fishers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CORAL. f. [corallium, Latin.] 1. Red coral is a plant of great hardness and stony nature while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air.

CORALLINE. a. Confounding of coral.

CORALLINE. f. Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness.

CORALLOID, or CORALLOIDAL. a. [coralloides.] Refembling coral.

CORANT. f. [corant, French.] A nimble sprightly dance.

CORBAN. f. [corban.] An alms-basket, a gift; an alms. King Charles.

CORBEIL. a. [corbeau, French.] Crooked.

CORBEILS. f. Little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.

CORBEL. f. [In architecture.] The representation of a basket.

CORBEL, or CORBEIL. f. A short piece of timber flicking out six or eight inches from a wall.

CORD. f. [cord, Welsh; cbuma Lat. ] A rope; a string.

CORD. f. A quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER. f. [cord and make.] One whose trade is to make ropes; a rope-maker.

CORD-WOOD. f. [cord and wood.] Wood piled up for fuel.

CORD. f. a. [from the noun.] To bind with ropes.

CORDAGE. f. [from cord.] A quantity of cords.

CORDED. a. [from cord.] Made of ropes.

CORDELIER. f. A Franciscan friar; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

CORDIAL. f. [from cor, the heart, Latin.] 1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

CORDIALITY. f. [from cordial.] 1. Relation to the heart.

CORDially. a. [from cordial.] Sincerely; heartily.

CORDWAINER. f. [cordonnier, French.] A shoemaker.

CORDON. f. [Fr.] A row of stones.

CORDWAIN. f. [Cordovan leather.] Spanish leather.

CORDWAINER. f. A shoemaker.

CORK. f. [cor, French.] 1. The heart.


CORIANDER. f. A plant.
CORN

CORNTH. f. A small fruit commonly called currant. Broome.

CORNTHIAN Order, is generally reckoned the fourth, of the five orders of architecture. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little flanks arise, of which the sixteen volutes are formed, which support the abacus. Harris.

CORK. f. [cortex, Lat.]
1. A glaniferous tree, in all respects like the larch, excepting the bark. Miller.
2. The bark of the cork tree used for stopples.
3. The flopple of a bottle. King.

CORKING-PIN. f. A pin of the largest size.
Swift.

CORKY. a. [from cork.] Confusing of cork.
Shakespeare.

CORMORANT. f. [cormorant, Fr.]
1. A bird that preys upon fish.
2. A glutton.

CORN. f. [corn, Sax.]
1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods.
   John xii. 25.
2. Grain yet unripe.
   Knolles.
4. An excurse on the feet, hard and painful.
   Wise man.

To CORN. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To felt; to sprinkle with felt.
2. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD. f. A field where corn is growing.
Shakespeare.

CORN-FLAG. f. [corn and flag.] A plant: the leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lys.

CORN-FOOK. f. The floor where corn is stored.
Hos. ix.

CORN FLOWER. f. [from corn and flower.] The blue bottle.
Bacon.

CORN-LAND. f. [corn and land.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.
Mortimer.

CORN-MASTER. f. [corn and master.] One that cultivates corn for sale.
Bacon.

CORN-MILL. f. [corn and mill.] A mill to grind corn into meal.
Mortimer.

CORN PIPE. f. A pipe made by uniting the joint of a green flalk of corn.
Tickell.

CORN SALLAD. f. Corn-sallad is an herb, whose top-leaves are a sallet of themselves.
Mortimer.

CORNAGE. f. [from corne, Fr.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CORNCHANDLER. f. [corn and chandler.] One that retails corn.

CORN-CUTTER. f. [from corn and cut.] A man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.
Wise man.

CORNEL. f. [corneus, Lat.]

CORNELIAN TREE. The Cornel tree beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry.
Mortimer.

CORNEMUSE. f. [French.] A kind of rustic flute.

CORNEOUS. a. [corneus, Latin.] Horny; of a substance resembling horn.
Brown.

CORNER. f. [corneu, Welsh.]
1. An angle.
2. A secret or remote place.
Proverbs, Davies.
3. The extremities; the utmost limit.
Dryden.

CORNER STONE. f. The stone that unites the two walls at the corner. Howel.

CORNER-TEETH of a Horse, are the four teeth which are placed between the middle teeth and the tines. "Farrier's Diet."

CORNERWISE. ad. [corner and wise.]
Diognally.

CORNET. f. [cornette, French.]
1. A musical instrument blown with the mouth.
Bacon.
2. A company or troop of horse.
Clarendon.
3. The officer that bears the standard of a troop.

CORNET OF a Horse, is the lowest part of his pashion that runs round the coffin.
"Farrier's Diet."

5. A sceptre anciently worn by doctors.

CORNETTER. f. [from cornet.] A blower of the cornet.
Hakewell.

CORNICE. f. [corniche, French.] The highest projection of a wall or column.
Dryden.

CORNICLE. f. [from corne, Latin.] A little horn.

CORNYGEROUS. a. [corniger, Latin.] Horned; having horns.
Brown.

CORNUCOPIÆ. f. [Lat.] The horn of plenty.

To CORNUTE. v. a. [cornutus, Latin.] To beflow horns; to cuckold.

CORNUTED. a. [corutus, Latin.] Crafted with horns; cuckolded.

CORNUTO. f. [from cornutus, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.
Shakespeare.

CORNY, a. [from corn, horn, Latin.]
1. Strong or hard like horn; horned.
Milton.
2. [from corn.] Producing grain or corn.
Prior.

COR'ROLLARY. f. [corollarium, Lat. from corolla.]
Shakespeare.

COR'N'N.A. f. [Latin.] The crown of an order.

COR'ONAL. f. [corona, Latin.] A crown; a garland.
Spenser.

COR'ONAL. a. Belonging to the side of the head.
Wise man.

COR'ONARY. a. [coronarius, Latin.]
1. Relating to a crown.
Brown.
2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, fancied...
COR

fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

Bentley.

CORONATION. f. [from corona, Latin.]
1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.
   Sidney.
2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation.
   Pope.

CORONER. f. [from corona.]
An officer whose duty it is to enquire, how any violent death was occasioned.
Shakespeare.

CORONET. f. [coronet, Ital.]
An inferior crown worn by the nobility.
Sidney. Shakespeare.

CORPORAL. f. [corporal, Fr.]
1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.
   Altonbury.
2. Material; not spiritual.
   Shakspeare.

CORPORALITY. f. [from corporal.] The quality of being embodied.
Kelly.

CORPORALLY. adv. [from corporal.] Bodily.
Brown.

CORPORATE. a. [from corpus, Latin.]
1. United in a body or community.
   Swift.
   COGRORATENESS. f. [from corporate.]
   A community.

CORPORATION. f. [from corpus, Lat.]
A body politic, authorized to have a common seal, one head officer or more, able by their common consent, to grant or receive in law, any thing within the compass of their charter; even as one man.
Cecil.Davies.

CORPORATURE. f. [from corpus, Lat.]
The state of being embodied.

CORPORAL. a. [corporous, Lat.]
Having a body; not immaterial.
Tillotson.

CORPOREITY. f. [from corpus., Lat.]
Materiality; bodiness.
Still

CORPORIFICATION. f. [from corp. rify.]
The act of giving body or palpability.

CORPORIFY. v. a. [from corpus, Lat.]
To embody.

CORPS. \\
1. A body.
   Dryden.
2. A carcasse; a dead body; a corpse.
   Addison.

3. A body of forces.

CORPULENCE. \\
1. Bulkiness of body; fritliness.
   Donne.
2. Spillitude; grisliness of matter.
   Ray.

CORPULENT. a. [corpulent, Latin.]
Fleshy; bulky.
Ben. Johnson.

CORPUSCLE. f. [corpusculum, Lat.]
A small body; an atom.
Newton.

CORPUSCULAR.

1. a. [from corpuscular, Latin.] Relating to bodies; comprising bodies.
   Boyle. Bentley.

CORRAD. v. a. [corrado, Latin.]
To rub off; to scrape together.

CORRADATION. f. [cor and radius, Lat.]
A conjunction of rays in one point.
Bacon.

CORRECT. v. a. [correctum, Latin.]
1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.
   Taylor.
2. To amend; to take away faults.
   Rogers.
3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.
   Prior.
4. To remark faults.
   Cohn.

CORRECTION. f. [from correct.]
1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement.
   Shakespeare.

2. Act of taking away faults; amendment.
   Dryden.

3. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong.
   Watts.

4. Reproof; animadversion.
   Brewer.

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.
   Donne.

CORRECTIONER. f. [from correction.]
A jay-bird.
Shakspeare.

CORRECTIVE. a. [from correct.]
Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.
Arbutnot.

CORRECTIVE. f.
1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss.
   South.
2. Limitation; restriction.
   Hale.

CORRECTLY. adv. Accurately; appropriately; exactly.
Locke.

CORRECTNESS. f. [from correct.]
Accuracy; exactness.
Swift.

CORRECTOR. f. [from correct.]
1. He that amends, or alters, by punishment.
   Strat.
2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults.
   Stev. j.
3. Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another.
   Quincy.

To CORRELATE. v. n. [from con and relatus, Latin.]
To have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE. f. One that stands in the opposite relation.
South.

CORRELATIVE. a. [con and relationis, Latin.]
Having a reciprocal relation.
South.

CORRELATIVENESS. f. [from correlationis.]
The state of being correlative.

CORRELATION. f. [correlationis, Lat.]
Objugation; chiding; reprehension; reproof.
Government of the Tongue.

TO CORRESPOND. v. n. [con and respondeo, Latin.]

D d
CORROSION. f. [corrode, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.
CORROSIVE. a. [corrode, Latin.]
1. Having the power of wearing away.
2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

CORROSION. f.
1. That which has the quality of wearing away.
2. That which has the power of giving pain.

CORROSIVELY. ad. [from corrosive.]
1. Like a corrosive.
2. With the power of corrosion.

CORROSIVENESS. f. [from corrosive.]
The quality of corroding or eating away.

CORRUPT. a. [from corrupte.] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.
To CORRUPT. v. a. [corrupt, Lat.] To wrinkle or purpse.

CORRUPTION. f. [from corrupte.] Contraction into wrinkles.

CORRUPT. v. a. [corruptus, Latin.]
1. To turn from a sound to a putrefacient state; to infect.
2. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate.
3. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate.
4. Of, or belonging to, corruption; corrupt.
5. Subject; capable of being corrupted.

CORRUPTIBLE. a. [from corruptible.]
1. Susceptible of destruction.
2. Susceptible to be vitiated.

CORRUPTIBLENESS. f. [from corruptible.] Susceptibility of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLY. ad. [from corruptible.]
In such a manner as to be corrupted.

CORRUPTION. f. [corruptio, Lat.]
1. The principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts.
2. Wickedness; perversion of principles.

CORRUPTIBLE. a. [from corruptible.]
1. Susceptible of corruption.
2. With the quality to fret or vex.

CORRUPTIVE. a. [from corrupt.] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRUPTLESS. a. [from corrupt.] Insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

CORRUGATE. [from corrugate.] To wrinkle or purpse.

CORRUGATION. f. [from corrugate.] Wrinkles.

CORRUGATE. to wrinkle or putrefy.

CORRUGATE. v. a. [corrugate, Lat.] To wrinkle or putrefy.

CORRUGATE. v. n. To become putrid; to grow rotten.

CORRUGATE. v. a. [from corrupt.] Vitious; tainted with wickeenefs.

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COSMOGRAPHY. S. [κόσμος μας καὶ γεωγραφία.] The science of the general system or affections of the world.

COSMOPOLITAN. S. [κόσμος καὶ ωικια.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

COSMOPOLITE. S. [κόσμος καὶ ωικια.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

COST. S. [κόστος, from cost.] 1. The price of any thing. 2. Sumptuously; luxury. 3. Charge; expence. 4. Loss; fine; detriment. To COST. w. n. pret. cost; particip. costier, French.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

COSTEL. A. [costel, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

COSTER. A. [coster, French.] A pirate.

COSTER. A. [coster, French.] A pirate.

COSTIL. A. [costil, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

COSTLY. A. [costil, Lat. a rib.] Sumptuously; expensively.

COSTLY. A. [costil, Lat. a rib.] Sumptuously; expensively.

COSTLINESS. A. [costil, Lat. a rib.] Sumptuously; expensively.

COSMOPOLITAN. A. [κόσμος καὶ ωικια.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

COT. A. A cottage.

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COTANT. A. [κόσμος καὶ γεωγραφία.] One who writes a description of the world.

COSMICALLY. A. [κόσμος καὶ γεωγραφία.] One who writes a description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHER. S. [κόσμος καὶ γεωγραφία.] One who writes a description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL. A. [κόσμος καὶ γεωγραφία.] Relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICALLY. A. [κόσμος καὶ γεωγραφία.] In a manner relating to the structure of the world.

COSMICALLY. A. [κόσμος καὶ γεωγραφία.] One who writes a description of the world.

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COV

COVTIER. f. [from cot.] One who inhabitants a cot.

COTTON. f. The down of the cotton-tree.

COTTON. f. A plant.

COTTON. f. Cloth or fluff made of cotton.

To COTTON. v. n.
1. To rise with a nap.
2. To cement; to unite with.

To COUCH. v. n. [coucher, French.]
1. To lie down on a place of repose.
2. To lie down on the knees, as a beast to rest.
3. To lie down, in ambush.
4. To lie in a stratum.
5. To stoop or bend down, in fear, in pain.

To COUCH. v. a.
1. To repose; to lay on a place of repose.
2. To lay down any thing in a stratum.
3. To bed; to hide in another body.
4. To involve; to include; to comprise.
5. To include secretly; to hide.
6. To lay cluse to another.
7. To fix the spear in the reft.
8. To deprive the film that overshades the pupil of the eye.

COUCH f. [from the verb.]
1. A seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down drest.
2. A bed; a place of repose.
3. A layer, or stratum.

COUCHANT. a. [couchant, Fr.] Lying down; squating.

COUChfE. s. [French.] Bedtime; the time of visiting late at night.

COUCHER. f. [from couch.] He that couches or depreffes cataracts.

COUCHFELLOW. f. [couch and fellow.] Bedfellow; companion.

COUCHGRASS. f. A weed.

COVE. f.
1. A small creek or bay.
2. A shelter; a cover.

COVENANT. f. [covenant, Fr.]
1. A contract; a stipulation.
2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.
3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

To COVENANT. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To bargain; to stipulate.

COVENANTE. f. [from covenant.] A party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer.

COVENANTED. f. [from covenant.] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.

COVENANT. a. [from coeven.] Fraudulent; collusive; trickish.

Bacon.

To COVENANT. v. a. [coweire, French.]
1. To overspread any thing with something else.

Shakespeare.

2. To conceal under something laid over.

Dryden.

3. To hide by superficial appearances.
4. To overwhelm; to bury.

Watts.

5. To shelter; to conceal from harm.
6. To incubate; to brood on.

Addison.

7. To copulate with a female.
8. To wear the hat.

Dryden.

COVER. f. [from the verb.]
1. Any thing that is laid over another.

Ray.

2. A concealment; a screen; a veil.

Collier.

3. Shelter; defence.

Clarendon.

COVER-SHAME. f. [cover and shame.] Some appearance to conceal infamy.

Dryden.

COVERING. f. [from cover.] Dresure.

South.

COVERLET. f. [couvrelet, French.] The outermost of the bedcloaths; that under which all the reft are concealed.

Spenfr.

COVERT. f. [covert, French.]
1. A shelter; a defence.
2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Ipsib.

3. Sheltered; not open; not exposed.

Mortimer.

4. Secret; hidden; private; inofficious.

Milton.

5. The state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband.

Dryden.

COVER-WAY. f. [from covert and way.]
A space of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country.

Harris.

COVEREDLY. ad. [from covert.] Secretly; cliifily.

Dryden.

COVERTEDNESS. f. [from covert.] Secrecy; privacy.

COVERTURE. f. [from covert.]
1. Shelter; defence; not exposure.

Woodward.

2. In law. The estate and condition of a married woman.

Covet. Davies.

To COVERT. v. a. [coveteer, French.]
1. To defire inordinately; to defire beyond due bounds.

Shakespeare.

2. To defire earnestly.

1 Cor.

To COVERT. v. a. To have a strong desire.

1 Tim.

COVETABLE. a. [from covert.] To be wished for.
COUNSELLOR. f. [from counsel.]  
1. One that gives advice.  
2. Confidential.  
3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon publick affairs.  
4. One that is consulted in a cafe of law.

COUNSELLORSHIP. f. [from counsellor.]  
The office or post of privy counsellor.

COUNT. v. a. [compter, Fr.]  
1. To number; to tell.  
2. To preserve a reckoning.  
3. To reckon; to place to an account.

COUNTES, a. [from count.]  
1. Number.  
2. Reckoning.  
3. A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

COUNTA'NCER./.  
That which may be numbered.

COUN'TENTANCE. f. [contenance, Fr.]  
1. The form of the face; the system of the features.  
2. Calmness of look; composure of face.

CONFIDENCE.  
Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance.

COUNT, f. [cough.]  
One that coughs.

COUGH, f. [cough.]  
A coughing of the lungs.

COUGH. v. n. [kuchen, Dutch.]  
To have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peculiar matter from the lungs.  
Shakspeare, Pope.

COUGHER. v. a. To eject by a cough.

COUGHER. f. [from cough.]  
One that coughs.

CO'VETISe. f. [covetise, French.]  
Avarice; covetousness.

CO'VETOUSLY, ad. [from covetus.]  
Avaritiously; eagerly.

COVETOUSNESS, f. [from covetus.]  
Avarice; eagerness of gain.

COVEY, f. [cowee, French.]  
1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.  
2. A number of birds together.  

COUGH, f. [kuch, Dutch.]  
A convulsion of the lungs.

COUIN.  
A deceitful agreement between two or more to the hurt of another.

COVINE.  
Between two or more to the hurt of another.

COVING, f. [from cowe.]  
A term in building, used of houses that project over the ground plot.

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of can.]  
Dryden.

COULTER. f. [culter, Latin.]  
The sharp iron of the plow which cuts the earth.

COUNCIL, f. [concilium, Lat.]  
1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

2. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

3. Persons called together to be consulted.

4. The body of privy counsellors, Shak.

COUNCIL-BOARD. f. [council and board.]  
Counsell-board; table where matters of state are deliberated.

COUNSEL. f. [consultum, Lat.]  
1. Advice; direction.

2. Deliberation.

3. Prudence; art; machination.  
Proverbs.

4. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in confiding.

5. Scheme; purpose; design.

6. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors.

To COUNSEL. v. a. [consultor, Lat.]  
1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

2. To advise any thing.

COUNSELLABLE, a. [from counsel]  
Willing to receive and follow advice.

To COUNSELLER. v. a. [compter, Fr.]  
1. To number; to tell.

2. To preserve a reckoning.

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

4. To esteem; to account; to consider as having a certain character.

5. To impute to; to charge to.

To COUNT. v. n. To found an account or scheme.

COUNT. f. [compte, Fr.]  
1. Number.

2. Reckoning.

COUNT. a. [from count.]  
A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

COUNTA'NCER. f. [from countenance.]  
One that countenances or supports another.

COUNT. f. [from count.]  
1. A false piece of money used as a means of reckoning.

2. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a fop.

3. COUNTER of a Horfe, is that part of a horse’s forehand that lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

The Office of Privy Counsellor.

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To **COUNTERACT.** _v. n._ [counter and act.] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

To **COUNTERBAILANCE.** _v. a._ [counter and balance.] To act against with an opposite weight.

**COUNTERBALANCE.** _f._ [from the verb.] Opposite weight.

To **COUNTERBUFF.** _v. a._ [from counter and buff.] To impell; to strike back.

**COUNTERBUFF.** _f._ [counter and buff.] A stroke that produces a recoil.

**COUNTERCASTER.** _f._ [counter, and caster.] A book-keeper; a cashier of accounts; a reckoner.

**COUNTERCHANGE.** _f._ [counter and change.] Exchange; reciprocation.

To **COUNTERCHANGE.** _v. a._ To give and receive.

**COUNTERCHARM.** _f._ [counter and charm.] That by which a charm is disfolved.

To **COUNTERCHARM.** _v. a._ [from counter and charm.] To destroy the effect of an enchantment.

**COUNTERCHECK.** _v. a._ [counter and check.] To oppose.

**COUNTERCHECK.** _f._ [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

To **COUNTERDRAW.** _v. a._ [from counter and draw.] To copy a design by means of an oiled paper, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.

**COUNTEREVIDENCE.** _f._ [counter and evidence.] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

To **COUNTERFEIT.** _v. a._ [counterfeite, French.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original.

2. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

**COUNTERFEIT.** _a._ [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another; forged; fictitious.

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

**COUNTERFEIT.** _f._ [from the verb.]

1. One who Forges another; an imposter.

2. Something made in imitation of another; a forgery.

**COUNTERFEITER.** _f._ [from counterfeit.] A forger.

**COUNTERFEITLY.** _adv._ [from counterfeit.] Maliciously; with forgery.

**COUNTERFERMENT.** _f._ [counter and ferment.] Ferment opposed to ferment.

**COUNTERFEITANCE.** _f._ [counterfeitance, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery.

**COUNTERFORT.** [from counter and fort.] Counters, are pillars serving to support walls, subject to bulge.

**COUNTERGAGE.** _f._ [from counter and gage.] A method used to measure the joints by transferring the breadth of a mortal to the place where the tenon is to be.

**COUNTERGUARD.** _f._ [from counter and guard.] A small rampart with parapet and ditch.

**COUNTERLIGHT.** _f._ [from counter and light.] A window or light opposite to anything else.

To **COUNTERMARCH.** _v. a._ [counterman, Fr.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before.

2. To contradict the orders of another.

**COUNTERMARCH.** _f._ [from counter and mark.]

1. A second or third mark put on a bale of goods.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths company.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value.

To **COUNTERMARK.** _v. a._ A base is laid to be countermarked when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow.

**COUNTERMINE.** _f._ [counter and mine.]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine.


3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

To **COUNTERMINE.** _v. a._ [from the noun]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine.

2. To counterfeit work; to defeat by secret measures.

**COUNTERMOTION.** _f._ [counter and motion.] Contrary motion.

**COUNTERMUR.** _f._ [contramur, French.] A wall built up behind another wall.

**COUN-**
COUNTER. a. [counter and natural.] Contrary to nature. Harvey.

COUNTERNOISE. f. [counter and rofe.] A sound by which any other noise is overpowered. Gayang.

COUNTEROPENING. f. [counter and opening.] An aperture on the contrary side. Sharp.

COUNTERPACE. f. [counter and pace.] Swift.

COUNTERPANE. f. [counterpoint, Fr.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares. Shakespeare.

COUNTERPART. f. [counter and part.] The correspondent part. L'Estrange.

COUNTERPLOT. f. [from counterplot and play.] In a law, a repetition. Cowell.

To COUNTERPOISE. w. a. [counter and pose.] To oppose one machination by another. Swift.

COUNTERPLOTT. f. [from the verb.] An artifice opposed to an artifice. L'Estrange.

COUNTERPOINT. f. A coverlet woven in squares. To COUNTERPOISE. w. a. [counter and pose.]

1. To counterbalance; to be equi-pendent to. Digby.
2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight. Vitrius.
3. To act with equal power against any person or cause. Spenser.

COUNTERPOISE. f. [from counter and pose.]

1. Equi-pendence; equivalence of weight. Boyle.
2. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance. Milton.
3. Equi-pendence; equivalence of power. Swift.

COUNTERPOISON. f. [counter and poison.] Antidote. Arbutus.

COUNTERPRESSURE. f. [counter and pressure.] Opposite force. Blackmore.

COUNTERPROJECT. f. [counter and project.] Correspondent part of a scheme. Swift.

To COUNTERPROVE. w. a. [from counter and prove.] To take off a design in black lead, by passing it through the rolling-pens with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge. Chambers.

To COUNTERROL. w. a. [counter and roll.] To preserve the power of detecting trends by a counter account. Swift.


COUNTERSCARP. f. That side of the ditch which is next the camp. Harris.

To COUNTERSIGN. w. a. [from counter and sign.] To sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentic. Chambers.

COUNTERTE'NOR. f. [from counter and tenor.] One of the mean or middle parts of music; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor. Harris.

COUNTERTIDE. f. [counter and tide.] Contrary tide. Dryden.

COUNTERTIME. f. [counter-tempst, Fr.] Defence; opposition. Dryden.

COUNTERTURN. f. [counter and turn.] The height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the counterturn, which destroys expectation. Dryden.

To COUNTERVAIL. w. a. [contra and valere, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power. Hooker. Wilkins.

COUNTERVAIL. f. [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight.
2. That which has equal weight or value. Scot.

COUNTERVIEW. f. [counter and view.] 1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. Milton.

To COUNTERWORK. w. a. [counter and work.] To contract; to hinder by contrary operations. Pope.

COUNTLESS. f. [comitissa, countess, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count. Dryden.

COUNTING-HOUSE. f. [count and house.] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts. Locke.

COUNTLESS. a. [from count.] Innumerable; without number. Donne.

COUNTRY. a. 1. Rudick; rural; villstick. Norris.
2. Remote from cities or courts. Locke.
3. Peculiar to a region or people. Machabees.

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught. Dryden.

COUNTRYMAN. f. [from country and man.]

1. One born in the same country. Locke.
2. A rufick; one that inhabits the rural parts. Graunt.
3. A farmer; a husbandman. L'Estrange.

COUNTRY. f. [comte, Fr.] 1. A sphere; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided. Cowell. Addison.

2. An earldom.
3. A count; a lord. Dovitz.

COURT.

COURT. *f.* [couple, Fr.]
1. A chain or tye that holds dogs together. *Shakespeare.*
2. Two ; a brace. *Sidney, Locke.*

To COUR'T. *v. n.* [couple, Lat.]
1. To chain together. *Shakespeare.*
2. To join one to another. *South.*
3. To marry ; to wed. *Sidney.*

To CO'UPLE. *v. n.* To join in embraces. *Bacon, Hall.*

CO'UPLE-BEGGAR. *f.* [couple and beggar.]
One that makes at his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

CO'UPLE-LET. *f.* [French.]
1. Two verbs ; a pair of rhymes. *Swift.*

CO'URAGE. *f.* [courage, Fr.] Bravery ; activity ; fortune. *Addison.*

CO'URAGEOUS. *a.* [from courage.] Brave ; daring ; bold. *Anon.*

CO'URAGEOUSLY, ad. [from courageous.]
Bravely ; stoutly ; boldly. *Bacon.*

CO'URAGEOUSNESS. *f.* [from courageous.]
Bravery ; boldness ; spirit ; courage. *Macrebrates.*

CO'URANT. 7. *f.* [courante, French.]

CO'URANTO. $ See CO'URANT.
2. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To CO'URB. *v. n.* [courber, Fr.] To bend ; to bow. *Shakespeare.*


CO'URSE. *f.* [cours, Fr.]
1. Race ; career. *Covel.*
2. Passage from place to place. *Denham.*
4. Ground on which a race is run.
5. Track or line in which a hufp fails.
6. Sail ; means by which the course is performed. *Raleigh.*
7. Progress from one gradation to another. *Shakespeare.*
11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. *Chambers.*
15. Catamenia. *Harvey.*
17. [ In architecture.] A continued range of fiores. *Bacon.*
19. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table. *Swift, Pope.*

To CO'URSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hunt ; to pursue. *Shakespeare.*
2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view. *Bacon.*
3. To put to speed ; to force to run. *May's Virgil.*

To CO'URSE. *v. n.* To run ; to rove about. *Shakespeare.*

CO'URSER. *f.* [courtier, Fr.]
1. A swift horse ; a war horse. *Pope.*
2. One who pursues the sport of courting hares. *Hammer.*

CO'URT. *f.* [court, Fr.]
1. The place where the prince resides; the palace. *Pope.*
2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered. *Atterbury.*
3. Open space before a house. *Dryden.*
4. A small opening inclosed with houfes and paved with broad stones.
6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.
7. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical. *Speller.*
8. The art of pleasing ; the art of persuasion. *Locke.*

To CO'URT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To woo ; to solicit a woman. *Ben. Johnson.*
2. To solicit ; to seek. *Locke.*
3. To flatter ; to endeavour to please.

CO'URT-CHAPLAIN. *f.* [court and chaplain.] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices. *Swift.*

CO'URT-DAY. *f.* [court and day.] Day on which justice is tolerably administered. *Arbuthnot.*

CO'URT-DRESSER. *f.* A flatterer. *Locke.*

CO'URT-FAVOUR. *f.* Favours or benefits bestowed by princes. *L'Estrange.*

CO'URT-HAND. *f.* [court and hand.] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings. *Shakespeare.*


CO'URTEOUS. *a.* [courteous, Fr.] Elegant of manners ; well-bred. *South.*

CO'URTEOUSLY, ad. [from courteous.] Respectfully ; civilly ; complaisantly. *Calamy.*

CO'URTEOUSNESS. *f.* [from courteous.]
Civility ; complaisance. *Bacon.*

CO'URTESAN. *f.* [corisana, low Lat.] A woman of the town ; a prostitute ; a harlot. *Wetton, Addition.*

CO'UR-
COURTESY. n. [courtoisie, Fr.]
1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.
3. The reverence made by women. Dryden.
4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others.
5. COURTESY of England. A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritor, that is, a woman, a field of land, and geteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith; yet shall he keep the land during his life. Cowel.

To COURTESY. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To perform an act of reverence. Shakspeare.
2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies. Prior.

COURTIER. f. [from court.]
1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes. Dryden.
2. One that courts or solicits the favour of another. Suckling.

COURTLIKE. a. [court and like.] Elegant; polite. Camden.

COURTLINESS. f. [from courtly.] Elegance of manners; complaisance; civility. Suckling.

COURTLY. a. [from court.] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; fift; flattering. Pope.

COURTLY. ad. In the manner of courts; elegantly. Dryden.

COURTSHIP. f. [from court.]
1. The act of soliciting favour. Swift.
2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage. Addison.

COURTSHIP. f. [from courtly.]

COUSIN. f. [coifin, Fr.]
1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or sister. Shakespeare.
2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council. Pope.

COW. f. [in the plural, anciently kine, or keen, now commonly cows; cu, Saxon.] The female of the bull. Bacon.

To COW. v. a. [from coward.] To deprive of fear. Hovel.

COW-HERD. f. [cowa and hypsé, Sax. a keeper.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. f. [cow and house.] The house in which kine are kept. Mortimer.

COW-LEACH. f. [cow and leech.] One who professes to cure diseased cows.

To COW-LEACH. v. n. To profess to cure cows. Mortimer.

COW-WEEED. f. [cow and weed.] A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT. f. [from cow and wheat.] A plant.

COWARD. f. [couard, Fr.]
1. A poltron; a wretch whose predomi-
nant passion is fear. Sidney. South.
2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective. Prior.

COWARDICE. f. [from coward.] Fear; habitual timidity; want of courage. Spenser. Rogers.

COWARDLINES. f. [from cowardly.] Timidity; cowardice.

COWARDLY. a. [from coward.]
1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous. Bacon.
2. Mean; besetting a coward. Shakespeare.

COWARDLY. ad. In the manner of a coward; meanly. Knolles.

To COWER. v. n. [cowerian, Welsh.] To sink by bending the knees; to flump; to shrink. Milton. Dryden.

COWISH. a. [from to cow.] Timorous; fearful. Shakespeare.

COWKEEPER. f. (cow and keeper.] One whose business is to keep cows. Broome.

COWL. f. [cqaile, Saxon.]
1. A monk's hood. Camden.
2. A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two. Suckling.

COWS-LIP. f. [cup-lippe, Saxon.] Cow-flip is also called pagil, and is a species of primrose. Miller. Sidney. Shakespeare.

COWS LUNGWORT. f. Mullen. Miller.

COWS'LUNG WORT. f. [from cock's comb.]
1. The top of the head. Shakespeare.
2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licentious fools wore formerly in their caps. Shakespeare.
3. A pop; a superficial pretender. Pope.

COXCOMICAL. a. [from coxcomb.] Foppish; conceited. Dennis.

COY. a. [coi, French.]
1. Modest; decent. Chaucer.
2. Referved; not accessible. Waller.

To COY. v. n. [from the adjective.]
1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity. Rowe.
2. Not to condescend willingly. Shakespeare.

COYLY. ad. [from coy.] With reserve. Chapman.

COYNESS. f. [from coy.] Referve; unwillingness to become familiar. Walton.

COZ. f. A cant or familiar word, contracled from cozen. Shakespeare.

To COZEN. v. a. To cheat; to trick; to defraud. Clarendon. Locke.

COZENAGE. f. [from cozen.] Fraud; deceit; trick; cheat. Ben. Jonson.

COZENER. f. [from cozen.] A cheater; a defrauder. Shakespeare.

CRAB. f. [cabbba, Saxon.]
2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple. Taylor.
3. A peevish morose person.
4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships.
5. The sign in the zodiac.

CRAB. a. Sour or degenerate fruit; as, a crab cherry.

CRABBED, a. [from crab.] 1. Peevish; morose; cynical; four.
2. Harsh; unpleasing.
3. Difficult; perplexing.

CRABBEDLY. ad. [from crabb'd.] Peevishly.

CRABBEDNESS, f. [from crabb'd.] 1. Sourness of taste.
2. Sourness of countenance; savor of manners.

3. Difficulty.


CRABS-EYES. f. Whifhit bodies rounded on one side and depressed on the other, not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab, but are produced by the common crab.

2. The chink; fissure; a narrow breach.

3. The sound of any body breaking or falling.
4. Any sudden and quick sound.
5. Any break, injury, or diminution; a flaw.
6. Craziness of intellect.
7. A man crazed.
8. A whore.
10. A boaster.

To CRACK, v. a. [brack'en, Dutch.] 1. To break into chinks.
2. To break; to split.
3. To do any thing with quicknes or theartness.
4. To break or destroy any thing.
5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

To CRACK, v. n. 1. To burst; to open in chinks.
2. To fall to ruin.
3. To utter a loud and sudden sound.

4. To burst; with.

CRACK-BRAINED, a. Crazy; without right reason.

CRACK-HEMP, f. A wretch fated to the gallows.

CRACK-ROPE, f. A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRACKER, f. [from crack.] 1. A noisy boasting fellow.
2. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

To CRACKLE, v. n. [from crack.] To make flight cracks; to decrepitate. Donne.


CRA'DLE, f. [cripel, Saxon.] 1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth motion.

2. Infancy, or the first part of life.

3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken bone.

4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship.

Harris.

To CRADLE, v. a. To lay in a cradle.

Arbuthnot.

CRA'DLE CLOATHS, f. [from cradle and cloaths.] Bed-cloaths belonging to a cradle.

Shakespeare.


2. Fraud; cunning.


To CRAFT, v. n. [from the noun.] To play tricks.

CRAFTILY, ad. [from crafty.] Cunningly; artfully.

Kedle.

CRAFTINESS, f. [from crafty.] Cunning; fratsagem.

CRAFTSMAN, f. [craft and man.] An artificer; a manufacturer. Decay of Pity.

CRAFTSMASTER, f. [craft and master.] A man skilful in his trade. Collier.

CRAFTY, a. [from craft.] Cunning; artful.

Davies.

CRAG, f. 1. A rough steep rock.
2. The rugged protuberances of rocks.

Burwood.

To CRAGGED, a. [from crag.] Full of inequalities and prominences.

CRA'GGEDNESS, f. [from cragged.] Funeral of crags or prominent rocks.

Ravens.

CRA'GGINESS, f. [from craggy.] The state of being craggy.

Craggy, a. [from crag.] Rugged; full of prominences; rough.

To CRAM, v. a. [cram'man, Saxon.] 1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

Shakespeare.

2. To fill with food beyond satiety. King.

3. To thrust in by force. Dryden.

To CRAM, v. n. To eat beyond satiety.

Pope.

CRA'MBO, f. A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

Swift.

CRA'MP, f. [cramp, Dutch.] 1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs.

Bacon.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRA</th>
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<tr>
<td>2. A restriction; a confinement; shackling.</td>
<td>To CRASH. v. n. To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling. <em>Zeabana Smith.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.</td>
<td>To CRASH. v. a. To break or bruise. <em>Shakespeare.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CRAMP.</strong> a. Difficult; knotty: a low term.</td>
<td><strong>CRASH.</strong> s. [from the verb.] A loud mixed found. <em>Shakespeare.</em></td>
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<td><strong>CRAMP.</strong> v. a. [from the noun.]</td>
<td><strong>CRASH.</strong> at.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. To pain with cramps or twitches.</td>
<td>1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submilion. <em>Hooker.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct.</td>
<td>2. To ask inconstantly. <em>Dinham.</em></td>
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<td>3. To bind with crampions.</td>
<td>3. To long; to wish unreasonably. <em>South.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CRAMP-FISH.</strong> s. The torpedo, which becomes all the hands that touch it.</td>
<td>4. To call for infortunately. <em>Shakespeare.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>CRAMPON. s. See CRAMP, sense 3.</td>
<td><strong>CRANES.</strong> s. [cranagium, low Lat.] A liberty to use a crane for drawing up waries from the vessels. <em>Cowell.</em></td>
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<td><strong>CRANES.</strong> s. [from crane and bill.]</td>
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<td><strong>CRANIANUM.</strong> s. [Latin.] The skull. <em>Widman.</em></td>
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<td><strong>CRANK.</strong> s. [a contraction of crannick.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>To CRANKLE. v. n. [from crank.] To run in and out.</td>
<td>To CRANKLE. v. a. To break into unequal surfaces. <em>Philip.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CRANKLES.</strong> s. [from the verb.] Inequalities.</td>
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<td><strong>CRANKNESS.</strong> s. [from crank.]</td>
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<td>2. Disobtention to overset.</td>
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CRAZY. a. [craze, Fr.] Shakspere.
1. Broken; decrepit.
2. Broken witted; shattered in the intellect.
3. Weak; feeble; shattered.

CREAGHT. s. [an Irish word.] Herds of cattle.

CREAK. s. [from crack.] To make a harsh noise.

CREAM. s. [creamor, Latin.] The unctuous or only part of milk.

CREAM-FACED. a. [cream and faced.] Pale; cowardly-looking.

CREAMY. a. [from cream] Full of cream.

CREA'TION. s. [French.] A fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leaft.

CREASE. s. A mark made by doubling any thing.

CREASE. v. a. [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

CREDIBLENESS. s. [from credible.] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

CREDIBLE. a. [credibilis, Latin.] Worthy of credit; having a just claim to belief.

CREDIBLE. s. [from credible.] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

CREDIBLE. a. [from credit.] Belief; credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability.

CREDIBLE. s. [from credit.] In a manner that claims belief.

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CREDIBLY. ad. [from credible.] In a manner that claims belief.

CREDIT. s. [credit, French.] Shakspere.
1. Belief.
2. Honour; reputation.
3. Esteem; good opinion.
4. Faith; testimony.
5. Trust repofed.
6. Promise given.
7. Influence; power not compulsive.

CREDIT. s. [from credit.] Shakspere.
1. To believe.
2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.
3. To trust; to confide in.
4. To admit as a debtor.

CREDITABLE. a. [from credit.] Shakspere.
1. Reputable; above contempt.
2. Honourable; estimable.

CREDITABLENESS. s. [from creditable.] Reputation; estimation. Decay of Piety.

CREDITABLY. ad. [from creditable.] Shakspere.
1. Reputable; without disgrace.

CREDIBILITY. s. [credibilit, Fr.] Easiness of belief.

CREDO. a. [credo, Latin.] Apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

CREDO. s. [from creder.] Shakspere.
1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.
2. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.
CRE

To CREEK. v. a. To make a harsh noise.

Shakespeare.


Davidis.

2. A small port; a bay; a cove. Davies.

3. Any turn or alley.

Shakespeare.

CRE'EKY. a. Full of creeks; unequal; winding.

Spenser.

To CREEP. v. n. [preter. creep; cpyb, Saxon.] 1. To move with the belly to the ground without legs.

Milton.

2. To grow along the ground, or on other supports.

Dryden.

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps; as infects.

4. To move slowly and feebly.

Shakespeare.

5. To move secretly and clandestinely.

Psalms.

6. To move timorously without fearing, or venturing.

Addison.

7. To come unexpectedly.

Sidney. Temple.

8. To behave with fervility; to fawn; to bend.

Shakespeare.

CRE'EPER. f. [from creep.]

1. A plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body.

Bacon.

2. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREEPHOLE. f. [creep and hole.]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger.

2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CREEPINGLY. ad. [from creeping.] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

Sidney.

CREMA'TION. f. [cretatio, Latin.] A burning.

CRE'MOR. f. [Latin.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

Ray.

CRE'NATED. a. [from crema, Lat.] Notched; indented.

Woodward.

CRE'PANE. f. [With farriers.] An ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot.

Farrier's Diet.

To CREPITATE. v. n. [crepito, Latin.] To make a small cracking noise.

CREPITATION. f. [from crepitate.] A small cracking noise.

CREPT. p. t. [from creep.]

Pope.

CREPUSCULE. f. [crepusculum, Latin.] Twilight.

CREPUSCULOUS. a. [crepusculum, Lat.] Glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

Brown.

CRESCENT. a. [from cresce, Lat.] Increasing; growing.

Shakespeare. Milton.

CRESCENT. f. [crescens, Lat.] The moon in her state of increase; any limpidness of the moon increasing.

Dryden.

CRE'SCIVE. a. [from cresce, Lat.] Increasing; growing.

Shakespeare.

CRESS. f. An herb.

Pope.

CRES'SET. f. [croisette, French.] A great light set upon a beacon, light-house, or watch tower.

Milton.

CREST. f. [cresta, Latin.] 1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet.

Milton.

2. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Camden.

3. Any tuft or ornament on the head.

Shakespeare.

CRESTED. a. [from crest; crissatus, Lat.] 1. Adorned with a plume or crest.

Milton.

2. Wearing a comb.

Dryden.

CREST-FALLEN. a. Defected; sunk; heartless; spiritless.

Horace.

CRESTLESS. a. [from crest.] Not dignified with cost-armor.

Shakespeare.

CRETA'CIOUS. a. [cresc., chalk, Lat.] Abounding with chalk; chalky.

Philips.

CRE'TATED. a. [creatus, Lat.] Rubbed with chalk.

Diet.

CREVICE. f. [from crevix, Fr.] A crack; a cleft.

Addison.

CREW. f. [probably from cpyb, Saxon.] 1. A company of people associated for any purpose.

Spenser.

2. The company of a ship.

3. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

Addison.

CREWEL. f. [sloeyel, Dutch.] Yarn twitted and wound on a knot or ball.

Walton.

CRIB. f. [cpyb, Saxon.] 1. The rack or manger of a stable.

Shakespeare.

2. The stall or cabin of an ox.

3. A small habitation; a cottage.

Shakespeare.

To CRIB. v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to cage.

Shakespeare.

CRIB'BAGE. f. A game at cards.

CRIB'BLE. f. [cribrum, Latin.] A corn-sieve.

D.&

CRIB'RATION. f. [cribro, Latir.] The act of sifting.

CRICK. f. 1. [from crico, Italian.] The noise of a door.

2. [from cpyce, Saxon, a flake.] A painful slit made in the neck.

CRICKET. f. 1. An insect that squeaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces.

Milton.

2. A sport, at which the contenders drive a ball with sticks.

Pope.

3. A low feat or flood.

CRIER.
CRIME. f. [from crim, Lat. crime, Fr.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault.

CRIMENAL. a. [from crime and full.] Wicked; criminal.

CRIMINAL. a. [from crime.] 1. Guilty; contrary to right; contrary to duty. 2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent. 3. Not civil; as a criminal prosecution.

CRIMINALLY. ad. [from criminal.] Not innocently; wickedly; guilty. Rogers.

CRIMINALNESS, f. [from criminal.] Guiltiness; want of innocence.

CRIMINATION. f. [crimination, Lat.] The act of accusing; accusation; arraignment; charge.

CRIMINATORY. a. [from crimina, Lat.] Relating to accusation; accusing.

CRIMINOUS, a. [criminarius, Lat.] Wicked; iniquitous; unusually guilty. Hammond.

CRIMINOUSLY, ad. [from criminarius.] Enormously; very wickedly. Hammond.

CRIMINOSITY. f. [from criminous.] Wickedness; guilt; crime. King Charles.

CRIMOSIN, a. [crimominus, Italian.] A species of red colour. Sparr.

CRIMP. a. [from crumble, fr.cribble.] 1. Friable; brittle; easily crumbled. Philip.

2. Not consistent; not forcible: a low cant word. Arbuthnot.

To CRIMPLE. v. a. To contract; to corrugate.


To CRIMSON, v. a. [from the noun.] To dye with crimson. Shakespeare.

CRINCUM. f. [a cant word.] A cramp; whimsey.

CRINGE. f. [from the verb.] Bow; servile civility.

To CRINGE, v. a. To draw together; to contract. Phillips.

To CRINGE, v. n. To bow; to pay court; to fawn; to flatter. Arbuthnot.

CRINGIVEROUS, a. [cringer, Lat.] Hairy; overgrown with hair.

To CRINKLE. v. n. [from crick, Du.] To go in and out; to run in flexures. King.

CRINKLE. v. a. To mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE, f. [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a finosity.

CRINOSE. a. [from crinis, Lat.] Hairy.

CRINOSITY. f. [from crinos.] Hairy-ness.

CRIPPLE. f. [crippel, Saxon. It is written by Duns crepel, as from creep.] A lame man. Dryden. Bentley.

To CRIPPLE, v. a. [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame. Addison.

CRIPPLENESS. f. [from cripple.] Limb-ness.

CRISIS. f. [crisis.] 1. The point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better. Dryden.

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height. Addison.


2. Bent; winding. Shakespeare.


2. To twist.

3. To indent; to run in and out. Milton.

CRISPATION. f. [from crisp.] 1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled. Bacon.

CRISPING-PIN. f. [from crisp.] A curling-iron. Sibyll.

CRISPNESS. f. [from crisp.] Curledness; curling.

CRISPY. a. [from crisp.] Curled. Shakespeare.

CRITERION. f. [crīterion.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness. South.


2. A censurer; a man apt to find fault. Swift.

CRITICK. a. Critical; relating to criticism. Pope.

CRITICK. f. 1. A critical examination; critical remarks. Dryden.


To CRITICK: v. n. [from the noun.] To play the critic; to criticise. Temple.

CRITICAL. a. [from critic.] 1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate. Holdre. Stillingfleet.

2. Relating to criticism.

3. Capacious; inclined to find fault. Shakespeare.

4. Composing the time at which a great event is determined. Brown.

CRITICALLY. ad. [from critic.] In a critical manner; exactly; curiously. Wordsworth.
CRO

CROAK. f. [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven. 
CROAK. n. [from crapezan, Saxon.] 1. To make a hoarse low noise, like a frog. May. 2. To caw or cry as a crow or raven. Shakespeare.

CROAKS. a. [croake, Latin.] Consisting of a croak; like a croak. 
CROAKE. a. [croake, Saxon.] 1. An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot be pierced except under the belly. It runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. Greville. 2. Crocodile is also a little animal, otherwise called stinx, very much like the lizard, or small crocodile. It always remains little, and is found in Egypt near the Red Sea. Trevoux.

CROCODILE. a. [crocodilus, Latin.] Like a crocodile. De. 
CROCODILES. f. [from lat.] 
CROFT. f. [cp. cf., Saxon.] A little close joining to a houle, that is used for corn or pasture. Milton.

CROSADE. f. [croisade, Fr.] A holy war. Bacon.

CROSSES. f. 
1. Pilgrims who carry a cross. 
2. Soldiers who fight against infidels.


CRONET. f. The hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof. 

CRONY. n. [a cant word.] An old acquaintance. Swift.


CROOKEDLY. ad. [from crooked.] 1. Not in a straight line. 2. Untowardly; not complacently. Taylor.

CROOKEDNESS. f. [from crooked.] 1. Deviation from straitness; curvity. Hooker.


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CROOKEDNESS. f. [from crooked.] 1. Deviation from straitness; curvity. Hooker.
2. Oblique; lateral. Shakespeare.
3. Adverse; opposite. Southby.
4. Perverse; untractable. Tillofon.
5. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured. South.
6. Contrary; contradictory. Tillofon.
7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate. South.

CROSS. prep.
1. Athwart; so as to intersect anything. Knolles.
2. Over; from side to side. L'Estrange.
To CROSS. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another. Hudibras.
2. To sign with the cros.
3. To mark out; to cancel; as, to cros an article.
4. To pass over.
5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart.
6. To thwart; to interpose obfuscation.
7. To counteract.
8. To contravene; to hinder by authority. Shakespeare. Bacon.

9. To contradict.
10. To debar; to preclude. Shakespeare.
To CROSS. v. n.
1. To lay athwart another thing.
2. To be inconvenient. Sidney.
CROSS-BAR-SHOE. f. A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. Harris.
To CROSS-EXAMINE. v. a. [cros and examine.] To try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party. Decay of Piety.
CROSS STAFF. f. [from cros and staff.] An instrument commonly called the forestaff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. Harris.
A CROSSBITE. f. [cros and bite.] A deception; a cheat. L'Estrange.
To CROSSBITE. v. a. [from the noun.] To contravene by deception. Collier.
CROSSBOW. f. [cros and bow.] A miltive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a flacket. Shakespeare.
CROSSGRAINED. a. [cros and grain.] Having the fibres transverse or irregular. Moxon.
2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious. Prior.
CROSSLY. ad. [from crosi.]
1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.
2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to.

CROSSNESS. f. [from crosi.]
1. Transverseness; intersection.
2. Perversefness; peevishness. Collier.
CROSSROW. f. [cros and row.] Alphabet; so named because a cros is placed at the beginning, to show that the end of learning is piety. Shakespeare.
CROSSWIND. f. [cros and wind.] Wind blowing from the right or left. Bylze.
CROSSWAY. f. [cros and way.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road. Shakespeare.
CROSSWORT. f. [from cros and word.] A plant. Miller.

CROUCHET. f. [crotchet, French.]
1. [In musick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim. Chambers. Davies.
2. A piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. Dryden.
3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]
To CROUCH. v. n. [crock, crooked, Fr.]
1. To stoop low; to lye close to the ground.
2. To fawn; to bend servilely. Dryden.
CROP. f. [croppe, French.]
1. The rump of a fowl.
2. The buttocks of a horse.
CROUPADES. f. [from crop.] Are higher leaps than noie or corvetes. Farrier's Diet.
CROW. f. [crows, Saxon.]
1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts. Dryden.
2. To pluck a Crow, to be contentious about that which is of no value. L'Estrange.
3. A piece of iron used as a lever. Southern.
4. The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.
CROWFOOT. f. [from crow and foot.] A flower.
To CROW. pretorit. I crow, or crowed; I have crowed. [from pan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noise which a cock makes. Hakewill.
2. To boast; to bully; to vapour.
CROWD. f. [croup, Saxon.]
1. A multitude confusedly preened together.
2. A promiscuous medley. Efig. on Homer.
3. The vulgar; the populace. Dryden.
To CROWD. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To fill with confused multitudes. Watts.
3. To
CRUCIFEROUS. a. [crux and fæns, Lat.] Bearing the cross.

CRUCIFIER. f. [from crucify.] He that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion. Ham.

CRUCIFIX. f. [crucifixus, Latin.] A representation in picture or statue of our Lord's passion. Addisn.

CRUCIFIXION. f. [from crucifixus, Lat.] The punishment of nailing to a cross. Addisn.

CRUCIFORM. a. [crux and forma, Lat.] Having the form of a cross.

To CRUCIFY. v. a. [crucifero, Latin.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright. Milton.

CRUCIGEROUS. a. [cruciger, Latin.] Bearing the cross.

CRUD. f. [commonly written curd.] A coagulation; coagulation.

CRUDE. a. [crudas, Latin.]
1. Raw; not subdued by fire.
3. Harsh; unripe.
4. Unconcocted; not well digested. Bacon.
5. Not brought to perfection; immature. Milton.

CRUDELY. ad. [from crude.] Unripe; without due preparation. Dryden.

CRUDENESS. f. [from crude.] Unripe-ness; indigestion.

CRUDITY. f. [from crude.] Indigestion; inconcoction; unripe-ness; want of matu- rity. Arbuthnot.

To CRU'DLE. v. a. To coagulate; to congeal. Dryden.

2. [from crude.] Raw; chill. Shakespeare.

CRUEL. a. [cruel, French.] 1. Pleased with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; barbarous. Dryden.
2. [Of things.] Bloody; mischevous; destructive. Pulten.

CRU'ELLY. ad. [from crud.] In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarously. South.

CRUELNESS. f. [from cruel.] Inhumanity; cruelty.

CRUELLY. f. [cruel, French.] Inhumanity; savageness; barbarity. Shak.-sp.

CRU'ENTATE. a. [cruentatus, Latin.] Smearcd with blood. Glanvile.

CRU'ET. f. [kruche, Dutch.] A vial for vinegar or oil. Sociff.

CRUISE. f. [voenix, Fr.] A voyage in search of plunder.

To CRUISE. v. n. [from the nom.] To row over the sea in search of plunder.
CRUYS

CRUYSER. f. [from cruis-] One that roves upon the sea in search of plunder. Wifeman.

CRUM. 2. s. [cruma, Saxon.] 1. The soft part of bread; not the crust. Bacon. 2. A small particle or fragment of bread. Thomson.

To CRUMBLE. v. a. [from crumb.] To break into small pieces; to comminute. Her bert.

To CRUMBLE. v. n. To fall into small pieces. Pope.

CRUMENAL. f. [from crumen, Latin.] A purée. Spencer.

CRUMMY. a. [from crum.] Soft.

CRUMP. a. [chump, Saxon.] Crooked in the back. L'Estrange.

To CRUMPLE. v. a. [from rumple.] To draw into wrinkles.

CRUMPING. f. A small degenerate apple.

To CRUNK. 2. v. n. To cry like a crane. Dryden.

To CRUNKLE. 8. crane. Dift.

CRUPPER. f. [from croope, Fr.] That part of the hofemans furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail. Sidney.

CRURAL. a. [from crus curitis, Latin.] Belonging to the leg. Arbuthnot.

CRUSA'DE. 2. See CROISADE.

CRUSA'DO. 3. See CRUSE.

CRUSET. f. A goldsmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH. v. a. [crafer, Fr.] 1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze. Milton. 2. To press with violence. Dryden. 3. To overwhelm; to beat down. Dryden. 4. To subdue; to depress; to dispirit. Milton.

To CRUSH. v. n. To be condened. Thomson.

CRUSH. f. [from the verb.] A collision. Addison.


To CRUST. w. a. [from the noun.] 1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case. Dryden. 2. To foul with concretions. Swift. 3. To CRUST. v. n. To gather or contract a crust. Temple.

CRUSTACEOUS. a. [from crusta, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not testaceous. Weed.
CUB

11. Yell; inarticulate noise. Z. p. b. i. 10.


CRY'AL. f. The heron.

CRYVER. f. The falcon gentle. Astræworth.

CRY'PTICAL. 7. a. [κρυπτός]. Hidden;

CRY'PTICK. s. secret; occult. Glaireville.

CRY'PTICALLY. ad. [from cryptical.]

Occultly; secretly. Boyle.

CRYPTOGRAPHY. f. [κρυπτός and γράφω.]

1. The art of writing secret characters.
2. Secret characters; ciphers.

CRYPTOLOGY. f. [κρυπτός and λέξis.]

Ænigmatisc language.

CRY'STAL. f. [κρύσταλλος.]

1. Crystals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures.

Hill.

2. Ifdral crystal is a genuine spar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, seldom either blemished with flaws or spots, or stained with any other colour. It is always an oblique parallelopiped of six planes.

Hill.

3. Crystal is also used for a factitious body cast in the glass-houses, called also crystal glasses, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass.

Chambers.

4. Crystals [in chymistry] express salts or other matters shot or congealed in manner of crystal.

Bacon.

CRY'STAL. a.


2. Bright; clear; transparent; lucid; pellucid. Dryden.

CRY'STALLINE. a. [crystallinus, Latin.]


2. Bright; clear; pellucid; transparent. Bacon.

CRY'STALLINE Humeur. f. The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea.

Ray.

CRY'STALLIZATION. f. [from crystallize.]

Conflation into crystals. The mass formed by conflation or concretion.

Woodward.

To CRYS'TALLIZE. v. a. [from crystall.]

To caufe to congeal or concrete in crystals.

Boyle.

To CRYS'TALLIZE. v. t. To coagulate; congeal; concrete; or shoot into crystals.

Arbutnot.

CUB. f. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beast; generally of a bear or fox.

Shakespeare.

2. The young of a whale.

Watt.

3. In reproach, a young boy or girl.

Shakespeare.

To CUB. v. a. [from the noun.] To bring forth.

CUB'A'TION. f. [cubatio, Lat.] The act of lying down.

CUBARY. a. [from cubo, Lat.] Recumbent.

CUBATURE. f. [from cube.] The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body.

Harries.

CUBE. f. [from cubo, a die.]

1. A regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides; and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

Chambers.

CUBE Root. § f. The origin of a cubic.

CUBICK Root. § bick number.

CUBEB. f. A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a grayish-brown colour on the surface, and composed of a corrugated or wrinkled external bark, covering a single and thin fleshy seed or capsule, containing a single seed of a roundish figure, blackish on the surface, and white within.

Hill. Floyer.

CUBICAL. a. [from cube.]

CUBICK. f.

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

Bentley.

2. It is applied to numbers. The number of four multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four produceth the cubic number of sixty-four.

Hale.

CUBICALNESS. f. [from cubical.]

The flat or quality of being cubical.

CUBICALY. a. [cubiculum, Latin.]

Fitted for the posture of lying down.

Brown.

CUBIFORM. a. [from cube and form.]

Of the shape of a cube.

CUBIT. f. [from cubitus, Latin.]

A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger.

Holden.

CUBITAL. a. [cubitâlis, Latin.]

Containing only the length of a cubit.

Brown.

CUCKINGSTOOL. f. An engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women.

Cowel. Hudibras.

CUCKOLD. f. [cucus, Fr.]

One that is married to an adulteress.

Shakespeare.

To CUCKOLD. v. a.

1. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

Shakespeare.

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

Dryden.

CUCKOLDLY. a. [from cuckold.]

Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean.

Shakespeare.

CUCKOLDMAKER. f. [cuckold and make.]

One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

Dryden.

CUCKOLDOM. f. [from cuckold.]

1. The act of adultery.

Dr. den.

2. The
C U F

2. The state of a cuckold.  
Arbuthnot.

C U C K G O.  
1. A bird which appears in the Spring;  
and is said to tuck the eggs of other birds,  
and lay her own to be hatched in her place.  
Sidney, Thomson.

2. A name of contempt.  
Shakespeare.

C U C K O O - B U D.  
2. The name of  
C U C C O O F L O W E R.  
§ A flower.  
Shakespeare.

C U C K O O - S P I T T L E.  
§ Weedfare, that  
spumous dew or exudation, found upon  
plants, about the latter end of May.  
Brown.

C U C C U L A T E.  
1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or  
cowl.  
Brown.

2. Having the resemblance or shape of a  
hood.  
Brown.

C U C C U M B E R.  
§ The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.  
Miller.

C U C U R B I T A S C O U S.  
§ [from cucurbita,  
Latin, a gourd.]  
Cucurbitaceous plants are those which  
resemble a gourd; such as the pumpion and  
melon.  
Chambers.

C U C U R B I T E.  
§ [cucurbita, Latin.]  
A  
chemical vessel, commonly called a body.  
Boyle.

C U D.  
§ [cud, Saxon.]  
That food which  
is repose in the first rooth, in order to  
ruminating.  
Sidney.

C U D D E N.  
§ A clumsy; a stupid low  
C U D D Y.  § [duds, Dryden.

To C U D D L E, v. n. To lye close; to squat.  
Prior.

C U D G E L.  
§ [schoe, Dutch.]  
1. A lick to strike with.  
Lecke.

2. To crofs the C u d g e l s, is to yield.  
L'Estrange.

To C U D G E L, v. a. [from the noun.]  
To beat with a stick.  
South.

C U D G E L - P R O O F.  
§ Able to reflit a flick.  
Hudibras.

C U D W E E D.  
§ [from cud and weed,]  
A plant.  
Miller.

C U E.  
§ [cue, a tail, Fr.]  
1. The tail or end of any thing.  
2. The laft word of a speech.  
Shakespeare.

3. A hint; an intimation; a short direc-  
tion.  
Swift.

4. The part that any man is to play in his  
turn.  
Rymir.

5. Honour; temper of mind.

C U E / R P O.  
§ [Spanish.]  
To be in Cuetro,  
is to be without the upper coat.  
Hudibras.

C U F.  
§ [cuffo, a battle, Italian.]  
A blow  
with the fist; a box; a stroke.  
Shakespeare.

To C U F, v. n. [from the noun.]  
To  
fight; to scuffle.  
Dryden.

To C U F, v. a.  
1. To strike with the fist.  
Shakespeare.
CULTURE. s. \([\text{cul}tura, \text{Latin}]\)

To CULTURE. v. a. \([\text{from the noun.}]\)
To cultivate; to till. Thomson.

CULVER, f. \([\text{culpe}, \text{Saxon}]\) A pigeon. Spencer.

CULVERIN. f. \([\text{colourw}ine, \text{French}]\) A species of ordnance. Waller.

CULVERKEY. f. A species of flower. Walton.

To CUMBER. v. a. \([\text{k}omberen, \text{to disturb}, \text{Dutch}]\)
1. To embarras; to entangle; to obstruct. Locke.
2. To crowd or load with something useless. Locke.
3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress. Shakespeare.
5. To be troublesome in any place. Grew.

CUMBER. f. \([\text{k}omber, \text{Dutch}]\) Vexation; embarrasment. Raleigh.

CUMBESOME. a. \([\text{from cumber.}]\)
1. Troublesome; vexatious. Sidney.
2. Burthensome; embarrasing. Arbuthnot.

CUMBERSOMELY, ad. \([\text{from cumbersome.}]\)
In a troublesome manner.

CUMBERSOMENESS. f. \([\text{from cumber}^2 \text{some.}]\) Encumberance; hindrance; obstruction.

CUMBRANCE. f. \([\text{from cumber.}]\) Burthen; hindrance; impediment. Milton.

CUMBRIOUS. a. \([\text{from cumber.}]\)
1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing. Spenser.
2. Oppressive; burthensome. Swift.
3. Jumbled; obstructing each other. Milton.

CUMFREY. f. A medicinal plant.

CUMIN. f. \([\text{cum}n\text{am}, \text{Latin}]\) A plant.

To CUMULATE. v. a. \([\text{cum}lo, \text{Latin}]\)
To heap together. Woodward.

CUMULATION. f. The act of heaping together.

CUNCTION. f. \([\text{cun}tatio, \text{Latin}]\)
Delay; procrastinaition; dilatorines.

CUNCTIONATOR. f. \([\text{Latin}]\) One given to delay; a lingerer. Hammond.

To CUND. v. n. \([\text{k}ommen, \text{Dutch}]\) To give notice. Carew.

CUNEAL. a. \([\text{caneus}, \text{Latin}]\) Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED. a. \([\text{caneus}, \text{Latin}]\) Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM. a. \([\text{from caneus and forma}, \text{Latin}]\) Having the form of a wedge.

CUNNER. f. A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.

CUNNING. a. \([\text{from connan, Sax}]\)
1. Skilful; knowing; learned. Shakespeare, Prior.
2. Performed with skill; artful. Spenser.
3. Artfully deceitful; trickish; subtle; crafty; subdulous. South.

CUNNING. f. \([\text{cunning}, \text{Saxon}]\)
1. Artifice; deceit; flyness; sleight; fraudulent dextery. Bacon.
2. Art; skill; knowledge. Swift.

CUNNINGLY. ad. \([\text{from cunning.}]\) Artfully; skillfully; skilfully.

CUNNINGMAN. f. \([\text{cunning and man.}]\) A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods. Hudibras.

CUNNINGNESS. f. \([\text{from cunning.}]\) Deceitfulness; flyness.

CUP. f. \([\text{cup, Sax}]\)
1. A small vessel to drink in. Genesis.
2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught. Waller.
4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the husk of an acorn. Woodward.

To CUP. v. a. \([\text{from the noun.}]\)
1. To supply with cups. Shakespeare.
2. To fix a glass-bell or curcurbit upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification. Pope.

CUPBEARER. f.
1. An officer of the king's household. Wotton.
2. An attendant to give wine to a feast. Notes on the Odyssey.

CUPBOARD. f. \([\text{cup and bopad, Saxon}]\) A case with shelves, in which victualls or earthen ware is placed. Bacon.

To CUPBOARD. v. a. \([\text{from the noun.}]\)
To treaure; to hoard up. Shakespeare.

CUPIDITY. f. \([\text{cupiditas}, \text{Latin}]\) Concupiscence; unlawful longing.

CUPOLA. f. \([\text{cupola}, \text{Italian}]\) A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building. Addison.

CUPPEL. See COPPEL.

CUPPER. f. \([\text{from cup.}]\) One who applies cupping-glassies; a scarifier.

CUPRING-GLASS. f. \([\text{from cup and glafs.}]\) A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air. Wiseman.

CUPREOUS. a. \([\text{cupreus, Latin}]\) Coppery; consisting of copper. Boyle.

CUR. f. \([\text{corre}, \text{Dutch}]\)

CURABLE.
CUR

CURABLE. a. [from cure.] That admits a remedy. Dryden.

CURABLENESS. f. [from curable.] Possibility to be healed. Swift.

CURACY. f. [from curate.] Employment of a curate; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficary. Swift.

CURATE. f. [curator, Latin.] A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another. A parish priest. Dryden, Collier.

CURATESHIP. f. [from curate.] The same with curacy. Swift.

CURATIVE. a. [from cure.] Relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative. Brown.

CURATOR. f. [Latin.] One that has the care and superintendence of any thing. Swift.

CURB. f. [courser, Fr.]
1. A curb is an iron chain, made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horse. Shakespeare.
2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition. Atterbury.

To CURB. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To guide a horse with a curb. Milton.
2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check. Spenser. Ralegh.

CURD. f. The coagulation of milk. Pope.
To CURD. v. a. [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to caudze to coagulate. Shakespeare.

To CURDLE. v. n. [from curd.] To coagulate; to concrete. Bacon.

To CURDLE. v. a. To cause to coagulate. Smith, Tupper.

CURDY. a. [from curd.] Coagulated; concrete; full of curds; curdled. Arbuthnot.

CURE. f. [cura, Latin.]
1. Remedy; restorative. Granville.
3. The benefit or employment of a curate or clergyman. Collier.

To CUR. v. a. [cura, Latin.]
1. To heal; to restore to health; to remedy. Waller.
2. To prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption. Temple.

CURELESS. a. [cura and less.] Without cure; without remedy. Shakespeare.

CURER. [from cure.] A healer; a physician. Shakespeare, Harvey.

CURFEW. f. [couver, feu, French.]
1. An evening-peal, by which the conqueror willed, that every man should rase up his fire, and put out his light. Cowell, Milton.
2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate. Bacon.

CURIOSITY. f. [from curious.] 1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquiry. Shakespeare.
3. Accuracy; exactness. Ray.
5. An object of curiosity; rarity. Addison.

CURIOSUS. a. [curiosus, Latin.]
1. Inquisitive; desirous of information. Davies.
2. Attentive to; diligent about. Woodward.
3. Accurate; careful not to mistake. Hooker.
4. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection. Taylor.
5. Exact; nice; subtle. Holded.
6. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous. Fairfax.
7. Elegant; neat; laboured; finifhed. Exodus.

CURIOUSLY. ad. [from curious.]
1. Inquisitively; attentively; studiously. Newton.
2. Elegantly; neatly.
3. Artfully; exactly.

CURL. f. [from the verb.]
1. A ringlet of hair. Sidney.
2. Undulation; wave; finoufity; flexure. Newton.

To CURL. v. a. [krellen, Dut.]
1. To turn the hair in ringlets. Shakespeare.
2. Towrite; to twiit.
3. To dree with curls. Shakespeare.
4. To raise in waves, undulations, or finoufities. Dryden.

To CURL. v. n.
1. To shrink into ringlets. Boyle.
2. To rise in undulations. Dryden.
3. To twist itself. Dryden.

CURLER. f. [curle, French.]
2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It frequents the corn fields in Spain. Trevoux.

CURMUDGEON. f. [curc merchant, Fr.] An avaricious curmudgeon fellow; a miser; a niggard; a griper.

CURMUDGEONLY. a. [from curmudgeon.] Avaricious; covetous; thurifh; niggardly. L'Estrange.

CURRENT. f.
1. The tree.

CURRENCY. f. [from current.]
1. Circulation; power of passing from hand to hand. Swift.
2. General reception.
3. Fluency; readiness of utterance.
5. General
5. General esteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued. Bacon.

6. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT. a. [current, Latin.]
Circulatory; passing from hand to hand. Genl.

2. Generally received; unconstrueed; authoritative. Hooker.


4. Popular; such as is established by vulgar estimation. Grew.

5. Fashionable; popular. Pope.

6. Passable; such as may be allowed or admitted. Shakespeare.

7. What is now passing; as, the current year.

CURRENT. f.

2. Currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places. Harris.

CURRENTLY. ad. [from current.]
1. In a confluent motion. Hooker.


3. Popularly; fashionably; generally. Hooker.


CURRENTNESS. f. [from current.]

2. General reception. Addison.


CURIER. f. [curiarius, Latin.] One who dresseth and pares leather for those who make shoes, or other things. L'Estrange.

CURRIED. a. [from cur.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; foul; quarrellsome. Fairfax.

To CURRY. v. a. [curium, leather.]
1. To dresle leather.

2. To beat; to drub; to thresh; to chaffle. Addison.

3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat. Bacon.

4. To scratch in kindles. Shakespeare.

5. To CURRY Favour. To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindles, or listlessness. Hooker.

CURRYCOMB. f. [from curry and comb.]
An iron instrument used for currying horfes. Locke.

To CURSE. v. a. [currians, Saxon.]
1. To work evil to; to execute; to devote. Kneller.

2. To mischief; to afflict; to torment. Pope.

To CURSE. v. n. To imprecate. Judges. CURSE. f. [from the verb.]
1. Malefactor; wish of evil to another. Dryden.

2. Affliction; torment; vexation. Addison.

CURSED. part. a. [from curse.]
1. Under a curse; hateful; detestable. Shakespeare.

2. Unholy; unfortified. Milton.


CURSEDLY. ad. [from cursed.] Misera-
ibly; shamefully. Pope.

CURSEDNESS. f. [from cursed.] The state of being under a curse.

CURSHIP. f. [from cur.] Dogship; mean-
ness. Hudibras.

CURSITOR. f. [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. Cowell.

CURSORY. a. [from cursus, Latin.] Curfory; hastily; careles. Shakespeare.

CURSORYLY. ad. [from cursory, Latin.] hastily; without care. Atterbury.

CURSORINESS. f. [from cursory.] Slight attention.

CURSORY. a. [from cursus, Latin.] Hasty; quick; inattentive; careles. Addison.

CURST. a. Froward; peevifh; malignant; malicious; snarling. Askham. Graffow.

CURSTNESS f. [from curst.] Peevifness; forwardness; malignity. Dryden.

CURT. a. [from curtus, Latin.] Short.

To CURTAIL. v. a. [curte, Lat.] To cut off; to cut short; to shorten. Hudibras.

CURTAIL Dog. f. A dog whose tail is cut off. Shakespeare.

CURTAIN. f. [cortina, Lat.]
1. A cloth contracled or expanded at pleasure. Arbuthnot.

2. To draw the CURTAIN. To close it so as to shut out the light. Pope.

3. To open it so as to discern the object. Shakespeare. Graffow.

4. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two ba-
fions. Knolles.

CURTAIN-LECTURE. f. [from curtain and lecture.] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed. Addison.

To CURTAIN. v. a. [from the noun.] To close with curtains. Pope.

CURTATE Distance. f. [In astronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTATION. f. [from curte, to shorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curate distance.

CUTELLASSE. See CUTLASS.

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CUTELLASSE. See CUTLASS.
C U S

C U R V E. a. [curvus, Latin.] Crooked; bent; indented.

C U R V E. f. Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness.

To C U R V E. v. a. [curva, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

To C U R V E T. v. n. [curvettare, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound.
2. To frolick; to be licentious.

C U R V I L I N E A R. a. [curvus and linea, Lat.]
1. Consisting of a crooked line. 
2. Composed of crooked lines.

C U R V I T Y. f. [from curve.] Crookedness.

C U S H I O N. f. [cousin, French.] A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair. Shakespeare. Swift.

C U S H I O N E D. a. [from cousin.] Seated on a cushion.

C U S P. f. [cuspis, Latin.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. Harris.

C U S P A T E D. 3. a. [from cuspis, Lat.]
C U S P I D A T E D. 3. When the leaves of a flower end in a point.

C U S T A R D. f. [cooferd, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar. It is a food much used in city feasts. Pope.

C U S T O D Y. f. [custodia, Latin.]
1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.
   Milton.
2. Care; preservation; security. Bacon.

C U S T O M. f. [costume, Fr.]
1. Habit; habitual practice.
2. Fashion; common way of acting.
3. Established manner.
4. Practice of buying of certain persons.
5. Application from buyers; as, this trader has good custom.
6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. Coke.
7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported, or exported. Temple.

C U S T O M H O U S E. f. The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected. Swift.

C U S T O M A B L E. a. [from custom.] Common; habitual; frequent.
C U S T O M A B L E N E S S. f. [from customable.]
1. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to custom.

C U S T O M A B L Y. ad. [from customable.] According to custom. Hayward.


C U S T O M A R Y. a. [from custom.] 1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription. Claville.
2. Habitual. Tillotson.

C U S T O M E D. a. [from custom.] Usual; common. Shakespeare.

C U S T O M E R. f. [from custom.] One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing. Rees.

C U S T R E L S. f.
1. A buckler-bearer.

To C U T. pret. cut; part, pass. cut. [from the French couteau, a knife.]
1. To penetrate with an edged instrument. Dryden.
2. To hew.
3. To carve; to make by sculpture. Pope.
4. To form any thing by cutting. Pope.
5. To pierce with any uneasy sensation. Pope.
7. To interfere; to crofs; as, one line cuts another.
8. To C U T d o w n. To fell; to hew down. Knolles.
9. To C U T d o w n. To excel; to overpower. Addison.
10. To C U T o f f. To separate from the other parts. Judges.
11. To C U T o f f. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely. Howel.
12. To C U T o f f. To refund. Smalridge.
13. To C U T o f f. To intercept; to hinder from union. Clarendon.
14. To C U T o f f. To put an end to; to obviate. Clarendon.
15. To C U T o f f. To take away; to withhold. Rogers.
17. To C U T o f f. To interrupt; to silence. Bacon.
18. To C U T o f f. To apostrophise; to abbreviate. Dryden.
19. To C U T o u t. To shape; to form. Temple.
20. To C U T o u t. To scheme; to contrive. Howel.
21. To C U T o u t. To adapt. Rymer.
22. To C U T o u t. To debar. Pope.
23. To C U T o u t. To excel; to outdo. Dryden.
24. To C U T s o r t. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption. Dryden.
25. To C U T s o r t. To abridge; as, the soldiers were cut short of their pay.
26. To C U T u p. To divide an animal into convenient pieces. L’Esrange.
To CUT. v. n.
1. To make its way by dividing obstructions. 
2. To perform the operation of lithotomy. 
3. To interfere; as, a horse that cuts.

CUT, f. [from the noun.]
1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument.
2. The impremption or separation of continuity, made by an edge.
4. A channel made by art. Knolles.
5. A part cut off from the rest. Mortimer.
7. A lot cut off a stick. Lecce.
8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off. Halé.
9. A picture cut or carved upon a stump of wood or copper, and impressed from it. Brown.
10. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards. Swift.
11. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape. Selling'st. Addison.
12. A fool or callous. Shakspere.

CUTANEOUS. a. [from cutis, Latin.] Relating to the skin. Flyer.
CUTICLE. f. [cutícula, Latin.]
1. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the saeuff-skin. This is that soft skin which rises in a blister upon any burning, or the application of a blistering-plaster. It sticks close to the surface of the true skin. Quincy.
CUTICULAR. a. [from cutis, Latin.] Belonging to the skin. Camden.
CUTH, knowledge or skill. Camden.
CUTLASS. f. [costella, French.] A broad-cutting sword. Shakspere.
CUTLER. f. [costellur, French.] One who makes or sells knives. Clarendon.
CUTPURSE. f. [cut and purse.] One who steals by the method of cutting purses. A thief; a robber. Bently.
CUTTER. f. [from cut.]
1. An agent or instrument that cuts any thing.
2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.
3. The teeth that cut the meat. Ray.
4. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallow, and cuts the sum paid upon them. Gcel.
CUT-THROAT. f. [cut and throat.] A ruffian; a murderer; an assassin. Knolles.

CUT-THROAT. a. Cruel; inhuman; barbarous. Carew.
CUTTING. f. [from cut.] A piece cut off; a chop. Bacon.
CUTTLE. f. A fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor. Ray.
CYCLE. f. [cyclos, Latin; κυκλος.] 1. A circle.
2. A round of time; a space in which the same revolution begins again; a periodical space of time. Holder.
3. A method, or account of a method continued till the same course begins again. Evelyn.
4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens. Milton.

CYCLOID. f. [from κυκλοειδης.] A geometrical curve, of which the genus may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLOIDAL. a. [from cycloid.] Relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆDIA. f. [κυκλοειδες- and παθης.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CYGNET. f. [from cygnus, Latin.] A young swan. Harris.

CYLINDER. f. [κυλίνδρος.] A body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

CYLINDRICAL, a. [from cylander.] Par.

CYLINDRICK. a. arising from the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder. Woodward.

CYMAR. f. [properly written sinor.] A slight covering; a scarf. Dryden.

CYMATIUM. f. [Lat. from κυματις.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. Harris. Speculator.


CYMANTHROPY. f. [κυμανθροπος, and διαστωσ.] A faction of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNEGETICKS. f. [κυνηγητας.] The art of hunting.

CYNICAL. a. [κυνικος.] Having the CYNICK. f. [κυνικος.] Qualities of a dog; curiish; brutal; insulting; licentious. Wilkins.

CYNICK. f. [κυνικος.] A philosopher of the haunting or curiish sort; a follower of Diogene; a satyr; a malanthropo. Shak.

CYNOSURE. f. [from κυνος.] The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer. Milton.
CYPRUS. f. A thin transparent black stuff. Shakespeare.

CYPRESS-TREE. [Cypresus, Latin.]
1. A tall strait tree. Its fruit is of no use; its leaves are bitter, and the very small and flake of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The wood of the cypress-tree is always green, very heavy, of a good smell, and never either rotten or is worm eaten. Calmet. Shakespeare. Islaboe.
2. It is the emblem of mourning.

D. 

D. [from ddt, "to play."] Is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T. The sound of D in English is uniform, and it is never mute.

D'ACAPo. [Italian.] A term in music, which means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB. v. a. [dauber, Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist. Sharp.

A DAB. f. [from the verb.]
1. A small lump of any thing.
2. A blow with something moist or soft.
3. Something moist or slily thrown upon one.

4. [In low language.] An artist.
5. A kind of small flat fish. Carew.


To DABBLE. v. a. [dabblar, Dutch.] To dip; to dawp; to wet. Swift.

To DABBLE. v. n.
1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.
2. To do any thing in a slight manner; to tamper.

DABBLED. f. [from dabble.]
1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without malady; a superfluous meddler.


D'ACTYLE. f. [dactylce, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short.

DAD. f. The child's way of ex.

DADDY. f.profling father. Shakespeare.

DAD'THE. a. [dasdhus, Latin.] Various; variegated.

DAFFODIL. f. This plant hath a lily-

DAFFODILLY. flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped. Spenser, Milton, Dryden.

To DAFT. v. a. [from do aft.] To toss aside; to throw away lightly. Soak spear.

DAG. f. [dague, French.]
1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a pistol.

To DAG. v. a. [from daggle.] To daggel; to bemire.

DA'GGER. f. [dague, French.]
1. A short sword; a poniard. Addison.
2. A blunt blade of iron with a slender hilt, used for defence.
3. The obelus; as [1].

DAGGERSDRAWING. f. [dagger and draw.] The art of drawing daggers; approach to open violence. Hudibras.

To DAGGLE. v. a. [from dag, dew.] To dip negligently in mire or water.

To DAGGLE. v. n. To be in the mire. Pope.

DA'GLEDTAIL. f. [daggis and tail.] Be- mired; belabbered. Swift.

DA'ILY. a. [sagile, Saxon.] Happening every day; quotidian. Prior.

DA'ILY. ad. Every day; very often. Pope.

DAINTY. ad. [from dainty.] 1. Elegantly; delicately.
2. Deliciously; pleasantly. Lowell.

DA'IVITY. f. [from dainty.]
2. Elegance; nicety. Wotton.
DAM

DAMASCENE. f. [from Damascenus. A small black plum; a damson. Bacon.

DAMASK, f. [damaskquin, Fr.] Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at Damaisus, by which part rites above the rest in flowers. Swift.

To DAMASK. v. a. [from the noun ] 1. To form flowers upon stuffs.


DAMASKENING. f. [from damaskin, Fr.] The art or act of adornin iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. Chambers.

DAME. f. [dame, Fr. dama, Span.] 1. A lady; the title of honour to women. Milton.


DAMES-VIOLET. f. Queen’s gillyflower. To DAMN. v. a. [damn, Lat.] 1. To doom to eternal torments in a future state. Bacon.

2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned. South.

3. To condemn. Dryden.

4. To hoot or hiss any public performance; to explode. Pope.

DAMNABLE. a. [from damn.] Deferving damnation. Hooker.

DAMNABLY. adv. [from damnable.] In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment. South.

DAMNATION. f. [from damn.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment. Taylor.

DAMNATORY. a. [from damnatorius.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.

DAMNED. part. a. [from damn.] Hateful; detestable. Shakspere, Rowe.

DAMNIFIC. a. [from damnify.] Procuring lofs; mischievous.

To DAMNIFY. v. a. [from damnific, Lat] 1. To endamage; to injure. Locke.

2. To hurt; to impair. Spenser.

DAMNINGNESS. f. [from damn. ] Tendency to procure damnation. Hammond.

DAMP. a. [damp, Dutch.] 1. Moist; inclining to wet. Dryden.

2. Dejected; sunk; depressed. Milton.

A DAMP. f. 1. Fog; moist air; moisture. Dryden.


3. Defection; depression of spirit. Rottemon.

To DAMP. v. a. [from the noun ] 1. To wet; to moisten.

2. To
E. To degrease; to deject; to chill. 
Aterbury.

1. To weaken; to abandon. Milton.

DAMPISHNESS. f. [from damp.] Tendency to wetness; foginess; moisture. Bacon.

DAMPNESS. f. [from damp.] Moisture; Dryden.

DAMPY. a. [from damp.] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful. Hayward.

DAMSEL. f. [damauld, Fr.] Prior.

1. A young gentlewoman.
2. An attendant of the better rank. Dryden.

3. A wench; a country lass. Gay.

DAMSON. f. [corruptly from damasceine.] A small black plum. Shakespeare.


To DANCE. v. n. [danser, Fr.] To move in measure. Shakespeare.

To DANCE. v. a. To wait with supplenesse and obsequiousnes. Raleigh.

To DANCE. v. a. To make to dance; to put into a lively motion. Bacon.

DANCE. f. [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert. Bacon.

DANCER. f. [from dance.] One that practices the art of dancing. Donne.

DANCINGMASTER. f. [dance and master.] One who teaches the art of dancing. Locke.

DANCINGMASTER, f. [dance and master.] The school where the art of dancing is taught. L'Estrange.

DANDELION. f. [dent de lion, Fr.] The name of a plant. Miller.

DANDIRAT. f. [dandine, Fr.] A little fellow; an urchin. Prior.

To DANDLE. v. a. [dandelen, Dutch.] To shake a child on the knee. Donne.

T. To fondle; to treat like a child, Addison.

2. To delay; to procrastinate. Spencer.

DANDLER. f. He that dandles or fondles children. Dryden.

DANDRUFS. f. [can, the itch, and dip, Saxon.] Scabs in the head. Sidney.

DANEWORT. f. A species of elder; called also dwarf-elder, or willow. Bacon.

DANGER. f. [danger, Fr.] Risk; hazard; peril. Shakespeare.

To DANGER. v. a. To put in hazard; to endanger. Shakespeare.

DANGERLESS. a. [from danger.] Without hazard; without risk. Sidney.

DANGEROUS. a. [from danger.] Hazardous; perilous. Dryden.

DANGEROUSLY. ad. [from dangerous.] Hazardously; perilously; with danger. Hammond.

DANGEROUSNESS. f. [from dangerous.] Danger; hazard; peril. Boyle.

To DANGERLE. v. n. [from hang, according to Skinner.] To hang loose and quivering. Smith.

1. To hang upon any one; to be an humble follower. Swift.

DANGLER. f. [from dangler.] A man that hangs about women. Ralph.

DANK. a. [from tacnchen, Germ.] Damp; humid; moist; wet. Milton.


To DAP. v. n. [corrupted from dipp.] To let fall gently into the water. Walton.


DAPPER. a. [dapper, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. Milton.

DAPPERING. f. [from dapper.] A dwarf. Aisfavour.

DAPPLE. a. Marked with various colours; variegated. Locke.

To DAPPLE. v. a. To streak; to vary. Spencer.

DAR. f. A fish found in the Severn. Bacon.

2. A fish found in the Severn. Carew.

DARE. f. [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge. Shakespeare.

DAREFUL. a. [dare and ful.] Full of defiance. Shakespeare.

DARING. a. [from dare.] Bold; adventurous; fearless. Prior.

DARINGLY. ad. [from daring.] Boldly; courageously. Halifax.

DARINGNESS. f. [from daring.] Boldness.


2. Not of a showy or vivid colour. Levitsius.


4. Opake; not transparent. Boyle.

5. Obscure; not perspicuous. Hooker.


DARK. f. 1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light. Shakespeare.

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown. Milton.


To DARK. v. a. [from the noun.] To darken; to obscure. Spencer.
To DARKEN. v. a.
1. To make dark.
2. To cloud; to perplex.
3. To foul; to fully.

To DARKEN. v. n.
To grow dark.

DARKLING. part. In the dark.

DARKLY. adv. [from dark.] In a situation void of light; obscurely; blindly. Dryden.

DARKNESS. f. [from dark.]
1. Absence of light.
2. Opakeness.
3. Obscurity.

DARKSOME. a. [from dark.]
Gloomy; obscure; not luminous. Spenser. Pope.

DARLING. a. [beaupling. Saxon.] Favourite; dear; beloved. L'Estrange.

DARLING. f. A favourite; one much beloved. Halifax.

To DARN. v. a. See DARN. To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff. Gay.

DARNEL. f. A weed growing in the fields. Shakespeare.

To DARDRAIN. v. a.
1. To range troops for battle. Carew.
2. To apply to the fight. Spenser. Pope.

DART. f. [dard, French.] A missile weapon thrown by the hand. Peacham.

To DART. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To throw offensively. Pope.
2. To throw; to emit.

To DART. v. n.
To fly as a dart. Shak.

To DASH. v. a.
1. To throw anything suddenly against something. Tillotson.
2. To break by collision. Shakespeare.
3. To throw water in flashes. Motimer.
4. To bespatter; to besprinkle. Shakespeare.
5. To agitate any liquid. Dryden.
6. To mingle; to change by some small admixture. Hudibras.
7. To form or print in haste. Pope.
8. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out. Pope.
9. To confound; to make ashamed suddenly. Dryden, South. Pope.

To DASH. v. n.
1. To fly off the surface. Cleyn.
2. To fly in flashes with a loud noise. Thomson.
3. To rush through water so as to make it fly. Dryden.

A DASH. f. [from the verb.]
2. Infusion. Addison.

DASH. ad.
An expression of the sound of water dashed. Dryden.

DASTARD. f. [dastard, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron. Locke.

To DASTARD. v. a. To terrify; to intimidate. Dryden.

To DASTARDISE. v. a. [from dastard.] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice. Dryden.

DASTARDLY. a. [from dastard.] Cowardly; mean; timorous. L'Estrange.

DASTARDY. f. [from dastard.] Cowardliness.

DATARY. f. [from date.] An officer of the chancery of Rome. Dict.

DATE. f. [datte, Fr.]
1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.
2. The time at which any event happened.
3. The time stipulated when any thing shall be done. Shakespeare.
4. End; conclusion. Pope.
5. Duration; continuance. Denham.
6. [from datifylus.] The fruit of the date-tree. Shakespeare.

DATE-TREE. f. A species of palm.

To DATE. v. a. [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done. Bentley.

DA TELESS. a. [from date.] Without any fixed term. Shakespeare.

DA TIVE. a. [dativus, Latin.] In grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

To DAUB. v. a. [dabben, Dutch.]
1. To smear with something adhesive. Exodus.
2. To paint coarsely. Otway.
3. To cover with something specious or strong. Shakespeare.
4. To lay on anything gaudily or ostentatiously. Bacon.
5. To flatter gaudily. South.

To DAUB. v. n.
To play the hypocrite. Shakespeare.

A DAUBER. f. [from daub.] A coarse low painter. Scott.

DAUBY. a. [from daub.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive. Dryden.

DAUGHTER. f. [d شهر, Saxon; dotter, Runick.]
1. The female offspring of a man or woman. Shakespeare.
3. [In poetry.] Any descendant. Shakespeare.
4. The penitent of a confessor. Shakespeare.

To DAUNT. v. a. [domter, Fr.] To discourage; to fright. Clavell.

DA'UNTLESS. a. [from daunt.] Fearless; not dejected. Pope.

DA'UNTLESSNESS. f. [from dauntless.] Fearlessness.

DAW. f. The name of a bird. Davies.

DAWK. f. A hollow or incision in dull. Mason.

To
To DAWN. v. a. To mark with an insinuation. 

To DAWN. v. n.
1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light. Pope, Locke.
2. To glimmer obscurely. Locke.
3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre. Pep.

DAWN. f. [from the verb.]
1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun’s rise. Dryden.
2. Beginning; first rise.

DAY. f. [day, Saxon.]
1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day. Matthew.
2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day. Shakespeare.
3. Light; sunshine. Rom.
4. The day of conflict; the contest; the battle. Roscommon.
5. An appointed or fixed time. Dryden.
6. A day appointed for some commemoration. Shakespeare.
7. From day to day; without certainty or continuance. Bacon.

To-DAY. On this day.

DAYBED. f. [day and bed.] A bed used for idleness. Shakespeare.

DAYBOOK. f. [from day and book.] A trade mans’s journal.

DAYBREAK. f. [day and break.] The dawn; the first appearance of light.

DAYLABOUR. f. [day and labour.] Labour by the day. Milton.

DAYLAVOURER. f. [from daylabour.] One that works by the day. Milton.

DAYLIGHT. f. [day and light.] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper. Krolles. Newton.

DAYLITY. f. The fame with aphoddel.

DAYSMAN. f. [day and man.] An old word for umpire. Spenser.

DAYSpring. f. [day and spring.] The rise of the day; the dawn.

DAYSTAR. f. [day and star.] The morning star. Ben. Johnson.

DAYTIME. f. [day and time.] The time in which there is light, opposed to night.

DAYWORK. f. [day and work.] Work imposed by the day; day labour. Fairfax.

To DAZE. v. a. [ weave, Saxon.] To overpower with light. Fairfax. Dryden.

DAZIED. a. Be sprinkled with snufles. Shakespeare.

To DAZZLE. v. a. To overpower with light. Davies.

To DAZZLE. v. n. To be overpowered with light. Bacon.

DE‘ACON. f. [diaconus, Latin.]
1. One of the lowest order of the clergy. Santerton.
2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.
3. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE‘ACONESS. f. [from deacon.] A female officer in the ancient church.

DE‘ACONRY. f. [from deacon.] The deaconship; office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD. a. [dead, Saxon.]
3. Imitating death; senseless; motionless. Psalms.


5. Empty; vacant. Dryden.

6. Useless; unprofitable. Addison.

7. Dull; gloomy; unemployed. Krolles.


10. Obstue; dull; not sprightly. Boyle.

11. Dull; frigid; not animated. Addison.

12. Taeles; vapid; spiritless.


14. Without the power of vegetation.

15. [In theology.] Lying under the power of sin.

The DEAD. f. Dead men. Smith.

DEAD. f. Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight. South. Dryden.

To DEAD. v. n. [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind. Bacon.

To DEAD. a. [dead.]
1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation. Bacon.

2. To make vapid, or spiritless. Bacon.

DEAD-DOING, part. a. [dead and do.] Detructive; killing; mischievous.

DEAD-LIFT. f. [dead and lift.] Helpless exiguity. Husbos.

DE‘ADLY. a. [from dead.]
1. Detructive; mortal; murthorous. Shakespeare.


3. DEADLY. ad.
1. In a manner resembling the dead. Dryden.

2. Mortally.

3. Implacably; irreconcilably.

DEADNESS. f. [from dead.]
1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour. Rogers.

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languour; faintness. Dryden.


DEAD.
DEAF. a. [dof, Dutch.] 1. Wanting the sense of hearing.
   Holder. Swift. 2. Deprived of the power of hearing.
   Dryden. 3. Obscurely heard.
   To DEAF. v. a. To deprive of the power of hearing.
   Donne. To DEAFEN. v. a. [from deaf.] To deprive of the power of hearing.
   Addison. DEAFLY. ad. [from deaf.]
   1. Without sense of sounds.
   2. Obscurely to the ear.

DEAFNESS. f. [from deaf.]
   1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds.
   Hofer. 2. Unwillingness to hear.
   King Charles. DEAL. f. [deel, Dutch.]
   1. Part.
   Hooker. 2. Quantity; degree of more or less.
   Ben. Johnson. Fairfax. 3. The art or practice of dealing cards.
   Swift. 4. [deyl, Dutch.] Firewood; the wood of pines.
   Boyle. To DEAL. v. a. 
   1. To distribute; to dispose to different persons.
   Tickell. 2. To scatter; to throw about.
   Dryden. 3. To give gradually, or one after another.
   Gay.

To DEAL. v. n.
   1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade.
   Decay of Piety. 2. To act between two persons; to intervene.
   Bacon. 3. To behave well or ill in any transaction.
   Tickell. 4. To act in any manner.
   Shakespeare. 5. To DEAL by. To treat well or ill.
   Locke. 6. To DEAL in. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practifie.
   Atterbury. 7. To DEAL with. To treat in any manner; to use well or ill.
   South. Tickell. 8. To DEAL with. To contend with.
   Sidney. Dryden.

To DEALBATE. v. a. [dealko, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBATION. f. [dealkatio, Lat.] The act of bleaching.

DEALER. f. [from deal.]
   1. One that has to do with any thing.
   Swift. 2. A trader or trafficker.
   Swift. 3. A person who deals the cards.
DEATHFUL. a. [death and fall.] Full of laughter; destructive; murderous. 
Raleigh.

DEATHLESS. a. [from death.] Immortal; never-dying. 
Bye.

DEATHLIKE. a. [death and like.] Resembling death; full. 
Grafton.

DEATH'S-DOOR. [death and door.] A near approach to death. 
Taylor.

DEATHSMAN. f. [death and man.] Executioner; hangman; headman. 
Shakespeare.

DEATHWATCH. f. [death and watch.] An insect that makes a tinkling noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death. 
Watts.

To DE'AR'ATE. v. a. [deare, Lat.] To gild, or cover over with gold. 

DEAU'ATION. f. [deauation, Lat.] The act of gilding. 

DEBA'C'HA'TION. f. [debachastic, Lat.] A razing; a madness. 

To DE'BA'B. v. a. [from de and barbar, Lat.] To deprive of his beard. 

To DE'BARR. v. a. [debarrer, Fr.] To disembar. 

To DE'BARR. v. a. [from bar.] To exclude; to preclude. 
Raleigh.

To DE'BAS'IE. v. a. [from baste.] 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state. 
Locke. 2. To make mean; to sink into meaner, 
Hooker. 3. To sink; to vitiate with meaner, 
Addison. 4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures. 
Hale.

DEBA'SEMENT. f. [from debase.] The act of debasing or degrading. 

Goverment of the Tongue.

DEBA'SER. f. [from debase.] He that debases; he that adulterates; he that degrades another. 

DEBA'TABLE. a. [from debate.] Disputable; subject to controversy. 

A DE'BATE. f. [debate, French.] 1. A personal dispute; a controversy. 
Locke. 2. A quarrel; a contention. 
Dryden. To DE'BATE. v. a. [debate, French.] To controvert; to dispute; to contest. 
Clarendon.

To DE'BATE. v. n. 1. To deliberate. 
Shakespeare. 2. To dispute. 
Tytler.

DE'BAT'FUL. a. [from debate.] 1. Of persons; Quarrallome; contentious. 2. Contested; occasioning quarrels. 

DE'BAT'EMENT. f. [from debate.] Controversy; controversy. 
Shakespeare.

DE'BATER. f. [from debate.] A disputant; a controvertist. 

To DE'B'AUCH. v. a. [debaucher, Fr.] 1. To corrupt; to vitiate. 
Dryden. 2. To corrupt with lewdness. 
Shakespeare. 3. To corrupt by intemperance. Titus. 

DEBA'UCHE. f. A fit of intemperance; luxury; excess; lewdness. 
Calamy.

DEBA'UCHE'E. f. [from debauchlé, Fr.] A lecher; a drunkard. 
South.

DEBA'UCHER. f. [from debauch.] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness. 

DEBA'UCHERY. f. [from debauch.] The practice of excess; lewdness. 
Strat.

DEBA'UCHEMENT. f. [from debauch.] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption. 
Taylor.

To DE'BE'L. v. a. [debello, Lat.] To DE'BEL'ATE. To conquer; to overcome in war. 
Bacon.

DEBELLA'TION. f. [from debellatio, Lat.] The act of conquering in war. 

DEBENTURE. f. [debentur, Lat. from debet.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed. 
Swift.

DE BILE. a. [debilis, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint. 
Shakespeare.

To DE'BIL'ATE. v. a. [debilite, Lat.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble. 
Brown.

DEBILITATION. f. [from debilitatio, Lat.] The act of weakening. 

DEBILITY. f. [debilitas, Lat.] Weakness; feebleness; languor; faintness. 
Sidney.

DEECNA'IR. a. [bélonnaire, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well-bred. 
Milton. Dryden.

DEBONAIRLY. ad. [from débonair.] 
Elegantly.

DEBT. f. [debitum, Latin.] 1. That which one man owes to another. 
Doppa. 2. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer. 
Shakespeare.

DEBTED. past. [from debt.] Indebted; obliged to. 
Shakespeare.

DE'B'TOR. f. [debitor, Latin.] 1. He that owes something to another. 
Swift. 2. One that owes money. 
Phillips. 3. One side of an account book. 
Addison.

DECACUMINATED. a. [decacuminatus, Lat.] Having the top cut off. 
Díli.

DECA'DE. f. [eka, Gr. decas, Lat.] The sum of ten. 
Holder.

DECADENCY. f. [decadence, Fr.] Decay; fall. 
Díli.

DE'CAGON. f. [deka, ten, and yxaros, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry. 
Díli.

DE'CAL'US. f. [eka-sgaros, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moses. 
Hammond.

To DE'CAM'P. v. a. [decamper, Fr.] To shift the camp; to move off. 
DECCAMP-
DECAMPMENT, f. [from decamp.] The act of shifting the camp.

To DECANT, v. a. [decanter, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination. Boyle.

DECANTATION, f. [decantation, Fr.] The act of decanting.

DECANTER, f. [from decant.] A glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear.

To DECAPITATE, v. a. [decipio, Lat.] To behead.

To DECAY, v. n. [decroior, Fr.] To lose excellence; to decline. Clarendon.

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay. Locke.
3. Declension from prosperity. Leviticus.

DECAYER, f. [from decy.] That which causes decay. Shakespeare.

DECAY, f. [from decays, Latin.] Death; departure from life.

To DECAYE, v. n. [decido, Latin.] To die; to depart from life. Chapman.

To DECAY, v. n. [decido, Latin.] To die; to depart from life. Chapman.

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy. Job.
2. Strategem; artifice. Shakespeare.

DECEDENT, a. [decet and fall.] Fraudulent; full of deceit. Shakespeare.

DECEDENT, ad. [from decedent.] Fraudulently.

DECEDENTNESS, f. [from decedent.] Tendency to deceive. Matthew.

To DECEDIBLE, a. [from decive.]
1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture. Milton.
2. Subject to produce error; deceitful. Bacon.

To DECEDIBLENESS, f. [from decedible.] Liabilities to be deceived. Government of the Tongue.

To DECEDIBLENESS, f. [from decedible.] Liabilities to be deceived. Government of the Tongue.

To DECIDE, v. a. [decipio, Latin.]
1. To cause to mistake; to bring into error. Locke.
2. To delude by stratagem.
3. To cut off from expectation. Knoller.
4. To mock; to fall. Dryden.

DECIVER, f. [from deceive.] One that leads another into error. South.

DECEMBER, f. [decemter, Latin.] The last month of the year. Shakespeare.

DECEDERAL, a. [from decempea, Lat.] Having ten feet in length.

DECEMVIRATE, f. [deceiuvratus, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

To DECENCY, f. [decence, Fr.]
1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony. Sprat.
2. Suitableness to character; propriety. South.

3. Modesty; not tibiality; not obscurity. R. Common.

DECENNIAL, a. [from decennium, Lat.] What continues for the space of ten years.

DECENNOVAL, a. [decem and novem, Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen.

DECENT. a. [dect, Lat.] Becoming; fit; suitable.

DECENTLY, ad. [from decent.]
1. In a proper manner; with suitable behaviour. Boyle.
2. Without immodesty. Dryden.

DECEPTIBILITY, f. [from deceit.] Liabilities to be deceived. Glanville.

DECEPTIBLE, a. [from deceit.] Liable to be deceived. Brown.

DECEPTION, f. [deception, Latin.]
1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud. South.
2. The rate of being deceived. Milton.

DECEPTIOUS, a. [from deceit.] Deceitful, Shakespeare.

DECEPTIVE, a. [from deceit.] Having the power of deceiving.

DECEPTORY, a. [from deceit.] Containing means of deceit.

DECEPTR, a. [deculptus, Lat.] Diminished; taken off.

DECEPTRIBLE, a. [decrpo, Lat.] That may be taken off.

DECEPTRION, f. [from deceptr.] The act of lessening, or taking off.

DECERTATION, f. [decertatio, Lat.] A contention; a driving; a dispute.

To DECESSION, f. [deceffio, Latin.] A departure.

To DECHEARM. v. a. [decharmer, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to dischant.

Harvey.

To DECIDE, v. a. [decide, Lat.]
1. To fix the event of; to determine. Dryden.
2. To determine a question or dispute. Granville.

To DECISION, f. [decisions, Lat.]
1. The quality of being fixed; or of falling off.

To DECIDER, f. [from decide.] One who determines causes. Watts.
2. One who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS, a. [deciduous, Lat.] Falling; not perennial. Quincy.

DECIKUOUSNESS. f. [from deciduous.] Aplnens to fall.

DECEMIAL. a. [decimus, Lat.] Numbered by ten. Locke.

To DECIMATE, v. a. [decimce, Latin.] To take the tenth.

DECEMATION. f. [from decimate.]
1. A tithing; a selection of every tenth. H. H.
2. A
DEC.

A declination by lot of every tenth folio.

To DECIPHER. v. a. [decipher, Fr.]

1. To explain which is written in ciphers.

To DECISION. f. [from decide.]

1. Determination of a difference.

2. Determination of an event.

DECISIVE. a. [from decide.]

1. Having the power of determining any difference.

2. Having the power of settling any event.

DECISIVELY, ad. [from decisive.] In a conclusive manner.

DECISIVENESS. f. [from decisive.] The power of terminating any difference, or settling any event.

DECISORY. a. [from decide.] Able to determine or decide.

To DEC. v. a. [deem, Dutch.]

1. To cover; to overspread.

2. To dres; to array.

3. To adorn; to embellish.

DEC. f. [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ship.

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DEC. f. [from deck.] A dresler; a coverer.

To DECLAM. v. n. [declama, Lat.] To harangue; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations.

DECLAIMER. f. [from declaim.] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

DECLAMATION. f. [declaratio, Latin.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue.

DECLAMATOR. f. [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator.

DECLAMATORY. a. [declaratorius, Lat.] Relating to the practice of declaiming.

DECLARABLE. a. [from declare.] Capable of proof.

DECLARATION. f. [from declare.]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; publication.

2. An explanation of something doubtful.

3. [In law.] Declaration is the shewing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions.

DECLARATIVE. a. [from declare.]

1. Making declaration; explanatory.


DECLARATORILY. ad. [from declaratory.]

In the form of a declaration; not prolixly.

DECLARATORY. a. [from declare.]

1. Affirmative; expressive.

To DECLARE. v. a. [declare, Lat.]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity.

2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

3. To publish; to proclaim.

4. To speak in open view.

5. To make a declaration.

DECLARATION. f. [declaratio, Latin.]

1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence.

2. Declaration; description.

3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.

DECLINABLE. a. [from decline.]

1. Having variety of terminations.

DECLINATION. f. [declinatio, Lat.]

1. Deficient; change from a better to a worse state; decay.

2. The act of bending down.

3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

4. Variation from a fixed point.

5. In navigation. The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West.

6. In astronomy. The declination of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator.

7. In grammar. The declension or inflection of a noun through its various terminations.

DECLINATOR. f. [from decline.] An instrument in dialing.

TO DECLARE. v. n. [decline, Lat.]

1. To lean downward.

2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

3. To flun; to avoid to do any thing.

4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay.

DECLINE.
DEC

DECLINE, s. The state of tendency to the worse; diminution; decay. Prior.

DECLIVITY, f. [declivitas, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual descent; the contrary to acclivity. 

DECLIVOUS, a. [declivitas, Latin.] Gradually descending; not precipitous.

To DECOCT. v. a. [decoquor decus tum, Lat.] 1. To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water.
2. To digest by the heat of the tromach.
3. To boil in water.
4. To boil up to a consistence. Shakespeare.

DECOCTIBLE. a. [from decoct.] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.


DECOCTURE. f. [from decoct.] A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION. f. [decollatio, Lat.] The act of beheading.

DECOMPONAT. a. [decompositus. Lat.] Composed a second time.

DECOMPOSITION. f. [decompotis, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

To DECOMPOUND. v. a. [decompone, Latin.] To compose of things already compounded.

DECOMPOUND. a. [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded.

DE'CORATE. v. a. [decoere, Latin.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORATION. f. [from decorate.] Ornament; added beauty. Dryden.

DECO'RAMENT. f. [from decorate.] Ornament.

To DECORATE. v. a. [decoere, Latin.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORATION. f. [from decorate.] Ornament; added beauty. Dryden.

DECORAFOR. f. [from decorate.] An adornner.

DECOROUS. a. [decorus, Latin.] Decorate; suitable to a character. Roy.

To DECORTICATE. v. a. [dearticata, Lat.] To divest of the bark or husk. Arbuthnot.

DECORTICATION. f. [from decoritate.] The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECORUM. f. [Latin.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness; feemliness. 

To DEC'Y. v. a. [from koy, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap. L'Estrange.

DECY. s. Allurement to mischief. 

Berkley.

DECY'DUCK. s. A duck that lures others.

Water.

To DECREASE. v. n. [decrease, Latin.] To grow less; to be diminished. Eccl.

To DECREASE. v. a. To make less; to diminish. Daniel. Newton.

DECREASE. s. [from the verb.]
1. The state of growing less; decay. Prior.
2. The wain of the moon. Bacon.

To DECRE'EE. v. n. [decemntum, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict. Milton.

To DECREE. v. a. To deem or align by a decree.

DECREE. s. [decemntum, Latin.]
1. An edict; a law. Shakespeare.
3. A determination of a suit.

DECREMENT. s. [decrementum, Latin.] Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing. Brown.


To DECREPITATE. v. a. [decrepo, Lat.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire. Brown.

DECREPITATION. f. [from decrepitate.]

The cracking noise which salt makes over the fire. Quincy.

DECREPITNESS. f. [from decrepit.]

DECREPITUDE. § The last stage of decay; the last effects of old age. T. B. 

DECRESCENT. a. [from decrement.] Growing less.

DEC'RETAL. a. [decemntum, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

J. Ayiff.

DEC'RETAL. f. [from the adjective.]

DECR'ETIST. f. [from decreet] One that studies the decreet.

J. Ayiff.

DECRE'TORY. a. [from decreet.]
1. Judicial; definitive. South.

DECR'IVAL. f. [from decy'ral.] Clamorous cenfure; haity or noisy condemnation.

To DEC'Y. v. a. [decyr, Fr.] To cenfure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against. Dryden.

DECUMBENCE. s. [decumbens, Latin.] The act of lying down; the posture of lying down. Brown.

DEC'UMBENCY. § The act of lying down; the posture of lying down. Brown.

To DECUMBURE. f. [from decumbens, Lat.] 1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.
2. [In anatomy.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognosticks of recovery or death are discovered. Dryden.

DEC'UPLE. a. [decuplica, Lat.] Tenfold. Ray.

DEC'URI'ON. f. [decuria, Lat.] A commarder over ten. Temple.
DEE

DECURSION. f. [decursus, Latin.] The act of running down.
DECURTATION. f. [decurtatio, Latin.] The act of cutting short.
To DECUSATE. v. a. [decussare, Lat.] To interject at acute angles.
DECUSATION. f. [from decussate.] The act of crossing; state of being crossed at unequal angles.
To DECORATE. v. a. [decorare, Lat.] To decorate; to bring a decorum upon.
DECORATION. f. [from decorate.] The act of decorsing.
DECOROUS. a. [decusus, Lat.] 
DECUSATION. f. [de and deditio, Lat.] Loss or shedding of the teeth. Brown.
To DEDICATE. v. a. [dedico, Latin.]
1. To devote to some divine power.
2. To appropriate solemnly to any person or purpose.
3. To inscribe to a patron. Peacham.
DEDICATE. a. [from the verb.] Consecrate; devote; dedicated. Spenser.
DEDICATION. f. [dedicatio, Latin.]
1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration.
2. A fervile address to a patron. Pope.
DEDICATOR. a. [from dedicate.] One who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and servility. Pope.
DEDICATORY. a. [from dedicate.] Composing a dedication; adulatory. Pope.
DEDICATION. f. [deditio, Lat.] The act of yielding up any thing. Hale.
To DEDUCE. v. a. [deduo, Latin.]
1. To draw in a regular connected series.
2. To form a regular chain of consequential propositions.
3. To lay down in regular order. Thomsom.
DEDUCTION. f. [from deduct.] The thing deduced; consequential proposition.
DEDUCIVE. a. [from deduce.] Performing the act of deduction.
To DEDUCT. v. a. [deduce, Lat.]
1. To substract; to take away; to deduct.
2. To separate; to separate. Spenser.
DEDUCTION. f. [deductio, Lat.]
1. Consequential collection; consequence.
2. That which is deduced.
DEDUCTIVE. a. [from deducere.] Deducible
DEDUCTIVELY. ad. [from deductive.] Consequentially by regular deduction.
DEED. f. [deed, Saxon.]
1. Action, whether good or bad.
2. Exploit; performance.
3. Power of action; agency.
5. Written evidence of any legal act.
6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction. Lee.
DEEDLESS. a. [from deed.] Unactive.
To DEEM. v. n. part. deemt, or deemed. 
1. To judge; to conclude upon consideration. Spenser, Hooker, Dryden.
DEEM. f. [from the verb.] Judgment; opinion. Shakespeare.
DEEMSTER. f. [from deem.] A judge.
DEEP. a. [deep, Saxon.]
1. Having length downwards.
2. Low; situation; not high.
5. Far from the outer part. Dryden.
7. Sagacious; penetrating. Locke.
8. Full of contrivance; politic; insidious. Shak.peare.
11. Having a great degree of stillness, or gloom. Genrefes.
DEEP. f. [from the adjective.]
1. The sea; the main.
2. The vast solemn or still part. Waller.
DEEP. a. [deep, Saxon.]
To DEEPEN. v. a. [from deep.]
1. To make deep; to sink far below the surface. Addison.
2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark. Peacham.
3. To make sad or gloomy. Pope.
DEEMOUTHED. a. [deep and mouth.] Having a hoarse and loud voice. Gay.
DEEMOUTHING. a. [deep and mouth.] Contemplative; lost in thought. Pope.
DEEPLY. ad. [from deep.]
1. To a great depth; far below the surface. Tillotson.
2. With great fury or sanguity. Gay.
5. In a high degree. Bacon.
DEEPNESS. f. [from deep.] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth. Knolles.
DEER. f. [deep, Saxon.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison. Waller.
DEFE. DEFECT. f. [defectus, Latin.]
1. Want; absence of something necessary.
2. Failing; want.
3. A fault; mistake; error.
4. A blemish; a failure.

To DEFECT. v. t. To be deficient.
Brown.

DEFECTIBILITY. f. [from defectible.]
The state of failing; imperfection. Hall.

DEFECTIBLE. a. [from defect.]
1. Imperfect; deficient.
Hall.

DEFECATION. f. [defecatio, Latin.]
1. Want; failure.
2. A falling away; apostasy.

To DEFECATE. v. a. [defecare, Fr.]
To cut off; to drop; to take away part.

DEFECTION. f. [defecatio, Lat.]
A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFECTION. f. [from defect.]
Want; faultiness.
Addison.

DEFENCE. f. [defensio, Latin.]
1. Guard; protection; security.
2. Vindication; justification; apology.

To DEFEND. v. a. [defend, Latin.]
1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support.
2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain.
3. To fortify; to secure.
4. To prohibit; to forbid.

5. To maintain a place; or cause.

DEFENDABLE. a. [from defend.]
That may be defended.

DEFENDANT. a. [from defenda, Latin.]
Defensive; fit for defence.
Shakespeare.

To DEFEND. v. a. [defend, Latin.]
1. He that defends against assailants.

2. [In law.] The person accused or sued.
Hudibras.

DEFEND. f. [from defend.]
1. One that defends; a champion.
Shakespeare.

2. An
Shakespeare.

DEF

2. An affecter; a vindicator. South.

DEFFENSIVE. f. [from defence.]
2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plasters, or the like.

DEFFENSIBLE. a. [from defence.]
That may be defended,
2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication.

DEFFENSIVE. a. [defensive, Fr.]
1. That serves to defend; proper for defence.
2. In a state or posture of defence. Milton.

DEFFENSIVE f. [from the adjective.]
DEFFENSIVELY. adv. [from defensive.] In a defensive manner.

DEFFENST. part. pass. [from defence.] De- fended. Fairfax.

DEFFER. v. n. [from deferro, Latin.]
1. To put off; to delay to act. Milton.
2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

DEFFERENCE. f. [deference, Fr.]
1. Regard; respect. Swift.
2. Compliance; condescension. Lack.

DEFFERENT. a. [from deferens, or dferro, Latin.] That carries up and down.

DEFFERENT. f. [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys. Bacon.

DEFFIANCE. f. [from diffiar, Fr.]
1. A challenge; an invitation to fight. Dryden.
2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.
3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt. Dryden.

DEFFICIENcc. f. [from defectio, Latin.]
2. Want; something less than is necessary. Arbuthnot.

DEFFICIENT. a. [deficient.] Failing; wanting; defective. Wotton.

DEFFER. f. [from discharge, Fr.] A challenge; a conference. Tillotson.

To DEFFIE. v. a. [aplay, Sax.]
1. To make foul or impure; to dirty. Shakespeare.
2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure. Leviticus.
3. To corrupt chastity to violate. Prior.
4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate. Stillingfleet. Wks.

To DEFILE. v. n. [defiler, French.] To go off file by file.

DEFILE. f. [defile, Fr. a line of soldiers.] A narrow passage. Addison.

DEFILEMENT. f. [from defile.]
The state of being defiled; pollution; corruption. Milton.

DEFFILER. f. [from defile.] One that defiles; a corrupter. Addison.

DEFINABLE. a. [from define.] Dryden.
1. Capable of definition.
2. That which may be ascertained.

To DEFINE. v. a. [define, Lat.]
1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities. Sidney.
2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit. Newton.

DEFINER. f. [from define.] One that describes a thing by its qualities. Prior.

DEFINITE. a. [from definitus, Latin.]
1. Certain; limited; bounded. Sidney.
2. Exact; precise. Shakespeare.

DEFINITE. f. [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined. Dryden.

DEFINITENESS. f. [from definite.] Certainty; limitedness.

DEFINITION. f. [definitio, Latin.]
2. Decision; determination.
3. [In logic.] The explanation of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference. Bentley.

DEFINITIVE. a. [definitius, Latin.] Determinate; positive; express. Wotton.

DEFINITIVELY. adv. [from definitive.] Positively; decisively; expressly.

DEFINITIVENESS. f. [from definitive.] Decisiveness.

DEFLAGRABILITY. f. [from deflagrire, Latin.] Combustibility. Boyle.

DEFLAGRABLE. a. [from deflagro, Lat.]
Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire. Boyle.

DEFLAGRATION. f. [deflagratio, Lat.]
Setting fire to several things in their preparation.

To DEFLAG. v. n. [deflagare, Lat.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course. Blackmore.

DEFLAGRATION. f. [from deflagro, Lat.]
1. Deviation; the act of turning aside.

2. A turning aside, or out of the way.
3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLEXURE. f. [from defleus, Latin.] A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way.

D. DE-
DEF

DEFLO'RATION. f. [destruction, Fr.] 1. The act of destroying. 2. A defection of that which is most valuable.

To DEFLO'UR. v. a. [defliser, French.] 1. To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity. 2. To take away the beauty and grace of anything.

DEFLO'URER. f. [from defloure.] A ravisher.

DEFLO'US. a. [deslous, Latin.] 1. That flows down. 2. That falls off.

DEFLUXION. f. [defluxis, Latin.] A defluxion.

DEF'LY. [from defl.] Detergently; skillfully. Properly defily. 2. Bafely. 3. Inoridaneously. 4. Abominably.

DEFO'EDA'TION. f. [from defecus, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution.

DEFO'REC'TION. f. [defrere, Latin.] A defacing.

DEFO'REMEDLY. ad. [from deform.] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'REMEDNESS, f. [from deformed.] Ugly nature.


DEFO'RETENEMENT. f. [from defecus, Lat.] Irregularity; inordinateness.

DEFO'RETENEMENT, f. [defect. Lat. A defecting.

DEFO'REUF. v. o. [defraude, Latin.] To rob or deprive by a wire or trick.

DEFO'REU'DER. f. [from defraud.] A deceiver.

DEFO'REY, v. o. [defryer, French.] To be defrayed. 2. Mac.

DEFO'REY'ER. f. [from defray.] One that discharges expenses.

DEFRAY'MENT. f. [from defray.] The payment of expenses.


DEFLY. ad. [from defl.] In a talkful manner.

DEGRADATION. f. [degradation, Fr.] The state or power of subduing.

DEGENERACY. f. [from degeneratio, Lat.] 1. A departing from the virtue of our ancestors. 2. A forsaking of that which is good.

DEGENERATE. ad. [from degenerate.] 1. Unlike his ancestors. 2. Unworthy; base. 3. Degenerate; state of being grown wild; or out of kind.

DEGENERATION. f. [from degenerate.] 1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors. 2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth. 3. The thing changed from its primitive state.

DEGENEROUS. a. [from degener, Lat.] 1. Degenerated; fallen from virtue. 2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy.

DEGENEROSITY. ad. [from degenerate.] In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

DECLUTIATION. f. [dclution, Fr.] The act or power of swallowing.

DEGRADATION. f. [degradation, Fr.] 1. A degeneration of an office or dignity.

DEGREE. f. [degre, French.] 1. Quality; rank; estimation. 2. The state and condition in which a thing is.
3. A step or preparation to any thing. Sidney.


5. The orders or classes of the angels. Locke.


7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. Dryden.

8. [In arithmetic.] A degree consists of three figures, of three places containing units, tens and hundreds. Cocker.

10. [In music.] The intervals of sounds. Dict.

11. The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body. South.

By DEGREES. ad. Gradually; by little and little. Newton.

DEGUSTATION. f. [degustatio, Latin.] A tasting.

To DEHORS, v. a. [dehorctor, Latin.] To diffuse. Ward.

DEHORTATION. f. [from dehorctor, Lat.] Diffusion; a counselling to the contrary. Ward.

DEHORTATORY. a. [from dehorctor, Lat.] Belonging to diffusion.

DEHORETER. f. [from dehorctor.] A diffusor; an adviser to the contrary. Bacot.

DE'JICIDE. f. [from deus and cedo, Latin.] Death of our blessed Saviour. Prior.

To DEJEC'T. v. a. [dejecto, Latin.]

1. To cast down; to afflict; to grieve. Shakespeare.

2. To make to look sad. Dryden.

DEJEC'T. a. [dejectus, Latin.] Cast down; afflicted; low-spirited.

DEJECTELY. ad. [from deject.] In a dejected manner; afflicted. Bacot.

DEJECTENESS. f. Lowness of spirits.

DEFECTION. f. [dejection, Fr. from dejecto, Lat.] A lowness of spirits; melancholy. Rogers.

2. Weakness; inability. Arbuthnot.


DEFECTION. f. [from d'ecf.] The extremest. Arbuthnot.

DEFERATION. f. [from deferre, Lat.] A taking of a solemn oath.

DEFICITION. f. [division, French.] The act of dividing, or making a god.

DEFORM. a. [from deus and forma, Lat.] Of a godlike form.

To DEFY, v. a. [d'ejier, Fr.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god. South.

2. To praise excellently. Bacon.

To DEIGN, v. n. [from design, Fr.] To vouchsafe; to think worthy. Miller.

To DEIGN, v. a. To grant; to permit. Shakespeare.

DEINTEGRATE. v. a. [from de and in-tereo, Latin.] To diminish.

DEPAROUS. a. [di;parus, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the blest Virgin.

DEISM. f. [deisme, French.] The opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. Dryden.

DEIST. f. [deiste, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God. Burnet.

DEISTER. a. [from deiste.] Belonging to the heroes of the deists. Watts.

DEITY. f. [deite, French.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God. Hooker.


3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god. Conder.

DELACERATION. f. [from delater, Lat.] A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMA'TION. f. [delacrimation, Lat.] The wateriness of the eyes.

DELACTATION. f. [delactatio, Latin.] A weaning from the breast. Dietz.

DELA'PSED. a. [delapsus.] Bearing or falling down.

To DELAY. v. a. [from delatus, Latin.] To carry; to convey. Bacon.

DELA'TION. f. [delatio, Latin.]

1. A carrying; conveyance. Bacon.

2. An accusation; an impeachment.


To DELAY. v. a. [from delayer, French.]

1. To defer; to put off. Exced.

2. To hinder; to frustrate. Dryden.

To DELAY. v. n. To stop; to cease from action. Locke.

DELAY. f. [from the verb.]

1. A deferring; procrastination. Shakespeare.

2. Stay; stop. Dryden.

DELAYER. f. [from delay.] One that defers.

DELECTABLE. a. [delictabilibit, Latin.] Pleasing; delightful.

DELECTABILITY. f. [from delictable.] Delightfulness; pleasantness.

DELECTABLY. ad. Delightfully; pleasantly.

DELECTATION. f. [delicatio, Latin.] Pleasure; delight.

To DELEGATE. v. a. [delege, Latin.]

1. To fend away.

2. To send upon an embassy.

3. To intrust; to commit to another. Taylor.

4. To appoint judges to a particular cause. Dela-
DELEGATE. f. [delegatus, Latin.]
1. A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar.
2. [In law.] Delegates are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery.

DELEGATE. a. [delegatus, Latin.] Deputed.

DELEGATES. [Court of.] A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided.

DELEGATION. f. [delegatio, Latin.]
1. A sending away.
2. A putting in commission.
3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENACTION. a. [delenitus, Latin.] Having virtue to affwage, or safe pain.

To DELIGHT. v. a. [from deles, Lat.] To blot out.

DELETIOUS. a. [dleterus, Latin.] Deadly; destructive.

DELETENESS. f. [from delatar.] A Delicate; deadliness.

DELETION. f. [delite, Latin.]
1. A fit of raging or blouting out.
2. A destruction.

DELF. f. [from delve, Sax. to dig]
1. A mine; a quarry.
2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware.

DELIBRATION. f. [delibatio, Latin.] An essay; a tale.

To DELIBERATE. v. n. [delibera, Lat.] To think, in order to choose; to hesitate.

DELIBERATE. a. [deliberatus, Latin.]
1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.
2. Slow; tedious; not sudden.

DELIBERATELY. adv. [from deliberate.]
Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.

DELIBERATENESS. f. [from deliberate.]
Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

DELIBERATION. f. [delibatio, Latin.]
The act of deliberating; thought in order to choose.

DELIBERATIVE. a. [deliberativus, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.

DELEGATION. f. [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is deliberated.

DELICACY. f. [delicatella, French.]
1. Daintiness; fineness in eating.
2. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.
3. Softness; feminine beauty.
4. Nicety; minute accuracy.
5. Neatness; elegance of dress.
6. Politeness; gentleness of manners.

DELICATE. a. [delicat, Fr.] Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

DELICATELY. ad. [from delicate.]
1. Beautifully.
2. Finely; not coarsely.
3. Daintily.
5. Politely.

DELICATENESS. f. [from delicate.] The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

DELICATES. f. [from delicate.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

DELICIOUSLY. adv. [from delicious.] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

DELICIOUSNESS. f. [from delicious.] Delight; pleasure; joy.

DELIGHT. f. [delice, Fr.]
1. Joy; content; satisfaction.
2. That which gives delight. Shakespeare.

To DELIGHT. v. a. [delectus, Latin.] To please; to content; to satisfy.

Psalm. Locke.

To DELIGHT. v. n. To have delight or pleasure in.

DELIGHTFUL. a. [from delight and full.] Pleasance; charming.

DELIGHTFULLY. adv. Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

DELIGHTFULNESS. f. [from delight.] Pleasance; comfort; satisfaction. Tilton.

DELIGHTSOME. a. [from delight.] Pleasant; delightful.

DELIGHTSOMELY. adv. [from delightsome.] Pleasently; in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS. f. [from delightsome.] Pleasiveness; delightfulness.

To DELINEATE. v. a. [delineo, Latin.]
1. To draw the first draught of a thing; to design.

DELUDABLE, a. [from delude.] Liable to be deceived. Brown.

To DELUDE, v. a. [delude, Latin.] 
1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive. Dryden.

2. To disappoint; to frustrate.

DELUDER, f. [from delude.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor. Gravir.

To DELVE, v. a. [belgan, Sax.] 
1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade. Phillips.

2. To fathom; to sift. Shakespeare.

DELVE. f. [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitfall; a den. Ben. Johnson.

DELIVER f. [from del-er.] A digger.

DELUGE, f. [deluge, French.] 


To DELUGE, v. a. [from the noun.] 
1. To drown; to lay totally under water. Prior.

2. To overwhelm; to cause to sink. Pope.

DELUSION. f. [delusio, Latin.] 
1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery. Prior.

2. A false representation; illusion; error. Prior.


DELU'SORY. f. [delusor, Latin.] Aps to deceive.

DELU'SION. a. [from delus-] Aps to deceive.

DELFINSORY. a. [from delus-] Aps to deceive.

DENMARK, f. A land which a man holds originally of himself. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leflee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. Philips, Swift.


DE'MAIN. f. [domain, Fr.] That DEMEAN. f. land which a man holds.

DEMESNE. originally of himself. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leflee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. Philips, Swift.

DE'MAND. f. [demande, French.] 
1. A claim; a challenging. Locke.

2. A question; an interrogation. Addison.

3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it. Blondel.

4. [In law.] The asking of what is due. Blount.

To DEMAND, v. a. [demander, Fr.] To claim; to ask for with authority. Peacham.

DEM'ANDABLE. a. [from demand.] That may be demanded; requested; asked for. Bacon.

DE'MANDANT. f. [from demand.] He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action. Sp. Ditar.

DE'MANDER. f. [demandeur, Fr.] 
1. One that requires a thing with authority.

DE'LIVER. f. [from deliver.] 
1. A savior; a rescuer; a preferver. Bacon.

2. A relater; one that communicates something. Boyle.

DELIVER, v. a. To give up to another's hands. Shakespeare.

DELIVERANCE. f. [deliverance, Fr.] 
1. The act of delivering a thing to another.

2. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue. Dryden.

3. The act of speaking; utterance. Shakespeare.


DELIVERER. f. [from deliver.] 
1. A savior; a rescuer; a preferver. Bacon.

2. A relater; one that communicates something. Boyle.

DELIVERY. f. [from the verb.] 
1. The act of delivering, or giving. Shakespeare.

2. Release; rescue; saving. Shakespeare.

3. A forerunner; giving up. Clarendon.

4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech. Hooker.

5. Use of the limbs; activity. Worten.


DELL. f. [from dal, Dutch.] A pit; a valley. Sp. nior. Tickell.
DEMI

2. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it. Carew.

DEMEAN. f. [from demener, French.] A mien; preference; carriage. Spenfr.

To DEMEAN. v. a. [from demener, Fr.] To behave; to carry one's self. Tillotson.

2. To lessen; to debate; to undervalue. Shakespeare.

DEMEANOUR. f. [demener, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour. Clarendon.

DEMEANS. f. pl. An estate in goods or lands. To DEMEANTATE. v. n. [demeante, Lat.] To grow mad.

DEMENTATION. f. [dementatio, Latin.] State of being mad, or frantick. To DEMERIT. f. [demerite, Fr.] The oppositeto merit; ill-dererving. Spenfr.

To DEMERIT. v. a. To deferve blame or punishment. DEMERSED. a. [from demersus.] Plunged, DERMERSION. f. [demersio, Latin.] A drowning.

DE'MI, inseparable particle. [demi, French.] Half; as, demigod, that is, half human, half divine.

DE'MI CANNON f. [demi and cannon.] DE'MI-CANNON Lovefi. A great gun that carries a ball thirty pounds weight.

DE'MI CANNON Ordinary. A great gun. It carries a shot thirty-two pounds weight.

DE'MI CANNON of the greates t Size. A gun. It carries a ball thirty-six pounds weight. Wickins.

DE'MI CULVERIN of the lowest Size. A gun. It carries nine pounds weight.

DE'MI CULVERIN Ordinary. A gun. It carries a ball ten pounds eleven ounces weight.


DE'MI GOD. f. [demi and god.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god.

DE'MI LANCE. f. [demi and lance.] A light lance; a spear. Dryden.


DE'MI WOLF. f. [demi and wolf.] Half a wolf. Shaksppear.

DE'MISE. f. [from demir, demis, Fr.] Death; decease. Swift.

To DE'MISE. v. a. [demis, Fr.] To grant at one's death; to bequeath. Swift.

DEMISSTION. f. [demissio, Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity. L'Esfrange.

To DEMIT. v. a. [demitto, Latin.] To deprive. Brown.

DEMON. f. [from demon.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit. Prior.

DEMONICAL. a. [from demon.] DEMONICAL. 1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.

2. Influenced by the devil. Milton.

DEMONIA. f. [from the adjective.] One possessed by the devil. Bentley.


DEMONOCRACY. f. [demon and cracy.] The power of the devil.

DEMONOLATRY. f. [demon and wry.] The worship of the devil.

DEMONOLOGY. f. [demon and logy.] Discourse of the nature of devils.

DEMONSTRABLE. a. [demonstrabilis, Latin.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction. Glanville.

DEMONSTRABLY. ad. [from demonstrabilir.] In such a manner as admits of certain proof. Clarendon.

To DEMONSTRATE. v. a. [demonstrare, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty. Tillotson.

DEMONSTRATATION. f. [demonstratio, Lat.]

1. The highest degree of deductible or argumental evidence. Hooker.

2. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason. Tillotson.

DEMONSTRATIVE. a. [demonstratives, Lat.] 1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive. Hooker.

2. Having the power of expressing clearly. Dryden.

DEMONSTRATIVELY. ad. [from demonstrativus, Lat.] 1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted. South.

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge. Brown.

DEMONSTRATOR. f. [from demonstrare.] One that proves; one that teaches.

DEMONSTRATORY. a. [from demonstrare.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMULCENT. a. [dumelens, Latin.] Softening; mollifying; affusive. Aristotle.
DEN

To DEMUR. v. n. [demur, Fr.] 1. To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. 2. To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination. 3. To doubt; to have scruples. DEMURRER. f. [from demur.] A demurer; a demurrer. To DEMURRER. v. a. To doubt of. DEMURRUREncy. f. [from demur.] Doubt; hesitation.

DEMU R. a. [des meurs, Fr.] 1. Sobri; decent. 2. Grave; affectedly modest. DEMURING. f. [from demur.] A kind of perfume from a point of difficulty in an action.

DEN. f. [ben, Saxon.] 1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally. 2. The cave of a wild beast. 3. Den may signify either a valley or a woody place.

DEN. f. [from demur.] 1. Negation; the contrary to confession.
2. Refusal; the contrary to grant.
3. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

DENT. f. [from demur.] 1. A contraditor; an opponent.
2. One that does not own or acknowledge.
3. A refuser; one that refutes.

DENTAL. a. [dentalis, Lat.] A small denomination of French money.

To DENIGRATE. v. a. [denigrare, Lat.] To blacken.

DENIGRATION. f. [denigratio, Lat.] A blusing, or making black.

DENIZATION. f. [from denizan.] The act of inanchifying.

DENIZEN, f. [from dinoisodyn, a man of the city.] A freeman; one inanchied.
To DENIZEN. v. a. To inanchifie; to make free.

To DENOMINATE. v. a. [donomina, Lat.] To name; to give a name to.
Ayliffe.

To DEPART. v. a. [departer, Fr.] 1. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.
2. To refuse; not to grant.
3. To abrogate; to dismiss.
4. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one. Sprat.

To DEOBSTRUCT. v. a. [deobstruer, Lat.] To clear from impediments. More.

A medicine that has the power to relieve vicellities. A-b tast.

DEODAND. f. [deo dandum, Latin.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature. Cowel.

To DEOPHILATE. v. a. [de omphilato, Lat.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage.


DEOPOLLATIVE. a. [from deopollare.] Deobfcurant.

DEOSCULATION. f. [deosculatio, Latin.] The act of killing. Stillingfleet.

To DEPAINT. v. a. [depeint, Fr.] 1. To picture; to describe by colours.

To DEPAINT. v. n. [depart, Fr.] 1. To go away from a place. Sansanna.
2. To desert from a practice. Kings.
3. To be lost; to perish. Esdras.
4. To defect; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatize. Hefaib.
5. To defect from a resolution or opinion. Clarendon.

6. To dye; to decease; to leave the world. Givens.

To DEPAINT. v. a. To quit; to leave; to retire from. Ben. Johnson.

To DEPAINT. v. a. [partir, Fr.] To divide; to separate. De Parte.

1. The act of going away. Shakespeare.
3. [With chymists.] An operation to named, because the particles of silver are departed or divided from gold.

DEPAINTER. f. [from depaire.] One that refines metals by separation. De PA R T E M E N T. f. [department, Fr.] Separate allotment; businesses assigned to a particular person. Arbuthnot.

2. Death; decease; the act of leaving.
DEPERDITION. f. [from deperditus, Lat.]  
Loos; destruction. 
Brown.

DEPLEGMENTATION. f. [from deplegm.]  
An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation. 
Quincy. Boyle.

To DEPLEG'M.  
Remove.

To DEPLEG'MATE.  
Low Latin.  
To clear from phlegm, or aqueous infipid matter. 
Boyle.

DEPLEG'MEDNESS. f. [from deplegm.]  
The quality of being freed from phlegm. 
To.

To DEPICT.  
v. a. [depingo, depitum, Lat.]  
1. To paint; to portray. 
Taylor.

2. To decribe to the mind. 
Fenton.

DEPILATORY. f. [de and pilus, Latin.]  
An application used to take away hair. 
Brown.

DEPIL-OUS.  
a. [de and pilus, Lat.]  
Without hair. 
Brown.

DEPLENTATION. f. [depelants, Latin.]  
The act of taking plants up from the bed. 

DEPLETION. f. [depelco, depelitus, Latin.]  
The act of emptying. 
Atbourn.

DEPLO'RATE.  
To.

DEPLO'RE.  
v. a. [depelco, Lat.]  
1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall. 
Wordward.

2. To degrade from a throne. 
Dryden.

3. To take away; to divest. 
Shakepeare.

4. To give testimony; to attest. 
Shakepeare. Bacon.

To DEPOSE.  

To DEPOSE.  

To DEPOSE.  
v. n.  
To bear witness. 
Sidney.

DEPOS ITARY. f. [depistarius, Latin.]  
One with whom any thing is lodged in trust. 
Shakepeare.

To DEPO'SITE.  
v. a. [depistum, Lat.]  
1. To lay up; to lodge in any place. 
Garth. Bentley.

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security. 
Sprat.

3. To place at interest. 
Sprot.

4. To lay aside. 
Decay of Piety.

DEPO'SITE. f. [depistum, Lat.]  
1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another. 
2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security. 
3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged. 
Bacon.

DEPOSITION. f.  
1. The act of giving publick testimony. 
2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

DEPOSTORY. f. [from depote.]. 
The place where any thing is lodged. 
Addison.

DEPRA'VATION. f. [deprauatio, Lat.]  
1. The act of making any thing bad, 
Southwest.

2. Degeneracy; depravity. 
Southwell.

3. Defamation. 
Shakepeare.

To DEPRA'VE.  
v. a. [depravo, Lat.]  
To vitiate; to corrupt. 
Hooker.

DEPRA'VEDNESS. f. [from deprave.]  
Corruption; taint; vitiated state. 
Hammond.

DEPRA'VEMENT. f. [from deprave.]  
A vitiated state. 
Brown.

DEPRA'VER. f. [from deprave.]  
A corrupter.

DEPRA'VITY. f. [from deprave.]  
Corruption.

To
DEP
To DEPRECATE. v. a. [deprecat, Lat.]  
1. To pray earnestly.  
2. To ask pardon for.
To DEPRECATE. v. a.  
1. To implore mercy of.  
2. To beg off; to pray deliverance from.
DEPRECATION. f. [deprecatio, Lat.]  
Prayer against evil.  
Bacon.
DEPRECATIVE. a. [from deprecate.]  
That serves to deprecate.  
Bacon.
DEPRECATORY. f. [deprecator, Lat.]  
An excuser.
To DEPRECIATE. v. a. [depreciare, Lat.]  
1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.  
2. To undervalue.
To DEPREDATE. v. a. [depredaturi, Lat.]  
1. To rob; to pillage.  
2. To spoil; to devour.  
Bacon.
DEPREDA'TION. f. [depradatio, Lat.]  
1. A robbing; a spoiling.  
Haywood.
2. Voracity; waste.  
Bacon.
DEPREDA'TOR. f. [depredator, Lat.] A robber; a devourer.  
Bacon.
To DEPREHEND. v. a. [deprehendere, Lat.]  
1. To catch one; to take unawares.
Hooker.
2. To discover; to find out a thing.
Bacon.
DEPREHENSIBLE. a. [from deprehend.]  
1. That may be caught.  
2. That may be understood.
DEPREHENSIBLENESS. f.  
1. Capableness of being caught.
2. Intelligibleness.
DEPREHENSION. f. [deprehensione, Lat.]  
1. A catching or taking unawares.
2. A discovery.
To DEPRESS. v. a. [from depressus, Lat.]  
1. To press or thrust down.  
2. To let fall; to let down.  
Newton.
3. To humble; to deject; to sink.
Addison.
DEPRESSION. f. [depressio, Lat.]  
1. The act of pressing down.  
2. The sinking or falling in of a surface.
Boyle.
3. The act of humbling; abasement.
Bacon.
DEPRESSION of an Equation [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division.
DEPRESSOR. f. [depressor, Lat.] He that keeps or presses down.
DEPRIVATION. f. [from de and privatio, Latin.] The act of depriving, or taking away from.
Bentley.
DEPRIVATION. [in law.] is when a clergyman, as a bishop, patron, vicar or prebend, is deposed from his preferment.
Phillips.
To DEPRIVE. v. a. [from de and privo, Latin.]  
1. To bereave one of a thing.  
Clarendon.
2. To hinder; to debar from.  
Dryden.
3. To relieve; to free from.  
Soper.
4. To put out of an office.  
Bacon.
DEPTH. f. [from dep, of deep, Dutch.]  
1. Deeps; the measure of any thing from the surface downwards.  
Bacon.
2. Deep place; not a shoal.  
Dryden.
3. The abyss; a gulph of infinite profundity.  
Proverbs.
4. The middle or height of a season.  
Clarendon.
5. Abstruseness; obscurity.
Addison.
To DEPRTIEN. v. a. [deipen, Dutch.]  
To deepen.
To DEPUCELATE. v. a. [depeceler, Fr.]  
To deflower.
DEPULSION. f. [depulsion, Lat.] A beating or thrusting away.
DEPULSORY. a. [from depulsus, Latin.]  
Putting away.
To DEPULIATE. v. a. [depirer, French.]  
To purify, to cleanse.
Boyle.
DEPULUATE. a. [from the verb.]  
1. Cleaned; freed from dregs.  
2. Pure; not contaminated.  
Glaville.
DEPURATION. f. [depuratio, Lat.] The act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.
Boyle.
To DEPULU. v. a. [depirer, Fr.]  
1. To free from impurities.
2. To purge.
Raleigh.
DEPUTATION. f. [deputation, Fr.]  
1. The act of deputing, or sending with a special commission.
2. Vicegerency.
Soub.
To DEPUTy. v. a. [deputier, Fr.] To send with a special commission; to impower one to transact instead of another.
Robcomm.
DEPUTY. f. [depute, Fr. from deputatus, Latin.]  
1. A lieutenant; a viceroy.
Hale.
2. Any one that transacts business for another.
Hooker.
To DEQUANTITATE. v. a. [from ce and quantitas, Latin.] To diminish the quantity of.
Brower.
DER. In the beginning of names of places, is derived from der, a wild beast, uncles the place stands upon a river; then from the B. eth dur, i.e. water. Gibbon.
To DERA'INATE. v. a. [draainer, Fr.] To pluck or tear up by the roots. Shakeps.
To DERA'IGN. v. a. To prove; to 
To DERA'IN. § justify.
Blunt.
DERAY. f. [from deayer, Fr.] Tumult; disorder; noise.
To DE'RI. v. a. [depur, Sixon.] To hurt. Obsolate.
DE-
DERELICTION, f. [derelicio, Lat. ] An utter forfaking or leaving. 

DERELICTS. f. pl [ In law ] Such goods a are wilfully thrown away. 

To DERIDE. v. a. [derideo, Latin. ] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule. 

DERIDER. f. [ from the verb. ] A mocker; a scoffer. 

DERISION. f. [ derisa, Latin. ] 
1. The act of deriding or laughing at. 
2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing-stock. 

DERISIVE. a. [ from derive. ] Mocking; scoffer. 

DERISORY. a. [ derisorius, Lat. ] Mocking; ridiculing. 

DERIVABLE. a. [ from derive. ] Attainable by right of descent or derivation. 

DERIVATION. f. [ derivatio, Lat. ] 
1. A draining of water. 
2. The tracing of a word from its original. 
3. The tracing of any thing from its source. 
4. In medicine. The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another. 

DERIVATIVE. a. [ derivatius, Latin. ] Derived or taken from another. 

DERIVATIVE. f. [ from the adjective. ] The thing or word derived or taken from another. 

DERIVATIVELY. ad. [ from derivative. ] In a derivative manner. 

To DERIVE. v. a. [ derive, Fr. from derive, Lat. ] 
1. To turn the course of any thing. 
2. To deduce from its original. 
3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source. 
4. To communicate to by descent of blood. 
5. To spread from one place to another. 

To DEROGATE. v. n. To detract. 

DEROGATE. a. [ from the verb. ] Lesseened in value. 

DEROGATION. f. [ derogatio, Lat. ] 
1. The act of breaking and making void a former law. 
2. A disparaging; lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing. 

DEROGATIVE. a. [ derogatius, Latin. ] Derogating; lessening the value. 

DEROGATORILY. ad. [ from derogatory. ] In a detracting manner. 

DEROGATORINESS. f. [ from derogatory. ] The act of derogating. 

DEROGATORY. a. [ derogatorius, Lat. ] That lessens the value. 

DERVIS. f. [ derwis, French. ] A Turkish priest. 

DESCANT. f. [ discanto, Italian. ] 
1. A song or tune compos'd in parts. 
2. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branch'd out into several divisions or heads. 

To DESCEND. v. n. [ descend, Lat. ] 
1. To come from a higher place to a lower. 
2. To come down. 
3. To come suddenly; to fall upon as an enemy. 
4. To make an invasion. 
5. To proceed from an original. 
6. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor. 
7. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations. 

To DESCEND. v. a. To walk downward upon any place. 

DESCENDANT. f. [ descendunt, Fr. ] The offspring of an ancestor. 

DESCENDENT. a. [ descendens, Lat. ] 
1. Falling; sinking; coming down. 
2. Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor. 

DESCENDIBLE. a. [ from descend. ] 
1. Such as may be descended. 
2. Transmissible by inheritance. 

DESCENSION. f. [ desension, Latin. ] 
1. The act of falling or sinking; descendent. 
2. A declension; a degradation. 
3. In astronomy. Right descension is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere. Oblique descension is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere. 

DESCENSIONAL. a. [ from descension. ] Relating to descendent. 

DESCENT. f. [ descensus, Latin. ] 
1. The act of passing from a higher place. 
2. Progress
<table>
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<tr>
<th>DESSERT</th>
<th>DESCRIBE, SERVE.</th>
<th>DESERTLESS, DESERTLESSNESS, DESERTLESSNESSNESS.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lode, from to Ulric, Cruicri, Bsccon, Britain, Sub... claim a process solitary. Diabetes, part of Locke, particular kind. Dryden, to as Dryden, to Rogers*. desert, right Hock fench BirLy, To wo/aer, To Harris, from heavy. virtue. inclination. Addison, To to to Dryden.</td>
<td>To inheritors.</td>
<td>To DESCRIBE. v. a. [describo, Latin.] To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. Watts. To delineate; to mark out: as a torch waved about the head describes a circle. To distribute into proper heads or divisions. Josua. To define in a lax manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTER, f. [from describer.] He that describes.</td>
<td>To DESCRIBER, f. [from verb.] A describer; a detector. Croftsara. DESCRIPTION, f. [descriptio, Lat.] The act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties.</td>
<td>To DESCRY. v. a. [describer, Fr.] To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered. To spy out; to examine at a distance. Judges. To detect; to find out any thing concealed. ( \text{W} ). To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or absent. Raleigh, Dizby, Prior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRY. f. [from verb.] Discovery; thing discovered. Shakespeare. To DESCRIBE. v. a. [describer, Latin.] To divert from the purport to what any thing is confected. DESCRIBATION. f. [from descrier.] The abolution of consecration. DESERT. f. [desertum, Lat.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place. Shakespeare. DESERT. a. [desertus, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary. Dartreonomy.</td>
<td>To DESERT. v. a. [deserter, Fr. desert, Latin.] To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously. Dryden. To leave; to abandon. Bemlay. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DESSERT. f. [from the adjective.] Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit. Hooker. 2. Proportional merit; claim to reward. South.</td>
<td>1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post. Dryden. 2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted. Desert of Party. 3. He that forsakes another. Poetry.</td>
<td>1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post. Rogers. 2. [In theology] Spiritual dependency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn. South. DESERTLESS. a. [from desert.] Without merit. Dryden. To DESERVE. v. a. [lercir, Fr.] 1. To be worthy of either good or ill. Hoofer, Orzoy. 2. To be worthy of reward. South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESERTER. f. [from desert.] The act of forsaking or abandoning some post.</td>
<td>1. To be worthy of reward. South.</td>
<td>TO DESICCATE. v. a. [desicco, Lat.] To dry up. DESICCATION. f. [from desiccate.] The act of making dry. Bacon. DESICCATIVE. a. [from desiccate.] That which has the power of drying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESDIOSE. a. [desideo, Lat.] Idle; lazy; havy; Dés. To DESIGN. v. a. [desig, Lat. definer, F.] 1. To purpose; to intend any thing. 2. To form or order with a particular purpose. Stilling f.o. 3. To devote intentionally. Clarendon. 4. To plan; to project. ( \text{W} ). 5. To mark out. Locke.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DESIGNABLE. a. [design, Lat.] Distin-
guishable; capable to be particularly mark-
ed out. Digby.

DESIGNATION. f. [designatio, Lat.]
1. The act of pointing or marking out.
Stuif.
3. Import; intention. Locke.

DESIGNEDLY. adj. [from design.] Pur-
pensively; intentionally; not inadvertently; not tortuously. Roy.

DESIGNER. f. [from design.]
1. A plotter; a contriver. Decay of Piety.
2. One that forms the idea of anything
in painting or sculpture. Addison.

DESIGNING. part. a. [from design.] In-
fidious; treacherous; deceitful. Southem.

DESIGNLESS. a. [from design.] Un-
knowing; inadvertent.

DESIGNLESSLY. adv. [from design.] With-
out intention; ignorantly; inadvert-
tently. Boyd.

DESIGNMENT. f. [from design.]
1. A scheme of holiness. Shakespeare.
2. A plot; a malicious intention. Hayward.

DESIRABLE. a. [from desire.]
1. Pleading; delightful. Addison.
2. That which is to be wished with ear-
nestness. Rogers.

DESIRE. f. [desire, Fr.; desiderium, Latin.]
With; eagerness to obtain or enjoy. Locke.
To DESIRE. v. a. [desire, Fr.]
1. To wish; to long for. Dewcrayg.
2. To express wishes; to appear to long. Dryden.

3. To ask; to intreat. Shakespeare.

DESIRED. f. [from desire.] One that is
eager of anything. Shakespeare.

DESPISIBLE. a. [from desire.] Full of de-
fire; eager; longing after. Hooker.

DESPICABLY. f. [from despicable.] Fui-
nels of aspire.

DESPICABLY. adv. [from despicable.] Eager-
ly; with desire.

To DESIST. v. a. [desist, Latin.] To
cease from anything; to stop. Milton.

DESISTANCE. f. [from desist.] The act
of desisting; cessation. Boyl.

DESIATIVE. a. [desiatus, Latin.] Ending;
concluded.

DESK. f. [desk, a table, Dutch.] An in-
clining table for the use of writers or
readers. Walten.

DESOLATE. a. [desolatus, Latin.]
1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.
Browne.
2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste.
Jeremiah.
3. Solitary; without society.
To DESOLATE. v. a. [desole, Lat.] To
deprive of inhabitants. Tempest.

DESOLELY. adv. [from desolate.] In
desolate manner.

DESOLATION. f. [from desolate.]
1. Destruction of inhabitants. Spenser.
2. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy.
Sidney.

DESPAIR. f. [despair, Fr.]
2. That which causes despair; that of
which there is no hope. Stakespeare.
3. [In theology.] Loss of confidence in
the mercy of God. Sparr.
To DESPAIR. v. a. [despair, Lat.] To
be without hope; to despair. Wake.

DESPAIRER. f. [from despair.] One with-
out hope. Dryden.

DESPAIRFUL. a. [despair and full.] Hope-
less. O'Fulite. Sidney.

DESPAIRINGLY. adv. [from despairing.]
In a manner betokening hopelessness. Boyle.
To DESPATCH. v. a. [despatch, Fr.]
1. To lend away hastily. Temple.
2. To lend out of the world; to put to
death. Shakespeare.

4. To conclude an affair with another.
Shakespeare.

DESPATCH. f. [from the verb.]
2. Conduct; management. Shakspere.
3. Express; hasty messenger or image.

DESPAIRCHEFUL. a. [from despatch.] Bent
on haste. Pope.

DESPERATE. a. [desperatus, Lat.]
2. Without care of safety; rash. Hammond.
3. Irretrievable; unformidable; irre-
coverable. Locke.
4. Mad; hot-brained; furious. Spenser.

DESPERATELY. adv. [from desperate.]
2. In a great degree: this felic is ludi-
crous.

DESPERATION. f. [from desperate.] Mis-
dered; fury; precipitation. Hammond.

DESPERATION. f. [from desperate.] Hope-
lessness; despair; despondency. Hammond.

DESPICABLE. a. [deficabillis, Lat.] Con-
temptible; vile; mean; sordid; worth-
less. Hooker.

DESPICABLY. f. [from despicable.] Mean-
ess; vileness. Dis of Piety.

DESPICABLY. a. [from despicable.]
Meanly; sordidly. Addison.

DESPISABLE. a. [from despise.] Con-
temptible; despicable; regarded with con-
tempt. Arbuthnot.
To DESPISE. v. a. [despiser, old French.]
1. To scorn; to contempt. Jeremiah.
2. To abhor. Shakespeare.
DES

DESPISER. s. [from despisâ.] Contemner; scorner.

DESPITE. s. [spite, Dutch; dépit, Fr.] 1. Malice; anger; malignity. 2. Difcontent. Blackmore. 3. Aft of malice.

DESPITEFULLY. a. [despite and faili.] Malicious; full of spleen. King Charles.

DESPITEFULLY. 2. [from despiteful.] Maliciously; malignantly. Matthew.

DESPITEFULNESS, s. [from despiteful.] Malice; hate; malignity. Addison.

DESPITEOUS, a. [from despite.] Malicious; furious. Spencer.

To DESPOIL, v. a. [despolio, Latin.] To rob; to deprive. Spenser.

DESPOLIATION, s. [from despoliar., Lat.} The act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPOND, v. a. [despondida, Lat.] 1. To despair; to lose hope. Dryden. 2. [In theology.] To lose hope of the divine mercy. Watts.

DESPONDENCY, s. [from despondent.] Despair; hopelessness.

DESPONDENT, a. [despondens, Latin.] Despairing; hopeless. Bentley.

To DESPONSATE, v. a. [desporfa, Lat.] To betroth; to alliance.

DESPOSITION, s. [from despone.] The betrothing persons to each other.

DESPOT. s. [despotica.] An absolute prince; as, the despot of Servia.

DESPOTICAL, a. [from despotic.] Absolute authority.

DESPOTISM, s. [despotisme, Fr. from despot.] Absolute power.

To DESPUMATE, v. a. [despuma, Lat.] To throw off parts in foam.

DESPIUMATION, s. [from despumate.] The act of throwing off extraneous parts in scum or foam.

DESQUAMATION, s. [from desquam, Lat.] The act of scaling fowl's bones.

DESSERT. s. [deherte, French.] The last course at an entertainment. King.

To DESTINA, v. a. [destine, Lat.] To design for any particular end. Key.

DESTINATION. s. [from destinate.] The purpofe for which any thing is appointed. Hale.

To DESTINE, v. a. [define, Lat.] 1. To doom; to appoint unalterably to any fate. Milton. 2. To appoint to any use or purpofe. Arbuthnot. 3. To devote; to doom to puflhament or misery. Prior. 4. To fix unalterably.

DESTINY. s. [defynés, Fr.] 1. The power that spins the life, and determines the fate, Shakespeare. 2. Fate; invincible necessity. Donham. 3. Doom; condition in future time. Shakespeare.


DESTINUTION. s. [from d fit\. Want; the fate in which something is wanted. Hoeker.

To DESTROY, v. a. [destruo, Latin.] 1. To overturn a city; to raze a building. Genesis. 2. To lay waste; to make desolate. Knolles.

3. To kill. Destr. ii. 21. Hale. 4. To put an end to; to bring to nought. Berkeley.

DESTROYER. s. [from destroy.] The person that destroys. Raleigh.

DESTRUCTIBLE, a. [from destroy, Latin.] LIABLE TO DESTRUCTION.

DESTRUCTIBILITY, s. [from destroyable, Latin.] LIABLE TO DESTRUCTION.


DESTRUCTIVE, a. [destroyer, low Latin.] That which destroys; wasteful; cauing ruin and devastation. Dryden.

DESTRUCTIVELY. ad. [from destroy- fice.] Ruinously; mischieffully.

DECAY OF PITY. Destructiveness. s. [from destructive, Lat.] The quality of destroying or ruining. Decay of Pity.

DESTRUCTOR. s. [from destroy.] Destroyer; a numer. Boyle.

DESUDATION. s. [desudatio, Latin.] A putrefaction and inordinate sweating.

DESUDETEDE. s. [desuduendo, Latin.] Caflication from being accuscated. Hale.

DESULTORY. s. a. [desulorius, Lat.] DESULTORIOUS. t. Removing from thing to thing; unsettled; immethodical. Norris.

To DESUME, v. a. [desumo, Latin.] To take from any thing. Hale.

To DETACH, v. a. [detachr, Fr.] 1. To separate; to difengage. Woodward. 2. To lend out part of a greater body of men on an expedition. Addison.

DETACHMENT. s. [from detach.] A body of troops sent out from the main army. Blackmore.

To DETAIL, v. a. [detailer, French.] To relate particularly; to particularize. Cibney.

K k 2 DETAIL.
To DETAIN. v. o. [detaines, Lat.] To keep that which belongs to another. Taylor.

2. To withhold; to keep back. Brooke.

3. To restrain from departure. Judges.

4. To hold in custody. Taylor.

DETAINER. f. [from detain.] The name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETAINER. f. [from detach.] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains. Taylor.

To DETECT. v. a. [detec, Latin.] To discover; to find out any crime or offense. Milton.

DETECTOR. f. [from detect.] A discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide. Bacon.

DETECTION. f. [from detect.] Discovery of guilt or fraud. Sprat.

1. Discovery of any thing hidden.

2. Discovery of any thing hidden.

DETECTION. f. [from d.tain.] The act of keeping what belongs to another. Shakespeare.

DETECTION. f. [from d.tain.] To confine; to restrain. Bacon.

To DETE R. v. a. [deterre, Latin.] To discourage from any thing. Tillotson.

DETERMENT. f. [from deter.] Cause of discouragement. Boyle.

To DETERGE. v. a. [detergo, Latin.] To cleanse a heart. Witsman.

DETERGENT. a. [from deterge.] That which cleanses. Arkwright.

DETERIORATION. f. [from d.cedser, Latin.] The act of making any thing worse. Locke.

DETERMINABLE. a. [from determine.] That which may be certainly decided. Boyle.

To DETERMINATE. v. o. [determiner, French.] To limit; to fix. Shakespeare.

DETERMINATE. a. [determinatus, Lat.]

1. Limited; determined. Bentley.

2. Established; settled by rule. Black.

3. Decisive; conclusive. Shakespeare.

4. Fixed; resolute. Sidney.

5. Resolved. Shakespeare.

DETERMINATELY. ad. [from determinate.] Refulently; with fixed resolve. Sidney. Tilson.

DETERMINATION. f. [determine.]

1. Absolute direction to a certain end; Locke.


DETERMINATIVE. a. [determine.]

1. That which uncontrolly directs to a certain end. Gulliver.

2. That which makes a limitation. Watts.
DEV

DEVIATE. v. a. [deviare, Lati].
To wander; to stray; to stray from the right way or common way.

DEVIL. n. [diavolus, Latin.]
1. A wicked man or woman. Shakespeare.
2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.
3. The emblem on a shield. Prior.
4. Invention; genius. Shakespeare.

DEVILISH. a. [from devil.]
1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil. Sidney.
2. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt. Shakespeare.

DEVILISHLY. adv. [from devilish.]
In a manner fuiring the devil. South.

DEVIOUS. a. [devius, Latin.]
2. Wandering; roving; rambling. Thomson.

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude. Corriffa.

To DEVISE. v. a. [deviser, French.]
To contrive; to form by art; to invent. Peacham.

To DEVISE. v. a. To consider; to contrive. Spencer.

DEVISE f. [wife, a. will.]
1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will. Cowell.


To DEVISE. v. a. [from the noun.] To grant by will.

DEVISER. f. [from devise.] A contriver; an inventor. Green.

DEVITABLE. a. [devitabilit. Lat.] Possible to be avoided.

DEVITATION. f. [devitatio, Lat.] The act of escaping.

DEVOUR. a. [vulde, Fr.]
1. Empty; vacant; void. Spencer.
2. Without any thing, whether good or evil. Dryden.

DEVOUR. f. [devoir, French.]

2. Act of civility or obsequiousness. Pope.

To DEVOLVE. v. a. [devolver, Latin.]
1. To roll down. Woodward.

2. To move from one hand to another. Addison.

Devolve. v. a.
To fall in succession to new hands. Decoy of Pity.

DEVOLUTION. f. [devolution, Latin.]
1. The act of rolling down. Woodward.

2. Removal from hand to hand. Ilse.

DEVORATION. f. [from devour.]
The act of devouring.

To DEVORE. v. a. [devorus, Latin.]
1. To dedicate; to consecrate. Shakespeare.

2. To adduct; to give up to ill. Grew.

3. To enure; to exorcize. Dryden.

DEVOTEDNESS. f. [from devote.] The state of being devoted or dedicated. Pope.

DEVOTEES. f. [devot, French.] One erronously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

DEVIATION. f. [deviation, Fr.]
1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety.
DEW

1. Refusing dew; partaking of dew.
   Dryden.

2. Moist with dew; rosecid.
   Milton.

D'EXTER. a. [Latin.] The right; not the left.
Shakespeare.

D'EXTERITY. f. [dexteritas, Latin.]
1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill.
2. Readiness of contrivance.
Bacon.

D'EXTEROUS. a. [dexter, Latin.]
1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready.
2. Expert in management; subtle; full of expedients.
Locke.

D'EXTRAN. a. [dexter, Latin.]
The right; not the left.
Brown.

D'EXTRALITY. f. [from dextral.]
The state of being on the right side.
Brown.

D'IADES. a. [diabolus, Lat.]
A morbid copiousness of urine.
Darwin.

D'ABOLICAL. a. [from diabolus, Lat.]
Devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil.
Ray.

D'IACO DIUM. f. [Latin.]
The syrup of poppies.

D'IACOUSTICS. f. [diacousis,
  The doctrine of sounds.

D'IADEM. f. [diadema, Lat.]
1. A tiara; an enzign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs.

D'IADEM. a. [from diadem.] Adorned with a diadem.
Pepe.

D'ADROM. f. [diadromes.]
The time in which any motion is performed.
Locke.

D'IB RESIS. f. [diastasis.]
The separation or disjunction of syllables; as a'er.

D'IGNOSTIC. f. [diagnosias.]
A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.
Collier.

D'IGONAL. a. [diagones.]
Reaching from one angle to another.
Brown.

D'IGONAL. f. [from the adjective.]
A line drawn from angle to angle.
Locke.

D'IGNALLY. a. [from diagonal.]
In a diagonal direction.
Brown.

D'IGRAM. f. [diagramma.]
A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme.
Bentley.

D'IGRADIATES. f. [from diagra
dium, Lat.]
Strong purgatives made with di
griadium.
Floyer.

D'IAL. f. [diu, Skinner.]
A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour.
Glanville.

D'IAL-PLATE. f. [diu and plate.]
That on which hours or lines are marked.
Addison.
DIALECT. f. [diaklektik].
1. The subdivision of a language.
2. Style; manner of expression. Hooker.
3. Language; speech. South.
DIALECTICAL. a. [from dialekrik]. Logical; argumental. Boyle.
DIALECTICK. f. [diaklektik].

DIALLING. f. [from dial.] The scintick science; the knowledge of shadows.
DI'ALIST. f. [from dial.]. A contriver of dial. MAXON.
DI'ALOGIST. f. [from dialogue]. A speaker in a dialogue or conference.
DI'ALOGUE. f. [diakloge]. A conference; a conversation between two or more. Shakespeare.

TO DI'ALOGUE. v. n. [from the noun.]
To discourse with. Shakespeare.
DIALYSIS. f. [diaklektik]. The figure in rhetorick by which syllables or words are divided.
DIA'METER. f. [dia and meter]. The line which, passing through the center of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts. Raleigh.
DIA'METRAL. a. [from diameter]. Describing the diameter.
DIA'METRALLY. ad. [from diametral]. According to the direction of a diameter. Hammond.
DIA'METRICAL. a. [from diameter].
1. Describing a diameter.
2. Observing the direction of a diameter. Government of the Tongue.
DIA'METRICALLY. ad. [from diametrical]. In a diametrical direction. Carendon.
DIA'MOND. f. [diamant, French; adamas, Latin]. The diamond, the most valuable and hardeft of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty-four pounds. Hill.

DIA'PASE. f. [diakpase]. A chord including all tones. Speiser.
DIA'PASON. f. [diakpason]. Cefon.
DIA'PER. f. [diapare, French].
x. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures. Speiser.

TO DIA'PER. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To variegate; to diversify. Holcvel.
2. To draw flowers upon cloaths. PEETE.

DIAPHANEITY. f. [from diaphaneia]. Transparency; pellucidness. Ray.

DIA'PHANICK. a. [dia and phane]. Transparent; pellucid. Raleigh.
DIA'PHANOUS. a. [dia and phane]. Transparent; clear. Raleigh.
DIA'PHORE'TICK. a. [diaphoretik]. Sudorifick; promoting a perpiration. Arbuthnot.

DIA'PHRAGM. f. [diaphram].
1. The midrif which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.
2. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body. Woodward.
DIA'RHOE'A. f. [diihavia]. A flux of the belly. Quincy.
DIA'RHOE'TICK. a. [from diarrhoea]. Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative. Arbuthnot.

DIA'RY. f. [diarium, Latin]. An account of every day; a journal. Tailer.
DIA'STOLE. f. [dia-sto].
1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a short syllable is made long.
2. The dilation of the heart. Ray.
DIA'STYLE. f. [dia and style] a pillar. A sort of edifice where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thicknesses are allowed for intercircumscription. Harris.
DIA'TESSERON. f. [of dia and tessteron, four]. An interval in music, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semi-tone. Harris.
DIBBLE. f. [from dippel, Dutch]. A small spade.

DICA'CITY. f. [dicacity, Lat.]. Pertnens; faucines, D Hubbard.
DIBSTONE. f. A little stone which children throw at another stone. Locke.
DICE. f. The plural of die. See DICE. Bently.

TO DICE. v. n. [from the noun.]
To game with dice. Shakespeare.
DICE-BOX. f. [dice and box]. The box from whence the dice are thrown. Addison.

DICYC. f. [from dice]. A player at dice; a gambler. Shakespeare.
DICH. ad. This word seems corrupted from dit for do it. Shakespeare.
DICT'HOTOMY. f. [diktoptpa]. Distribution of ideas by pairs. Shakespeare.
DICHER of Leather. f. [dicra, low Lat.]. Ten hides. Dit.

To DICTATE. v. a. [dikt, Latin]. To deliver to another with authority. Pope.
DICTATE. f. [dictatum, Latin]. Rule or maxim delivered with authority. Prior.

DICTATION. f. [from dictate]. The act or practice of dictating. DICTATOR. f. [Latin].
1. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority. Waller.
2. One
2. One invested with absolute authority. Milton.
3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others. Locke.

DICTATORIAL. a. [from dictator.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical. Watts.


DICTATURE. f. [dictura, Latin.] The office of a dictator.

DICTION. f. [dictior, Fr.] Style; language; expression. Dryden.

DICTIONARY. f. [dictiorum, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language; a vocabulary; a word-book. Watts.


3. It is sometimes used emphatically as, I did really love him.

DIADACTICAL. 7 a. [diādaktik.] Preceptive; giving precepts: as a didactic poem is a poem that gives rules for some art. Ward.

DIAPHRAGM. f. [from d'ph.] A bird that dives into the water.

DIADACTIC. a. [diādaktik.] Preceptive; didactic. Prior.

To DIAPER. v. a. [didarīn, Teut. character, Germ.] To quake with cold; to shiver. A provincial word. Skinner.

DIDST. The second person of the preter tense of do. See Did. Dryden.

To DIE. v. a. [dō, Saxon.] To tinge; to colour. Milton.

DIE. f. [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired. Law.

To DIE. v. n. [dō, Saxon.] 1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence. Sidney. 2. To perish by violence or disease. Dryden.

3. To be punished with death. Hammond. 4. To be lost; to perish; to come to nothing. Spectator. 5. To sink; to faint. Sam. 6. [In theology.] To perish eternally. Hooker.

7. To languish with pleasure or tenderness. Pope.

8. To vanish. 9. [In the title of lovers.] To languish with affection. 10. To wither as a vegetable. 11. To grow vivid, as liquor.

DIE. f. pl. dice. [dô, French.] 1. A small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamblers throw in play. South. 2. Hazard; chance. Spenser. 3. Any cubick body. Swift.

DIE. f. plur. dies. The flap used in coinage. Swift.

DIER. f. [from die.] One who follows the trace of dying. Walker.


To DIET. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To give food to. Shakespeare. 2. To board; to supply with diet. Milton.

DIET-DRINK. f. [diet and drink.] Medicated liquors. Locke.

DIET. f. [German.] An assembly of princes or states. Raleigh.

DIETARY. a. [from diet.] Pertaining to the rules of diet.

DIETER. f. [from diet.] One who prescribes rules for eating. Shakespeare.

DIETETICAL. 7 f. [dīetētik.] Related.

DIETETICK. ing to diet; belonging to the medical cautions about the use of food. Arbuthnot.

To DIFFER. v. n. [dīfer, Latin.] 1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with that of another. Addison. 2. To contend; to be at variance. Rowe. 3. To be of a contrary opinion. Burnet.


To DIFFERENCE. v. e. To cause a difference. Holder.

DIFFERENT. a. [from differ.] 1. Distinguish; not the same. Addison. 2. Of many contrary qualities. Philps. 3. Unlike; dissimilar.

DIFFERENTIAL. Method, consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together those infinitely small differences, of what kind forever they be. Harris.

DIFFER-
DIFFERENTLY. ad. [from different.] In a different manner. 
Boyle.

DIFFICUL. a. [difficilis, Latin.]
1. Difficult; hard; not easy. 
Hudibras.
2. Scrupulous.

DIFFICULNESS s. [from difficult.]
Boyle.

DIFFICULT. a. [difficulis, Latin.]
1. Hard; not easy; not facility. It is difficult in the eyes of this people. 
Zacchaeus.
2. Trouble-me; vexatious.

DIFFICULTLY. ad. [from difficult.]
Rogers.

DIFFICULTY. s. [from difficult, French.]
1. Hardness; contrariety to easiness, 
Rogers.

2. That which is hard to accomplish,

To DIFFUSE. v. a. [diffuso, Latin.] To spread out in a wide manner.

DIFFUSSION. s. [diffusio, Latin.] The act of spreading.

DIFFUSION. s. [diffusio, Latin.] The act of spreading with a blast of wind.

DIFFUSION. s. [diffusa, Lat.] The quality of falling away on all sides.
Brown.

DIFFUSIVE. a. [diffusus, Latin.] Flowing away every way; not fixed.

DIFFUSOR. a. [diffusor, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different structure; as a diffusor flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.
Newton.

DIFFUSIBILITY. s. [from different.] Diversity of form; irregularity; diffusibility.
Brown.

DIFFUSIONISMENT. s. [franchebre, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFUSE. v. a. [diffusus, Lat.]
1. To pour out upon a plane. 
Burnet.
2. To spread; to scatter. 
Milton.

DIFFUSE. a. [diffusus, Latin.]
1. Scattered; widely spread.
2. Copious; not concise.

DIFFUSED. part. a. Wild, uncouth, irregular.
Shakespeare.

DIFFUSEDLY. ad. [from diffused.]
Wide; disperse.

DIFFUSION. s. [from diffused.] The state of being diffused; dispersion.

DIG. s. [from dig.] 
1. He that diggs or concocts his food.
Arbutus.
2. A strong vessel, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony sustances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state.
3. That which causes or strengthens the concocive power.

DIGESTIBLE. a. [from diges.] Capable of being digested.

DIGESTION. s. [from digest.] 
1. The act of concocting food.
2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat.
Blackmore.
DIGESTIVE. a. [from diges.] 1. Having the power to caulis digestion. Brown.

2. Capable by heat to soften and subdue. Hale.

DIGESTIVE. f. [from diges.] An appliance which digests a wound to generate matter. Wiseman.

DIGESTER. f. [from diges.] One that opens the ground with a spade. Byle.

To DIGIT. w. a. [digit, to prepare, Saxon.] To dress; to deck; to adorn. Milton.

DIGIT. f. [digitus, Latin.] 1. The measure of length containing three fourths of an inch. Boyle.

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.


DIGITATED. a. [from digitus, Latin.] Branched out into divisions like fingers. Brown.

DIGLADATION. f. [diligiate, Latin.] A combat with swords; any quarrel. Glanville.

DIGNIFIED. a. [from dignify.] Involved with some dignity. Addison.

DIGNIFICATION. f. [from dignify.] Exaltation. Warton.

To DIGNIFY. w. a. [from dignus and facio, Lat.] 1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt.

2. To honour; to adorn. Len. Johnson.

DIGNITARY. f. [from dignus, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity; to some rank above that of a parochial priest. Swift.


3. Advancement; preference; high place. Shakespeare.

4. [Among ecclesiastics.] That promotion or preference to which any jurisdiction is annexed. Addison.


6. In astrology.] The planet in dignity when it is in any sign.

DIGNOTION. f. [from digno, Lat.] Diffusion.

To DIGRESS. w. a. [digressa, Lat.] Brown.

1. To turn out of the road.

2. To depart from the main design. Locke.

3. To wander; to expatiate. Breveevood.

4. To transfuse; to deviate. Shakespeare.


DILE. f. [dile, Saxon.] 1. A channel to receive water. Pope.


To DILACERATE. w. a. [dilacer, Lat.] To tear; to rend. Brown.

DILACERATION. f. [from dilaceratio, Latin.] The act of rending in two. Arbuthnot.

To DILATE. w. a. [dilata, Latin.] To spread; to throw down. Brown.

DILAPIDATION. f. [dilapidatio, Latin.] The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living, to give to ruin or decay. Ayliffe.

DILATABILITY. f. [from dilatable.] The quality of admitting extension. Rey.

DILATABLE. a. [from dilate.] Capable of extension. Arbuthnot.

DILATATION. f. [from dilatatio, Lat.] 1. The act of extending into greater space. Holder.


To DILATE. w. a. [dilato, Latin.] 1. To extend; to spread out. Wallers.

2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously. Shakespeare.

DILATOR. f. [from dilate.] That which widens or extends. Arbuthnot.

DILATORINESS. f. [from dilatory.] Slowness; slowness. Clarke.

DILATORY. a. [dilatoire, French.] Tar- dry; slow; sluggish. Hayward, Owyne.


2. A difficult or doubtful choice. Pep.

DILIGENCE. f. [diligentia, Latin.] Industrious; assiduous; the contrary to idleness. Pep.

DILIGENT. a. [diligens, Lat.] 1. Conflant in application; persevering in endeav'our; assiduous; not lazy. Prov.

2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity. Deuteronomy.

DILIGENTLY. ad. [from diligent.] With assiduity; with heed and perseverence. Dryden.

DILL. f. [dye, Saxon.] 1. Clear; plain; not opaque.

2. Clear; plain; not obfusc.

To DILUCIDATE. w. a. [from dilucidare, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to explain. Brown.
DIM

DILUCIDATION. f. [from dilucidate.] The act of making clear.

DILUENT. a. [diluent, Latin.] Having the power to thin other matter.

DILUENT. f. [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter. Arbuthnot.

To DILUTE. v. a. [dilue, Latin.]
1. To make thin. Locke.
2. To make weak. Newton.

DILUTER. f. [from dilute.] That which makes any thing else thin. Arbuthnot.

DILUTION. f. [dilute, Lilt.] The act of making any thing thin or weak. Arbuthnot.

DILUVIAN. a. [from diluviwm, Lat.] Relating to the deluge.

DIM. a. [dimme, Saxon.]
1. Not having a quick fight. Davies.
3. Not clearly seen; obscure. Locke.
4. Obftruding the act of vision; not luminous. Spenser.

To DIM. v. a. [from the adjective.]
1. To cloud; to darken. Locke.
2. To make less bright; to obscure. Spenser.

DIMENSION. f. [dimensio, Latin.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity.

DIMENSIONLESS. a. [from dimension.] Without any definite bulk. Milton.

DEMENSIVE. a. [dementus, Latin.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines. Davies.

DIMICATION. f. [dimiction, Latin.] A battle; the act of fighting. Ditl.

DIMIDIA TION. f. [dimidiation, Lat.] The act of halving.

To DIMISH. v. a. [dimino, Latin.]
1. To make less by abscission or destruction of any part. Locke.
2. To impair; to lessen; to degrade. Milton.
3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to add. Dryden.

To DIMISH. v. a. To grow less; to be impaired. Dryden.

DIMISHINGLY. ad. [from diminiue.] In a manner tending to vitify. Locke.

DIMINUATION. f. [diminuto, Latin.]
1. The act of making less. Hooker.
2. The state of growing less. Newton.
3. Discredit; loss of dignity. Philps.
5. [In architecture.] The contraction of a diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMINUTIVE. a. [diminutius, Latin.]
1. Small; little. South.

DIMINUTIVE. f. [from the adjective.]
1. A word formed to express littleness; as manken, in English a little man. Cotton.

DIMINUTIVELY. ad. [from diminuive.] In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUITY. f. [from diminutive.]

DIMPASSIONLESSNESS. f. [from diminutive.] Smallness; littleness; pettyness.

DIMPASSIONLESSNESS. a. [from diminutive.] Somewhat dim.

DIMPASSIONLESSNESS. f. [from diminutive.] Swift.

DIMPASSIONLESSNESS. a. [from diminutive.] That by which a man is diminished to another jurisdiction. Swift.

DIMPASSIONLESSNESS. f. A fine kind of flaxen, or cloth of cotton. Wiseman.

DIMPASSISH. v. a. [from dim.] 1. Not with a quick fight; not with a clear perception. Milton.

DIMPASSNESS. f. [from dim.] 1. Dullness of fight.
2. Want of apprehension; stupidity.

DIMPLE. f. [dint, a hole; dimple, a little hole. Skinner.] Cavity or depression in the cheek or chin. Grew.

To DIMPLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To sink in small cavities. Dryden.

DIMPLED. a. [from dimple.] Set with dimples. Shakespeare.


DIM. f. [dun, a noise, Sax.] A loud noise; a violent and continued sound. Smile.

To DIM. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To run with noise. Orway.
2. To impede with violent and continued noise. Swift.

To DINE. v. a. [diner, French.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. Carendon.

To DINE. v. a. To give a dinner to; to feed. Dryden.

DINETICAL. a. [dineke.] Whirling round; vertiginous.

To DINE. v. a. [dine, French.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. Carendon.

To DINE. v. n. To bluster; to bounce; to huff. Arbuthnot.

DING-DONG. f. A word by which the sound of bells is imitated. Shakespeare.

DINGE. f. [from den, a hollow.] A hollow between hills. Milton.

DINING-ROOM. f. [dine and room.] The principal apartment of the house. Taylor.

DINNER. f. [diner, French.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day. Taylor.

DINNER-TIME. f. [dinner and time.] The time of dining. Pope.

2. The mark made by a blow. Dryden.
3. Violence; force; power. Addison.

To DINT. v. a. [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow. Donne.

DIM.
DINUMERATION. f. [dinarumum, Lat.] The act of numbering out finely.

DIOCESAN, f. [from dieces.] A bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock. 

Taitter.


DIOPTICAL. f. [dioscopius.] Afford-

More.

DIOPTICK. f. [dioscopius.] Having a medium for the light; affisting the light in the view of diftant objects.

DIOPTRICS, f. A part of optics, treating of the different refractions of the light.

Harris.

DIOPTRO'SIS. f. [dioscoposis.] An operation by which crooked members are made even.

Harris.

To DIP, v. a. particip. dipped, or dipp.

[ Steph. Sax. doppen, Dutch.] 

1. To immerse; to put into any liquor.

2. To moisten; to wet.

3. To be engaged in any affair.

4. To engage as a pledge.

To DIP, v. n. 

1. To sink; to immerse. L'Efrange.

2. To enter; to pierce. Granville.

3. To enter slightly into any thing. Pep.

4. To drop by chance into any mass; to chance by chance.

DIP'CHICK, f. [from dip and chick.] The name of a bird.

Corew.

DIPETALOUS, a. [di and petalo.] Having two flower-leaves.

DIPPER, f. [from dip.] One that dips in the water.

DIPPING Needle, f. A device which shows a particular property of the magnetic needle.

Philips.

DIPHTHONG, f. [diphtongos.] A coalition of two vowels to form one sound; as, vacant, leaf, Caesar.

Holder.

DIPLOE, f. The inner plate or lamina of the skull.

DIPLOMA, f. [diaklamos.] A letter or writing conferring some privilege.

DIPSAE, f. [from sdefine.] A serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

Milton.

DIPPTOTE, f. [diapote.] A noun consisting of two caesae only.

Clark.

DIPPTYCH, f. [dipitycha, Lat.] A regifter of bishops and martyrs.

Stillig fleet.

DIRE, a. [dirus, Lat.] Dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible.

Milton.

DIREC'T, a. [directus, Latin.] 

1. Strait, not crooked.

2. Not oblique.

3. [In astronomy] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiac, not retrograde.

Dryden.

4. Not collateral.

5. Apparently tending to some end.

Sidney, Locke.

6. Open; not ambiguous.

Bacon.

7. Pain; express.

To DIREC'T, v. a. [directam, Latin.] 

1. To aim in a strait line.

Pope.

2. To point against as a mark.

Dryden.

3. To regulate; to adjust.

Eccle.

4. To prescribe certain measures; to mark out a certain course.

Job.

5. To order; to command.

To DIREC'TER, f. [director, Latin.] 

1. One that directs.

2. An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation.

To DIRECTION, f. [directio, Latin.] 

1. Aim at a certain point.

Smad.

2. Motion impelled by a certain impulse.

Locke.


To DIREC'TIVE, a. [from direct.] 

1. Having the power of direction.

Bramball.

2. Informing; shewing the way. Thomson.

To DIREC'TLY, ad. [from direct.] 

1. In a strait line; rectilinearly.

Dryden.

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution.

Hook.

To DIREC'TNESS, f. [from direct.] Straightness; tendency to any point; the nearest way.

Bentley.

To DIREC'TOR, f. [director, Latin.] 

1. One that has authority over others; a superintendent.

Swift.

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Swift.

3. An instructor.

Holder.

4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience.

Dryden.

5. An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

Sharp.

To DIREC'TORY, f. [from director.] The book which the faithful preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their feet in acts of worship.

Oxst & Reasons against the Covenant.

DIREFUL, a. Dire; dreadful.

Pope.

DIRENESS, f. [from dire.] Dismalness; horror; hideousness.

Shakespeare.

To DIREP'TION, f. [diresio, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE, f. A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

Sandys.

DIRK, f. [an earie word.] A kind of dagger.

Tickell.

To DIRKE, v. a. To spoil; to ruin.

Spenser.

DIRT, f. [dirt, Dutch.] 

1. Mud; filth; mire.

2. Meanness; wretchedness.

To DIRT, v. a. [from the noun.] To soil; to besmirch.

Swift.
DIS

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS. f. Contrariness to profit; inconvenience.

DISADVANTUROUS. a. Unhappy; unprosperous. Spenser.

To DISAFFECTION. v. a. To fill with discontent; to discontent. Clarendon.

DISAFFECTIONED. part. a. Not disposed to zeal or affection. Stillingfleet.

DISAFFECTIONEDLY. ad. After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTIONEDNESS. f. [from disaffected.]
The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTIONATION. f. Want of zeal for the reigning prince. Swift.

DISAFFIRMANCE. f. Confutation; negation. Hale.

To DISAFFOREST. v. a. [dis and forest.] To throw open to common purposes, from the privileges of a forest. Bacon.

To DISAGREE. v. n. [dis and agree.]
1. To differ; not to be the same. Locke.
2. To differ; not to be of the same opinion. Dryden.
3. To be in a state of opposition. Browne.

DISAGREEABLE. a. [from disagree.]
1. Contrary; unsuitable. Pope.
2. Unpleasing; offensive. Locke.

DISAGREABLENESS. f. [from disagreeable.]
1. Unsuitable; contrariety.
2. Unoleaselfness; offensiveeness. South.

DISCONTENT. f. [from disagree.]
1. Difference; dissimilitude; diversity; not identity. Woodward.

To DISALLOW. v. a. [dis and allow.]
1. To deny authority to any. Dryden.
2. To consider as unlawful. Hooker.
3. To cenSure by some posterior affair. Swift.
4. Not to justify. South.

To DISALLOWO. v. n. To refuse permission; not to grant. Hooker.

DISALLOWABLE. a. [from disallowo.]
Not allowable.

DISALLOWANCE. f. Prohibition. South.
To DISANCHOR. v. a. [dis and anchor.] To drive a ship from its anchor.

To DISANIMATE. v. a. [dis and animate.]
1. To deprive of life.
2. To discourage; to deject. Boyle.

DISANIMATION. f. [from disanimate.]
To DISANNUL. v. a. To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate. Herbert.

To DISANNULMENT. f. [from disannul.]
The act of making void.

To DISAPPEAR. v. n. [disparoiter, Fr.]
To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight. Milton.

To DISAPPOINT. v. a. [dis and appoint.]
To defeat of expectation; to balk. Tillootson.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY. ad. [from disadvantageously.] In a manner contrary to interest or profit. Government of the Tongue.
DISAPPOINTMENT. f. [from disappoint.] Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations. Sp. & stor.
DISAPPROBATION. f. [dis and approba-
To DISAPPROVE. v. a. [dis approver, Fr.] To dislike; to condemn. Pope.
DISARD. f. [disard, Saxon. ] A prattler; a bawling talker.
To DISARM. v. a. [defamer, Fr.] To spoil or divest of arms. Dryden.
To DISARRAY. v. a. [dis and array. ] To undress any one. Spenser.
DISARRAY. f. [from the verb.] 1. Disorder; confusion. Hayward.
2. Undress.
DISASTER. f. [deface, Fr. ] 1. The blash or stroke of an unfavourable planet. Shakespeare.
2. Misfortune; grief; mishap; misery. Pope.
To DISASTER. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To blash by an unfavourable star. Sidney.
2. To affright; to mischaj. Shakespeare.
DISASTROUS. a. [from disafier.] 1. Unlucky; not fortunate. Hayward.
2. Unhappy; calamitous; miserable. Denham.
DISASTROUSLY. ad. [from disfaisrous. ] In a dismal manner.
DISASTROUSNESS. f. [from disfaisrous. ] Unlucky; misfortune.
To DISAVOW. v. a. To retract profession; to disown. Daniel.
To DISAVOW. v. a. To disown; to deny knowledge of. Hayward.
DISAVOWAL. f. [from disafow. ] Denial.
DISAVOWMENT. f. [from disafow. ] Denial.
To DISAUTHORISE. v. a. [dis and au-
torise. ] To deprive of credit or authority. Wotton.
To DISBAND. v. a. [dis and band. ] 1. To dismiss from military service. Knolles.
2. To spread abroad; to scatter. Woodward.
To DISBAND. v. a. To retire from military service. Clarendon, Tillotson.
To DISBAR. v. a. [debar, Fr. ] To land from a ship. Fairfax.
DISBELIEF. f. [from disbelieve. ] Refusal of credit; denial of belief. Tillotson.
To DISBELIEVE. v. a. [dis and believe. ] Not to credit; not to hold true. Hammond.
DISBELIEVER. f. One who refutes belief. Watts.
To DISBENCH. v. a. To drive from a seat. Shakespeare.
To DISBRANCH. v. a. [dis and branch. ] To separate or break off. Evelyn.
To DISBUD. v. a. [With gardeners. ] To take away the fruits newly put forth. Dryden.
To DISBURDEN. v. a. [dis and burden. ] 1. To ease of a burden; to unload. Milton.
2. To difencumber, discharge, or clear. Hale.
3. To throw off a burden. Addison.
To DISBURDEN. v. a. To ease the mind. To DISBURSE. v. a. [deburse, Fr. ] To spend or lay out money. Spenser.
DISBURSEMENT. f. [debursement, Fr. ] A disbursing or laying out. Spenser.
DISBURSER. f. [from disburse. ] One that disburses.
DISCACEATED. a. [discaicatus, Lat. ] Stripped of shoes.
DISCALCATION. f. [from discaicated. ] The act of pulling off the shoes. Browne.
To DISCANDY. v. a. [from dis and candy ] To disdilute; to melt. Shakespeare.
To DISCARD. v. a. [dis and card. ] 1. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.
2. To discharge or eject from service or employment. Swift.
DISCARNATE. a. [dis and carn, flesh; scantiate, Ital.] Stripped of flesh. Glanville.
To DISCASE. v. a. To strip; to undress. Shakespeare.
To DISCERN. v. a. [discern, Lat. ] 1. To defery; to see. Proverbs.
2. To judge; to have knowledge of. Sidney.
3. To distinguish.
4. To make the difference between. Ben. Johnson.
To DISCERN. v. a. To make distinction. Hayward.
2. Judge; one that has the power of discerning. Clarendon.
DISCERNIBLE. a. [from discern. ] Discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent. South.
DISCERNIBILITY. f. [from discernible ] Visibility.
DISCERNIBLY. ad. [from discernible. ] Perceptibly; apparently. Hammond.
DISCERNINGLY. ad. Judiciously; rationally; acutely. Garth.
To DISCERN. v. a. [differ, Lat. ] To tear in pieces.
DISCERNIBLE. a. [from discern. ] FRan-
gible; separable. More.
DIS-
DISCERNIBILITY. f. [from discernible.] Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCERNMENT. f. [from discern.] The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHARGE. v. a. [décharger, Fr.]
1. To disburden; to exonerate. Dryden.
2. To unload; to disembark. Kings.
3. To give vent to any thing; to let fly. Dryden.
4. To let off a gun. Knott.
5. To clear a debt by payment. Leche.
6. To set free from obligation. L'Estrange.
7. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve. Leche.
8. To perform; to execute. Dryden.
9. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy. Bacon.
10. To divest of any office or employment. Bacon.
11. To dismis; to release. Bacon.
12. To DISCHARGE. v. a. To dismis itself; to break up. Bacon.

DISCHARGE. f. [from the verb.]
1. Vent; explosion; emission. Woodward.
5. Release from an obligation or penalty. Milton.
6. Abolition from a crime. South.

DISCHARGER. f. [from discharge.]
1. He that discharges in any manner. Brown.
2. He that fires a gun. Brown.

DISCINCT. a. [discinctus, Latin.] Ungirded; looely-dressed.

DISCIND. v. a. [discinda, Lat.] To divide; to cut in pieces. Boyle.

DISCIPLE. f. [discipulus, Lat.] A scholar. Hammond.

To DISCIPLE. v. a. To punish; to discipline. Spencer.

DISCIPLESHIP. f. [from disciple.] The state or function of a disciple. Hammond.

DISCIPULABLE. a. [discipulabiltis, Lat.] Capable of instruction.

DISCIPULABILITY. f. [from discipulable.] Capacity of instruction. Halkin.

DISCIPULARIAN. a. [from disciple.] Pertaining to discipline. Glanville.

DISCIPULARIAN. f.
1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness.
2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their clamour about discipline. Sanderson.

DISCIPLINARY. a. [disciplina, Latin.] Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINE. f. [disciplina, Lat.]
1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind. Bacon.
2. Rule of government; order. Hooker.
5. Any thing taught; art; science. William.

To DISCIPLINE. v. a.
1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up. Addison.
2. To regulate; to keep in order. Derham.
3. To punish; to correct; to chastise. Milton.
4. To reform; to redress. Milton.
5. To DISCLAIM. v. a. [dis and claim.] To disown; to deny any knowledge of. Shakspeare. Roger.

DISCLAIMER. f. [from disclaim.] One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

To DISCLOSE. v. a.
1. To uncover; to produce from a state of lattency to open view. Woodward.
2. To hatch; to open. Bacon.
3. To reveal; to tell. Adisson.

DISCLOSE. f. [from disclose.] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLOSE. s. [from disclose.]
1. Discovery; production into view. Bacon.

DISCOLORATION. f. [from discolor.] The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.

2. Change of colour; stain; die. Arbuthnot.

To DISCOLOU. v. a. [decolor, Latin.] To change from the natural hue to stain.

To DISCOMFIT. v. a. [discomfitre, Fr.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. Philipp.

DISCOMFIT. f. [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow. Milton.

DISCOMFITURE. f. [from discomfit.] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; overthrow. Atterbury.

DISCOMFORT. f. [dis and comfort.] Un-easiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom. Shakespeare.

To DISCOMFORT. v. a. To grieve; to faddle; to deject. Sidney.

DISCOMFORTABLE. a. [from discomfort.] One that is melancholy and refuses comfort. Shakespeare.

To DISCOMFORT. v. a. To cause sadness. Sidney.

To DISCOMMEND. v. a. To blame; to censure. Denham.


DISCOMMENDABILITY. f. Blame-ableness; liableness to censure.
DISCOMMENDATION. f. Blame ; reproach ; cenzure. Ayliffe.

DISCOMME'NDER. f. One that discom- ments.

To DISCOMMO'DE. v. a. To put to in- convenience ; to molest.

DISCOMMODIOUS. a. Inconvenient ; troublesome. Spenser.

DISCOMMODITY. f. Inconvenience ; disadvantage ; hurt.

To DISCOMPOSE. v. a. [discomposer, Fr.] 1. To disorder ; to unsettle. Clarendon.
2. To ruffle ; to disorder. Swift.
3. To disturb the temper. Dryden.
4. To offend ; to fret ; to vex. Swift.
5. To discompose ; to discard. Bacon.

DISCOMPO'SURE. f. [from discompoze.] Disorder ; perturbation. Clarendon.

To DISCONCER'T. v. a. [dis and concert.] To unsettle the mind ; to discompose.

Collier.

DISCONFORMITY. f. Want of agreement.

DISCGRUITY. f. Disagreement ; incon- ficiency. Hale.

DISCONSOLATE. a. Without comfort ; hopeless ; sorrowful. Milton.

DISCONSOLATELY. ad. In a disconso- late manner ; comfortably.

DISCONSOLATENESS. f. The state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT. f. Want of content ; uneasiness at the present state. Pope.

DISCONTEN'T. a. Uneasy at the present state ; disatisfied. Haywood.

To DISCONTENT. v. a. [from the noun.] To disatisfy ; to make uneasy. Dryden.

DISCONTENDED, particip. a. Unasy ; cheerless ; malevolent. Tindalson.

DISCONTENDEDNESS. f. Uneasiness ; want of ease. Addison.

DISCONTENTMENT. f. [from discon- tent.] The state of being discontented.

Bacon.

DISCONTINUANCE. f. [from discontinue.] 1. Want of cohesion of parts ; disruption.

Bacon.
2. Cessation ; intermission. Atterbury.

DISCONTINUATION. f. [from discon- tinue.] Disruption of continuity ; disruption ; separation.

To DISCONTINUE. v. n. [discontinuer, French.] 1. To lose the cohesion of parts. Bacon.
2. To lose an established or prescriptive custom. Jeremiab.

To DISCONTINUE. v. a. 1. To leave off ; to cease any practice or habit. Bacon.
2. To break off ; to interrupt. Holder.

DISCONTINUITY. f. Difficulty of parts ; want of cohesion.

Newton.

DISCONVENIENCE. f. Incongruity ; dis- agreement. Bramhall.

DISCORD. f. [discordia, Lat.] 1. Disagreement ; opposition ; mutual anger. Shakespeare.
2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities. Dryden.
3. [In music.] Sounds not of them- selves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others. Peacham.

To DISCORD. v. n. [disordo, Lat.] To disagree ; not to fuit with. Bacon.

DISCORDANCE. f. [from discord.] Dis- concordancy ; agreement ; opposition ; inconcistency.

DISCORDANT. a. [discordus, Lat.] 1. Inconsistent ; at variance with itself. Dryden.
2. Opposite ; contrarious. Chyney.
3. Incongruous ; not conformable. Hale.

DISCORDANTLY. ad. [from discordant.] 1. Inconsistently ; in disagreement with itself.
2. In disagreement with another. Boyle.
3. Peevishly ; in a contradictitious manner.

To DISCOVER. v. a. [découvrir, Fr.] 1. To shew ; to disclose ; to bring to light. Shakespeare.
2. To make known. Isiaab.
3. To find out ; to espay. Pope.

DISCOVERABLE. a. [from discover.] 1. That which may be found out. Watts.
2. Apparent ; exposed to view. Bentley.

DISCOVERER. f. [from discover.] 1. One that finds any thing not known before. Arbuthnot.
2. A scout ; one who is put to desery the enemy. Shakespeare.

2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret. South.

To DISCOUNSEL. v. a. [dis and counsel.] To dissuade ; to give contrary advice. Spencer.

DISCOUNT. f. The sum refunded in a bargain. Swift.

To DISCOUNT. v. a. To count back ; to pay back again. Swift.

To DISCOUNTENANCE. v. a. 1. To discourage by cold treatment. Clarendon.
2. To abate ; to put to shame. Milton.


DISCOUNTENANCER. f. One that dis- courages by cold treatment. Bacon.

To DISCOURAGE. v. a. [decourager, Fr.] 1. To deprive ; to deprive of confidence. King Charles.
DISCOURAGER. a. [from disfavour.] One that imprimes diffidence and terror. Pope.

DISCOURAGEMENT. f. [from discour- rage.] 1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope. 2. Deterreem; that which deters. Wilkins. 3. The cause of depression, or fear. Locke.

DISCOURSE. f. [discours, Fr.] 1. The act of the understanding, by which it passeth from premisses to consequences. Hook. 2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk. Herbert. 3. Emulsion of language; speech. Locke. 4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered. Pope.

To DISCOURSE. v. n. 1. To converse; to talk; to relate. Shakespeare. 2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner. Locke. 3. To reason; to pass from premisses to consequences. Dryden.


DISCORSIVE. a. [from discourse.] 1. Paffing by intermediate steps from premisses to consequences. Milton. 2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory. Dryden.


DISCOURTEOUSLY. ad. [from discour- tous.] Uncivil; rudely.

DISCOURS. [from discurs, Latin.] Broad; flat; wide.

DISCREDIT. f. [decrediter, Fr.] Ignomi- miny; reproach; disgrace. Rogers.

To DISCREDIT. v. a. [decrediter, Fr.] 1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted. Shakespeare. 2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame. Donne.

DISCREET. a. [direcrt, Fr.] 1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober. Whitgift. 2. Modest; not forward. Tillotson.

DISCREETLY. ad. [from discreet.] Prudently; cautiously.

DISCREETNESS. f. [from discreet.] The quality of being discreet.

DISCOURSE. f. [discrepancia, Latin.] Difference; contrariety.

DISCERNANT. a. [discrepant, Latin.] Different; disagreeing.

DISCRETE. a. [differens, Lat.] 1. Distinct; disjoined; not continuous. Lat.

2. Disjunctive.

3. Discrete proportion is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the fame proportion between all the four; thus, 6: 8 :: 3: 4. Harris.

DISCRETION. f. [from discreto, Lat.] 1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or di- rect one's self; wise management. Tillotson. 2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled, and unconditional power.

DISCRETIONARY. a. [from discretion.] Left at large; unlimited; unrestrained. Tatler.

DISCRE'TIVE. a. [differens, Lat.] 1. In logic.] Discrete propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite judgments are made; as, travellers may change their climate, but not their temper. Watts. 2. In grammar.] Discrete conjuctions are such as imply opposition; as, not a man but a beast.

DISCRIMINABLE. a. [from discrimen- tate.] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

DISCRIMINATE. v. a. [distinguishing, Latin.] 1. To mark with notes of difference. Boyle. 2. To select or separate from others. Boyle.

DISCRIMINATENESS. f. [fr. in discrimi- nate.] Distinctness.

DISCRIMINATION. f. [from discrimi- natio, Lat.] 1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things. Selden. 2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction. Addison. 3. The marks of distinction. Holde.

DISCRIMINATIVE. a. [from discrimi- nate.] 1. That which makes the mark of dis- tinction; characteristic. Woodward. 2. That which obverses distinction. More.

DISCRIMINOUS. a. [from discrimen, Lat.] Dangerous; hazardous. Harvey.


To DISCSBER. v. a. [dis and cumber.] To disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk. Pope.

To DISCURE. v. a. To discover. Spooner.


DISCURSIVELY. ad. By due gradation of argument. Hale.
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To DISFAVOUR, v. a. [from the noun.]
To disconceant; to withhold or withdraw kindneft. Swift.

DI FIGURATION f. [from disfigure.]
1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The state of being disfigured.

To DISFIGURE, v. a. [dis and figure.]
To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle. Locke.

DI-FIGUREMENT. f. [from disfigure.]
Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse. Suckling.

To DISFOREST, v. a. To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRANCHISE, v. a. To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRANCHISEMENT. f. The act of depriving of privileges.

To DISFURNISH, v. a. To deprive; to unurnish; to strip. Kettle.

To DISGARISH. v. a. [dis and gara-j.] To strip to ornaments.
1. To strip to ornaments.
2. To take guns from a harque.

To DISGLOREY, v. a. To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. Milton.

To DISGORGIE. v. a.
1. To discharge by the mouth. Dryden.
2. To pour out with violence. D’urkan.

DISGRACE. f. [disgrace, fr.]
1. Shame; ignominy; dentour. Shakespeare.

2. State of dishonour.
3. State of being out of favour.

To DISGRACE, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour. Hooker.

2. To put out of favour.

DISGRACEFUL. a. [disgrace and ful.] Shameful; ignominious. Bayler.


DISGRACEFULNESS. f. [from disgracefulness.] Ignominy.

DISGRACER. f. [from disgrace.] One that expiates to shame. Swift.

DISGRACIOUS. a. [dis and gracious.] Unlike; unfavourable. Shakespeare.

To DISGUISE. v. a. [disguise, fr.]
1. To conceal by an unusal dres.

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance.
3. To disfigure; to change the form.

4. To deform by liquor. Spec.ator.

DISGUISE, f. [from the verb.]
1. A dres contrived to conceal the person that wears it.
2. A counterfeit show.

DISGUISEMENT. f. [from disguise.] Dres of concealment.

DISGUISE. f. [from disguise.]
1. One that puts on a disguise. Swift.
2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disguises. Shakespeare.

DI GUST. f. [disgust, Fr.]
1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill-humour; malice; silence concemed.

To DISGUST, v. a. [disgust, Fr.]
1. To make aversion in the stomach; to disgust.
2. To strike with dislike; to offend. Watt.

3. To produce aversion. Swift.


DISH. f. [Stcp., Saxon; dishu, Lat.]
1. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table. Dryden.

3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food. Shakespeare.

To DISH, v. a. To serve in a dish. Shakespeare.

DISH CLOUT. f. [dish and clout.] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes. Swift.

DISH-WASHER. f. The name of a bird. DISHABILLE. a. [dehabble, Fr.] Undressed; loose, or negligently dressed.

DISHABILLE. f. Undres; loose dres. Classifier.

To DISHABIT. v. a. To throw out of place. Shakespeare.


DISHERISON. f. The act of debarring from inheritance. To DISHERIT. v. a. [dis and inherit.] To cut off from hereditary succession. Spencer.

To DISHEVEL. v. a. [dechever, Fr.] To spread the hair disorderly. Knoles. Smith.


DISHO'NEST. a. [dis and honest.] Void of probity; void of faith; faithless. Swift.

1. Dishonoured; disdised. Dryden.
2. Dishonest; ignominious. Pope.

DISHONESTLY. ad. [from dishonest.] 1. Without faith; without probity; faithless. Shakespeare.
2. Lawful; wantonly; unchastely. Eccles.

DISHONESTY. f. [from dishonest.] 1. Want of probity; faithlessness. Swift.
2. Unchastity; incontinence. Shakespeare.

DISHONOUR. f. [dis and honour.]
1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy. Pope.
2. Reproach uttered; cenfure. Shakespeare.

M m 2
D I S

To DISHONOUR, v. a. [dis and bount.] 1. To disgrace; to bring blame upon; to blast with infamy. Eecles. 2. To violate chastity. Dryden. 3. To treat with indignity. DISHONOURABLE, a. [from dis-honour.] 1. Shameful, reproachful; ignominious. Daniel. 2. In a state of neglect or disesteem. Eecles. DISHONOURER, f. [from dishonour.] 1. One that treats another with indignity. Milton. 2. A violator of chastity. To DISHORN, v. a. [dis and born.] To strip of horns. Shakespeare. DISHUMOUR, f. Peculiarity; ill humour. Sp Aitor. DISIMPROVEMENT, f. [dis and improvement.] Reduction from a better to a worse state. Norris. To DISINCARCERATE, v. a. To set at liberty. Harvy. DISINCINRATION. f. Want of affection; slight dislike. A butnot. To DISINCLINE, v. a. [dis and incline.] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected to; to alienate affection from. Clarendon. DISINGENUITY, f. [from disingenous.] Meaness of artifice; unfairness. Clarendon. DISINGENUOUS. a. [dis and ingenuous.] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtle; illiberal. Stillingfleet. DISINGENUOUSLY, ad. In a dijtingenuous manner. DISINGENUOUSNESS. f. Mean subtility; low craft. Government of the Tongue. DISINHERISON. f. 1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession. Clarendon. 2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right. Tayler. To DISINHERIT, v. a. To cut off from an hereditary right. Davies. To DISINTER. v. a. To unbury; to take out of the grave. Addison. DISINTERESSED. f. [dis and interest, Fr.] Without regard to private advantage; impartial. Dryd. n. DISINTERESTMENT, f. [dis and interestment, Fr.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterestedness; disinterestedness. Prior. DISINTEREST. f. [dis and interest.] 1. What is contrary to one’s will or prosperity. Glanvill. 2. Indifference to profit. DISINTERESTED. a. [from disinterest.] 1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit. Swift. 2. Without any concern in an affair. DISINTERESTEDLY, ad. In a disinterested manner. DISINTERESTEDNESS. f. [from disinterested.] Contempt of private interest. Dryd. DISINTERSECTION. f. [dis and intersect.] To intersect. DISINVITE. v. a. [dis and invite.] To retract an invitation. To DISJOIN, v. a. [disjoin, Fr.] To separate; to part from each other; to funder. Milton. To DISJOIN. v. a. [dis and joint.] 1. To put out of joint. Sandys. 2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement. Irene. 3. To break in pieces. Blackmore. To DISJOIN INT. v. a. To separate; to part from each other; to funder. Milton. To DISJOIN. v. a. [dis and joint.] 1. To put out of joint. Sandys. 2. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement. Irene. 3. To break in pieces. Blackmore. To DISJOIN INT. v. n. To fall in pieces. Shakespeare. DISJOINT. partic. [from the verb] Separated; divided. Shakespeare. DISJOINT. a. [disjointus, Latin.] Disjointed; separate. DISJOINTION. f. [from disjointio, Lat.] Separation; parting. South. DISJOINTIVE. a. [disjunctus, Lat.] 1. Incapable of union. Grew. 2. That which marks separation or opposition; as, I love him, or fear him. Watts. 3. [In logic.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed; as, It is either day or night. Watts. DISJOINTIVELY, ad. Distinctly; separately. Decay of Piety. DISK. f. [diskut, Latin.] 1. The face of the sun or planet, as it appears to the eye. Newton. 2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the antient sports; a quoit. Grew. DISKINDNESS. f. [dis and kindness.] 1. Want of kindness; want of affection. 2. Ill turns; injury; detriment. Woodward. DISLIKE. f. 1. Disinclination; absence of affection. Spenser. Hammond. 2. Discord; dissension; disagreement. Fairfax. To DISLIKE. v. a. [dis and like.] To disapprove; to regard without affection. Temple. DISLIKEFUL. a. [dislike and full.] Disaffected; malady. Spenser. To DISLIKE. v. a. [dis and like.] To make unlike. Shakespeare. DISLIKENESS. f. [dis and likenis.] Difaffection; unkindness. Locke. DISLIKER. f. A disapprover; one that is not pleased. Swift. To DISLIKE. v. a. [dis and likenis.] To dislike; to repel. Swift. To DISLIKE. v. a. [dis and likenis.] To dislike; to repel. Swift. To DISLIKE. v. a. [dis and likenis.] To dislike; to repel. Swift. To DISLIKE. v. a. [dis and likenis.] To dislike; to repel. Swift.
DIS

To DISLOCATE, v. a. [dis and lccus, Lat.] 1. To put out of the proper place. *Woodward.*
2. To put out of joint. *Shakespeare.*

DISLOCATION, f. [from dislocate.]
1. The act of shifting the parts of things.
2. The state of being displaced. *Burnet.*
3. A lustration; a joint put out. *Gr."

To DISLODGE, v. a. [dis and lidge.]
1. To remove from a place. *Woodward.*
2. To remove from an habitation. *Dryden.*
3. To drive an enemy from a station. *Dryden.*
4. To remove an army to other quarters. *Shakespeare.*

To DISLOCATE, v. n. To go away to another place. *Milton.*

DISLOYAL, a. [disloyal, Fr.]
1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign. *Milton.*
2. Dishonest; perfidious. *Shakespeare.*
4. False in love; not constant. *Shakespeare.*

DISLOYALLY, ad. [from disloyal.] Not faithfully; disobediently. *Shakespeare.*

DISLOYALTY, f. [from disloyal.]
1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign. *King Charles.*

DISMAL, a. [dismalus, Lat. an evil day.]
Sorrowful; dire; horrid; uncomfortable; unhappily. *Decay of Piety.*

DISMALLY, ad. Horribly; sorrowfully. *Shakespeare.*

DISMALNESS, f. [from dismal.] Horror; sorrow.

To DISMANTLE, v. a. [dis and mantle.]
1. To throw off a defence; to strip. *South.*
2. To expose; to unfold; to throw open. *Shakespeare.*
3. To strip a town of its outworks. *Hakewill.*
4. To break down any thing external. *Dryden.*

To DISMARK, v. a. [dis and mark.] To divest of a mark. *Wotton.*

To DISMAY, v. a. [dismayar, Spaniish.]
To terrify; to dishearten; to affright. *Raleigh. Deuteronomy.*

DISMAYEDNESS, f. [from dismay.] Depression of courage; terror felt; delirium of mind. *Milton.*

DISMEMBER, v. a. [dis and member.]
To divide member from member; to cut in pieces. *Swift.*

To DISMISS, v. a. [dimissus, Latin.]
1. To send away. *Athen.*
2. To give leave of departure. *Dryden.*
3. To dicard.

DISMISSION, f. [from demission, Lat.]
1. Dispatch; act of sending away. *Dryden.*
3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place. *Shakespeare.*

To DISMORTGAGE, v. a. [dis and mortgage.]
To redeem from mortgage. *Howell.*

To DISMOUNT, v. a. [demonter, Fr.]
1. To throw off an horse. *Shakespeare.*
2. To throw from any elevation.
3. To throw cannon from its carriage. *Knolles.*

To DISMOUNT, v. n.
1. To alight from an horse. *Addison.*
2. To descend from any elevation.

To DISNATURALISE, v. a. [dis and natural.] To alienate; to make alien. *Shakespeare.*

DISNATURED, a. [dis and nature.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness. *Shakespeare.*

DISOBEDIENCE, f. [dis and obedient.] 1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibitions; breach of duty due to superiors. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Incompliance. *Blackmore.*


To DISOBEY, v. a. [dis and obey.] To break commands or transgress prohibitions. *Denham.*

DISOBSTICATION, f. [dis and obligation.] Offence; cause of difflust. *Clarendon.*

To DISOBLIGE, v. a. [dis and oblige.] To offend; to disfust; to give offence to. *Clarendon.*

DISOBLIGING, participial a. [from disoblige.] Diffusting; unpleasing; offensive. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISOBLIGINGLY, ad. [from disobliging.]
In a diffustive or offensive manner; without attention to pleasée. *Disobligingness.*

DISOBELIGINGNESS, f. [from disobliging.] Offensive ness; readiness to disfust. *Disobedience.*

DISORDER, a. [dis and orb.] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shakespeare.*

DISORDERER, v. a. [dis and order.]
1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion. *Spectator.*
2. Turmoil; disturbance; buffle. *Waller.*
5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health, sickness; distemper. *Locke.*

To DISORDER, v. a. [dis and order.]
1. To throw into confusion; to confound; to disturb; to ruffle. *Milton.*
3. To discompose; to disturb the mind. *Dryden.*
DISORDERED, a. [from disorder.] Disorderly; irregular; vicious; lewd; debauched. Shakespeare.

DISORDEREDNESS. f. Irregularity; want of order, confusion. Knolles.

DISORDERLY, a. [from disorder.]
2. Irregular; tumultuous. Addison.
3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; vicious. Bacon.

DISORDERLY. ad. [from disorder.]
1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusely. Raleigh.
2. Without law; inordinately. Theophrastus.

DISORDINATE, a. [dis and ordinate.] Not living by the rules of virtue. Milton.

DISORDINATELY. ad. Inordinately; viciously.

DISORIENTATED, a. [dis and orient.] Turned from the east; turned from the right direction. Harris.

To DISOWN. v. a. [dis and own.]
1. To deny; not to allow. Dryden.
2. To abrogate; to renounce. Swift.

To DISPAND. v. a. [dispande, Lat.] To diplay; to spread abroad.

DISPANSION. f. [from dispensat.] The act of displaying; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPARGE, v. a. [from dispar.] To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferior in excellence.

2. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.
3. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout. Milton.

4. To bring reproach upon; to be the cause of disgrace.

5. To marry any one to another of inferior condition.

DISPARGEMENT. f. [from disparage.]
1. Injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence.

L'Ejter.age.

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or against decency. Sidney.

3. Reproof; disgrace; indignity. Watson.

DISPARAGER. f. One that disparages.

DISPARATES. f. [diperates, Lat.] Things fo unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPARITY. f. [from dispar, Lat.]
1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence. Rogers.

2. Distinctness; unlikelihood.

To DISPARK, v. a. [dis and park.]
1. To throw open a park. Suck. pear.
2. To set at large without enclosure. Waller.

To DISPART, v. a. [dis and part; dispertier, Lat.] To divide in two; to separate; to break. Dyer.

DISPASSION. f. [dis and passion.] Freedom from mental perturbation. Temple.

DISPASSIONATE, a. [from dis and passionate.] Cool; calm; moderate; temperate. Carleton.

To DISPEL, v. a. [dispello, Lat.] To drive by scattering; to dissipate. Locke.

DISPENCE. f. [dispence, Fr.] Expense; cost; charge. Spenser.

To DISPEND. v. a. [dispender, Lat.] To spend; to consume. Spenser.

DISPENSATORY. f. [from dispensa.] The place where medicines are dispensed. Garth.

DISPENSATION. f. [from dispensatio, Latin.]
1. Distribution; the act of dealing out anything. Woodward.

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence. Tapir.

3. An exemption from some law. Ward.

DISPENSATOR. f. [Latin.] One employed in dealing out anything; a distributor. Bacon.

DISPENSATORY. f. [from dispensa.] A book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed; a pharmacopoeia. Hammond.

To DISPENSE, v. a. [dispenser, Fr.]
1. To deal out; to distribute. Dryso of Picty.

2. To make up a medicine.

3. To Dispense with. To excuse; to grant dispensation for. Raleigh.

DISPENSE, f. [from the verb.] Dispensation; exemption. Milton.

DISPERNER, f. [from disperse.] One that disperses; a distributor. Spratt.

To DISPEOPLE, v. a. [dis and people.] To depopulate; to empty of people. Pope.

DISPEOPLE, f. [from dispers.] A depopulator. Gay.

To DISPERGE, v. a. [di perse, Lat.] To sprinkle. Shakespeare.

To DISPERSE, v. a. [dispersat, Lat.] To scatter; to drive to different parts. Exceel.

2. To dissipate. Milton.

DISPERSEDLY, ad. [from dispersed.] In a dispersed manner. Hook.


DISPERSION, f. [from dispersa, Lat.]
1. The act of scattering or spreading.

2. The state of being scattered. Raleigh.

To
To DISPI'RIT. w. a. [dis and spirit.] 1. To discomfite; to deject; to deprive; to depress; to discourag[e. Clarendon. 2. To oppress the constitution of the body. Celsius.

DISPI'RITEDNESS. f. [from dispirit.] Want of vigour.

To DISPLACE. w. a. [dis and place.] 1. To put out of place. 2. To put out of any state, condition, or dignity. Bacon. 3. To disorder. Shakespeare.

DISPLACENCY. f. [displecency, Latin.] 1. Incivility; diabolization. 2. Disgust; any thing unpleasing. Dryden.

To DISPLANT. w. a. [dis and plant.] 1. To remove a plant. 2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed. Bacon.


To DISPLAY. w. a. [displayer, French.] 1. To spread wide. 2. To exhibit to the sight or mind. Locke. 3. To carve; to cut up. Spenser. 4. To talk without restraint. Shakespeare. 5. To set out ostentatiously to view. Shakespeare.

DISPLAY. f. [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view. Spectator.

DISPLEASANCE. f. [from displeasure.] Anger; disappointment. Shakespeare.

DISPLEASANT. a. Unpleasing; offensive. Glanvill.

To DISPLEASE. w. a. [dis and place.] 1. To offend; to make angry. 1 Chron. Temple. 2. To disgust; to raise aversion. Locke.

DISPLEASINGNESS. f. [from displeasing.] Offensiveness; quality of offending. Lack.


To DISPI'RESUS. w. a. To displease; not to gain favour. Bacon.

To DISPOLE. w. a. [dispole, Latin.] To displese with a loud noise; to vent with violence. Milton.

DISPOSION. f. [from dispose, Latin.] The act of disposing; a sudden burst with noise.

DISPORT. f. [dis and sport.] Play; sport; pastime. Hayward.

To DISPORT. w. a. [from the noun.] To divert. Shakespeare.

To DISPORT. w. n. To play; to toy; to wanton.

DISPOSAL. f. [from dispose.]
DI S

1. Disposal; government; power; management.
2. State; posture.
To DIS PRA I S E, v. a. To blame; to censure.
Shakespeare.
DIS P R A I S B L E, a. [from dispraise.] Unworthy of commendation.
Shakespeare.
To DIS P R E A D, v. a. [dis and spread.] To spread different ways.
Pope.
DIS P R O F I T, f. Loss; damage.
DIS P R O F O R F, v. [dis and proof.] Confusion; conviction of error or falsehood.
Atterbury.
To DIS P R O P E R T Y, v. a. To dispossess.
DIS P R O P O R T I O N, f. Unsuitable benefices in quantity of one thing to another; want of symmetry.
Denham.
To DIS P R O P O R T I O N, v. a. To mismatch; to join things unsuitable.
DIS P R O P O R T I O N A L, a. Disproportionable; unsymmetrical.
DIS P R O P O R T I O N A L L Y, ad. Unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.
DIS P R O P O R T I O N A T E, a. Unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else.
Ray. Locke.
DIS P R O P O R T I O N A T E N E S S, f. Unsuitable benefices in bulk or value.
To DIS P R O V E, v. a. [dis and prove.]
1. To confute an affirmation; to convict of error or falsehood.
Hooker.
2. To convict a practice of error.
Hooker.
DIS P R O V E R, f. [from disprove.] One that confutes.
DIS P R U N S H A B L E, a. Without penal restraint.
DIS P R U T U B E, a. [from dispute.]
1. Liable to contest; controvertible. South.
2. Lawful to be contested. Swift.
DIS P R U T A N T, f. [from dispute; disputant, Latin.] A controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner.
Spedeton.
DIS P R U T A N T, a. Disputing; engaged in controversy.
Milton.
DIS P R U T U T I O N, f. [from disputatio, Lat.]
x. The skill of controversy; argumentation.
Locke.
2. Controversy; argumental contest. Sideney.
DIS P R U T U T I O N A T I O N, a. [from dispute.] Inclined to dispute; cavilling.
Addison.
DIS P R U T U T I V E, a. [from dispute.] Disposed to debate.
Watts.
To DIS P R U T U T, v. n. [dispute, Latin.] To contend by argument; to debate; to controvert.
Tillotson.
To DIS P R U T U T, v. a.
1. To contend for.
Hooker. Tattler.
2. To oppose; to question. Dryden.
3. To diffuse; to think on. Shakespeare.
DIS P R U T E, f. Contest; controversy.
Locke. Bentley.
DIS P R U T U T L E S S, a. Undisputed; uncontrollable.
DIS P R U T U R, f. A controvertist; one given to argument.
Stillingf. et.
DIS Q U A L I F I C AT I O N, f. That which disqualifies.
Spedeton.
To DIS Q U A L I F Y, v. a. [dis and qualify.] 1. To make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment.
Swift.
2. To deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction.
Swift.
To DIS Q U A N T I T Y, v. a. To lessen.
DIS Q U E T, f. Uneasiness; restlessness; vexation; anxiety.
Tillotson.
DIS Q U E T, a. Unquiet; uneasy; restless.
Shakespeare.
To DIS Q U E T, v. a. To disturb; to make uneasy; to vex; to fret.
Dipa. Rofcommon.
DIS Q U E T E R, f. A disturber; a harasser.
DIS Q U E T L Y, ad. Without rest; anxiously.
Shakespeare.
DIS Q U E T E T N E S S, f. Uneasiness; restlessness; uneasiness; anxiety.
Hooker.
DIS Q U E T U D E, f. Uneasiness; anxiety.
Addison.
DIS Q I S T I O N, f. [disquisitio, Latin.] Examination; disputative enquiry.
Arbutn.
To DIS R A N K, v. a. To degrade from his rank.
DIS Q U A S M A R D, f. Slight notice; neglect.
To DIS Q U A S M A R D, v. a. To light; to continue.
Sprat. Smridge.
DIS Q U A S M A R D F U L, a. Negligent; contemptuous.
DIS Q U A S M A R D F U L L Y, ad. Contemptuously.
DIS R E L I S H, f. [dis and relish.]
1. Bad taste; nauseousness.
Milton.
2. Dislike; queasiness.
Locke.
To DIS R E L I S H, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To infect with an unpleasant taste.
Regert.
2. To want a taste of.
Pope.
DIS R E P U T A T I O N, f. [dis and reputation.] Disgrace; dishonour.
Bacon. Tayler.
DIS R E P U T E, f. [dis and reputation.] Ill character; dishonour; want of reputation.
South.
DIS R E -
DISRESPECT, f. [dis and respect.] Inti-
vility; want of reverence; rudeness.
Clarendon.
DISRESPECTFUL. a. Irreverent; un-
ev'il.
DISRESPECTFULLY. ad. Irreverently.
Addison.
To DISROBE, v. a. To undress; to un-
cover.
Warton.
DISRUPTION. f. [ruptio, Latin.] The
act of breaking atunder; a breach; rent.
Ray. Blackmore.
DISSATISFACTION. f. [dissat-
faction.] The state of being dissatisfied;
d'content.
Rogers.
DISSATISFACTORYNESS, f. [from dis-
satisfaction] Inability to give content.
DISSATISFACTORY. a. [dissatisfy.] Unable to give content.
To DISSATISFY, v. a. [dissatisfy.] To
different ; to displease. Calictr.
1. To DISSECT, v. a. [differa, Latin.] To
1. To cut in pieces. Rofcommon.
2. To divide and examine minutely.
Attrbury.
DISSECTION. f. [differio, Lat.] The
act of separating the parts of animis bod-
ies; anatomy. Gravestone.
To DISSEIZE, v. a. [differa, French.] To
dispersifie; to deprive. Locke.
DISSEMINA. f. [from differenta, French.] An
unlawful dispofefving a man of his
land. Covel.
DISSEIZOR, f. [from disseize.] He that
dispersifie another.
1. To DISSEMBLE, v. a. [dissimula, Latin.] To
1. To hide under falfe appearance; to
pretend that not to be which really is.
Heyward.
2. To pretend that to be which is not.
Prior.
To DISSEMBLE, v. n. To play the hy-
ppocrize.
Revew.
DISSEMLER, f. [from dissomulate.] An hy-
pocrite; a man who conceals his true di-
version.
Raleigh.
DISSEMINATION, f. [dissimilitudo, Lat.] The
DISSEMINATOR, f. [dissimilator, Lat.] He that scatters; a spreader.
Decay of Piety.
DISSENION. f. [dissensio, Latin.] Dis-
agreement; strife; contention; breach of
union. Knolles.
DISSENSIOUS. a. Disposed to differ;
contentious.
To DISSENT, v. n. [dissentio, Latin.] To
disagree in opinion.
Adifon.
2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.
Hooker.
DISSENT, f. [from the verb.] Disagree-
ment; difference of opinion; declaration
of difference of opinion.
Barter.
DISSENTANCE. a. [from dissent.] Dis-
agreeable; inconsistent; contrary.
DISSENTER, f. [from dissent.] 1. One that dis-differs, or declares his dis-
agreement from an opinion. Locke.
2. One who, for whatever reas. n. recites
the communion of the Engilh church.
DISSATION. f. [dissatiation, Latin.] A
circumvent.
Pope.
To DISERVE, v. a. [dis and serve.] To
do injury to; to mischief; to harm.
Clarendon Rovrr.
DIS SERVICE, f. [dis and service.] Injury;
n furn. Prior.
DISSERVABLE. a. Injurious; mis-
chievous.
DISSERVABILITY. f. Injury; harm;
burt. Norris.
To DISSET, v. a. To unettle.
To DISSEVER, v. a. [dis and sever.] To
part in two; to break; to divide; to
separate; to disunite.
Sidney, Raligh, Shakspeare.
DISSIDENCE. f. [dissident, Latin.] Dis-
cord; disagreement.
DISCIPLE. f. [dissimilitudo, Latin.] The
act of starting anher.
DISCIPLIN. a. [dissimile, Latin.] Start-
ing anher; bushing in two.
DISIllATION. f. [dissile, Latin.] The
act of bushing in two.
Boyle.
DISSIMILAR. a. [dis and similar.] Un-
like; heterogeneous.
Boyle, Newton, Bentley.
DISSIMULARITY. f. [from dissimilar.] Un-
likeness; dissimilitude.
Chymic.
DISSIMILITUDE. f. Unlikeness; want of
semblance.
Stillingf. et. Pape.
DISSIMULATION. f. [dissimulatio, Lat.] The
act of dissimbling; hypocrisy.
South.
DISISSIPABLE. a. [from dissipare.] Easily
scattered,
B con.
To DISIMPATE. v. a. [dissipatus, Latin.] To
scatter every way; to disperse.
Woodward.
1. To scatter every way; to disperse.
Woodward.
2. To scatter the attention. Savage's Life.
3. To spend a fortune. London.
Hand.
2. The state of being disperfed. Milton.
To DISASSOCIATE. v. a. [dissociare, Latin.] To
separate; to disunite; to part. Boyle.
DISSOVABLE. a. [from dissolve.] Capa-
ble of dissolution.
Newton.
DISSOLUBLE. a. [dissolubitis, Latin.] Ca-
}pable of separation of one part from an-
other. Woodward.
N a
Dissolu-
To DISSOLVET. a. [diffusor, Latin.] Having the power of dissolving or melting. Ray.

DISSOLVABLE. a. [from dissolven.] Liable to perish by dilution. Hall.

DISSOLVENT. f. The power of dissolving the parts of any thing. Arbuthnot.

DISSOLVER. f. That which has the power of dissolving. Arbuthnot.

DISSOLVIBLE. a. [from dissolven.] Liable to be liquefied by dilution. Hall.

DISSOLUTE. a. [dissolue, Latin.] Liquefies; wants; unrestrained; luxurious; debauched. Haywood Rogers.

DISSOLUTION. f. [dissolution, Latin.]
1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.
2. The state of being liquefied.
3. The state of melting away. Shakespeare.
4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts. South.
5. The substance formed by dissolving any body. Bacon.
6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements. Raleigh.


DISSONANT. a. [dissonsam, Latin.]
2. Incongruous; disagreeing. Hakewill.

DISSUASION. f. [dissuado, Lat.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation. Boyle.

DISSUASIVE. a. [from dissuade.] Dehortatory; tending to deter. Locke.

DISSUASIVE. f. Dehortation; argument to turn the mind off from any purpose. Government of the Tongue.


DISTAFT. f. [diafto, Sax.] 1. The stuff from which the flux is drawn in spinn. Fairfax.
2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. Hucel.

DISTAFF THISTLE. f. A thistle.
To DISTAIN. a. [dis and stain.] 1. To flain; to tinge.
2. To blot; to fully with infamy. Pope.

DISTANCE. f. [distance, French; distans, Latin.] 1. Distance is space considered between any two beings. Locke.
2. Remoteness in place. Prior.
3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing. Shakespeare.
5. A space marked on the course where hortes run. L'Esprange.
8. Ideal disjunction. Locke.

2. Remote in time either past or future. Locke.
3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten miles distant.
4. Reserved; fly.
5. Not primary; not obvious. Addison.

DISTASTE. f. [dis and taste.] 1. Aversion of the palate; disgust. Bacon.
3. Anger; alienation of affection. Bacon.

DISTASTE. a. [from the noun.] 1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness. Shakespeare.
2. To dislike; to loath. Shakespeare.
3. To offend; to disgust. Dryden.
4. To vex; to exasperate. Pope.

DISTASTEFUL. a. [dissatisfy and fall.]
1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting. Glanville.
2. Offensive; unpleasing.
3. Malig-
DISTILLATORY. a. [from distill.] Belonging to distillation.

DISTYLLER. f. [from distil.] One who practices the trade of distilling.

1. To make pernicious inflammatory spirits.

DISTYLLMENT. f. [from distil.] That which is drawn by distillation. Shakespear.

DISTINCT. a. [distinctus, Latin.] Different; not the same. Shakespear.

DISTINCTLY. ad. In right order; not confusedly. Shakespear.

DISTINCTNESS. f. [from distinct.] The state of being separate. Clarendon, Ticknon.


2. Spotted; variegated. Milton.


DISTINCTION. f. [distinctio, Latin.] Note of difference. Locke.

1. Preference or neglect in comparison with something else.

2. Having the power to distinguish; judicious. Dryden.

3. Noration of difference between things seemingly the same. Norris.


6. Division into different parts. Dryden.


Breadth. Notation.

To DISTEND. v. a. [distendo, Latin.] To stretch out in breadth. Thomson.

DISTENT. f. [from distend.] The space through which any thing is spread. Wotton.

DISTENTION. f. [distantio, Latin.]

1. The act of stretching in breadth. Arbuthnot.

2. Breadth; space occupied.

3. The act of separating one part from another. Wotton.

To DISTHRONIZE. v. a. [distand, throne.] To dethrone. Spenser.

DISTICH. f. [distichon, Latin.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses. Cuden.

To DISTIL. v. n. [distillo, Latin.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops. Pope.

2. To flow gently and silently. Raleigh.

3. To use a still. Shakespear.

To DISTILL. v. a.


2. To force by fire through the vessels of distillation. Shakespear.

3. To draw by distillation. Boyle.

DISTILLATION. f. [distillatio, Latin.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.

2. The act of pouring out in drops.

3. That which falls in drops.


5. The substance drawn by the still. Shakespear.
DIS

1. Capable of being distinguished. 
   *Byke. Hale.*
2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard. 
   *Swift.*

**DISTINGUISHED.** *part. a.* Eminent; extraordinary. 
*Reg. Rep.*

**DISTINGUISHER.** *f.* [from distinguishe.] 
1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another. 
2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity. *Brown.*

**DISTINGUISHERLY.** *ad.* With distinction. 
*P. P.*

**DISTINGUISHMENT.** *f.* Distinction; observation on a difference. 
*Grat. To DIS-\(\text{ORT.}\) \(\text{w.} \ a.\) [dist\(\text{rus}, \) Latin.] 
1. To write; to twit; to confound by irregular motions. 
*Smith.*
2. To put out of the true direction or posture. 
*That on.*
3. To wrest from the true meaning. 
*Peacham.*

**DISTORTION.** *f.* [distortio, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is withered, or the parts disordered. 
*Prior.*

To **DISTRACT.** *w. a.* [distra\(\text{ct}\) a, dis\(\text{tract}\);] 
1. To pull different ways at once. 
2. To separate; to divide. 
3. To turn from a single direction towards various points. 
*South.*
4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex. 
*Psalm. Milton. Locke.*

5. To make mad. 
*Locke.*

**DISTRACT.** D\(\text{ILY.}\) *ad.* [from distinct.] 
Mally; from mally. 
*Stoke.peare.*

**DISTRACTEDNESS.** *f.* [from distinct.] 
The state of being distracted; madness. 

**DISTRACTION.** *f.* [distr\(\text{actio}, \) Latin.] 
1. Tendency to different parts; separation. 
*Stoke.peare.*
2. Confusion; flate in which the attention is called different ways. 
*Dryden.*
3. Perturbation of mind. 
*Tailer.*
4. Madness; trantickness; loss of the wits. 
*Atterbury.*

5. Disturbance; tumult; difference of sentiment. 
*Carendon.*

To **DISTRAIN.** *w. a.* [from dist\(\text{ri} \). \(\text{ing}, \) Lat.\(\text{e} \).] 
1. To seize. 
*Shakespeare.*
2. To make sure; to make seize. 
*Marat.*

**DISTRAINER.** *f.* [from distrain.] He that feirs. 
1. To sell of. 
2. A compulsion, by which a man is suffered to appear in court, or to pay a debt. 
*Cooper.*

3. The thing feized by law. 
4. Calamity; woe; misery; misfortune. *Shak.*

To **DISTRESS.** *w. a.* [from the noun.] 
1. To prosecute by law to a being. 
2. To harass; to make in miserable. 

**DISTRESSFULL.** *a.* [dis\(\text{tress]\) and full] Miserable; full of trouble; full of misery. 
*Pope.*

To **DISTRI\(\text{BUTE.}\) w. a.* [dis\(\text{ribute}\) last.] 
To divide amongst more than two; to deal out. 
*Spenser. Woodward.*

**DISTRI\(\text{BUTION.}\) f.* [dis\(\text{tribute}, \) Latin.] 
1. The act of distributing or dealing out to others. 
*Swift.*
2. Act or giving in charity. 
*Afterbury.*

**DISTRI\(\text{BUTIVE.}\) a.* [from distribute.] 
That which is employed in assisting others to their portions; as, distributive justice. 
*Dryden.*

**DISTRI\(\text{BUTIVELY.}\) ad.* [from distribute.] 
1. By distribution. 
2. Singly; particularly. 

**DISTRICT.** *f.* [dis\(\text{trict}\) last.] 
1. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appear. 
2. Circuit of authority; province. 
*Adison.*

3. Region; country; territory. *Bliicbmore.*

**DIST\(\text{RUST.}\) w. a.* [dis\(\text{trust}\) and trust.] 
1. To regard with difference; not to trust. *Wid.*

**DISTRUSTFULLY.** *a.* In a distrustful manner. 

**DISTRUSTFULLNESS.** *f.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence. 

To **DISTURB.** *w. a.* [disturb, low Latin.] 
1. To perplex; to disquiet. 
*Collins.*
2. To confound; to put into irregular motions. 

3. To interrupt; to hinder. 
4. To turn off from any direction. *Milton.*

**DISTURBANCE.** *f.* [from disturb.] 
1. Perplexity; interruption of tranquillity. 
*Locke.*
2. Confusion; disorder. 
*Watts.*

**DISTURBER.** *f.* [from disturb.] 
1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumult. 
*Gravelle.*
2. He that causes perturbation of mind. 
*Shakespeare.*

To **DISTURN.** *w. a.* [dis and turn.] To turn off. 
*Daniel.*

**DISYA-**
DIV

DISVALUATION. f. [dis and evaluation.] Dismance; diminution of reputation.
Disgrace; diminution of reputation.

To DISVALUE. v. a. [dis and value.] To under-rate. 
Government of the Tongue.

To DISVALUE. v. a. [developer, French.] To over-rate.

DISUNION. f. [dis and union.] 1. Separation; disjunction.
2. Breach of concord.

To DISUNITE. v. a. [dis and unite.] 1. To separate; to divide.
2. To part friends.

To DISUNITE. v. n. [dis and unite.] To fall under; to become separate.

DISUNITY. f. [dis and unity.] A state of actual separation.

DISUSE. f. [dis and use.] The gradual cessation of use or custom.

DISUSE, f. [dis and use.] 1. Cessation of use; want of practice.
2. Cessation of custom.

To DISUSE. v. a. [dis and use.] 1. To cease to make use of.
2. To discontinuance.

To DISVOUCH. v. a. [dis and vouch.] To destroy the credit of; to confute.

DIVERSE. a. [from diverse.] Deprived of the wits; mad; distracted.

DIT, f. [dicht, Dutch.] A dirty; a poem.

DITCH. f. [sit, Saxon.] 1. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields.
2. Any long narrow receptacle of water.

3. The moat with which a town is surrounded.
4. Ditch is used, in composition, of any thing worthless.

To DITCH. v. a. To make a ditch.

DITCHEMER. f. [ditcher, Dutch.] One who digs ditches.

DITCHYRAMBICK. f. [dithyrambus, Lat.] 1. A song in honor of Bacchus.
2. Any poem written with wildness.

DITANDER. f. Pepperwort.
DITANY. f. [dithamnus, Latin.] An hr. b.

DIT TIT. a. [from ditty.] Sung; adapted to music.

DITTY. f. [dichte, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song.

DIVAN. f. An Arabick word.
1. The council of the oriental princes.
2. Any council assembled.

To DIVARICATE. v. n. [divaricatus, Latin.] To be parted into two.

To DIVARICATE. v. a. To divide into two.

DIVARIATION. f. [divaricatio, Latin.] 1. Partition into two.
2. Division of opinions.

To DIVE. v. n. [sippam, Saxon.] 1. To sink voluntarily under water.

2. To go under water in search of any thing.

3. To go deep into any question, or science.

4. To immerse into any business or condition.

To DIVE. v. a. To explore by diving.

DIVER. f. [from dive.] 1. One that sinks voluntarily under water.

2. One that goes under water in search of treasure.

3. He that enters deep into knowledge or study.

4. To diverge, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point.

DIVERGENCY. a. [from divergent, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DIVERS. a. [differ, Latin.] Several; sundry; more than one.

DIVERSE. a. [diversus, Latin.] 1. Different from another.
2. Different from itself; multiform.

3. In different directions.

DIVERSIFICATION. f. [from diversify.] The act of changing forms or qualities.

DIVERSIFICATION. f. [from diversify.] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

DIVERSIFICATION. f. [from diversify.] 2. Variation; variegation.

3. Variety of forms; multifority.

4. Change; alteration.

DIVERSITY. f. [diversitas, Fr. from diversitas, Latin.] 1. Differ-

2. Sport; something that unbands the mind.

3. The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a different part.

4. Sport; something that unbands the mind.

VOLK,
DIV.

1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlike;

2. Variety.

3. Distinction of being; not identity. 

4. Vacuum.

DIVERSELY. adv. [from divers.]

1. In different ways; differently; variously.

2. In different directions.

To DIVERT. v. a. [[diverto, Latin.]

1. To turn off from any direction or course.

2. To draw forces to a different part.

3. To withdraw the mind.

4. To please; to exhilarate.

5. To subvert; to destroy.

DIVERTER. f. [from the verb.] Anything that diverts or alleviates.

To DIVERTISE. v. a. [divertiser, Fr.]

1. To please; to exhilarate; to divert.

DIVERTISMENT. f. [divertissement, fr.]

1. Diversions; delight; pleasure.

Government of the Tongue.

DIVERTIVE. a. [from divert.] Recreative.

1. Amusive.

To DIVEST. v. a. [devestir, French.] To strip; to make naked.

DIVESTURE. f. [from divest.] The act of putting off.

DIVIDABLE. a. [from divide.] Separable; different; parted.

DIVIDANT. a. [from divide.] Different; separate.

To DIVIDE. v. a. [[divide, Latin.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces.

2. To separate; to keep apart; to stand as a partition between.

3. To disunite by discord.

4. To deal out; to give in shares.

To DIVIDE. v. n. To part; to funder; to break friendship.

DIVIDEND. f. [from divide.]

1. A share; the part allotted in division.

Decay of Piety.

2. Dividend is the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVIDER. f. [from divide.]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.

2. A distributer; he who deals out to each his share.

3. A divider.

4. A particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL. a. [dividuum, Latin.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others.

DIVINATION. f. [divination, Latin.] Prediction or foretelling of future things.

DIVINE. a. [divinus, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

3. Excellent in a supreme degree.

4. Prefagful; divining; prescient.

DIVINE. f.

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

To DIVINE. v. a. [divine, Latin.]

1. To foretell; to foreknow.

2. To feel prefiges.

3. To conjecture; to guess.

DIVINELY. adv. [from divine.]

1. By the agency or influence of God.

2. Excellently; in the supreme degree.

3. In a manner noting a deity.

DIVINENESS f. [from divine.]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

DIVINER. f. [from To divin.]

1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means.

2. Conjecturer; guesser.

DIVININESS. f. [from diviner.]

1. A prophet.

DIVINITY. f. [divinité, French, divinitas, Latin.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead; Supreme Being; the Cause of causes.

2. The Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cause of causes.

3. False god.

4. Celestial being.

5. The science of divine things; theology.


DIVISIBLE. a. [divisibilis, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; separable.

DIVISIBILITY. f. [divisibilité, French.]

1. The quality of admitting division.

DIVISIBILITY. f. [divisibilité, French.]

1. The quality of admitting division.

2. Of dividing.

3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.
DIZ

4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing. 
   Addison.
5. Division; discord; difference.
   Dryden.
6. Parts into which a discourse is distributed.
   Locke.
7. Space between the notes of music; just time.
   Shakespeare.
8. Distinction.
   Exodus.
9. [In arithmetic.] The separation or parts of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.
10. Subdivision; distinction of the general into species.
   Shakespeare.

DIVISOR. f. [dijvīsor, Latin.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE. f. [divorç, Fr.]
1. The legal separation of husband and wife.
   Dryden.
2. Separation; division. King Charles.
3. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.
4. The cause of any penal separation.
   Shakespeare.

To DIVORCE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To separate a husband or wife from the other.
2. To force asunder; to separate by violence.
   Hooker.
3. To separate from another.
   Hooker.
4. To take away.
   Shakespeare.

DIVORC'EMENT. f. [from divorce.] Divorce; separation of marriage.

DIVOR'CER. f. [from divorce.] The person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

DIURL'ICK. a. [dīurlīk.] Having the power to provoke urine. 

DIURNAL. a. [diurnus, Latin.]
1. Relating to the day.
2. Constituting the day.
3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

DIURNAL. f. [diurnal, French.] A journal; a day-book.

DIURNALLY. adv. [from diurnal.] Daily; every day.

DIUTURNITY. f. [diūtūrnis, Latin.] Length of duration.

To DIVULGE. v. a. [divulgo, Latin.]
1. To publish; to make public.
   Hooker.
2. To proclaim.
   Milton.

DIVULGER. f. [from divulge.] A publisher.

DIVULSION. f. [divulśiō, Latin.] The act of plucking away.

To DI'ZEN. v. a. [from digit.] To dress; to deck.

DIZZARD. f. [from dizzy.] A blockhead; a fool.

DIZZINESS. f. [from dizzy.] Giddiness.

DIZZY. a. [dīzī, Saxon.]
1. Giddy; vertiginous.
   Milton.
2. Causing giddinesses.
   Shakespeare.
3. Giddy; thoughtless.
   Milton.

To DIZZY. v. a. To whirl round; to make giddy.

To DO. v. a. preter. did; part. pass. done.
[son, Sax. done, Dutch.]
1. To practice or act any thing good or bad.
   Pjals.
2. To perform; to achieve.
   Collier.
3. To execute; to discharge.
   Shakespeare.
4. To cause.
   Spenser.
5. To transit.
   Acta.
6. To produce any effect to another.
   Shakespeare.
7. To have recourse to; to practive as the left effort.
   Jermiab.
8. To perform for the benefit or another.
   Samuel.
9. To exert; to put forth.
   2 Tim.
10. To manage by way of intercurso or dealing.
    Boyle. Rowe.
11. To gain a point; to effect by influence.
    Shakespeare.
12. To make any thing what it is not.
    Shakespeare.
13. To finish; to end.
    Duppa.
14. To conclude; to settle.
    Tilgold.
15. This phrase, what to do with, signifies how to bellow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.
    Tilgold.

To DO. v. n.
1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.
   Temple.
2. To make an end; to conclude.
   Spe'lator.
3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about.
   Stillingfleet.
4. To fare; to be; to be with regard to sickness or health.
   Shakespeare.
5. To succeed; to fulfill a purpose.
   Collier.
6. To DO is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, I shall come, but if I do not, go away; that is, if I come not.
   Artibus.
7. Do is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, let me, do, make haste, do.
   Taylor.
8. To Do is put before verbs sometimes explicity; as, I do love, or, I love; I did love, or, I loved.
   Bacon.
9. Sometimes emphatically; as, I do hate him, but will not wrong him. Shakespeare.
10. Sometimes by way of opposition; as, I did love him, but scorn him now.

DO'ABLE. a. [deālīs, Latin.] Tradable; doable; easy to be taught.

DO'ABLENESS. f. [from deāble.] Teachable; doability.

DO'CLE. a. [dēculis, Latin.] Teach.
1. Teasable; easily instructed; tractable. Swift.
2. With to. Emory.
DOCCILITY. f. [docilitas, Fr. from docilitas, Lat.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn. Cato.
DOCK. f. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking. Grevo.
DOCK. f. [As some imagine, of Dæmon.] A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up. Addison.

To DOCK. v. a. [from dock, a tail.]
1. To cut off a tail.
2. To cut any thing short. Swift.
3. To cut off a reckoning.
4. To lay the ship in a dock.

DOCKET. f. A direction tied upon goods; a summation of a larger writing. DOCTOR. f. [Astor, Latin.]
1. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physic. In some universities they have doctors of musick. Shakespeare.
2. A man skilled in any profession. De bim.
3. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases. Skrub. speare.
4. Any able or learned man. Digby.

To DOCTOR. v. a. [from the noun.] To physic; to cure.

DOCTORAL. a. [doctoralis, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY. adv. [from doctoral.] In manner of a doctor. Hakewill.

DOCTORSHIP. f. [from doctor.] The rank of a doctor. Credon. DOCTRINAL. a. [doctrina, Latin.]
2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching. Hooker.

DOCTRINALLY. adv. [from doctrina.] In the form of doctrine; positively. Ray.

DOCTRINE. f. [doctrina, Latin.]
1. The principles or opinions of any sect or master. Asbury.
2. The act of teaching. Mark.

DOCUMENT. f. [documentum, Lat.]
1. Precept; instruction; direction. Watts.

DODDER. f. [touren, to flout up, Dutch. Skinner.] D dodger is a singular plant: when it first flowers from the seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the ramifications of which it is formed, soon after clinging about these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the flanks of the plant, entangling itself about them in a very complicated manner. It has no leaves.

DODDERED. a. [from dodder.] Over-grown with dodder. Dryden.
DODGECAGON. f. [dodokas and gokas.] A figure of twelve flowers.

DODGE EMOTION. f. [dodokasemotion.] The twelfth part.

To DOGGE. v. n. [from dog.] 1. To use craft; to deal with tergiversation. Hall.
2. To shift place as another approaches. M'ton.
3. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them. Swift.

DODKIN. f. [dogkin, Dutch.] A dogkin or little doot; a low coin. Lily.

DODMAN. f. The name of a fish. Bacon.

DOE. f. [doe, Latin.] A she-doe; the female of a buck. Bacon.

DOE. f. [from To do.] A feat; what one has to do. Hudibras.

DOER. f. [from To do.]
1. One that does any thing good or bad. South.
2. Actor; agent.
3. An active, or busy, or valiant person. Knollet.
4. One that habitually performs or prac-
tices. Hooker.

DOES. The third person from do, for doth. Locke.

To DOFF. v. a. [from doff off.]
2. To strip. Crofby.
3. To put away; to get rid of. Shakespeare.
4. To delay; to refer to another time. Shakespeare.

DOG. f. [dogge, Dutch.]
1. A domestic animal remarkably vari-
cous in his species. Lecky.
2. A constellation called Sirius, or Can-
icula, rising and setting with the sun during the dog days. Brown.
3. A reproachful name for a man. Shakespeare.

4. To give or send to the Dogs; to throw away. 'To go to the Dogs; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured. Pope.
5. It is used as the mele of several species; as, the dog fox, the dog otter.

To DOG. v. a. To hunt as a dog, infini-
dually and indefatigably. Herbert.

DOG-TEETH. f. The teeth in the hu-
mam head next to the grinders; the eye-
teeth. Arbuthnot.

DOG-TRICK. f. [dog and trick.] An ill turn; curiously or brutal treatment. Dryden.
DOG-BANE. f. [dog and bane.] An herb.

DOG-ERRY-TREE. Cornelian-cherry.

DOG-BRIAR. f. [dog and briar.] The briar that bears the hip.
DOG.  See Cornelian-Cherry.

DO'GWOOD.  See Cornelian-Cherry.

DO'GLY.  f.  A species of Cornelian-Cherry, so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker.

DOINGS.  f.  [from To do.]

1.  Things done; events; transactions.

2.  Feasts; actions: good or bad.

3.  Behaviour; conduct.

4.  Stir; baffle; tumult.

5.  Felicity; meritment.

DOIT.  f.  [days, Dutch.]  A small piece of money.

DOLE.  f.  [from deal; Saxon.]  

1.  The act of distribution or dealing.

2.  Any thing dealt out or distributed.

3.  Provisions or money distributed in charity.


5.  [from dolor.]  Grief; sorrow; misery.

To DOLE.  v.  a.  [from the noun.]  To deal; to distribute.

DOLEFUL.  a.  [dole and full,]

1.  Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief.

2.  Melancholy; afflicted; teeling grief.

3.  Dismal; impairing sorrow.

4.  In a doleful manner.

DOLEFULNESS.  f.  [from doleful.]

1.  Sorrow; melancholy.

2.  Querulousness.

3.  Dismalness.

DOLESONE.  a.  [from dole.]  Melancholy; elo my; dismal.

DOLESMONY.  ad.  [from dolosome.]  In a doleful manner.

DOLESEVENESS.  f.  [from doloseve.]  Glum; melancholy.

DOLL.  f.  A little girl's puppet or baby.

DOLLAR.  f.  [doler, Dutch.]  A Dutch and German coin of different value, from ab ut two shillings and shixpence to four and shixpence.

DOLOPICK.  a.  [dolopick, Lat.]  That which causes grief or pain.

DOLOUS.  a.  [from dolor, Latin.]

1.  Sorrowful; doleful; dismal.

2.  Piteaneous.

3.  Pain; pang.

DOLOUR.  f.  [doler, Latin.]

1.  Grief; sorrow.

2.  Lamentation; complaint.

DO'R.  f.  [dol, Tuscan.]  A heavy fluted fellow; a thickset, stub工作效率.

DO'LISH.  a.  [from dolk.]  Stupid; mean; blockish.

O o
D O T

2. In a sleeping posture. Grew.
5. Leaning; not perpendicular. Cleveland.

DORMITORY. f. [dormitorium, Lat.]
1. A place to sleep in; a room with many beds. Mortimer.

DORMOUSE. f. [dormio and mouse.] A small animal which palls a large part of the Winter in sleep. Ben. Johnson.

DORN. f. [from dorn, German, a thorn.]
1. The name of a fish. Carew.
2. The name of a bird. Burnet.

DORRICK. f. [of Dorrick in Flanders.]
A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.

To DORR. v. a. [tor, stupid, Teutonic.]
To deafen or stupidity with noise. Skinner.

DORR. f. A kind of flying insect; the hedge-chaffer. Grew.

DORSAL. f. [from dorsum, the back.]

DORSER. f. A banner; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burden.

DORSIPEROS. f. [dorsum and spec, dorsum and species, Lat.] Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back; used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fr. v. n.

DORTURE. f. [from dormiture; dortur, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in. Bacon.

DOSE. f. [dôt, dose.] 1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. Quincy.
2. As much of anything as falls to a man's lot. Hudibras.
3. The utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow.

To DOSE v. a. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diseased.

DOSE. f. [from dôr.] A pledge; a mule or lump of lint. Wiseman.

DOST. [the second person of do.] Addition.

DOT. f. [from jat, a point.]
1. A small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To DOT. v. n. [from the noun.] To make dots or spots.

DOTTAGE. f. [from dote.]
2. Excessive fondness. Dryden.

DOTAL. a. [dotalis, Latin.]
Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion. Garib.

DOTARD. f. [from dote.]
1. A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a truculent. Spenlser.

DOTATION. f. [dotatio, Lat.]
The act of giving a dowry.

To DOTE, v. n. [dôten, Dutch.]

D O U

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion. Jeremiah.
2. To be in love to extremity. Sidney.

To DOTE upon. To regard with excessive fondness. Burnet.

DOTE. f. [from dote.]
1. One whoe understanding is impaired by years; a dotard. Ben. Johnson.

TO DOTTINGLY. ad. [from dotting.] Fondly. Dryden.


DOTTEREL. f. The name of a bird. Bacon.

DOUBLE a. [double, French.]
1. Two of a fort; one corresponding to the other. Exclus.
2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. Ben. Johnson.
3. Having more than one in the same order or parallel. Bacon.
4. Twofold; of two kinds. Dryden.
5. Two in number. Donitz.
6. Having twice the effect or influence. Shakespeare.

7. Deceitful; acting two parts. Shakespeare.

DOUBLE-PLEA. f. That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters, whereof either is sufficient to effect his defense in debarring the plaintiff.

DOUBLE-BITING. a. Biting or cutting on either side. Dryden.

DOUBLE-BUTTONED. a. [double and buttoned.]
Having two rows of buttons. Gay.

DOUBLE-DEALER. f. A deceitful, subtle, infamous fellow; one who says one thing and thinks another. L'Esc. ange.

DOUBLE DEALING. f. Artificial; delusion; delusion; low or wicked cunning. Pepys.

To DOUBLE-DIE. v. a. To die twice over. Dryden.

DOUBLE-HEADED. a. Having the flowers growing one to another. Marotier.

To DOUBLE-LOCK. v. a. [double and lock.]
To thrust the lock twice. Tulter.

DOUBLE-MINDED. a. Deceitful; indis-...
D'YDEN. Di-ydei. unhardened. Watt'i. an [from with-]
gift. Sbakejpeure. uncertainty Dryden. un-
Shakefpejri. to not One To supplied without 6'pertfer. to
bhak'fpeare, fufpenfe to {do-ve Grew. apprehenfion Hudibrji. [ftom To
darf^ Danne. Siakefpeare. cont Bucin. tihok'-jpaice. Sbakefpeire. a
not [dough

DOUBTFULLY  ad. [from doubly.] 1. Doubiously; irresolutely.

DOUGHER. s. A bird that dips in the water. Roy.

DOVE s. [dove, old Teutonic; dub, German.] 1. A wild pigeon.
2. A pigeon.

DOVECOT s. [dove and cot.] A small building in which pigeons are bred and kept Shakespeare.

DOVEHOUSE s. [dove and house.] A house for pigeons. Dryden.

DOVETAIL s. [dove and tail.] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.

DOUGH, s. [dough, Saxon.] 1. The paste of bread or pies, yet unbaked. Dryden.

DOUGHBAKED a. [dough and baked.] Unmolded; not hardened to perfection; i.e., Donne.

DOUGHTY a. [doughty, Saxon.] Brave; noble; illustrious; eminent. Spenser.

DOUGHY a. [from dough.] Unsound; soft; unhardened. Shakespeare.

DOUSE s. [douse, Saxon.] To put over head suddenly in the water.

DOUSE. w. n. To fall suddenly into the water. Hudibras.

DOUGHER. s. [dousier, Fr.] 1. A widow with a jointure. Shakespeare.
2. The title given to ladies who survive their husbands. Shak spere.

DOUGHTY. 1. That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage. Pepys.
2. That which the widow postells. Bacon.
3. The gits of a husband for a wife. Genest.

4. End wmont; gift. Dovers.

DOUBLED s. Portioned; supplied with a portion. Shakspere.

DOVER-
DOW

DOWERLESS. a. [from awer.] Without a fortune. Shakespeare.

DOWNLASS. s. A coarse kind of linen. Shakespeare.

DOWN. s. [down, Danish.] 
2. Any thing that sooths or mollifies. Southern.
3. Soft w'est, or tender hair. Prior.
4. The soft fibres or plants which wing the seeds. Bacon.

DOWN. f. [son, Saxon.] A large open plain or valley. Sidney. Sandys.

DOWN. prep. [down, Saxon.] 
1. Along a descent; from a higher place to a lower. Shakespeare.
2. Towards the mouth of a river. Knolles.

DOWN. ad. 
1. On the ground; from the height to a lower situation. Milton.
2. Tending towards the ground. Milton.
3. Out of sight; below the horizon. Shakespeare.
4. To a total maceration. Arbuthnot.
5. Into disgrace; into declining reputation. South.

6. [Answering to op.] Here and there. Fijian.

DOWN. interj. et. An exhortation to destruction or demolition. Shakespeare.

DOWN. [To go.] To be digested; to be received. Lack.

To DOWN. v. a. [from the particle.] To knock; to subdue; to conquer. Sidney.

DOWNCAST. a. [down and cast.] Bent down; directed to the ground. Addison.

DOWNFALL. f. [down and fail.] 
1. Rain; fall from date. Dryden.

DOWNFALLEN. participial a. Ruined; fallen. Carew.

DOWNGYRED. a. [down and gar'd.] Let down in circular wrinkles. Shakespeare.

DOWNHILL. f. [down and hill.] Declivity; difficulty. Dryden.

DOWNHILL. a. Declivous; descending.

DOWNLOOKED. a. [down and look.] Having a dejected countenance; fullen; melancholy. Dryden.

DOWNLYNG. a. [down and lie.] About to be in travail of childbirth. Dryden.

DOWNRIGHT. ad. [down and right.] 
1. Strait or right down. Haudibuis.
2. In plain terms. Shakespeare.
3. Completely; without stopping short. Arbuthnot.

DOWNRIGHT. a. 
1. Plain; open; apparent; undised. Riggs.
3. Unceremonious; helomely faith. Add. fbn.

DRA

DRAIN. 
1. Plain; without palliation. Brow.

DOWNSITTING. s. [down and sit.] Rest; repose. Psalm.

DOWWARD. DOWARDS. s. [from pear.] 
1. Towards the center. Newens.
2. From a higher situation to a lower. Milton.
3. In a course of successiv or linear de.
   fect. Shakespeare.

DOWWARD. a. 
1. Moving on a declivity. Dryden.
2. Declivous; bending. Dryden.
3. Depressed; dejected. Sidney.

DOWNY. a. [from down.] 
1. Covered with down or nap. Shakespeare.
2. Made of down or soft feathers. Dryden.

DOWRE. s. [dowaire, French.] 
1. A portion given with a wife. Sidney.

DOXOLOGY. f. [dikon and loge.] A form of giving glory to God. Stillingfleet.

DOXY. a. A whore; a loose wench. Shakespeare.

To DOZE. v. n. [opre, Saxon.] To snlobber; to be half asleep. L'Estrang. Pope.

To DOZE. v. a. To fluctuate; to buzz. Clarendon.

DOZEN. s. [douzaine, Fr.] The number of twelve. Rakeisg.

DOZINESS. s. [from dozy.] Slopefnes; drouyness. Lock.

DOZY. a. Sleepy; drowsy; sluggish. Dryden.

DRAB. s. [spabelle, Saxon, lees.] A whore; a strumpet. Pope.

DRACHM. f. [drachma, Lat.] 
1. An old Roman coin. Shakespeare.
2. The eighth part of an ounce. Sax.

DRACUNCULUS. f. [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and flesh.

DRAD. a. Terrible; dreaded. Spenser.


DRAFTY. a. [from draft.] Worthieus; dregry.

DRAFT. a. [corrupted for drougb.] Shakespeare.

To DRAG. v. a. [draggin, Saxon.] 
1. To pull along the ground by main force. Derbom.
2. To draw any thing but some some. Smith.
3. To draw contemplating along. Smiling fleet.
4. To pull about with violence and ignominy. Corrander.
5. To pull roughly and forcibly. Dryden.
To DRAG.  v. n. To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.  Mexon.

DRAG.  s. [from the verb.]
1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.
   Rogers.
2. An instrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.
   Walton.
3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.
   Mexon.

DRA'ONE., f. [drag and net.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.
   May.

To DRA'GGLLE.  v. a. [from drag.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.
   Gay.

To DRA'GGLLE.  v. n. To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.
   Hudson.

DRAGON.  f. [drown, Latin.]
1. A kind of winged serpent.
   Rowe.
2. A fierce violent man or woman.
3. A constellation near the North pole.

DRAGON.  f. [dracunculus, Latin.] A plant.
   Miller.

DRA'GONET.  f. A little dragon.  Spenfer.
DRA'GONELY.  f. A fierce flinging fly.
   Bacon.

DRA'CONISH.  a. [from dragon.] Having the form of a dragon.
   Shakespeare.

DRA'CONLIKE.  a. Furious; fiery.
   Souklespeare.

DRA'GON'S BLOOD.  f. [dragon blood.] A resin moderately heavy, friable, and dusky red; but of a bright scarlet, when powdered; it has little smell, and is of a reftinous and aromatic taste.
   Hill.

DRA'GON-HEAD.  f. A plant.
   Miller.

DRA'GON TREE.  f. Palm tree.
   Miller.

DRA'GOON.  f. [from dragen, German.] A kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.
   Taylor.

To DRA'GOON.  v. a. To persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.
   Prior.

To DRAIN.  v. a. [trainer, French.]
1. To draw off gradually.
   Bacon.
2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains.
   Roycommon.
3. To make quite dry.
   Swift.

DRAIN.  f. [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn.
   Mortimer.

DRAKE.  f. [of uncertain etymology.]
1. The male of the duck.
   Mortimer.
2. A small piece of artillery.
   Clarendo.

DRAM.  f. [from drachm, drachma, Lat.]
1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.
   Bacon.
2. A small quantity.
   Dryden.
3. Such a quantity of distilled spirits as is usually drank at once.
   Swift.
4. Spirits; distilled liquors.
   Pope.

To DRAM.  v. n. To drink distilled spirits.

DRAMA.  f. [drama.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

DRAMATICAL.  a. [from drama.] Re-DRAMA'TICALLY.  adj. [from dramatic.] Representatively; by representation.

DRAMATIST.  f. [from drama.] The author of dramatic compositions.
   Burnet.

DRANK.  [the pret. of drink.] To DRAPE.  v. n. [drape, Fr.] To make cloth.
   Bacon.

DRAPER.  f. [from drap.] One who sells cloth.
   Boyle, Hexwell.

DRAPERY.  f. [drapery, Fr.]
1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth.
   Bacon.
2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.
   Arbuthnot.
3. The drefs of a picture, or fman.
   Prior.

DRA'PET.  f. [from drape.] Cloth; coverlet.
   Spenfer.

DRA-STICK.  a. [drack.]
1. Gory.
   Prior.

DRAVE.  [the pret. of drive.] Cabrey.

DRAUGH.  f. [from draw.] The act of drinking.
   Dryden.
2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.
   Boyle.
3. Liquor drank for pleasure.
   Milton.
4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.
   Temple.
5. The quality of being drawn.
   Mortimer.
6. Representation by picture.
   Dryden.
7. Deformation; sketch.
   Scott.
8. A picture drawn.
   Scott.
9. The act of sweeping with a net.
   Field.
10. The quantity of filces taken by once drawing the net.
   L'Estrange.
11. The act of shooting with the bow.
   Park.
12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design.
   Spenfer.
13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.
   Addison.
14. A sink; a drain.
   Matthew.
15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water.
   Dryden.
16. [In the plural, draughts.] A kind of play requiring chefs.

DRAUGHTHOUSE.  f. [draf and house.] A house in which spirit is deposited. Kings.

To DRAW.  v. a. pret draw; part. past, draw.; drawn. [from gr, Sax.]
1. To pull along; not to carry.
   Samuel.
2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.
   Atherbury.
3. To bring by violence; to drag.
   James.
4. To raise out of a deep place.
   Jeremias.
5. To beck.
   Exclus.
6. To
6. To attract; to call towards itself. Bacon. Snellng.
7. To inhale. Addison.
8. To take from any thing containing. Chronicles.
9. To take from a cask. Shakespeare.
10. To pull a sword from the sheath. Shakespeare. Dryden.
11. To let out any liquid. Wiseman.
12. To take bread out of the oven. Mortimer.
13. To unclofe or slide back curtains. Dryden.
14. To close or spread curtains. Sidney.
15. To extract. Cheyne.
16. To procure as an agent cause. Locke.
17. To produce as an efficient cause. Tillotson.
19. To protract; to lengthen. Felton.
20. To utter lingeringly. Dryden.
21. To represent by picture. Waller.
22. To form a representation. Dryden.
23. To derive from some original. Temple.
24. To deduce as from postulates. Temple.
25. To imply. Locke.
26. To allure; to entice. Psalms.
27. To lead as a motive. Dryden.
28. To perfuse to follow. Shakespeare.
29. To induce. Dray.
30. To win; to gain. Shakespeare.
31. To receive; to take up. Shak.peare.
32. To exert; to force. Addison.
33. To wrest; to disturb. Weigle.
34. To compose; to form in writing. Pope.
35. To withdraw from judicial notice. Shakespeare.
36. To evaporate; to embowel. King.
37. To draw in. To apply to any purpose by dissipation. Locke.
38. To draw in. To contract; to pull back.
39. To draw in. To inveigle; to entice. Gay.
40. To draw off. To extract by distillation. Addison.
41. To draw off. To withdraw; to abstain.
42. To draw on. To occasion; to invite. Hayward.
43. To draw on. To cause by degrees. Boyle.
44. To draw over. To raise in a still. Boyle.
45. To draw over. To persuade to revolt. Addison.
46. To draw out. To protract; to lengthen. Shakespeare.
47. To draw out. To pump out by infuition. Sidney.
48. To draw out. To call to action; to detach for service. Dryden.
49. To range in battles. Culler.

50. To draw up. To form in order of battle. Charrington.
51. To draw up. To form in writing. Swift.

To DRAW. v. n.
1. To perform the office of a beneficent draught. Deisteinovv.
2. To act as a weight. Addison.
3. To contract; to shrink. Bacon.
4. To advance; to move. Milton.
5. To draw a sword. Shakespeare.
6. To describe the art of delineation. Locke.
7. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot. Dryden.
8. To make a false run by attraction. Pope.
9. To retire; to retreat a little. Charrington.
10. To draw off. To retire; to retreat. Culler.

11. To draw on. To advance; to approach. Dryden.
12. To draw up. To form troops into regular order.

DRAW, s. [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing.
2. The lot or chance drawn.

DRAW BACK. s. [draw and back.] Money paid back for ready payment. Swift.

DRAW BRIDGE. s. [draw and bridge.] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or prevent communication at pleasure. Cowley.

DRAWER, s. [from draw.] 1. One employed in procuring water from the well. Deisteinovv.
2. One whose business is to draw lemons from the cask. Ben. Johnson.
3. That which has the power of attraction. Swift.

4. A box in a cage, out of which it is drawn at pleasure. Locke.
5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man’s dress. Locke.

DRAW WING. s. [from draw.] Delineation; representation. P. p.

DRAW WING ROOM. s. [draw and room.] 1. The room in which company assembles at court. Pope.
2. The company assembled there.

DRAWN. [participle from draw.] 1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake. Addison.
2. With a sword drawn. Shakespeare.
3. Open; put aside, or unclerked. Dryden.
5. Induced as from some motive. Speyer.

DRAW WELL. s. [draw and well.] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord. Grew.

To DRAW. v. n. [from draw.] To utter any thing in a flow way. Pope.

DRAY, s. [draw, Saxon.] The

DRAY CART, s. cart on which beer is carried. Gey.
DRA'YHORSE. s. A horse which draws a dray.

DRA'YMAN. s. [drey and man.] One that attends a dray.

DRA'ZEL. s. [from dra-zeel, Fr.] A low mean, worthless wretch.

DREAD. f. [by b, Saxon.] 1. Fear; terror; fright.
2. Habitual fear; awe.
3. The person or thing feared.
To DREAD. v. a. To fear with; to dread;
Carew.

To DREAD. v. n. To be in fear.

Deuteronomy.

DREADFUL. a. [dread and full.] Terrible;
fragile.

DREADFULNESS. s. Terriblest; frightful-
ness.

DREADFULLY. a. [from dreadful.] Terri-
ble; frightfully.

DREAD ENSNESS. s. [from dreadful.] Fear-
less; intrepidness.

DREADLESS. a. Fearless; unsullied; intrepid;
Spenjer.

DREAM. f. [droom, Dutch.] 1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man.

2. An idle fancy.

To DREAM. v. n. 1. To have the representation of some-
thing in sleep.

2. To think; to imagine.

3. To think idly.

4. To beflagged; to idle.

To DREAM. v. a. To lie in a dream.

Dryden.

DREAMER. f. [from dream.] 1. One who has dreams.

2. An idle fanciful man.

3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagina-
tion.

4. A flagrant; an idler.

DREAMLESS. a. Without dreams.

DREAD. a. [dra'id, Saxon.] Mourn-
ful; dismal.

DREAD HEAD. f. Horror; dismalness.

DREAM MAINT. f. [from dreamy.] 1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy.

2. Horror; dread; terror.

DREARY. a. [dra'ri, Saxon.] 1. Sordid; dreary.

2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.

To DREARY. v. a. To gather with a dread.

DREDDGER. f. [from dreg.] One who
fishes with a dredge.

DRI'GGINESS. f. [from dreggy.] Foulness
of dregs or lees; deculence.

DREGG'H. a. [from dreg] Foul with lees;
deculent.

DREGGY. a. [from dreg.] Containing
dregs; consisting of dregs; deculent.

DREGS. f. [dreg, Saxon.] 1. The sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds.

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.

DRE'AR, DRE'ARIMT. 1. drear.

DRE'OE.

DRE'AM. 1. A dream.

DRE'AMER. 1. A dreamer.

DRE'AMLESS. 1. A dreamless.

DRE'A'NCH. f. [from the verb.] 1. A draught; a will.

2. Physick for a brute.

3. Physick that must be given by violence.

King Charles.

DRE' NCH. a. [drench.] 1. To wash; to soak; to steep.

2. To saturate with drink or moisture.

To DRE'NCH. v. n. To empty.

Southern.

DRE'NCHER. n. Drencher.

DRE'SSER. n. Dresser.

DRESS. f. [from the verb.] 1. Cloaths; garment; habit.

2. Splendid cloaths; habit of ceremony.

3. The skill of adjusting cloths.

DRESSER. f. [from dres.] 1. One employed in putting on the cloathes
of another.

2. One employed in regulating, or adjust-
ing any thing.

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is drest.

DRESSING. s. The application made to
a sore.

DRESSINGROOM. s. The room in which
clothes are put on.
DRI

DREST. part. [from desist.] To DRI'B. v. a. To crop; to cut off. Dryden.

To DRI'BLE. v. n. [drup, Danish.] 1. To fall in drops. Woodward.
2. To fall weakly and slowly. Shak.peare.
3. To flaver as a child or idiot.

To DRI'BLET. f. [from dribble.] A small sum; odd money in a sum. Dryden.

DRI'ER. f. [from dyr.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a destractive. Bacon.

DRI'BBLE. v. n. [dribble.] 1. To dribble; to shed tears. Shakespeare.
2. To dribble; to make water drop from the mouth. Shakespeare.
3. To dribble; to make water drop from the mouth. Shakespeare.
4. To dribble; to make water drop from the mouth. Shakespeare.


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DRI'BLE. f. [from dyr.] A small sum; odd money in a sum. Dryden.

DRIFT. f. [from drive.] 1. Force impellent; impulse. South.
2. Violence; conne. Spencer.
3. Any thing driven at random. Dryden.
4. Any thing driven or born along in a body. Pope.
5. A form; a shower. Shakespeare.
6. A heap or stratum of any matter thrown together by the wind.

To DRIFT. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To drive; to urge along. Eliot.
2. To throw together on heaps. Thomson.

To DRILL. v. a. [drillen, Dutch.] 1. To pierce any thing with a drill. Moore.
2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce. Blackmore.
3. To make a hole. Moore.
4. To delay; to put off. Addison.
5. To draw from step to step. South.
6. To drain; to draw slowly. Thomson.
7. To range troops. Hudibris.

DRILL. f. [from the verb.] 1. An instrument with which holes are bored. Boyle.
2. An ape; a baboon. Locke.

To DRINK. v. n. [thirst, drink; or drank; part. past, drunk, or drunken. [Saxon.] 1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst. Taylor.
2. To be entertained with liquors. Shakespeare.
3. To be an habitual drunkard. 4. To DRINK to. To flout in drinking. Shakespeare.

To DRINK. v. a. 1. To swallow: applied to liquids. South.
2. To fuck up; to sb. forb. Gay.
3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see. Pope.
4. To act upon by drinking. South.
5. To make drunk. Kings.

DRINK. f. [from the verb.] 1. Liquor to be swallowed: opposed to meat. Milton.

DRINKMONEY. f. Money given to buy liquor. Aubrey.

DRINKABLE. a. [from drink.] Durable.

DRINKER. f. [from drink.] One that drinks to excess; a drunkard. South.

To DRIP. v. a. [drippen, Dutch.] 1. To fall in drops. Swift.
2. To have drops falling from it. Prior.

To DRIP. v. n. 1. To let fall in drops. Swift.
2. To drop fat in roasting. Winslow.

DRIP. f. That which falls in drops. Mortimer.

DRIPPING. f. The fat which housewives gather from roast meat. Swift.

DRIPPINGPAN. f. The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught. Swift.

To DRIVE. v. a. [pret. drove, or drave; past. d'rove, or drove; d'rapan, Saxon.] 1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.
2. To force along by impetuous pressure.
3. To expel by force from any place.
4. To force or urge in any direction.
5. To guide and regulate a carriage.
6. To make animals march along under guidance. Addison.
7. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. Dryden.
8. To force; to compel. King Lear.
9. To direct; to orient; to orient.
10. To urge by violence, not kindness. Dryden.
12. To urge; to press to a conclusion. Dry.
13. To carry on.
14. To purify by motion. LeFrisque.
15. To DRIVE out. To expel. Knolles.

To DRIVE. v. n. 1. To go as impelled by any external agent. Bacon.
2. To rush with violence. D'Anm.
3. To pass in a carriage. Milton.
4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design. Locke.
5. To aim; to strike at with fury. D'yden.

To DRIVE. v. n. [from dr. p.] 1. To loader; to let the spuddle fall in drops. Grew.
2. To be weak or foolish; to dote. Shakespeare.

DRIVER. f. [from the verb.] 1. Sailer; moisture shed from the mouth. D'Anm.
2. A fool; an idiot; a drivelier. S Doney.

DRIVE. s. [from drive.] A fool; an idiot. Swift.

DRIVER. Participle of drive.
DRO

DROVER. f. [from drive.]
1. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence.
2. One who drives beasts. Sandys.
3. One who drives a carriage. Dryden.

DROLL. v. a. [drooler, French.]
1. One whole business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon. Prior.
2. A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth. Swift.

DROLL. v. n. To work giddily and flowly. Government of the Tongue.

DROIL. f. A drone; a sluggard.
To DROIL. v. n. To work giddily and flowly. Government of the Tongue.

DROLLERY. f. [from droil.] Idle jokes; buffonery. Government of the Tongue.

DROMEDARY. f. [dromedaire, Italian.]
A sort of camel so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day, and some affirm one hundred and sixty. Calmet, Kings.

DRONE. f. [spheen, Saxon.]
1. The bee which makes no honey. Dryden.
2. A sluggard; an idler.
3. The hum, or instrument of humming. Dryden.

DROWNISH. a. [from drone.] Idle; sluggis.
To DROWN. v. n. [droof, sorrow, Dutch.] To languish with sorrow. Sandys.
2. To faint; to grow weak. Restcomm. Pope.

DROP. f. [spoppa, Saxon.]
1. A globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream. Dryden.
2. Diamond hanging in the ear. Pope.

DROP SERENE. f. [gutta serena, Latin.]
A drop of the eye, proceeding from an inflammation of the humour. Milton.

To DROP. v. a. [spoppan, Saxon.]
1. To pour in drops or single globules. Deuteronomy.
2. To let fall.
3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand, or the posseffion. Watts.
4. To utter slightly or casually. Amos.
5. To infert indirectly, or by way of dis
gregation. Locke.
6. To intermit; to cease. Collier.
7. To quit a manner. L'Estrange.
8. To let go a dependant, or companion. Addison.
9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing. Swift.
10. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate. Milton.

To DROP. v. n.
1. To fall in drops, or single globules. Shakespeare.
2. To let drops fall.
3. To fall; to come from a higher place. Cheyne.
4. To fall spontaneously. Milton.
5. To fall in death; to die suddenly. Shakespeare.

6. To die.
7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing. Addison, Pope.

8. To come unexpectedly. Spectator.

DROPPING. f. [from drop.] 1. That which falls in drops. Donne.
2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases. Pope.

DROPOLET. f. A little drop. Shakespeare.

DROPSONE. f. Spar formed into the shape of drops. Woodward.


DROPSICAL. a. [from dropy.] Diseased with a dropy. Arbuthnot.

DROPSIED. a. [from dropy.] Diseased with a dropy. Shakespeare.

DROPSY. f. [hydrops, Lat.] A collection of water in the body. Quincy.

DROSS. f. [sporp, Saxon.]
1. The remetter or delpumation of metals. Hooker.
2. Rust; incrustation upon metal. Addison.
3. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; sefcu
rence; corruption. Tillotson.

DROSSINESS. f. [from dropy.] Foulness; teculence; rust. Boyle.

DROSSY. a. [from drops.] 1. Full of scoriou or recrceminitious parts. Davies.
2. Worthlefs; foul; feculent. Donne.

DROSTCHEL. f. An idle wench; a sluggard.

DROVE. f. [from drive.]
1. A body or number of cattle. Hayward.
2. A number of sheep driven. South.

DROVEN. part. a. [from drive.] Shakespeare.

DROVER. f. [from drove.] One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market. Dryden.

DROUGHT. f. [drougde, Saxon.]
1. Dry weather; want of rain. Bacon, Sandys.

DROUGHTINESS. f. [from droughty.] The state of wanting rain.

2. Thirsty;
DRUGGET. f. A flight kind of woolen stuff.

DRUGGET. f. [from drug.] One who
fells physical drugs.

DRUGSTER. f. [from drug.] One who
fells physical simples.

DRUID. f. [dero, oakts.] The priests and
philosophers of the antient B itons.

DRUM. f. [tromme, D.nith.]

1. An instrument of military mufick.

Philps.

2. The tympanum of the ear.

To DRUM. v. n.

1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a

2. To beat with a pulsatary motion.

Dryden.

To DRU'MBLE. v. n. To drone; to be

flufh.

Shakespeare.

DRUMMAJOR. f. [drum and major.] The
chief drummer of a regiment. 

Chaveland.

DRUMMAKER. f. He who deals in drums.

Mortimer.

DRUMMER. f. He whose office is to beat

the drum.

Gay.

DRUMSTICK. f. [drum and stick.] The

flick with which a drum is beaten.

Dryden.

To DRUNK. a. [from drink.]

1. Intoxicated with frong liquor; inebrilated.

Dryden.

2. Drenched or saturated with moisture.

Diderotnomy.

DRUNKARD. f. [from drunk.] One given
to exceflive ufe of frong liquors.

South.

DRUNKEN. a. [from drink.]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.

Bacon.

2. Given to habitual ebiety.

3. Saturated with moisture. 

Shakespeare.

4. Done in a flate of inebriation.

Swift.

DRUNKENLY. ad. [from drunken.] In a

drunken manner.

Shakespeare.

DRUNKENNESS. f. [from drunken.]

1. Intoxication with frong liquor.

Taylor.

2. Habitual ebiety.

3. Intoxication, or inebriation of any

kind; disorder of the faculties.

Spenfer.

DRY. a. [dry, Saxon.]

1. Arid; without wet; without moisture;

not wet; not moif.

Bacon.

2. Without rain.

Addison.

3. Not fucculent; not juicy. 

Shakespeare.

4. Without tears.

Dryden.

5. Thirfly; athirft.

Shakespeare.

6. Jejune; barren; plain; unembellifh-
ed.

Ben. Jonfon.

P 2

7. Hard;
DUC

7. Hard; severe. [Hudibras.]

To DRY. v. a.
1. To free from moisture; to arely; to exsiccate. [Bacon.]
2. To exhale moisture. [Woodward.]
3. To wipe away moisture. [Denham.]
4. To search with thirst. [Shakespear.]
5. To drain; to exhaust. [Utopia.]

To DRY. v. n.
1. To grow dry; to lose moisture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. [Dryden.]

DRIER. f. [from dry.] That which has the quality of absorbing moisture. [Temple.]

DRIED. a. [dry and eye.] Without tear; without weeping. [Milton.]

DRIESTLY. ad. [from dry.]
1. Without moisture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. [Dryden.]

DRIEDNESS. f. [from dry.]
1. Want of moisture; dryness. [Bentley.]
2. Want of succulence. [Shakespear.]
4. Want of sensibility in devotion; aridity. [Taylor.]

DRIY NURSE. f. [dry and nurse.]
1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.
2. One who takes care of another. [Shakespear.]

To DRY NURSE. v. a.
1. To feed without the breast. [Hudibras.]

DRIY SHOE. a.
1. Without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water. [Sidney.]

DUAL. a. [dualis, Latin.] Expressing the number two.

To DUB. v. a. [Dubban, Saxon.]
1. To make a man a knight.
2. To confer any kind of dignity. [Gower.]

DUB. f. [from the verb.] A blow; a knock. [Hudibras.]

DUBIOUS. f. [from dubious.] A thing doubtful.

DUBIOUS. f. [dubius, Latin.]
1. Doubtful; not settled in an opinion. [Brown.]
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known. [Drake.]
3. Not plain; not clear. [Milton.]

DUBIOUSLY. ad. [from dubious.] Uncertaneously; without any determination. [Swift.]

DUBIOUSNESS. f. Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

DUBITABLE. a. [dubito, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITATION. f. [dubitatio, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt. [Gree.]

DUCAL. a.
1. Pertaining to a duke.

DUCAT. f. [from duke.]
1. A coin struck by dukes; in silver valued at about four

DUE

flilllings and six pence; in gold at nine

flilllings and six pence. [Bacon.]

DUCK. f. [ducken, to dip, Dutch.]
1. A water fowl, both wild and tame. [Dryden.]

2. A word of endearment, or fondness. [Shakespear.]

3. A declination of the head. [Milton.]
4. A stone thrown obliquely on the waters. [Arbuthnot.]

To DUCK. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To dive under water as a duck. [Spens.]
2. To drop down the head, as a duck. [Swift.]

3. To bow low; to cringe. [Shakespear.]

DUCKER. f. [from duck.]
1. A diver.

To DUCK. v. a.
1. To put under water.

DUCKING-STOOL. f.
1. A chair in which fcoolds are tied, and put under water. [Dorset.]

DUCKLEDGE. a. [duck and leg.] Short legged.

DUCKLING. f.
1. A young duck. [Roy.]
2. DUCKMEAT. f. A common plant growing in standing waters.

DUCKIOY. f. Any means of enticing and enunaring. [Decay of Piety.]

To DUCKIOY. v. a. [mistaken for decoy.]
1. To entice to a snare. [Gr.]

2. DUCKFOOT. f. Black snakeroot, or may- apple. [Miller.]

DUCKWEED. f. Duckweed.

DUCT. f. [duellis, Latin.]
1. Guidance; direction. [Hammond.]

2. A passage through which any thing is conducted. [Arbuthnot.]

DUCTILE. a. [duellis, Latin.]
1. Flexible; pliable.
2. Easy to be drawn out into a length. [Dryden.]

3. Tractable; obsequious; complying. [Philips.]

DUSTINESS. f. [from dust.] Flexibility; ductility.

DUTCHLISH. f. [from Dutch.]
1. Quality of suffering extension; flexibility.
2. O'squeuiousness; compliance.

DUDGEON. f. [dolch, German.]
1. A small dagger. [Shakespear.]
2. Malice; folleness; ill will. [Hudibras. L'Estrange.]

DUE. a. Participle passive of owe. [du, French.]
1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand. [Smirridge.]
2. Proper; fit; appropriate. [Atherbury.]
3. Exact; without deviation. [Milton.]

DUE. od. [from the adjective.]
1. Exactly; directly; duly. [Shakespear.]

DUE.
DUL E. f. [from the adjective.] 1. That which belongs to one; that which may be unjustly claimed. Swift. 2. Right; just title. Milton. 3. Whatever custom or law requires to be done. Dryden. Addison. 4. Custom; tribute.

To DUL E. v. a. To pay as due. Shakespeare.

DUEL, f. [duellum, Latin.] A combat between two; a single fight. Walter. To DUEL. v. n. [from the noun.] To fight a single combat. Locke.

To DUE'LL. v. a. To attack or fight with singly. Milton.

DUE'LLER. f. [from duel.] A single combatant. Decay of Piety.


DUE'LL, f. [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling. Shakespeare.

DUE'LLNY. f. [Spanish.] An old woman kept to guard a younger. Arbuthnot. Pope.

DUG. f. [dagga, to give fuck, Illyndick.] A pap; a nipple; a teat. Creech. DUG. pretetit. and part. pass. of dig. Addison.

DUCX. f. [due, French; duex, Latin.] One of the highest orders of nobility in England. Daniel.

DUKEDOM. f. [from duxe.] 1. The seigniory or possessions of a duke. Shakespeare.

2. The title or quality of a duke. Bacon.


DUMBLY. ad. [from dumb.] Mutely; silently.

DUMBNESS. f. [from dumb.] 1. Incapacity to speak. 2. Oblivion of speech; muteness. Shaksp. 3. Refusal to speak; silence. Dryden.


To DUN. v. a. [dun, Saxon, to claim.] To claim a debt with vehement and importunity. Swift. DUN.

DURABLY, adv. [from durable.] In a lasting manner. *Sidney.*

DURANCE, f. [from duree, law French.] 1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jaylor. *Congreve.* 2. Endurance; continuance; duration. *Dryden.*


To DURE, v.t. [dura, Latin.] To last; to continue. *Raleigh.*

DUREFUL, a. [from endure and full.] Lasting; of long continuance. *Spenser.*

DURELESS, a. [from dure.] Without continuance; fading. *Raleigh.*

DURÉSE, s. [French.] 1. Imprisonment; constraint. *Duras.* 2. [In law.] A plea used by way of exception, by him who being cast into prison at a man’s suit, or otherwise by threats, hardly used, seals any bond to him during his restraint.

DURING, prep. For the time of the continuance. *Locke.*


DURST. The preterite of dare. *Stillingsleek.*

DUSK, a. [doyster, Dutch.] 1. Tending to darkness. 2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured. *Milton.*


To DUSK, v.t. [from the noun.] To make duskish. *Duras.*

To DUSK, v.n. To grow dark; to begin to lose light. *Cusack.*

DUSKILY, ad. [from dusty.] With a tendency to darkness. *Spenser.*

DUSKISHLY, ad. Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*


DUST, f. [dúrte, Saxon.] 1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles. *Bacon.* 2. The...
2. The grave; the state of disoluction.

2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DUTCHY. f. [ducb, French.] A territory which gives title to a duke. Addison.

DUTCHYSCOURT. f. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaster are decided. Cowell.

2. Obedient to good or bad purposes. Shakespeare.

DU'TIFUL. a. [duty and full.] 1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors. Swift.
2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; reverential. Sidney.

DU'TIFULLY. ad. [from dutiful.] 1. Obediently; submissively.
2. Reverently; respectfully. Sidney.

DU'TIFULNESS. f. [from dutiful.] 1. Obedience; submission to just authority.
2. Reverence; respect. Dryden.

DUTY. f. [from due.] 1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound. Luile.
2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. Taylor.
3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors. Decay of Piety.
4. Act of reverence or respect. Spenser.
5. The business of a soldier on guard. Clarendon;
7. Tax; impost; custom; toll.

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. L'Estrange.
3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. Spenser.
4. It is used often in composition; as,

DWARF elder, dwarf honeysuckle.

To DWARF. v. a. To hinder from growing to the natural bulk. Addison.

DWARFISH. a. Below the natural bulk; low; small; little. Bentley.

DWARFISHLY. ad. [from dwarfish.] Like a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS. f. [from dwarfish.] Minute-ness of stature; littleness.

Glowville.

To DWELL. v. n. preterite dwelt, or dwelled, duclia, Islandick. 1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have an habitation.

Levisicus, Peacham.

2. To live in any form of habitation.

Hebrews.

3. To be in any state or condition. Shak.
4. To be suspended with attention. Smith.
5. To fix the mind upon. Pope.
6. To continue long speaking. Swift.

To DWELLING. v. a. To inhabit. Milton.

DWELLER. f. [from dwell.] An inhabitant.


DWELLINGHOUSE. f. The house at which one lives. Ayiffe.

To DWINDLE. v. n. [d*pe*son, Saxon.] 1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little. Addison.
3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble. Gay.
4. To fall away; to moulder off. Clarendon.

DYING. The participle of die. 1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.
2. Tinging; giving a new colour.


DY'SCRASY. f. [d*scrasia.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemper. Flyer.

DY'SCRA'NY. f. [d*scra*ny.] A loath-ness wherein very ill humours flow off by flood, and are also sometimes attended with blood. Arbutnott.

DY'SPE'PSY. f. [d*spesi*ya.] A difficulty of digestion.

DY'SP'HONY. f. [d*spenia.] A difficulty in speaking.

DY'SPNOEA. f. [d*spn*ea.] A difficulty of breathing.

DY SURY. f. [d*ugia.] A difficulty in making urine.
EAGLE. 

**EAGLE.** E. Has two sounds; long, as sève, and short, as men. E is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as can, cane. Ea has the sound of e long.

**EACH.** 
2. Every one of any number. Milton. 
To EACH the correspondent word is other. EAD, and edging, denotes happiness; Ed- 
gar, happy power. Camden. 

**EAGER.** 1. [eager, Saxon.] 
1. Struck with desire; ardently wishing. Dryden. 
2. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent. Hooker, Sprat, 
3. Quick; busy. Addison. 
4. Sharp; lower; acid. Shakespeare. 
5. Keen; fervile; biting. Bacon. 

**EAGerLY.** ad. [from eager.] 
1. With ardour of desire. Stepney. 
2. Ardently; hotly. Shakespeare. 

**EAGERNESS.** f. [from eager.] 
1. Ardour of inclination. Rogers. 
2. Impetuousity; vehemence; violence. Dryden. 

**EA'GLET.** f. [eagle, French.] 
1. A bird of prey, said to be extremely sharp-fighted. Shakespeare. 
2. The standard of the ancient Romans. Pope. 

**EA'GLESPEED.** f. [eagle and speed.] Swift- 
nets like that of an eagle. Pepy. 

**EA'GLESTONE.** f. A stone said to be 
found at the entrance of the holes in which 
the eagles make their nests. The eagle-
stone contains in a cavity within it, a small 
loose stone, which rattles when it is shak-
en; and every fossil, with a nucleus in it, 
has obtained the name. Camden, Hill. 

**EA'GLET.** f. [from eagle.] A young eagle. 
Davies. 

**EA'GRE.** f. [aeger, in Runick, is the 
cean.] A tide dwelling above another 
tide. Dryden. 

**EA'LDERMAN.** f. [albyman, Saxon.] 
Alderman. 

**EA'ME.** f. [eam, Saxon.] Uncle. Fairfax. 

**EA'R.** f. [eare, Saxon.] 8
EA

EARTHLY. a. [from earth.] 1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; fordid. Milton. 2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual.Hooker. 3. Corporeal; not mental. Pope.

EARTHQUAKE. s. [earth and quake.] Tremor or convulsion of the earth. Addison.

EARTHSHAKING. a. [earth and shake.] Having power to shake the earth; or to raise earthquakes. Milton.


EARTH. s. [earth. French.] 1. Quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity. Davies; Temple. 2. Freedom from pain. Dryden. 3. Relief after labour; intermission of labour. Swift. 4. Facility; not difficulty. Dryden. 5. Unconstraint; freedom from harass; forced behaviour, or concents. Pope.

To EASE. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To free from pain. Locke. 2. To relieve; to assuage; to mitigate. Dryden. 3. To relieve from labour. Dryden. 4. To let free from any thing that offends. Locke.

EA'SEFUL. a. [ease and full.] Quiet; peaceable. Shakespeare.

EA'SIMENT. s. [from ease.] Assistance; support. Swift.


EA'SINESS. s. [from easy.] 1. Freedom from difficulty. Tiltonson. 2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness. Hooker; Locke.

3. Freedom from constraint; not effort. Refcommon; Ray.

EA'S. s. [earth. Saxon.] 1. The quarter where the sun rises. Abbots. 2. The regions in the eastern parts of the world. Shakespeare.
EBB

EASTER. f. [earthe, Saxon.] The day on which the Christian church commemorates our Saviour’s resurrection.

Decay of Piety.


EASTY. a. [from east.] 1. Not difficult. Hooker. 2. Quiet; at rest; not harrassed. Smalridge.


To EAT. v. a. preterite ate, or eat; past. eat, or eaten. [eat, Sax.] 1. To devour with the mouth. Exodus. 2. To consume; to corrode. Tilletson. 3. To swallow back; to retract. Hake.

To EAT. v. n. 1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed. Matthew. Locke. 2. To take food. Proverbs. Shakespeare. 3. To be maintained in food. South.

4. To make way by corrosion. EAST TABLE. f. [from eat.] Any thing that may be eaten. King.


EATINCHHOUSE. f. [eat and house.] A house where provisions are sold ready dressed. 'tis. EAVES. f. [eave, Saxon.] The edges of the roof which overhang the house. Shakespeare.

To EAVESDROP. v. a. [eaves and drop.] To catch what comes from the eaves; to listen under windows. Shakespeare.


BBB. f. [bb, Saxon.] 1. The reflux of the tide towards the sea. Addison.

2. Decline; decay; waste. Roscommon.

EBEN. f. [ebenam, Latin.] A hard, heavy, black, valuable wood. Mexican.

EBRIETY. f. [ebrietas, Latin.] Drunkenness; intoxication by strong liquors.

EBRIOSITY. f. [ebriostas, Latin.] Habitual drunkenness.


3. That struggling or effervesence which arises from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; any inteline violent motion of the parts of a fluid.

Newton.

ECCENTRICAL. a. [eccentricus, Latin.] Deviating from the center.

2. Not having the same center with another circle.

3. Not terminating in the same point.

Bacon.


ECCENTRICITY. f. [from eccentric.] Deviation from a center.

2. The state of having a different center from another circle.

Holder.

3. Excursion from the proper orb.

Wotton.

ECCHYMOSIS. f. [eke'mosıs;] Livid spots or blatches in the skin. Wifeman.


ECCLESIASTICK. f. A perfon dedicated to the miniftries of religion. Burnet.

ECCOPROTICKS. f. [ex and xver.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly. Harvey.

E'CHINATE. a. [from echinus, Lat.] ECHINATED. f. Brildled like an hedgehog; fet with prickles.


2. A shellfish fet with prickles.

3. [With botanists.] The prickly head of any plant.

4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughness of the carving.

Harris.

ECHO. f. [e'kō.] 1. Echo was supposed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a found. Sidney.

2. The return or repercussion of any found.

Bacon.

3. The sound returned. Shakespeare.
ECS

To ECHO. v. n.
1. To confound ; to give the repercussion of a voice. Shakespeare.
2. To be founded back. Blackmore.
To ECHO. v. a. To send back a voice.
Decay of Piety.

ECCLAIRCISSEMENT. f. [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair.

ECLET. f. [French.] Splendour; show; lucre.

ECLECTICK. a. [κλαστικός.] Selecting; chusing at will.

ECLEOMA. f. [έκ and λέειν] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

ECLIPSE. f. [έκλεισις.]
1. An obfuscation of the luminaries of heaven. Waller.
2. Darkness; obfuscation. Raleigh.
To ECLIPSE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To darken a luminary. Creech.
2. To extinguish; to put out. Shakespeare.
3. To cloud; to obscure. Calamy.

ECLIPTICK. f. [κλειπτικός.] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiac, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30', which is the sun's greatest declination. Harris.

ECLOGUE. f. [ἐκλογή.] A pastoral poem so called, because Virgil called his pastoral echoes. Pope.

ECONOMY. f. [ἐκονομία.]
1. The management of a family. Taylor.
2. Frugality; dexterity of expense.
3. Disposition of things; regulation. Hammond.
5. System of motions; distribution of every thing to its proper place. Blackmore.

ECONOMIC.

ECONOMICAL. $ a. [from economy.]
1. Pertaining to the regulation of an household. Davies.
2. Frugal.

ECPHRA'CTICKS. f. [έκ and φράστας.] Such medicines as render tough humours thin. Harvey.

ECSTASY. f. [ἐκτασία.]
1. Any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost. Suckling.
2. Excessive joy; rapture. Prior.
3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the mind. Milton.
4. Excessive grief or anxiety. Shakespeare.
5. Madness; distraction.

ECSTASIED, a. [from ecstacy.] Ravished, Norris.

ECSTATICAL. $ a. [ἐκτασίας.]
1. Ravished; rapturous; elevated to ecstasy. Stillingfleet.
2. In the highest degree of joy. Pope.

ECSTAVICK. f. [ἐκτασίας.]

E'CURIE. f. [French.] A place for the housing of horses.

EDA'CIOUS. a. [ἐδακίς, Latin.] Eating ravenously; voracious; ravenous; greedy.

EDA'CITY. f. [ἐδακίας, Latin.] Voricity; ravenousness.

EDDY. f. [εὖ, backward, again, and ea, water, Saxon.]
1. The water that by some repercussion, or opposite wind, runs contrary to the main stream. Dryden.
2. Whirlpool; circular motion. Dryden.

EDDY. a. Whirling; moving circularly. Dr. EDEMATO'SE. a. [ἐδήμα] Swelling; full of humour. Arbuthnot.

EDE'NATED. a. [edentatus, Latin.] Deprived of teeth.

EDGE. f. (edge, Saxon.)
1. The thin or cutting part of a blade. Shakespeare.
4. To fit teeth on Edge. To caufe a tingling pain in the teeth. Bacon.

EDGE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To sharpen; to enable to cut. Dryden.
2. To furnish with an edge. Dryden.
3. To border with any thing; to fringe. Pope.
4. To exasperate; to embitter. Hayward.
5. To put forward beyond a line. Locke.

To EDGE. v. n. To move against any power. Dryden.

EDGED. part. a. [from edge.] Sharp; not blunt.

EDGING. f. [from edge.]
1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament. Dryden.
2. A narrow lace.

EDGELESS. a. [from edge.] Blunt; obtuse; unable to cut. L'Estrange.

EDGETOOL. f. [edge and tool.] A tool made sharp to cut. Dorset.

EDGEWISE. ad. [edge and wise.] With the edge put into any particular direction. Ray.

E'DIBLE. a. [from edo, Latin.] Fit to be eaten. More.

EDICT. f. [edītum, Latin.] A proclamation of command or prohibition. Addison.

EDIFICATION. f. [adfectatio, Latin.]
1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness. TAYLOR.
2. Improve-
EFF

2. Improvement; instruction. Addison.

EDIFICE. f. [aedificium, Latin.] A fa-
brick; a building. Bentley.

EDIFIER. f. [from edify.] One that im-
proves or instructs another.

To EDIFY. w. a. [edifico, Latin.]
1. To build.
Chapman.
2. To instruct; to improve.
Hooker.
3. To teach; to persuade.
Bacon.

EDILE. f. [adilis, Latin.] The title of
a magistrate in old Rome. Shakespeare.

EDITION f. [editio, Latin.]
1. Publication of any thing, particularly
of a book.
Burnet.
2. Reproduction, with revision.
Eaker.

EDITOR. f. [editor, Latin.] Publisher;
he that revises or prepares any work for
publication.
Addison.

To EDUCATE. w. a. [eduo, Latin.] To
breed; to bring up.
Swift.

EDUCATION. f. [from educate.] Form-
ation of manners in youth.
Swift.

To EDUCATE. w. a. [educo, Lat. ] To bring
out; to extract.
Gloucester.

EDUCATION. f. [from educate.]
The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDUCULATE. w. a. [from dulcis,
Latin.] To sweeten.

EDUCULATION. f. [from edulcato.
The act of sweetening.

To EEE. w. a. [elacan, Saxon.] See EKE.
1. To make bigger by the addition of an-
other piece.
2. To supply any deficiency.
Spenser.

EEL. f. [eel, Saxon.] A serpentine slimy
fish, that lurks in mud. Shakespeare.

E'EN. ad. Contrasted from even.

L'Estrange.

EFFABLE. a. [effabilis, Lat.] Expressive;
utterable.

To EFFACE. w. a. [effacer, French.]
1. To destroy any form painted, or carved.
2. To make no more legible or visible;
to blot out.

Dryden.

To destroy; to wear away.

To EFFACE. w. a. [effacer, French.]
1. To destroy any form painted, or carved.
2. To make no more legible or visible;
to blot out.

Dryden.

To EFFECT. f. [effectus, Latin.]
1. That which is produced by an operating
cause.
Addison.
2. Consequence; event.
Addison.
3. Purpose; intention; general intent.
Cromwell.
4. Consequence intended; success; ad-
vantage.
Clarendon.
5. Completion; perfection.
Prior.
7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.
Shakespeare.

To EFFECT. w. a. [efficio, Latin.]
1. To bring to pass; to attempt with suc-
cess; to achieve.
Ben. Johnson.
2. To produce as a cause.
Boyle.

EFFECTIBLE. a. [from effect.] Perfor-
able; practicable.
Brown.

EFFE'CT.

1. Having the power to produce effects.
Taylor.
2. Operative; active.
Brown.
3. Producing effects; efficient.
Taylor.
4. Having the power of operation; useful.

EFFE'CTIVELY. ad. [from efficaciously.]
Powerfully; with real operation. Taylor.

EFFE'CTLESS. a. [from effect.] Without-
effect; impotent; useles. Shakespeare.

EFFE'CTOR. f. [effectus, Latin.]
1. He that produces any effect.
2. Maker; Creator.

DEham.

EFFE'CTUALLY. ad. [from efficaciously.]
In a manner producive of the consequence
intended; efficaciously.
South.

To EFFE'CTUATE. w. a. [effacer, Fr.]
To bring to pass; to fulfill.
Sidney.

EFFE'MINACE. f. [from effeminato.
Having the qualities of a woman; wo-
manish; voluptuous; tender.
Milton.

To EFFE'MINATE. w. a. [effemine, Lat.]
To make womanish; to emasculate; to
eman.

Locke.

To EFFE'MINATE. w. n. To soften; to
melt into weakness.
Pope.

EFFE'MINATION. f. [from effeminato.
The state of one grown womanish; the state
of one emasculated or eman.
Brown.

To EFFER'VE'CE. w. n. [effervesc, Lat.]
To generate heat by intense motion.

MEAD.

EFFE'R'VE'SCENCE. f. [from effervesc, Lat.]
The act of growing hot; production of
heat by intense motion.
Grew.

EFFE'TE. a. [effatus, Latin.]
1. Barren; disabled from generation.
2. Worn out with age.
South.

EFFI'CI'OUS. a. [efficus, Latin.] Pro-
ductive of effects; powerful to produce
the consequence intended.
Phelps.

EFFI'CIOUSLY. ad. [from efficacious.]
Effectually.

EFFI'CIENCY. f. Production of the con-
sequence intended.
Tilson.

EFFI'CIENCE. f. [from efficia, Latin.]
EFFI'CIENCY. f. The act of producing ef-
fects; agency.
South.

EFFI'CIENT. f. [efficient, Latin.]
1. The cause which makes effect.
Hooker.
2. He that makes; the effecter.
Hale.

EFFI'CIENT. a. Causing effects. Callier.
EFF

To EFFIGIATE. v. a. [effigi, Latin.] To form in semblance; to image. 

EFFIGIATION. f. [from effigiate.] The act of imaging things or person. Dict. 

EFFIGIES. f. [effigies, Latin.] Refem- 

EFFIGY. f. [effigy, Latin.] Blance; image in painting or sculpture. Dryden. 

EFFLORESCENCE. f. [effloresco, Lat.] 

1. Production of flowers. Bacon. 

2. Effusencies of the sight of flowers. Woodward. 

3. [In physic.] The breaking out of some fumes in the skin. Wiseman. 

EFFLORESCENT. f. [efflorescent, Latin.] Shooting out in form of flowers. Woodward. 

EFFLUENCE. f. [effluo, Latin.] That which issues from some other principle. Prior. 

EFFLUVIA. f. [from effluo, Latin.] 

EFFLUVIIUM. [f. Thofe small particles which are continually flying off from bodies. Blackmore. 

EFFLUX. f. [effluxus, Latin.] 

1. The act of flowing out. Harvey. 

2. Effusion. Hammond. 

3. That which flows from something else; emanation. Thomfon. 

To EFFLUX. v. n. [effluo, Latin.] To run out. Boyll. 

EFFLUXION. f. [effluxum, Latin.] 


2. That which flows out; effulvium; emanation. Bacon. 

To EFFORCE, v. a. [efforce, French.] 

1. To force; to break through by violence. Spencer. 

2. To force; to ravish. 

To EFFORM. v. a. [efformo, Latin.] To shape; to fashion. Taylor. 

EFFORMATION. f. [from efform.] The act of fashioning or giving form to. Ray. 

EFFORT. f. [effort, French.] Struggle; laborious endeavour. Addison. 

EFFOSION. f. [effusion, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; determination. Arbuthnot. 

EFFRAIABLE. a. [effrayable, Fr.] Drearful; frightful. Harveys. 

EFFRONTERY. f. [fronterie, Fr.] Impudence; shamelessness. King Charles. 

EFFULGENCE. f. [effulgeo, Lat.] Lustre; brightness; clarity; splendor. Milton. 

EFFULGENT. a. [effulgent, Lat.] Shining; bright; luminous. Blackmore. 

EFFUMABILITY. f. [flumus, Lat.] The quality of flying away in fumes. Boyle. 

To EFFUSE. v. a. [effusus, Latin.] To pour out; to spill. Milton. 

EFFUSION. f. [from the verb.] Waft; effusion. Shakespeare. 

1. The act of pouring out. Taylor. 

2. Waft; the act of spilling or shedding. Hooker. 

3. The act of pouring out words. Hooker. 


5. The thing poured out. King Charles. 

EFFUSIVE. a. [from effuio.] Pouring out; diperling. Thomson. 


EFTSOONS. ad. [efet and ptitf.] Soon; quickly; speedily. Fairfax. 

EGER. f. An impetuous and irregular flood or tide. Brown. See EAGRE: 

To EGEST. v. a. [egero, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents. Bacon. 

EGESTION. f. [egerius, Latin.] The act of throwing out the digested food. Hide. 

EGG. f. [eg, Saxon.] 

1. That which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced. Bacon. 

2. The spawn or sperm of creatures. Batimore. 

3. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg. Boyll. 

To EGG. v. a. [eggia, Islandick.] To incite; to infligite. Derham. 

EGGLANTINE. f. [eglantine, French.] A species of rose. Saksifpeare. 

EGOTISM. f. [from ego, Latin.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word ego, or I; too frequent mention of a man's self. Specfator. 

EGOTIST. f. [from ego.] One that is always repeating the word ego, I; a talker of himself. Specfator. 

To E GOTIZE. v. n. [from ego.] To talk much of one's self. 

EGREGIOUS. a. [egregius, Latin.] 

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. More. 

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. Hooker. 

EGREGIOUSLY. ad. [from egregius.] Eminently; shamefully. Arbuthnot. 

EGRESS. f. [egressus, Latin.] The act of going out of any place; departure. Woodward. 

EGRESSION. f. [egressio, Lat.] The act of going out. Pope. 


To EJACULATE. v. a. [ejaculo, Latin.] To throw; to shoot out. Grew. 

EJACULATION. f. [from ejaculate.] 

1. A short prayer darted out occasionally. Taytor. 

2. The
2. The act of darting or throwing out.

Ejaculatory. a. [from ejaculate.] Suddenly darted out; sudden; hastily.

To Eject. v. a. [ejicio ejicium, Latin.] 1. To throw out; to call forth; to void.

2. To throw out or expel from an office or position.

To Ejecution. f. [ejicio, Latin.] 1. The act of calling out; expulsion.

2. [In physic.] The discharge of any thing by any emunctory.

Ejectment. f. [from eject.] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

Eighth. interj. An expression of sudden delight.

Eighth. a. [eighth, Saxon.] Twice four.

A word of number.

Eighth. a. [from eight.] Next in order to the seventh.

Eighteen. a. [eight and ten.] Twice nine.

Eighteenth. a. [from eighteen.] The next in order to the seventeenth.

Eighthfold. a. [eight and fold.] Eight times the number or quantity.

Eighthly. ad. [from eighth.] In the eighth place.

Eigthieth. a. [from eighty.] The next in order to the seventyninth; eighth tenth.

Eightscore. a. [eight and score.] Eight times twenty.

Eighty. a. [eight and ten.] Eight times ten.

Eigne. a. [aist, Fr.] The eldest or first born.

Eisel. f. [coral, Saxon.] Vinegar; verdigrise.

Ether. pron. [ἀέρ, Saxon.] 1. Whichsoever of the two; whether one or the other.

2. Each; both.

Ether. ad. [from the noun.] A distributive adverb, answered by or; either the one or the other.

Eulogium. f. [ejulatio, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing.

Government of the Tongue.

Eke. ad. [eac, Saxon.] Alto; likewise; besides.

Eke. v. a. [eacen, Saxon.] 1. To increase.

2. To supply; to fill up deficiencies.

3. To protract; to lengthen.

4. To hum out by useless additions.

ELABORATE. v. a. [elaboro, Latin.] 1. To produce with labour.

2. To heighten and improve by successive operations.

ELABORATELY. ad. [from elaborations.] Laboriously; diligently; with great study.

ELABORATION. f. [from elaborations.] Improvement by successive operations.

To Elance. v. a. [elancer, Fr.] To throw out; to dart.

Prior. To Eclips. v. n. [elapsus, Latin.] To pass away; to glide away.

Clarisses. ELASTIC. f. [from elastics.] Having the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted; springy.

Newton. ELASTICITY. f. [from elastic.] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves.

Pope. ELATE. a. [elatus, Latin.] Flushed with success; lofty; haughty.

Pope. To ELATE. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To puff up with prosperity.

2. To exalt; to heighten.

Thomson. ELATION. f. [from elate.] Haughtiness proceeding from success.

Atterbury. ELBOW. f. [elbow, Saxon.] 1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.

Pope. 2. Any flexure, or angle.

Bacon. 3. To be at the elbow. To be near.

Shakespeare. ELBOWCHAIR. f. [elbow and chair.] A chair with arms.

Gay. ELBOWROOM. f. [elbow and room.] Room to stretch out the elbows; freedom from confinement.

South. To ELBOW. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To push with the elbow.

Dryden. 2. To push; to drive to distance.

Dryden. To ELBOW. v. n. To jut out in angles.

ELD. f. [elb, Saxon.] 1. Old age; decrepitude.

Spenfer. 2. Old people; persons worn out with years.

Milton. ELDER. a. [The comparative of eld.] Surpassing another in years.

Temple. ELDERS. f. [from elder.] 1. Persons whose age gives them reverence.

Raleigh. 2. Ancifors.

Pope. 3. Those who are older than others.

Hooker. 4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.

5. [In
ELI

ELENCH. s. [dencus, Latin.] An argument; a sophism. Brown.

ELE'OTS. s. Apples in request in the cyder countries. Mortimer.

ELEPHANT. s. [elephas, Latin.]
1. The largest of all quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, prudence, and even understanding, many surprising relations are given. This animal teeds on hay, herbs, and all sorts of pulse. He is naturally very gentle. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory so well known in Europe. Calvin.
2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants. Dryden.

ELEPHANT'ISIS. s. [elephantiasis, Lat.] A species of leprosy, so called from infestations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHANTINE. a. [elephantinus, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To ELEVATE. v. a. [elevo, Latin.]
1. To raise up aloft. Woodward.
2. To exalt; to dignify.
3. To raise the mind with great conceptions. Milton. Savage.
4. To elate the mind with vigorous pride.
5. To leaven by defraction. Hooker.

ELEVATE. part. a. Exalted; raised aloft. Milton.

ELEVATION. s. [elevatio, Latin.]
2. Exaltation; dignity. Locke.
4. Attention to objects above us. Hooker.
5. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon. Brown.

ELEVATOR. s. [from elevate.] A raiser or lifter up.

ELEVEN. a. [eleven, Saxon.] Ten and one. Shakespeare.

ELEVENTH. a. [from eleven.] The next in order to the tenth. Raleigh.

ELF. s. plural elves. [elf, Welsh. Baxter.]
1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places. Dryden.
2. A devil.

To ELF. v. a. To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. Shakespeare.

ELFLOCK. s. [elf and lock.] Knots of hair twisted by elves. Shakespeare.

To ELICITE. v. a. [elicic, Latin.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour. Hale.


ELICITATION. s. [from elicis, Latin.] Is a deducing of the power of the will into act. Brabourne.

To ELIDE. v. a. [led, Latin.] To break in pieces.

ELICIBILITY. s. [from eligibile.] Worthy things to be chosen.

ELIGIBLE. a. [eligibilis, Latin.] Fit to be chosen; preferable.

ELIGIBLNESS. s. [from eligibile.] Worthy things to be chosin; preterambles.

ELIMINATION. s. [elimina, Lat.] The act of banishing; rejection.

ELOURS. f. [else, Latin.]
1. The act of cutting off.
2. Division; separation of parts. Bacon.

ELIXATION. s. [elixus, Latin.] The act of boiling.

ELIXIR. f. [Arabick.]
1. A medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum. Quincy.
2. The liquor with which chemists triturate metals. Donne.
3. The extract or quintessence of any thing. South.

ELK. s. [alc, Saxon.] The elk is a large and stately animal of the flag kind. Hill.

ELL. s. [eln, Saxon.] A measure containing a yard and a quarter. Herbert.

ELLI'PSIS. s. [el logicus.] A figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out.
2. [In geometry.] An oval figure generated from the section of a cone, by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, and meeting with the base when produced. Harris.

ELLIPTICAL. s. [from elliptis.] Having the form of an ellipse.

ELM. s. [ulmus, Latin; elm, Saxon.] The name of a tree.

ELOCUTION. s. [eloctio, Latin.]
1. The power of fluent speech. Wotton.
2. Eloquence; flow of language. Milton.
3. The power of expression or dictio. Dryden.

ELY. s. [elo, French.] Praise; panegyric.

To ELO'GNE. v. a. [elignon, Fr.] To put at a distance. Donne.

To ELO'GATE. v. a. [from longus, Lat.] To lengthen; to draw out.

To ELO'GATE. v. n. To go off to a distance from any thing. Brown.

ELONGATION. s. [from elongate.]
1. The act of stretching or lengthening itself. Arbuthnot.
2. The flat of being stretched.
3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation. Quincy. Witsman.

4. Distance; space at which one thing is distant from another. Glamisville.


To ELOPE. v. a. [loper, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break loose; to escape. Addisax.

ELOPE-

EMACULATION. f. [emaculo, Latin.] The act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness. 

EMANANT. a. [emanant, Lat.] Influencing from something else. Hale.

EMANATION. f. [emanatio, Latin.] 1. The act of influencing or proceeding from any other substance. S. umb. 2. That which influent from another substance. Taylor.

EMANATIVE. a. [from emano, Latin.] Influencing from another.

To EMANIPULATE. v. a. [emansipato, Lat.] To let free from servitude. Arbuthnot.

EMANCIPATION. f. [from emansipation.] The act of setting free; deliverance from slavery.

To EMA'GRINATE. v. a. [margino, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMA'SCULATE. v. a. [emasculo, Lat.] 1. To castrate; to deprive of virility. Graunt. 2. To effeminize; to vitiate by unmanly softness. Coler.

EMASCULATION. f. [from emasculato.] 1. Castration. 2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities.

To EMBALE. v. a. [emballar, Fr.] 1. To make up into a bundle. 2. To bind up; to enclose. 

To EMBALM. v. a. [embaumieren, Fr.] To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction. Done.

EMBALMER. f. [from embalam.] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.

EMBARK. v. a. [from bar.] 1. To sail; to enclose. 2. To float; to hinder by prohibition; to block up. 

EMBARCA'TION. f. [from embark.] 1. The act of putting on shipboard.

Clarendon.

To EMBARK. v. a. 1. To go on shipboard. Philp. 2. To engage in any affair.

To EMBARRASS. v. a. [embarraß, Fr.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle. Speckter.

EMBARRASSMENT. f. [from embarraßs.] Perplexity; entanglement. Watts.
EMB


EMB.


EMBLEMATICAL. ad. [from emblematical.] In the manner of emblems; allusive. Swift. EMBLEMATIST, f. [from emblem.] Writer or inventor of emblems. Brown. EMBOLISM, f. [embolism, a.] 1. Intercalation; intermission of days or years to produce regularity and equa- tion of time. Holder. 2. The time inserted; intercalary time. EMBOLUS, f. [embolus.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump. Arbuthnot.

To EMOSS, v. a. [from baffe, a protu- berance, French.] 1. To form with protuberances. Milton. 2. To engrave with relief, or rising work. Dryden. 3. To inclose; to include; to cover. Spenser. Milton. 4. To inclose in a thicket. Shakespeare. 5. To hunt hard. Shakespeare.

EMBOSsMENT, f. [from emboss.] 1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence. Bacon. 2. Relief; rising work. Addison. TO EMBOTTLE, v. a. [bouteille, Fr.] To include in bottles; to bottle. Phillips. TO EMB'OVEL, v. a. [from bouteil.'] To evicerate; to deprive of the entrails; to extirpate. Milton. TO EMBRACE, v. a. [embrasse, Fr.] 1. To hold tenderly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness. Dryden. 2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome. Davies, Utopia. 3. To comprehend; to take in; to encircle. 4. To comprize; to inclose; to contain. Denham. 5. To admit; to receive. Shakespeare. 6. To find; to take. Shakespeare. 7. To squeeze in a hostile manner. TO EMBRACE, v. n. To join in an embrace. Shakespeare.

ENEMERGENT. a. [from emerge.]
1. Rising out of that which overwhelms or obliterates it. 
Ben. Jonson.
2. Rising into view, or notice. 
Milton.
3. Proceeding or issuing from any thing. 
Swift.
4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual. 
Clarendon.

EMEROS. ? f. [from bimeroid.] 
EMEROIDS. f. Painful twincings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles. 
Samuel.

EMERSION. f. [from emerge.]. The time when a flar, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again. 
Brown.

EMERY. f. [emeril, Fr.] Emery is an iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in mills. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel. 
Hill.

EMETICAL. ? a. [emerite.] Having the ability of provoking vomits. 
Hale.

EMETICALLY. ad. [from emetical.] In such a manner as to provoke vomits. 
Boyle.

EMICATION. f. [emicatio, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles. 
Brown.

EMICITION. f. [from entickum, Latin.] Urine. 
Harvey.

EMIGRATE. v. n. [emigrer, Latin.] To remove from one place to another. 

EMIGRATION. f. [from emigrate.] Change of habitation. 
Holt.

EMINENCE. ? f. [eminentia, Latin.] 
1. Lottiness; height. 
2. Summit; highest part. 
Ry.
3. A part rising above the rest. 
Dryd.
4. A place where one is exposed to general notice. 
Addisn.
5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; reputation; celebrity. 
Stillingfleet.
6. Supreme degree. 
Milton.
7. Notice; distinction. 
Shakespeare.
8. A title given to cardinals. 

EMINENT. a. [eminens, Latin.] 
1. High; lofty. 
2. Dignified; exalted. 
Dryd.
3. Conspicuous; remarkable. 
Milton.

EMINENTLY. ad. [from eminent.] 
1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation. 
Milton.
2. In a high degree. 
Swift.

EMISSARY. f. [emissarius, Latin.] 
1. One sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent. 
Swift.
2. One that emits or sends out. 
Alhamb.

EMISSION. f. [emissio, Latin.] The act of sending out; vent. 
Evelyn.

TO EMIT. v. a. [emitto, Latin.] 
1. To send forth; to let go. 
Woodward.
2. To let fly; to dart. 
Prior.
3. To issue out juridically. 
Ayiffe.
EMMENAGOGUES. f. [ἐμμηναγός and ἄφω.] Medicines that promote the courses. Quining.

EMMET. f. [æmet, Saxon.] An ant; a pimire. Sidney.

To EMMEW. w. a. [from meaw.] To new or never to coop up. Shakespeare.

To EMMOVE. w. a. [eemouvoir, Fr.] To excite; to rouze. Spenser.

EMPOLLIENT. a. [emollientes, Lat.] Softening; stuppling. Arbuthnot.

EMPOLLIENTS. f. Such things as sheath and soften the aperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids. Quinsey.


EM'OLU'MENT. f. [æolumentum, Latin.] Profit; advantage. South.

EM'ONGST. pref. [as written by Spenser.] Amongst. Spenser.

EMOTION. f. [emotion, Fr.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion. Dryden.

To EM'PALE. w. a. [emparer, Fr.]
1. To fence with a pale. Donne.
2. To fortify. Raleigh.
3. To include; shut in. Ch. Sheldon.
4. To put to death by spitting on a stake hard upright. Southern.

EMPANNNF f. [from poner, Fr.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear. Cowell.

To EMPA'NNFL. w. a. [from the noun.] To summon to serve on a jury. Government of the Tongue.

EMPARRANCE. f. [from parer, Fr.] It signifies a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do, Cowell.

EMPA'SM. f. [ἐμπάσμα.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

To EMPASSION. w. a. [from pass.] To move with passion; to affect strongly. Milton.

To EM'PEOPLE. w. a. [from people.] To form into a people or community. Spenser.

EMPERESS. f. [from empear.] 1. An woman invested with imperial power. Davies.

2. The queen of an emperor. Shakespeare.

EMPEROUR. f. [emperor, Fr.] A monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king. Shakespeare.

EMPERY. f. [empire, Fr.] Empire; sovereign command. A word out of use. Shakespeare.

EMPHASIS. f. [ἐμφασία.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence. Holder.

EMPHATICALLY. ad. [from emphatical.] 1. Strongly; torcibly; in a striking manner. South.


EMPHYSETMATOUS. a. [from ἐμφυσετματός.] Bloated; puffed up; swollen. Sharp.

To EMPRI'ECE. w. a. [from pierce.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent ap-pulse. Spenser.

EMPRI'GHT. part. Set; pitched; put in a posture. Spenser.

EMPIRE. f. [empire, Fr.] 1. Imperial power; supreme dominion. Rowe.

2. The region over which dominion is extended. Temple.

3 Command over any thing. Empirick. f. [ἐμπρίκη.] A trier or experimenter; such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only. Hooker.

EMPIRICAL. a. [from the noun.]
2. Known only by experience; preceived only by taste. Shakespeare.

EMPIRICALLY. ad. [from empirical.] 1. Experimentally; according to experiments. Brown.

2. Without rational grounds; according to charlatanically. Empiricism. f. [from empirick.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLASTER. f. [ἐμπλάστηρ.] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or vitious substance, spread upon cloth. Wisman.

To EMPLASTER. w. a. To cover with a plaster. Mortimer.

EMPLASTICK. a. [ἐμπλαστικός.] Vituous; glutinous. Wisman.

To EM'PLEAD. w. a. To indict; to prefer a charge against. Hoyward.

To EM'POLY. w. a. [emploier, Fr.]
1. To buy; to keep at work; to exercise. Temple.

2. To use as an instrument. Gay.

3. To use as means. Dryden.

4. To use as materials. Locke.

5. To commission; to intrust with the management of any affairs. Watts.

6. To fill up with businesfs. Dryden.

7. To pass or spend in businesfs. Prior.

EMPLOY. f. [from the verb.]
1. Businesfs; object of industry. Pope.


EMPLOYABLE. a. [from employ.] Capable to be used; proper for use. Boyle.

EMPLOYER. f. [from employ.] One that uses or causes to be used. Child.

EMPLOY-
EMPLOYMENT. s. [from employ.] 1. Business; object of industry; object of labour. 2. Business; the state of being employed. 3. Office; post of business. 4. Business intrusted. Shakspere.

EMPLOYER, v. a. [emiploj'er Fr.] To employ by poison; to destroy by venomous or drug. Sidney.

EMPLOYMENT, f. [emiplojmmt, Fr.] The practice of destroying by poison. Bacon.

EMPORE'rICK. a. [emipor'ieIk]. That which is used at markets, or in merchandise.

EMPORIUM. f. [emipor'ium]. A place of merchandise; a mart; a commercial city. Dryden.

EMPoWER. v. a. from empower.] 1. To make power; to depower; to reduce to indigence. South. 2. To lessen fertility.

EMPoWERER. f. [from empower.] One that makes others power.

EMPoWERISH. v. a. from power.] 1. To authorise; to commotion. Dryden. 2. To give natural force; to enable. Barker.


EMPRISE. f. [empriza, Fr.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise. Fairfax. Pepe.

EMPoTING. f. [from empty]. One that empties; one that makes any place void. Nalum.


EMPoTENT. f. [from empty]. 1. To make void; having nothing in it; not full. Burnes. 2. Devoid; unfurnished. Newton. 3. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.


EMULATIONAL. a. [from emulate.] To emulat. vi. a. [emulat, Latin.] 1. To rival; to propone as one to be equalled or excelled. 2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence. Ben. Johnson. 3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with. Pope. 4. To imitate; to copy; to resemble. Arbuthnot.


EMULATIVE. a. [from emulate.] Inclined to emulation; rivaling; disposed to competition.

EMULAToR. f. [from emulate.] A rival; a competitor. Bacon.

EMULGE. v. a. [emulgea, Lat.] To milk out.

EMULGENT. a. [emulgens, Latin.] 1. Milking or draining out. 2. Emulgent vertebras [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the defending trunk of the aorta; the latter from the vena cava. Brown.

ENC

2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to rise above another; desirous of any excellence possessed by another. Prior.

3. Factious; contentious. Shakespeare.

EMULOSLY. ad. [from emulous.] With desire of excelling or outhing another. Granville.

EMULSION. f. [emulsio, Latin.] A form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels. Quincy.

ENCOURTORIES. f. [emunctorium, Lat.] Tho' parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected. More.

To ENCABLE. v. a. [from able.] To make able; to confer power. Spenser, Rogers.

To ENACT. v. a. [from act.] 1. To act; to perform; to effect. Spenser.
2. To establish; to decree. Temple.
3. To represent by action. Shakespeare.

ENACT. f. [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENACTOR. f. [from enact.] 1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws. Atterbury.
2. One who practises or performs any thing. Shakespeare.

ENAGLAGE. f [from the Greek endalav.~.] A figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENAMBUSH. v. a. [from ambush.] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention. Chapman.

To ENAMEL. v. a. [from amel.] 1. To inlay; to variegate with colours. Donne.
2. To lay upon another body so as to vary it. Milton.

To ENAMEL. v. n. To plate with the use of enamel.

ENAMEL. f. [from the verb.] 1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid. Fairfax.
2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENAMELLER. f. [from enamel.] One that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENAMOUR. v. a. [amour, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond. Dryden.

ENARRATION. f. [enarrare, Latin.] Explanation.

ENARTHROSIS. f. [αρθρωσία, Gr.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. Wotton.

ENATATION. f. [enata, Latin.] The act of swimming out.

ENANTER. ad. An obsolete word explained by Spenser himself to mean left that.

To ENCAGE. v. a. [from cage.] To shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine. Donne.

To ENCAAMP. v. n. To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march. Bacon.

To ENCAAMP. v. a. To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCA MpMENT. f. [from encamp.] 1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.
2. A camp; tents pitched in order. Grew.

To ENCAVE. v. a. [from cave.] To hide as in a cave. Shakespeare.

ENCEINTE. f. [French.] Inclosure; ground inclosed with a fortification.

To ENCHARFE. v. a. [ciefuaffer, French.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke. Shakespeare.

To ENCHAIN. v. a. [enchanter, French.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind. Dryden.

To ENCHANT. v. a. [encharer, Fr.] 1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of forcery. Granville.
2. To subdue by charms or spells. Sidney.

To ENCHANTINGLY. ad. [from enchant.] With the force of enchant. Shakespeare.

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight. Pope.

ENCHANTRESS. f. [enchanterefs, Fr.] 1. A forceress; a woman verified in magical arts. Tatler.
2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence. Themsom.

To ENCHASE. v. a. [enchafer, French.] 1. To inr; to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. Felton.
2. To adorn by being fixed upon it. Dryden.

ENCHEASON. f. [encheson, old law Fr.] Caufe; occasion. Spenser.

To ENCIRCLE. v. a. [from circle.] To surround; to environ; to include in a ring or circle. Pope.

Encirclet. f. [from circle.] A circle; a ring. Sidney.

ENCLOS T. f. [from circle.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCROSE. v. a. [encloze, French.] 1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence. Hayward.
2. To environ; to encircle; to surround. Pope.

ENCLOSER. f. [from enclose.] 1. One that encloses, or separates common fields in several distinct properties. Herbert.
2. Any
ENC

1. To animate; to incite to any thing. Pf.
2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to embolden. King Charles.
3. To raise confidence; to make confident. Locke.

ENCOURAGEMENT. f. [from encourage.]
1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive. Philips.
2. Favour; countenance; support. Overay.

ENCOURAGER. f. [from encourage.] One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer. Dryden.

To ENCRO'ACH. v. n. [accroach, from croc, a hook, Fr.]
1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away. Spenser.
2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right. Herbert.

ENCRO'ACHER. f. [from encroach.]
1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means. Swift.
2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights. Curfify.

ENCRO'ACHMENT. f. [from encroach.]
2. Advance into the territories or rights of another. Addison.

To ENCUMBER. v. a. [encumber, Fr.]
1. To clog; to load; to impede. Pope.
2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct. Pope.
3. To load with debts. Pope.

ENCUMBRANCE. f. [from encumber.]
2. Excessiveness; useless addition. Tonson.

ENCYC'CLICAL. a. [encyclomene.] Circular; sent round through a large region. Silliman.

ENCYCLO'PEDIA. f. [encyclopaedia.]

ENCYCLO'PEDIA. f. The circle of sciences; the round of learning. Adams.

ENCYC'YST. a. [encomia.] Enclosed in a vehicle or bag. Sharp.

END. f. [end Sax.]
1. The extremity of any thing materially extended. Locke.
2. The last particle of any assignable duration. Donne.
3. The conclusion or cessation of any action. Genesis.
4. The conclusion or last part of any thing; as, the end of a chapter. Psalms.
5. Ultimate state; final doom. Locke.
6. The point beyond which no progress can be made. Locke.
7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation. Shakspere.
11. Consequence; event. Shakspere.
12. Frag-
END

ENDIVE. f. [endive, French; italyum, Latin.] Endive or succory. Mortimer.

ENDLESS. a. [from end.] 2. Infinite in longitudinal extent. Tillotson.

ENDLESSLY. ad. [from endless.] 5. Incessantly; continually. Pope.

ENDEAR. v. a. [from dear.] 1. To come to an end; to be finished. Fairfax.

ENDANGER. v. a. [from danger.] 1. To terminate; to conclude; to cease; to fail. Taylor.

ENDANGER. v. a. [from danger.] 1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril. Tillotson.

ENDANGERS. To make dear; to make beloved. Wake.

ENDARMEN. f. [from endemic.] 2. The cause of love; means by which anything is endured. Tremyon.

ENDAVOUR. f. [désir, French; endeavoir.] Labour directed to some certain end. Tillotson.

ENDAVOUR. v. a. [from dear.] 1. To tender the danger of; to hazard. Bacon.

ENDEAR. v. a. [from dear.] 2. To make dear; to make beloved. Pope.

ENDEAVER. v. a. 1. To attempt; to try. Milton.

ENDEAVOUR. f. [endeavour, French; endeavoir.] One who labours to a certain end. Kytson.

ENDEAVOUR. f. [endeavour.] A plain figure of eleven sides and angles. Turner.

ENDEAVOUR. f. [endeavour, French; endeavoir.] 1. To make free; to enfranchise. Camden.

ENDEAVOUR. f. [endeavour, French.] 1. To charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice, as he was indicted for felony. Ocean.

ENDEAVOUR. f. [endeavour, French.] 2. To draw up; to compose; to write. Walker.

ENDICITION. f. [from endite.] A bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth. Hooker.
6. Obligation; motive. 

To ENGAOL. v. a. [from gaol.] To imprison; to confine. 
Shakespeare.

To ENGRASSION. v. a. To protect by a garnison. 
Lowel.

To ENGERDER. v. a. [ergendere, Fr.] 
1. To beget between different sexes. 
Sydney.

2. To produce; to form. Shak Dante.

3. To excite; to cause; to produce. 
Addison.

4. To bring forth. 
To ENGERDER. v. n. To be caufed; to be produced. 
Dryden.

ENGINE. f. [engin, French.] 
1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect. 
Fairfax.

2. A military machine. 
Ridgib.

3. Any instrument. 
Dryden.

4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses. 
Daniel.

5. Any means used to bring to pafs. D. P. 
Daniel.

6. An agent for another. 
Shakespeare.

ENGINEER. f. [ingénieur, French.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army. 
Shakespeare.

ENGINERY. f. [from engine,] 
1. The act of managing artillery. 
Milton.

2. Engines of war; artillery. 
Milton.

To ENGIRD. v. a. [from gird.] To encircle; to surround. Shakespeare.

ENGLE. f. A gull; a put; a bubble. 
Hammer. Shakespeare.

ENGLISH. a. [ergler, Saxon.] Belonging to England. 
Shakespeare.

To ENGLISH. v. a. To translate into English. 
Brown.

To ENCLUT. v. a. [ergloutir, French.] 
1. To swallow up. 
Shakespeare.

2. To glut; to pamper. 
Ashburn.

To ENCORE. v. a. [from Gore.] To pierce; to prick. 
Spenser.

To ENCORE. v. a. [from gorg.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge. 
Spenser.

To ENCOURGE. v. n. To devour; to feed with eagerness and voracity. 
Milton.

To ENGRAIL. v. a. [from grele, French.] 
To indent in curve lines. 
Chapman.

To ENGRAIN. v. a. [from grain.] To die deep; to die in grain. 
Spenser.

To ENGRAAPPLE. v. n. [from grapele.] To clofe with; to contend with hold on each other. 
Daniel.

To ENGRAASP. v. a. [from grasp.] To seize; to hold fast in the hand. 
Spenser.

To ENGRAVE. v. a. To engrave; part. pass. engraved or engraven. 
Fr.

1. To picture by incisions in any matter. 
Pope.

2. To mark wood or stone. 
Exadu.

3. To impress deeply; to imprint. 
Leake.

ENGRAWER. f. [from engrave.] A cutter in stone or other matter. 
Spenser.

To ENGRIEVE. v. a. To pain; to vex. 
Hale.

To ENCROSS. v. a. [grofer, French.] 
1. To thicken; to make thick. 
Spenser.

2. To increase in bulk. 
Wotton.

3. To fatten; to plump up. 
Shakespeare.

4. To feize in the grofs. 
Shakspere.

5. To purchase the whole of any commodity for the lowe of telling at a high price. 
Pope.

ENCROSSER. f. [from engrofe.] He that purchases large quantitites of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price. 
Locke.

ENGROSSMENT. f. [from engrofe.] Appropriation of things in the grofs; exorbitant acquisition. 
Swift.

To ENGUARDE. v. a. [from guard.] To protect; to defend. 
Shakespeare.

To ENHANCE. v. a. [enbeauffer, Fr.] 
1. To lift up; to raife on high. 
Spencer.

2. To raife; to advance in price. 
Locke.

3. To raife in esteem. 
Atterbury.

4. To aggravate. 
Hammond.

ENHANCEMENT. f. [from enhance.] 
1. Augmentation of value. 
Bacon.

2. Aggravation of ill. 
Government of the Tongue.

ENIGMA. f. [enigma, Latin.] A riddle; an obscure question; a poffition expreffed in remote and ambiguous terms. 
Pope.

ENIGMATICAL. a. [from enigma.] 
1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expreffed. 
Brown.

2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended. 
Hammond.

ENIGMATICAIIY. ad. [from enigma.] 
In a fene different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply. 
Brown.

ENIGMATIST. f. [from enigma.] One who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters. 
Addison.

To ENJOIN. v. a. [enjoindre, French.] 
To direct; to order; to prescribe. 
Tilloton.

ENJOINER. f. One who gives injunctions. 
Addison.

ENJOIEMENT. f. [from enjoin.] Direction; command. 
Brome.

To ENJOY. v. a. [joir, enjouir, Fr.] 
1. To feel or perceive with pleasure. 
Addison.

2. To obtain posfession or fruition of. 
Milton.

3. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate. 
Morte.

To ENJOY. v. n. To live in happiness. 
Milton.

ENJOYER
ENJOYER. f. One that has fruition.

ENJOYMENT. f. Happines; fruition.

To ENKINDLE. v. a. [from kindle.]
1. To set on fire; to inflame. Shakespeare.
2. To roule passions. Shakespeare.
3. To incite to any act or hope. Shakespeare.

To ENLARGE. v. a. [largir, French.]
1. To make greater in quantity or appearance. Pope.
2. To encrease any thing in magnitude. Locke.
3. To encrease by representation. 2. Cor.
4. To dilate; to expand.
5. To set free from limitation. Shakespeare.
6. To extend to more purposes or uses.
7. To amplify; to agrandize. Hooker.
8. To release from confinement. Shakespeare.

To ENLARGEMENT. f. [from enlarge.]
1. Encrease; augmentation; farther extension. Hayward.
2. Release from confinement or servitude. Pope.
3. Magnifying representation.
4. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.

ENLARGER. f. [from enlarge.] Amplifier.

To ENLIGHT. v. a. [from light.]
To illuminate; to supply with light. Pope.

To ENLIGHTEN. v. a. [from light.]
1. To illuminate; to supply with light.
2. To instruct; to furnish with encrease of knowledge. Rogers.
3. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.
4. To supply with light.

ENLIGHTENER. f. [from enlighten.]
1. Illuminator; one that gives light.

2. Instructor.

To ENLINK. v. a. [from link.]
To chain to; to bind.

To ENLIVEN. v. a. [from lift, live.]
1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.
2. To make vigorous or active.
3. To make bright or vivacious.
4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

ENLIVENER. f. That which animates; that which invigorates.

To ENLUMINE. v. a. [enluminer, Fr.]
To illuminate; to illuminate.

ENMITY. f. [from enemy.]

1. Unfriendly disposition; malevolent aversion.
2. Contrariety of interests or inclinations.
4. Maleice; malicious attempts.

To ENMARBLE. v. a. [from marble.]
To turn to marble.

To ENMESH. v. a. [from mesh.]
To net; to intangile.

ENNEACON. f. [nine and Savior.] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEA'ICAL. a. [nine.] Enneatical days, are every ninth day of a sickness; an enneatical years, every ninth year of one life.

To ENNOBLE. v. a. [ennobir, French.]
1. To raise from commonality to nobility.
2. To dignify; to aggrandize; to exalt; to raise.
3. To elevate; to magnify.
4. To make famous or illustrious.

ENNOBLEMENT. f. [from ennoble.]
1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.
2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

ENODATION. f. [enodatio, Latin.]
1. The act of untying a knot.
2. Solution of a difficulty.

ENORMITY. f. [from enormous.]
1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.
2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.

ENORMOUS. a. [enormis, Latin.]
1. Irregular; out of rule.
2. Disorderer; confused.
3. Wicked beyond the common measure.
4. Exceeding in bulk the common measures.

ENORMOUSLY. ad. [from enormous.]
Beyond measure.

ENORMOUSNESS. f. Immeasurable wickedness.

ENOUGH. a. [enough, Saxon.] Being in a sufficient measure; such as may satisfy.

ENOUGH. f.
1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.
2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

ENOUGH. ad.
1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.
2. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree: as, I am ready enough to quarrel; that is, I am rather quarelling than peaceable.
ENS A'MPLE. s. [esempio, Italian.] Example; pattern; subject of imitation.
Sanderfor.
To ENS A'MPLE, v. a. [from the noun.] To exemplify; to give as a copy. Spenser.
To ENS A'GUINE, v. a. [sungus, Lat.] To smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.
Milton.
To ENS C'HEDU'RE, v. a. To insert in a schedule or writing. Shakespeare.
To ENS CO'NCE, v. a. To cover as with a fort. Shakespeare.
To ENS E'AM, v. a. [from s. w.] To bow up; to incline by a team. Camden.
To ENS E'AR, v. a. [from fear.] To cauterize; to flanch or flop with fire. Shakespeare.
To ENSH'I'E LD, v. a. [from shield.] To cover.
To ENSH'RINE, v. a. To incline in a chest or cabinet; to preferve as a thing sacred. Tate.

ENS I FOR M, a. [enformis, Latin.] Having the shape of a sword.
ENSIGN, s. [enseigne, French.]
1. The flag or standard of a regiment. Shakespeare.
2. Any signal to assemble. IJsab.
3. Badge; or mark of distinction. Waller.
4. The officer of foot who carries the flag. ENSIGN BEARER, s. He that carries the flag. Sidney.
To ENS LA'VE, v. a. [from flav.]
1. To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty. Milton.
2. To make over to another as his flare. Locke.
ENSLA'VE'MENT, s. [from enslave.] The state of servitude; slavery. South.
EN SLA'VE, s. [from enslav.] He that reduces others to a state of servitude. Swift.
To ENS U'E, v. a. [ensuare, French.] To secure; to pursue. Common Prayer. Davies.
To ENS U'E, v. n.
1. To follow as a consequence to premises. Hooker.
2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time. Shakespeare.

ENS U'RANCER, s. [from ensuare.] Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum.
2. The sum paid for security. ENSURANCER, s. [from ensuar.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard. Dryden.
To ENSURE, v. a. [from sure.]
1. To ascertain; to make certain; to secure. Swift.
2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.
3. To
ENTR'ANCE. [from enter, French.] The entrance or place of admission.

ENTR'ANCE. f. [from enter, French.] A place or entrance into any place.

ENTR'ANC'T. n. One who admits or introduces.

ENTR'ANC'T. n. One who admits or introduces.

ENTRO'CE. f. [entroce, Latin.] A rupture from the bowels preliring through the peritoneum, so as to fall down into the groin.

ENTRO'LOGY. f. [entrology, Latin.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTRO'PHALOS. f. [entrophi and palos.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTR'P'AR'LANCE. f. [enter and parle, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

ENTR'PLEADER. f. [enter and plead.] The difuffing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can be taken in.

ENTR'PRISE. f. [entreprize, French.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

ENTR'PRISE. f. [entreprize, French.] A man of entreprize; one who undertakes great things.

ENTR'TAIN. v. a. [entertain, Fr.] To converse with; to talk with.

ENTR'TAIN. v. a. [entertain, Fr.] To treat at the table.

ENTR'TAIN. v. a. [entertain, Fr.] To receive hospitably.

ENTR'TAIN. v. a. [entertain, Fr.] To keep in one's service.

ENTR'TAIN. v. a. [entertain, Fr.] To receive; to entertain.

ENTR'TAIN. v. a. [entertain, Fr.] To talk with; to parley.

ENTR'TAIN. v. a. [entertain, Fr.] To receive; to entertain.

ENTR'TAIN. v. a. [entertain, Fr.] To entertain or amuse.

ENTR'TAIN. v. a. [entertain, Fr.] To act in the part of a soldier or servant.

ENTR'TAIN. v. a. [entertain, Fr.] To payment of soldiers or servants.

ENTR'TAIN. v. a. [entertain, Fr.] To entertain or amuse.

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ENTHUSIAST. f. [ẹnθuːˈziːəst] 1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God. Locke. 2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions. Pope. 3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. Dryden.


ENTICE v. a. To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes. Asδαμ.

ENTICEMENT. f. [from entice.] 1. The act or practice of alluring to ill. Hooker. 2. The means by which one is allured to ill; allurement. Taylor.

ENTICER. f. [from entice.] One that allures to ill.

ENTICINGLY. adj. [from entice.] Charmingly; in a winning manner. Addison.

ENTIRETY. f. [entirēt, French.] The whole. Bacon.


ENTIRELY. ad. [from entire.] 1. In the whole; without division. Raleigh. 2. Completely; fully. Milton. 3. With firm adherence; faithfully. Spenser.


ENTITLED. v. a. [entituler, French.] 1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.
ENTRY. f. [entree, French.] 1. The passage by which any one enters a house.
Bacon.
2. The act of entrance; ingress. Addison.
3. The act of taking possession of any estate.
Bacon.
4. The act of registering or setting down in writing.
Bacon.
5. The act of entering publickly into any city.
Bacon.
To ENUBILATE. v. a. [e and nubilo, Lat.] To clear from clouds.
To ENUCULATE. v. a. [enucleo, Latin.] To solve; to clear.
To ENVELOP. v. a. [envelop, Fr.] 1. To wrap; to cover.
2. To hide; to surround.
Philip.
3. To line; to cover on the inside.
Spenser.
ENVELOPE. f. [French.] A wrapper; an outward case.
Swift.
To ENVENOM. v. a. [from venem] 1. To tinge with poison; to poison.
Milton.
2. To make odious.
Shakespeare.
3. To enrage.
Dryden.
ENVIVABLE. a. [from envy.] Delivering envy.
Envier.
ENVIER. f. [from envy.] One that envies another; a maligner.
Clarendon.
ENVIOUS. a. [from envy.] Infected with envy.
Proverbs.
ENVIOUSLY, ad. [from envious.] With envy; with malignity; with ill will.
D. ppa.
To ENVIRON. v. a. [environner, Fr.] 1. To surround; to compass; to encircle.
Knolles.
2. To involve; to envelop.
Donne.
3. To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege; to hem in.
Shakespeare.
4. To inclose; to invest.
Cleveland.
ENVIRONS. f. [environ, French.] The neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.
To ENUMERATE. v. a. [enumero, Lat.] To reckon up singly; to count over distinctly.
Wake.
ENUMERATION. f. [enumeratio, Latin.] The act of numbering or counting over.
Sprat.
To ENUPLICATE. v. a. [enunciare, Latin.] To declare; to proclaim.
To ENUNCIATE. v. a. [enunciatio, Latin.] 1. Declaration; publick attestation.
Taylor.
2. Intelligence; information.
Hooke.
ENUNCIATE. f. [enunciate.] Declarative; expressive.
Swift.
ENUNCIATIVELY. ad. [from enunciative.] Declaratively.
ENVY. f. [enjoy, Fr.] 1. A publick minister sent from one power to another.
2. A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.
3. A messenger.
Denbigh.
To ENVY. v. a. [ennuyer, Fr.] 1. To hate another for excellence, or success.
Collier.
2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.
Swift.
3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly.
Dryden.
To ENVY. v. n. To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.
Taylor.
ENVY. f. [from the verb.] 1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness.
Pope.
2. Rivalry; competition.
Dryden.
3. Malignity; malignity.
Shakespeare.
4. Publick odium; ill repute.
Bacon.
To ENVY. v. a. [from subeund.] To encompass; to encircle.
Shakespeare.
To ENWOMB. v. a. [from womb.] 1. To make pregnant.
Spenser.
2. To bury; to hide.
Donne.
EOLIPILE. f. [from Aiolus and pilus.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe: which ball, filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.
Burnet.
EPACT. f. [epact.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. To find the eapact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule: Divide by three; for each one left add ten;
Thirty reject: The prime makes eapact then.
Harriot.
EPA'ULMENT. f. [French, from epaule, a shoulder.] In fortification. A fixwork made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth.
Harriot.
EPE'NTHESIS. f. [epenthesis.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word.
Harriot.
EPHE. f. [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches.
Exekiel.
EPHEMERA. f. [ephemer.] 1. A fever that terminates in one day.
2. An infecct that lives only one day.
EPHEMERAL. f. [ephemer.] Diur-
EPHEMERICK. v. adj. beginning and ending in a day.
Wotton.
EPHEMERIS. f. [ephemer.] 1. A journal; an account of daily trans-
2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets.
Dryden.
EPHE-
EPHEMERIST. s. [from ephemeris.] One who consults the planets; one who studies astrology. Hrvoel.

EPHEMERON-WORM. s. A sort of worm that lives but a day. Berham.


EPIC. a. [epicus, Latin; ἐπικός] Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually suppos'd to be herorick. Dryden.

EPICE DIUM. s. [ἐπικεῖον] An eye pie; a poem upon a funeral. Sandys.

EPICURE. s. [epicureus, Latin.] A man given wholly to luxury. Locke. EPICUREAN. s. One who holds the philosophical principles of Epicurus. Locke. EPICUREAN. a. Luxurious; contribut- ing to luxury. Shakespeare.

EPICURISM. s. [from epicure.] Luxury; sensual enjoyment; god's pleasure. Calamy.

EPICYCLE. s. [ἐπίκυκλος, Greek.] A little circle whose center is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper center. Harris. Milton.

EPICYCLOID. s. [ἐπίκυκλος, Greek.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDEMICAL. \$ s. [ἐπί & ἔπειδα.] 1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. Grant. 2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. South. 3. General; universal. Cleaveland.

EPIDEMIAS. s. [ἐπιδήμια.] The scar- fion of a man's body.

EPIGRAM. s. [epigramma, Latin.] A short poem terminating in a point. Peacham.

EPIGRAMMATICAL. 7 a. [ἐπιγραμματικά.] A defiant letter.

EPIGRAMMATICK. § s. [ἐπιγραμματικά.] 1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. Camden.

EPIGRAMMATIST. s. [from epigram.] One who writes or deals in epigrams. Pepys.

EPIGRAPHE. s. [ἐπιγράφη.] An inscription.

EPILEPSY. s. [ἐπιλέπσεις.] Any convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense. Floyer.

EPILEPTICK. a. [from epileps.] Con- vuls'd. Arbuthnot.

EPILOGUE. s. [ἐπιλογία, Latin.] The poem or speech at the end of a play. Dryd.
EQUATION. f. [aequare, Lat.] The investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect. 

Hodder.

EQUATION. [In algebra.] An expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value.

EQUATION. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time marked by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its motion.

EQUATOR. f. [equator, Latin.] A great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres. 

Harriot.

EQUATORIAL. a. [from equator.] Pertaining to the equator.

Chrys.

EQUESTRIAN. a. [equusbris, Latin.] 

1. Appearing on horseback. 

Spectator.

2. Skilled in horsemanship.

EQUERRY. f. [curie, Dutch.] Master of the horse.

EQUICRURAL. a. [aequus and crus, Lat.] 

1. Having the legs of an equal length.

Digby.

2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the bafe.

Digby.

EQUIDISTANT. a. [aequus and distant, Latin.] At the same distance. 

Ray.

EQUIDISTANTLY. ad. [from equidistant.] At the same distance.

Brown.

EQUEFORMITY. f. [aequus and formas, Lat.] Uniform equality.

Brown.

EQUILATERAL a. [aequus and latus, Lat.] Having all sides equal.

Bacon.

To EQUIPARE. v. a. [from equilibri-um.] To balance equally. 

Boyle.

EQUIPARE. f. [from equilibrate.] 

Equipoise.

EQUIPAREM. f. [Latin.] 

1. Equipole, equality of weight.

2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers.

South.

EQUINECESSARY. a. [aequus and necessi-tatis, Latin.] Needful in the same degree.

Hudibras.

EQUINOCTIAL. f. [aequus and nox, Lat.] The line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL. a. [from equinox.] 

1. Pertaining to the equinox.

Milton.

2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.

EQUINOCTIAL. 

3. Being near the equinoctial line. 

Philip.

EQUINOCTIALLY. ad. [from equinoctial.] In the direction of the equinoctial. 

Brown.

EQUINOX. f. [aequus and nox, Latin.] 

1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which 

T
the fun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. 

Harris Brown.

2. Equality; even measure. Stubs. 

3. Equinoctial wind. 

Dryden.

To EQUIP. v. a. [équipr., Fr.]

1. To furnish for a horseman. 

2. To furnish; to accouter; to dress out. 

Add. f. n.

EQUIPAGE. f. [équip gr. French.]

1. Furniture for a horseman. 

2. Carriage of slate; vehicle. 

3. Attendance; retinue. 

Pope.

S. To equipage.

3. Accoutrement; furniture. 

Spenser.

EQUIPAGED a. [from equipage.]

Accoutred; attended. 

Spenser.

EQUIبةancy. f. [équip and pendo, Latin.] The act of hanging in equipage. 

South.

EQUIPMENT. f. [from equip.]

1. The act of equipping or accoutering. 

2. Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPOISE. f. [équip, Latin, and poids, French.] Equality of weight; equilibration. 

Gianvillle.

EQUiPOLLENC? f. Equality of force or power.

EQUIPOLLENT. a. [équipollens, Latin.]

Having equal power or force.

Bacon.

EQUIPONDERANCE. f. [équip and pondus, Latin.] Equality of weight.

EQUIPONDERANT. a. [équip and pondus, Latin.] Being of the same weight. 

Roy.

To EQUIPONDERATE. v. n. [équip and pondus, Latin.] To weigh equal to any thing.

Willkie.

EQUIPONDIOUS. a. [équipus and pondus, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. 

Gianville.

EQUITABLE a. [équitable, Fr.]

1. Just; due to justice.

Boyle.

2. Loving justice; candid; impartial.

EQUITABLY. adv. [from equitable.] Justly; impartially.

EQUITY. f. [équité, Fr.]

1. Right; right; honestly.

Tiltsen.

2. Impartiality.

Hooker.

3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery.

EQUIVALENCE. f. [équival and val, Latin.] Equality of power or worth.

Smallbridge.

To EQUIVALENCE. v. a. [from the noun.]

To equiplicate; to be equal to.

Brown.

EQUIVALENT. a. [équival and valent, Lat.]

1. Equal in value.

Prior.

2. Equal in any excellence. 

Milton.

3. Equal in force or power.

Milton.

4. Of the same covingy or weight. 

Hocken.

5. Of the same import or meaning. 

South.

EQUIVALENT. f. A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value. 

Rutter.

EQUIVOCAL. a. [équivocus, Latin.]

1. Of doubtful significance; meaning different things. 

Stillngale.

2. Uncertain; doubtful.

Ray.

EQUIVOCAL. f. Ambiguity. 

Dennis.

EQUIVOCALLY. adv [from equivoc.]

1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense.

South.

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by generation out of the fostered order. 

Bently.

EQUIVOCAIIESS. f. [from equivoical.]

Ambiguity; double meaning. 

Norris.

To EQUIVOCATE. v. n. [équivocatio, Latin.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions. 

Smith.

EQUIVOCATION. f. [équivocatio, Latin.]

Ambiguity of speech; double meaning. 

Hooker.

EQUIVOCATOR. f. [from equivocate.]

One who uses ambiguous language. 

Shakespeare.

ERA. f. [éra, Latin.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch. 

Prior.

ERADICATION f [é and radix, Latin.]

Elimination of radiance. 

King Charles.

To ERADICATE. v. a. [eradicus, Latin.]

1. To pull up by the root.

Brown.

2. To completely destroy; to end. 

Swift.

ERADICATION. f. [from eradicate.]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision.

Brown.

2. The state of being torn up by the roots. 

Brown.

ERADICATIVE. a. [from eradicate.]

That which cures radically.

To ERASE. a. a. [écrêr, Fr.] To deface; to extenuate; to rub out. 

Peacham.

ERASEMENT. f. [from crafer.]

1. Deception; devastation. 

2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE. ad. [ép, Saxon.] Before; sooner than.

Daniel.

ERELOSING. ad. [from ere and long.]

Before a long time had elapsed. 

Spenfr.

ERENOW. ad. [from ere and now.] Before this time.

Dryden.

EREWHILE. 1. [from ere and wheile.]

Some time ago; before a little while. 

Shakespeare.

To ERECT. v. a. [ereéttus, Latin.]

1. To place perpendicularly to the horizon.

Addison.

2. To raise; to build. 

Addison.

3. To establish anew; to settle. 

Ramp. 

4. To elevate; to exalt. 

Dryden.

5. To raise consequences from premisses. 

Locke.
ERR

6. To animate; not to depress; to encourage.

To ERECT. a. [erect, Latin.] To rise upright.

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

2. Directed upward,

3. Bold; confident; unshaken.

4. Vigorous; not depressed.

ERETION. f. [from erect.]

1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward.

2. The act of building or raising edifices.

3. Establishment; settlement.

4. Elevation; excitation of sentiments.

ERECTNESS f. Uprightness of pole

EREMITE. f. [hermit, Lat.]

One who lives in a wilderness; an hermit.

EREMITICAL. a. [from hermit.]

Religiously solitary.

EREPATION. f. [erecto, Latin.]

A creeping forth.

EREPION. f. [eript瑚, Latin.]

A snatching or taking away by force.

ERGOT. f. A sort of thorn, like a piece of silt horn, placed behind and bel ow the pattern joint.

ERINGO. f. Sea holly, a plant.

ERISTICAL. a. [eris,] Controversial; relating to dispute.

ERKE f. [ker, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; docile.

ERMELINE. f. [diminutive, of ermine.]

An ermine.

ERMINE. f. [berrmine, Fr.] An animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pike, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur.

ERMINED. a. [from ermine.]

Clothed with ermine.

ERNE f. [from the Saxon enn.] A heron's cottage.

To ERODE. a. [erode, Lat.] To canker, or eat away.

EROGATION. f. [ergostia, Lat.] The act of giving or begetting.

EROSION. f. [erosio, Latin.] The act of eating away.

1. The act of eating away.

2. The rate of being eaten away.

ERUPT. a. [eruptus, Latin.]

1. To wander; to ramble.

2. To mis the wrong way; to stray.

3. To deviate from any purpose.

4. To commit errors; to mistake.

ERRAND. a. [erender, Saxon.] A message; something to be told or done by a messenger.

ERRABLE a. [from err.] Liable to err.

ERRABLENESS. f. [from errable.]

Lability to errour.

ERRANT. a. [errans, Latin.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling.

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad.

ERRANTY. f. [from errant.]

1. An errant state; the condition of a wanderer.

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRATA f. [Lat.]

The faults of the printer or author inlaid in the beginning or end of the book.

ERRATICK. a. [erraticus, Latin.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order.

2. Irregular; changeable.

ERRATICALLY. ad. [from erratical or errant.]

Without rule; with method.

ERRHINE. a. [erthe,] Snoon up the nose; occluding eating.

ERRONEOUS a. [from erro, Latin.]

1. Wandering; unsettled.

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

3. Mistaking; misled by error.

4. Misshaken; not conformable to truth.

ERRONEOUSLY. ad. [from error.]

By mistake; not rightly.

ERRONEOUSNESS. f. [from erroneous.]

Physical fallacy; inconformity to truth.

ERROUR. f. [error, Latin.]

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth.

2. A blunder; a mistake committed.

3. Roving excursion; irregular course.

4. In theology.] Sin.

5. In law.] An error in pleading, or in the process.

ERST. ad [er, German.]

1. First.

2. At first; in the beginning.

3. Once; when was.

4. Formerly; I. ag.

5. Before; till then; till now.

ERUBESCENCE. f. [erubescencius, Lat.]

ERUBESCENCY. f. The act of growing red; redness.

ERUBESCENT. a. [erubescens, Latin.] Reddish; somewhat red.

To ERUCT. a. [erueto, Latin.] To belch; to break wind from the stomach.

T. 2
EUCALYPTELAS. f. [Greek.] An evap- 
sesula, generated by a hot ferment in the 
eabod, and affects the superficies of the 
with a shining pale red, spreading 
from one place to another. 

ESCALADE. f. [French.] The act of 
filling the walls. 

ESCAPE. f. A fleuillifh, whole shell is 
regularly incerted. 

To ESCAPE. a. [French.] 
1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain 
security from; to fly; to avoid. 

2. To pass unoberved. 

To ESCAPE. n. 
1. To fly; to get out of 
danger. 

ESCAPK. f. [from the verb.] 
1. Flight; the act of getting out of 
danger. 

2. Excurion; fully. 

3. [in law.] Violent or privy evasion out of 
lawful restraint. 

4. Escape; subterfuge; evasion. of 

5. Quickly; flight; irregularity. 

6. Overight; mitigation. 

ESCAPEROIRE. f. [French.] A nur- 
fer of fnails. 

ESCHATO. f. [French.] Pronounced 
shal. A plant. 

ESCHAR. f. [Ezzea.] A hard crotch or 
fear made by hot applications. 

ESCHARO'IICK. a. [from eschar.] Cauf- 
tick; having the power to fear or burn the 
flesh. 

ESCHEAT. f. [from the French echever.] 
Any land, or other profits, that fall to 
a lord within his manor by toseiture, or 
the death of his tenant, dying without 
their general or special. 

To ESCHEAT. a. [from the noun.] 
To fall to the lord of the manor by for- 
feiture.
ESQUIRE. f. [esqr, French.]  
1. The armour bearer or attendant on a knight.  
2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger indigent sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four equireys of the king's body; the eldest sons or all baronets; of knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line. A justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer.  

To ESQUIRE, v. a. [esquire, Fr.]  
1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.  
2. To make experiment of.  
3. To try the value and purity of metals.  

ESSAY. f. [from the verb.]  
1. Attempt; endeavour.  
2. A loofely tally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece.  
3. A trial; an experiment.  
4. First taste of any thing.  

ESSAY. f. [esair, Latin.]  
1. Essay is the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no.  
2. Formal existence.  
3. Existence; the quality of being.  
4. Being; existent person.  
5. Species of existent being.  
6. Conformable subsistence.  
7. The cause of existence.  
8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.  
9. Perfume; odour; scent.  

To ESSEY. w. a. [from essay.] To perfume; to scent.  

ESSENTIAL. a. [essentialis, Latin.]  
1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing.  
2. Important in the highest degree; principal.  
3. Pure; highly rectified; subtly elaborated.  

ESSENTIAL. f.  
1. Existence; being.  
2. Nature; first or constituent principles.  

ESTABLISH. w. a. [statuere, Fr.]  
1. To settle firmly; to fix unalterably.  
2. To settle in any privilege or possession to confirm.  
3. To make firm; to ratify.  
4. To fix or settle in an opinion.  
5. To form or model.  
6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably.  
7. To make a settlement of any inheritance.  

ESTABLISHMENT. f. [from establish.]  
1. Settlement; fixed state.  
2. Confirmation of something already done; ratification.  
3. Settled regulation; form; model.  
4. Foundation; fundamental principle.  

ESTATE. f. [estat, Fr.]  
1. The general interest; the publick.  
2. Condition of life.  
3. Circumstances in general.  
4. Fortune; possession in land.  
5. Rank; quality.  
6. A person of high rank.  

To ESTIMATE. w. a. [from the noun.] To settle as a fortune.  

ESTEEM. w. a. [ofimere, French.]  
1. To set a value whether high or low upon any thing.  
2. To compare; to estimate by proportion.  
3. To prize; to rate high.  
4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.  

ESTIMABLE. a. [French.]  
1. Valuable; worth a large price.  
2. Worthy of esteem; worthy of honour.  

To ESTIMATE. w. a. [estimo, Latin.]  
1. To rate; to adjust the value of; to judge
judge of any thing by its proportion to something else. 

ESTIMATE. f. [from the verb.
3. Valuation; assignment of proportional value. L'Estrange.

ESTIMATOR. s. [from estimate."
1. The act of adjusting proportional value. L'estimate.
2. Calculation; computation.
4. Esteem; regard; honour. Hooker.

ESTIMATIVE. a. [from estimate] Having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference. Hale.

ESTIMATOR. s. [from estimate.] A letter of rite's.

ESTIVAL. a. [affius, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to the summer.
2. Continuing for the summer.

ESTIVATION. f. [estivo, Lat.] The act of putting the summer. Bacon.

ESTRANGE. f. [French.] An even or level space.

To ESTRANGE. a. a. [stranger, Fr.]
1. To keep at a distance; to withdraw. Dryden.
2. To alienate; to divert from its original use or position. Jeremab.
3. To alienate from affection. Milton.
4. To withdraw or withhold. Glanville.

ESTRANGEMENT. f. [from estrange.] Alienation; effinance; removal. South.

ESTRANGULATION. f. [French.] The defence of a horse that will not obey, who resists before, and Yorkshire with his hind legs.

ESTREAT. s. [extraëtum, Latin.] The true copy of an original writing. Cowell.

ESTREPEMENT. f. Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods. Cowell.

ESTRICH. f. [commonly written ebrich.] The largest of birds. Sands.

ESTUARY. f. [stellariurn, Latin.] An arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates.

To ESTUATE. v. a. [stâu, Latin.] To swell and fall reciprocally; to boil.

 ESTUATION. f. [from stauo, Latin.] The state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall. Norris.


ESURIENT. a. [sturio, Latin.] Hungry; voracious.

ESURINE. a. [sturio, Latin.] Corroding; eating. Wiseman.

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin words et cetera, which signifies and so on.
ETHICK. a. [éthik.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS, f. without the singular, [éthik.] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality.

ETHNICKS. a. [éthniks.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewish; not Christian. Grew.


ETHNICAL. a. [éthnikol.] and léthikol.]

ETHNICAL. a. [éthnikol. and léthikol.]

Treat ing of morality.

ETHIOLOGICAL. a. [ét'iolójikol.]

ETHIOLOGICAL. a. [ét'iolójikol.]

An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a dissembler. Abbot.

ETYMOLOGICAL. a. [ét'ymolójikol.]

ETYMOLOGICAL. a. [ét'ymolójikol.]

Relating to etymology. Locke.

ETYMOLOGIST. f. [ét'ymolójist.]

ETYMOLOGIST. f. [ét'ymolójist.]

One who searches out the original of words.

ETYMOLOGY. f. [ét'ymolójyol.]

ETYMOLOGY. f. [ét'ymolójyol.]

1. The defect or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. Clarke.

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

ETYMON. f. [ét'ymonol.]

ETYMON. f. [ét'ymonol.]

Origin; primitive word. Peacham.

To EVACUATE. v. a. [évok, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out. Harvey.

To EVACUATE. v. a. [évok, Latin.]

1. To make empty; to clear. Hooker.

2. To throw out as noxious, or offensive.

3. To void by any of the excretory passages. Abbot.

4. To make void; to nullify; to annul. South.

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place. Swift.

EVACUANT. f. [évokol, Latin.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVACUATION. f. [from evacuare.]

1. Such emollients as leave a vacancy; discharge.


3. The practice of emptying the body by physic. Temple.

4. Discharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To EVACDE. v. a. [évado, Latin.]

1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem. Brown.

2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge. Dryden.

3. To escape or elude by sophistry.

4. To escape as imperceptible, or unconquerable. South.

To EVACDE. v. n.

1. To escape; to slip away. Bacon.

2. To practice sophistry or evasions. South.

EVAGATIQN. f. [évagar, Latin.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation. Ray.

EVANESCENT. a. [évanescent, Latin.] Vanishing; imperceptible. Wiclif.

EVANGELICAL. a. [évangélikol, Fr.]

1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel. A lderbury.


EVANGELISM. f. [from evangélikol.] The promulgation of the blessed gospel. Bacon.

EVANGELIST. f. [évangélikist.]

1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus.


To EVANGELIZE. v. a. [évangélixo, Lit. évangélyzó.] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus. Milton.

EVANGELY. f. [évangélyol, that is, good tidings.] The message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus. Spence.

EVANID. a. [évanidus, Latin.] Faint; weak; evanescet. Brown.

To EVANISH. v. n. [évanescere, Latin.] To vanish; to escape from notice.

EVAPORABLE. a. [frumetevaporare.] Easily diffusible in fumes or vapours. Grew.

To EVAPORATE. v. n. [évaporare, Latin.]

To fly away in vapours or fumes. Boyle.

To EVAPORATE. v. a.

1. To drive away in fumes. Bentley.

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or falties. Watson.

EVAPORATION. f. [from evaporare.]

1. The act of drying away in fumes or vapours. Howel.

2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away. Relig.

3. In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in fumes, so as to leave some part stronger than before. Quincy.

EVASION. f. [évafion, Latin.] Escape; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice. Milton.

EVA'SIVE. a. [from evade.]


2. Containing an evasion; sophistical.

ECHARYST. f. [évagérista.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper. Hooker, Taylor.

EUCHARISTICAL. a. [from eucharist.]


2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

EUCHELOGY. f. [évokolójyol.] A formulary of prayers.

EUCRASY. f. [évokrasía.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture, whereby a body is in health.
EVE

EVEN. [open, Saxon.]
1. The close of the day.
2. The vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday.

EVEN. a. [open, Saxon.]
1. Level; not rugged; not unequal.
2. Uniform; equal to itself; smooth.
3. Level with; parallel to.
4. Without inclination any way.
5. Without any part higher or lower than the other.
6. Equal on both sides.
7. Without any thing owed.
8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression.
9. Capable to be divided into equal parts.

To EVEN. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To make even.
2. To make out of debt.
3. To level; to make level.

To EVEN. v. n. To be equal to.

EVEN. ad. [often contradicted to even.]
1. A word of strong attention; verily.

2. Notwithstanding.
3. Not only fo, but also.
4. So much as.

EVENHANDED. a. [even and hand.] Impartial; equitable.

EVENING. f. [open, Saxon.] The close of the day; the beginning of night.

EVENLY. a. [from even.]
1. Equally; uniformly.
2. Levelly; without asperities.
3. Without inclination to either side; horizontally.
4. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

EVENNESS. f. [from even.]
1. State of being even.
2. Uniformity; regularity.
3. Equality of surface; levelness.
4. Freedom from inclination to either side.
5. Impartiality; equal respect.
6. Calmness; freedom from perturbation.

Evensong. f. [even and song.]
1. The form of worship used in the evening.
2. The evening; the close of the day.

EVENTIDE. f. [even and tide.] The time of evening.

EVENT. f. [eventus, Latin.]
1. An incident; any thing that happens.

2. The consequence of an action. Dryden.
To EVENTERATE. v. a. [eventro, Lat.]
To rip up; to open the belly.

EVENTFUL. a. [event and full.] Full of incidents.

To EVENTILATE. v. a. [eventilo, Lat.]
1. To winnow; to sift out.
2. To examine; to discuss.

EVENTUAL. a. [from event.] Happening in consequence of any thing; consequent.

EVENTUALLY. ad. [from eventual.] In the event; in the last resort.

EVER. ad. [aeppe, Saxon.]
1. At any time.
2. At all times; always; without end.

3. For ever; eternally.
4. At one time, as, ever and anon.
5. In any degree.

EVER. n. Hall.
6. A word of enforcement. As soon as ever be bad done it.

EVER A. Any.

7. It is often contracted into ever.

9. It is much used in composition in the sense of always; as, evergreen, green throughout the year; everdying, enduring without end.

EVERBUBBILING. a. Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

EVERBURNING. a [ever and burning.]

Unextinguished.

EVERDURING. a [ever and durance.]

Eternal; enduring without end.

EVERGREEN. a. [ever and Green.] Verdate throughout the year.

EVERGREEN. f. A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons. Eveynyn.

EVERHOUNOURED. a. [ever and honoured.]
Always held in honour.

EVERLASTING. a [ever and lasting.]
Lifting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal.

EVERLASTING. f. Eternity.

EVERLASTINGLY. ad. Eternally; without end.

EVERLASTINGNESS. f. [from everlasting.]
Eternity; perpetuity.

EVERLIVING. a [ever and living.]
Living without end.

EVERMORE. ad. [ever and more.] Always; eternally.

EVER. v. a. [every, Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy.

TO EVERSE. v. a. [ever, Latin.] To destroy.

AYLiffe.

EVERY. a. [aeppe, Saxon.] Each one of all.

Hammond.

Evesdropper. f. [eves and dropper.]
Some men feel that fustiks about a house in the night.

Dryden.
To EVI
tomework. f. [from evil.] One who does ill. Philo. 
To EVINCE. v. a. [evince, Latin.] To prove; to show. Aterbury.

EVINCIBLE. a. [from evince.] Capable of proof; demonstrable. Hale.

EVIDENTLY. ad. [from evi\ncible.] In such a manner as to force conviction. 

To EVIRATE. v. a. [c\nrat\ns, Lat.] To deprive of manhood. Diff.

To EVISCERATE. v. a. [\mw\nt\n, Lat.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails.

EVIRABLE. a. [evi\nt\ls, Lat.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned. Horest.

To EVITATE. v. a. [\va\t\, Lat.] To avoid; to shun. Shakespeare.

EVITATION. f. [from evitate.] The act of avoiding. Diff.

EVITERNAL. a. [\w\nt\r\, Lat.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EVITEN\NITY. f. [\w\nt\r\t\s\d, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EULOGY. f. [elo and \v\pe\r\.] Praise; encomium. Spenser.

EUNUCH. f. [\w\nt\r\s\d] One that is castrated. Fenton.

To EUNUCHATE. v. a. To make an eunuch. Brown.

EVOCATION. f. [\v\c\\a\t\, Lat.] The act of calling out. Browne.

EVOLUTION. f. [\v\l\l\, Lat.] The act of flying away.

To EVOLVE. v. a. [\v\l\l\, Lat.] To unfold; to disentangle. Hale.

To EVOLVE. v. n. To open itself; to unfold itself. Prior.

EVOLUTION. f. [\v\l\l\, Lat.] The act of unfolding.

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding. More.

2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

3. [In geometry.] The equal evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unfold. Harris.

4. [In t\c\nts.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their postures, or form of drawing up. Harris.

EVOLUTION. f. [\v\l\l\, Lat.] The act of vomiting out.

U & EUPHOC-
EXA

EUPHONICAL. a. [from euphonia.] Soundring agreeably.

EUPHONY. f. [euphonia.] An agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness.

EUPHORBIUM. f.
1. A plant.
2. A gum, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a straw and a gold colour, and a smooth glossy surface. It has no great smell, but its taste is violently acid and nauseous.

Hill.

EUPHORASIA. f. [euphrophia, Latin.] The herb eye-bright.

Milton.

EURO CLYDON. f. [europeclodon.] A wind which blows between the East and North, very dangerous in the Mediterranean. Acts.

EUROPEAN. a. [europaus, Lat.] Belonging to Europe.

EU'RUS. f. [Latin.] The East wind.

Peacham.

EU'RYTHMY. f. [eurythme.] Harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.


EUVLSION. f. [euvelso, Latin.] The act of plucking out.

Brown.

EUVLCA'TION. f. [euvlo, Latin.] The act of divulging.

EWE. f. [cpa, Saxon.] The she-sheep.

Dryden.

EWER. f. [from eaw, perhaps anciently ea, water.] A vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

Pope.

EWRY. f. [from ewer.] An office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table.

EX. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning out, as exsuffit, to draw out.

To EXACERBATE. w. a. [exacerbo, Lat.] To immitber; to exasperate.

EXACERBATION. f. [from exacerbate.]
1. Encraves of malignity; augmented force or severity.
2. Height of a disease; paroxysem. Bacon.

EXACERVATION. f. [acervus, Latin.] The act of heaping up.

EXACT. a. [exactus, Latin.]
1. Nice; without failure.
2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

Arbuthnot.

3. Accurate; not negligent.

Speculator.

4. Honest; frigid; punctual.

Exact.

To EXACT. w. a. [exigo, exactus, Lat.]
1. To require authoritatively.

Taylor.

2. To demand of right.

Smalridge.

3. To sumon; to enjoin.

Denham.

To EXACT. w. n. To prudie extortion.

Psalms.

EXACTER. f. [from exact.]
1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due.

Bacon.

2. He that demands by authority.

Eacon.

3. One who is fever in his injunctions of his demands.

Tillotson.

EXACT'ION. f. [from exact.]
1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.

Shakspeare.

2. Extortion; unjust demand.

Davies.

3. A toll; a tribute severely levied.

Addis.

EXACTLY. ad. [from exact.] Accurate-ly; nicely; thoroughly.

Atterbury.

EXACT'NESS. f. [from exact.]
1. Accuracy; nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry.

Woodward.

2. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners.

Rogers.

To EXAGGERATE. v. a. [exaggera, Lat.] To heighten by representation.

Clarendon.

EXAGGERATION. f. [from exagagate.]
1. The act of heaping together; an heap.

Hale.

2. Hyperbolical amplification.

Scee.

To EXAGITATE. v. a. [exagito, Lat.] To make; to put in motion.

Arbuthnot.

2. To reproach; to pursue with invectives.

Hooker.

EXAGITATION. f. [from exagitate.] The act of shaking.

To EXALT. v. a. [exalter, French.]
1. To raise on high.

Matthew.

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.

Exebiel.

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.

Clarendon.

4. To praise; to extol; to magnify.

Psalms.

5. To raise up in opposition: a scriptural phrase.

Kings.

6. To intend; to enforce.

Prior.

7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire.

Arbuthnot.

8. To elevate in diction or sentiment.

Refcommon.

EXALTATION. f. [from exalt.]
1. The act of raising on high.

2. Elevation to power, or dignity.

Hooker.

3. Most elevated state; state of greatness or dignity.

Tillotson.

4. [In pharmacy.] Raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue.

Quincy.

5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

Dryden.

EXAMEN. f. [Latin.] Examination; disquisition.

Brook.

EXAMINATE. f. [examinatus, Latin.] The person examined.

Bacon.

EXAMINATION. f. [examinatio, Latin.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment.

Locke.

EXAMINATOR. f. [Latin.] An examiner; an enquirer.

Brook.

To EXAMINE. v. a. [examine, Latin.]
1. To try a person accused or suspected by interrogatories.

Church Catechism.
EXA

2. To interrogate a witness. Athes.
3. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition.
4. To try by experiment; narrowly sift; scan.
5. To make enquiry into; to search into; to seruifie.

EXAMINER. f. [from examine.] 1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence. Hak.
2. One who searches or tries any thing. Newton.

EXAMINARY, a. [from example.] Serving for example or pattern. Hooker.

EXAMPIE. f. [example, French.] 1. Copy or pattern; that which is proposed to be resembed. Raleigh.
2. Precedent; former instance of the like. Shakespeare.
4. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern. Tim.
5. One punnished for the admonition of others. Jeads.

7. Influence; illustration of a general position by some particular specification. Dryden.

8. Influence in which a rule is illustrated by an application. Dryden.

To EXAMPE. v. a. [from the noun.] To give an instance of. Spensor.


EXAMINATE. f. [from examine.] Deprivation of life.

EXAMINABLE, a. [examinabilis, Latin.] Lifefles; dead; killed.

EXAMINATION, f. [from examine.] Effluencies; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXAMINATION. a. [from examination.] Pustulins; efflucent; eruptive.

To EXAMINATION. f. [exanimo, Latin.] 1. To draw out.
2. To exhaust; to waste away. Boyle.

EXANTHETATION, f. [from exanto.] The act of drawing out.

EXARATION, f. [exaratio, Lat.] The manual act of writing.

EXARTICULATION, f. [ex and articulus, Lat.in.]. The dislocation of a joint.

To EXASPERATE. vi. a. [exaspero, Lat.] 1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate. Addi.ton.
2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter. Bacon.
3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity. Bacon.

EXASPERATION. f. [from exasperate.] He that exasperates, or provokes.

EXASPERATION. a. [from exasperate.] 1. Aggravation; malignant representation. King Charles.

2. Provocation; irritation. Woodward.

To EXAUCTORATE. vi. a. [exaucto, Latin.] 1. To dismis from service.
2. To deprive of a benefice. Ayliffe.

EXAUCTORAGE. f. [from exauctorate.] 1. Dismission from service.
2. Deprivation; degradation. Ayliffe.

EXCANCESCENCE. f. [excanesce, Latin.] 1. Heat; the state of growing hot.
2. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCANTA. f. [excanesce, Latin.] Debauchment by a counter charm.

To EXCARNATE. vi. a. [excarne, Latin.] To clear from flesh. Gree.

EXCANNIFICATION. f. [excannifico, Latin.] The act of taking away the flesh.

To EXCAYATE. vi. a. [excavo, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows. Blackmore.

EXCAVATION. f. [from excavare.] 1. The act of cutting into hollows.
2. The hollow formed; the cavity.

To EXCEED. v. a. [excedo, Latin.] 1. To go beyond; to ougo. Woodward.
2. To excel; to surpafs. Kings.

To EXCEED. v. n. 1. To go too far; to pass the bounds of fitness. Taylor.
2. To go beyond any limits. Deutoronomy.
3. To bear the greater proportion.

EXCEED. part. a. [from exceed.] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

To EXCEED. ad. [from exceeding.] In a very great degree.

Raleigh.

EXCEEDINGLY. ad. [from exceeding.] To a great degree. Davies. Newton.

To EXCEIL. v. a. [excello, Latin.] To ougo in good qualities; to surpafs. Prior.

To EXCEL. v. n. To have good qualities in a great degree. Temple.

EXCELLENCE. f. [excellence, French; excellencie, Latin.] 1. The state of abounding in any good quality.
2. Dignity; high rank in existence.
3. The state of excelling in any thing. Locke.

4. That in which one excells. Addi.tion.
5. Purity; goodnefs. Shakespeare.

EXCELLENT. a. [excellent, Latin.] U u 2 1. Q
EXCHANGE. f. [from the verb.]
1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. *Waller.*
3. The form or act of transferring. *Shakespeare.*
4. The balance of the money of different nations. *Hayward.*
5. The thing given in return for something received. *Locke.*
6. The thing received in return for something given. *Dryden.*
7. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. *Locke.*
EXCHANGER. f. [from exchange.] One who practices exchange. *Locke.*
EXCHEATER. f. See Excheater. *Spenser.*
EXCHEATOR. f. See Excheater. *Esch."
EXC

2. An emphatical utterance. 
   Sidney.
3. A note by which a pathetical sentence is marked thus!

EXCLAIMER. s. [from exclaim.] One that makes vehement exclamations. 
   Afterbury.

EXCLAMATORY. a. [from exclaim.] 
   1. Praising exclamations.
   2. Containing exclamations.

To EXCLUDE. v. a. [exclude, Latin.] 
   1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission. 
   Dryden.
   2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit. 
   Dryden.
   3. To except in any position.

EXCLUSIVE. a. [from exclude.] 
   1. Having the power of exclusion or denying admission. 
   Bacon.
   2. Rejection; not reception. 
   Addison.
   3. The act of debarring from any privilege. 
   Bacon.
   4. Exception. 
   Hooker.
   5. The diffusion of the young from the egg or womb. 
   Ray.

EXCLUSIVELY. ad. [from exclude.] 
   1. Without admission of another to participation. 
   Boyle.
   2. Without comprehension in any account or number.
   Locke.

To EXCOC'T. v. a. [exclutus, Latin.] To boil up.

To EXCOC'GITE. v. a. [excgito, Lat.] 
   To invent; to strike out by thinking.
   More.

To EXCOMMUNICATE. v. a. [excommunicare, low Latin.] To eject from the communion of the visible church by an ecclesiastical censure. 
   Hammond.

EXCOMMUNICATION. s. [from excommunicare.] An ecclesiastical interdict, exclusion from the fellowship of the church. 
   Hooker.

To EXCORTIATE. v. a. To flag; to strip off the skin. 
   Wofman.

EXCATION. f. [from exorate.] 
   1. Loss of skin; privation of skin; the act of flagging. 
   Arbuthnot.
   2. Plunder; spoil. 
   Howell.

EXCITATION. f. [from torture and ex, Latin.] Putting the bark off any thing.

To EXCITATE. v. a. [exceo, Latin.] 
   To eject at the mouth by hawking.

EXCREMENT. f. [excrement, Latin.] 
   That which is thrown out as useless, from the natural passages of the body. 
   Raleigh.

EXCREMENAL. a. [from excrement.] 
That which is voided as excrement. 
   Raleigh.

EXCREMMENTIOUS. a. [from excrement.] Containing excrements; consisting of matter excreted from the body. 
   Bacon.

EXCRESCENCE. f. [excrefo, Latin.] 

EXCRUCIENCY. s. Somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production. 
   Bentley.

EXCRUCI'ENT. a. [excrucet, Latin.] 
   That which grows out of another with pretentious superfluity. 
   Pope.

EXCRE'TION. f. [excretio, Latin.] Separation of animal sub stance. 
   Quinsey.

EXCR'ITIVE. a. [excreto, Latin.] Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements. 
   Harvey.

EXCR'ATORY. a. [from excretion.] Having the quality of separating and ejecting suppuritious parts. 
   Oborne.

EXCRUCIABLE. a. [from excruciate.] LIABLE to torment. 
   Dry.

To EXCRUC'IATE. v. a. [excrucio, Lat.] 
   To torture; to torment. 
   Chapman.

EXCUBATION. f. [excutatio, Latin.] The act of watching all night.

To EXCULPA'TE. v. a. [ex and culpa, Lat.] To clear from the imputation of a fault. 
   Clarisius.

EXCURSION. f. [excurssio, French.] 
   1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path. 
   Pope.
   2. An expedition into some distant part.
   Locke.
   3. Progression beyond fixed limits. 
   Arbuthnot.
   4. Digression; ramble from a subject. 
   Boyle.

EXCURSIVE. a. [from excurro, Latin.] 
   Rambling; wandering; deviating. 
   Thomson.

EXCUSABLE. a. [from excusel Pardonable. 
   Raleigh.

EXCUSABLENESS. f. [from excusabile.] Pardonableness; capacity to be excused. 
   Ely.

EXCUSATION. f. [from excusel 
   Exculke; plea; apology. 
   Bacon.

EXCUSATORY. a. [from excusel 
   Pleading excuse; apologetical. 

To EXCUSE. v. a. [excuso, Latin.] 
   1. To extenuate by apology. 
   Ben. Johnson.
   2. To disengage from an obligation. 
   Clarendon.
   3. To remit; not to exact.
   4. To weaken or modify obligation to anything. 
   South.
   5. To pardon by allowing an apology. 
   Addison.
   6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology. 
   2. Cor.

EXCU'SE.
EXECUSE. f.
1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology. Sidney.
2. The act of excusing or apologizing. Shakespeare.
3. Cause for which one is excused. Reformation.

EXCUSELESS. a. [from excuse.] That for which no excuse or apology can be given. Decay of Piety.

EXCUSER. f. [from excuse.]
1. One who pleads for another. Swift.
2. One who might be another. To EXECUSE. v. a. [execratus, Latin.] To seize and detain by law.

EXCUTION. f. [excussus, Latin.] Seizure by law.

EXCUTABLY. ad. [from execrable.] Cebrufly; abominably. Dryden.

To EXECRATE. v. a. [execratus, Latin.] To curse; to impute ill upon. Temple.

EXECRATIONAL. a. [execrabilis, Latin.] Exemplary; an example to be imitated. Raleigh.

EXECRATORY. a. [execrare, Latin.] Exploratory; exploratory. Walker.

EXEMPLER. f. [exemplar, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated. Bacon.
EXEMPLARILY. ad. [from exemplary.] 1. In such a manner as deserves imitation. Howell.
2. In such a manner as may warn others. Clarendon.

EXEMPLARINESS. f. [from exemplary.] State of standing as a pattern to be copied. Tilby.

EXEMPLARY. a. [from exemplar.] 1. Such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation. Bacon.
2. Such as may give warning to others. King Charles.
3. Such as may attract notice and imitation. Rogers.

EXEMPLIFICATION. f. [from exemplify.] A copy; a transcript. Hayward.
To EXEMPLIFY. v. a. [from exemplar.] 1. To illustrate by example. Hooker.
2. To transcribe; to copy. To EXEMPT. v. a. [exemptus, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from. Knolles.

EXEMPT. a. [from the verb.] Ayliffe.
1. Free by privilege. Ayliffe.

EXEMPTION. f. [from exempt.] Immunity; privilege; freedom from imposts. Bacon.

EXEMPTIOUS. a. [from exemptus, Latin.] Separable; that which may be taken from another. More.

To EXENTERATE. v. a. [exentero, Latin.] To emboweli. Brown.

EXENTERATION. f. exenteratio, Latin.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling. Bishop.

EXQUE. a. [from exequiae, Latin.] Relating to funeral.

EXQUILIES. f. without a singular. [exquies, Lit.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial. Dryden.

To EXERCISE. v. a. [exercere, Latin.] 1. To employ; to engage in employment. Locke. 2. To train by use to any act. Locke. 3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice. Huberus. 4. To busy; to keep busy. Atterbury. 5. To task; to keep employed as a penal injunction. Milton. 6. To practice; to perform. Bacon. 7. To exert; to put in use. Locke. 8. To practice or use in order to habitual skill. Addison.

To EXERCISE. v. n. To use exercise; to labour for health. Breame.

EXERCISER. f. [from exercise.] He that directs or uses exercise.


To EXERT. v. a. [exer, Latin.] 1. To use with an effort. Rowe. 2. To put forth; to perform. South. 3. To enforce; to push to an effort. Dryden.

EXERTION. f. [from exert.] The act of exerting; effort.


EXSTUATION. f. [exstulio, Lat.] The state of boiling; effervescence; ebullition. Boyle.

To EXFOLIATE. v. n. [ex and foveum, Latin.] To shed off; as a corrupt bone from the sound part. Wistarman.

EXFOLIATION. f. [from exfoliate.] The process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound. Wistarman.

EXFOLIATIVE. a. [from exfoliate.] That which has power of procuring exfoliation. Wistarman.

EXHAUSTIBLE. a. [from exsusc.] That which may be evaporated. Boyle.

EXHALATION. f. [exhalatio, Latin.] 1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours.

2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours.

3. That which rises in vapours. Milton.


To EXHAUST. v. a. 1. To drain; to diminish. Bacon. 2. To draw out totally; to draw 'till nothing is left. Locke.

EXHAUSTION. f. [from exhaus.] The act of drawing. EXHAUSTLESS. a. [from exhaus.] Not to be emptied; inexhaustible. Blackmore.

To EXHIBIT. v. a. [exhibes, Latin.] 1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose. Clarendon. 2. To show; to display. Pope.

EXHIBITER. f. [from exhibit.] He that offers any thing. Shakespeare.

EXHIBITION. f. [from exhibit.] 1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth. Crew. 2. Allowance; salary; pension. Swift.

EXHILARATE. v. a. [exhibare, Latin.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth. Philips.

EXHILARATION. f. [from exhillare.] 1. The act of giving gaiety.

2. The state of being enlivened. Bacon.

To EXHORT. v. a. [exhortor, Latin.] To incite by words to any good action. Common Prayer.

EXHORTATION. f. [from exhort.] 1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good. Atterbury. 2. The form of words by which one is exhorted. Shakespeare.

EXHORTATORY. a. [from exhort.] Tending to exhort.

EXHORTER. f. [from exhort.] One who exhorts.

To EXHORT. v. a. [exhocc, Latin.] To dry.

EXICCATION. f. [from exiccate.] Aretization; act of drying up; state of being dried up. Berily.

EXICATIVE. a. [from exiccate.] Drying in quality.

EXIGENCE. f. 1. Demand; want; need. Atterbury. 2. Preferring necessity; diffrees; sudden occasion. Pope.

EXIGENT. f. [exigens, Latin.] 1. Preferring business; occasion that requires immediate help. Water. 2. [A law term.] A writ sued when the defendant is not to be found. End. Shakespeare.
EXIGUITY. f. [exiguitas, Latin.] Smallness; diminutiveness.
EXIGUOUS. a. [exigus, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little. 
EXILE. f. [exilium, Latin.]
1. Banishment; state of being banished.
2. The person banished.
EXILE. a. [exilis, Latin.] Small; slender; not full. 
To EXILE. v. a. [from the noun.] To banish; to drive from a country.
EXILEMENT. f. [from exile.] Banishment.
EXILEMENT. f. [exilium, Latin.] Slen- 
derness; smallness. 
EXIMIOUS. a. [eximius, Latin.] Famous; eminent.
EXINANITION. f. [exinanition, Latin.] Privation; loss.
To EXIST. v. n. [existo, Latin.] To be; to have a being.
EXISTENCE. f. [existencia, low Lit.] 
EXISTENCY. f. [State of being; actual 
possession of being. 
EXISTENT. a. [from exist.] In being; in possession of being. 
EXISTATION. f. [ existimatio, Latin.]
1. Opinion.
2. Esteem.
EXIT. f. [exit, Latin.] 
1. The term set in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off.
2. Recess; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life. 
3. Passage out of any place.
4. Way by which there is a passage out.
EXITAL. a. Destructive; fatal; mortal.
EXODUS f. [Exod.,] Departure; journey.
EXODY. f. Any from a place: the second back of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.
EXOLEtte. a. [exolutus, Lat.] Obsolete; out of use.
To EXOLVE. v. a. [exolve, Latin.] To loose; to pay.
EXOMPHALOS. f. [ex and αμφαλός.] A navel rupture.
To EXONERATE. v. a. [exonerare, Lat.] To unload; to deliver.
EXONERATION. f. [from exonerate.] the act of disburthening.
EXOPTABLE. a. [exoptabilis, Latin.] Desirable; to be sought with eagerness or desire.
EXORABLE. a. [exorable, Latin.] To be moved by entreaty.
EXORBITANCE. f. [from exorbitant.] 
1. The act of going out of the track prescribed. Government of the Tongue.
2. Enormity; great deviation from rule or right.
EXORBITANT. a. [ex and orbitis, Lat.] 
1. Deviating from the course appointed or rule established.
2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a settled rule or method. Hooker.
3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive, Add. fion.
To EXORBITATE. v. n. [ex and orbitis, Latin.] To deviate; to go out of the track.
To EXORCISE. v. a. [exorcizer.] 
1. To adjure by some holy name.
2. To drive away by certain forms of adoration.
3. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits. Dryden.
EXORCISER. f. [from exorcist.] One who prays or to drive away evil spirits.
EXORCISM. f. [exorcismus.] The form of adoration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away. 
EXORCIST. f. [exorcista.] 
1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.
2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Impro.
EXORDIUM. f. [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a composition.
EXORNATION. f. [exornatio, Latin.] Ornament; decoration; embellishment.
EXORSSATED. a. [exssatus, Latin.] Deprived of bones.
EXOSTOSIS. f. [ex and ὄστος.] Any pro- tumeance of a bone that is not natural.
EXOSSATE. a. [exsatus, Latin.] Deprived of bones.
EXOSTOUS. f. [ex and ὄστος.] Any pro- 
tumeance of a bone that is not natural.
EXOUS. f. [ex and οὐς.] Wanting bones; bonyless.
EXOTIC. a. [exotico.] Foreign; not produced in our own country. Evelyn.
To EXPAND. v. a. [expando, Latin.] 
1. To spread; to lay open as a net or sheet.
2. To dilate; to spread out every way.
EXPANSE. f. [expansum, Latin.] A body widely extended without inequalities.
EXPANSIBLE. a. [expansus, Latin.] Capacity of extension; possibility to be expanded.
EXPAND. v. a. [expando, Latin.] Capable to be extended.
EXPANSION. f. [from expand.] 1. The state of being expanded into a wider surface. 2. The act of spreading out. 3. Extent; space to which any thing is extended. 4. Pure space, as distinct from solid matter.

EXPANSIVE. a. [from expand.] Having the power to spread into a wider surface.

To EXPATRIATE. v. n. [expatrio, Lat.] 1. To range at large. 2. To enlarge upon in language.

To EXPECT. v. a. [expecto, Latin.] 1. To have a previous apprehension of either good or evil. 2. To wait for; to attend the coming.

To EXPECT. v. n. To wait; to stay.

EXPECTABLE. a. [from expet.] To be expected.

EXPECTANCE. 2. [from expect.] The act or state of expecting.

EXPECTANCY. 2. [from expect.] The act of expecting.

EXPECTATION. f. [expectatio, Latin.] 1. The act of expecting. 2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear. 3. Prospect of any thing good to come.

EXPECTANT. a. [French.] Waiting in expectation.

EXPECTANT. f. [from expect.] One who waits in expectation of any thing.

EXPECTATION. f. [expectatio, Latin.] 1. The act of expecting. 2. The state of expecting either with hope or fear. 3. Prospect of any thing good to come. 4. The object of happy expectation; the Meflish expected.

EXPECTER. f. [from expect.] One who has hopes of something.

EXPECTATION. f. [from expect.] 1. The act of discharging from the breast. 2. The discharge which is made by coughing.

EXPECTORATIVE. a. [from expectorate.] Having the quality of promoting expectation.

EXPECTATION. f. [from expect.] 1. Fitness; propriety; suitableness to an end. 2. Expedition; adventure.

EXPEDIENT. a. [expeditus, Latin.] 1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable. 2. Quick; expeditions.

EXPEDIENCE. f. [from the adjective.] 1. That which helps forward; as means to an end. 2. A shift; means to an end contrived in an exigence.

EXPEDIENTLY. ad. [from expedit.] 1. Fitly; suitably; conveniently.

EXPEDITIOUS. f. [from expeditus, Latin.] 1. Handy; quickly.

EXPEDITION. v. a. [expedio, Latin.] 1. To facilitate; to free from impediment. 2. To hasten; to quicken.

EXPEDITION. f. 1. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

EXPEDITOR. f. [from exped.] One that expels or drives away.

EXPEND. v. a. [expendo, Latin.] To lay out; to spend.

EXPENSE. f. [expensum, Latin.] Cost; charges; money expended.

EXPENSIBLE. a. [expense and full.] Coffy; chargeable.

EXPENSIBLE. a. [from expense.] Without cost.

EXPENSIVE. a. [from expense.] 1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.

EXPENSIVELY. ad. With great expense.

EXPENSIVENESS. f. [from expense.] 1. A disposition to expense; extravagance.

EXPERIENCE. f. [experiere, Latin.] 1. Practice; frequent trial. 2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.
EXPERIENCE, v. a.
1. To try; to practive.
2. To know by practice.

EXPERIENCED, participle a.
1. Made skilful by experience. Locke.

EXPERIENCER. f. One who makes trials; a practiveer of experiments. Digby.

EXPERIMENT. f. [experimentum, Lat.]
Trial of any thing; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect. Bacon.

EXPERIMENTAL. a. [from the noun.] To try; to search out by trial. Ray.

EXPERIMENTAL. a.
1. Pertaining to experiment.

EXPERIMENTALLY. ad. [from experimental.] By experience; by trial. Evelyn.

EXPERIMENTER. f. [from experimentum, Lat.]
One who makes experiments. Digby.

EXPERT. a. [expertus, Latin.
1. Skilful; addressful; intelligent in business. Prior.
2. Ready; dexterous. Dryden.

EXPERTLY. ad. [from expert.] In a skilful ready manner.

EXPERTNESS, f. [from expert.] Skill; readiness.

EXPLICABLE. a. Capable to be explicated. Krolles.

EXPIATION. f. [from expiate.]
1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.
2. The means by which we atone for crimes; attonement. Dryden.
3. Praties by which ominous prodigies were averted. Haywood.

EXPIATORY. a. [from expiate.] Having the power of expiation. Hooker.

EXPIATION. f. [expilatio, Lat.]

EXPIATION. f. [from expire.]
1. That act of expiating or atoning for any crime.
2. The means by which we atone for crimes; attonement. Dryden.
3. Practices by which ominous prodigies were averted. Haywood.

EXPIATORY. a. [from expiate.] Having the power of expiation. Hooker.

EXPLORATION. f. [exploratio, Lat.]

EXPLORATION. f.
1. To close; to bring to an end. Hubberd's Tale.

EXPLORE. v. n.
1. To make an emisssion of the breath. Walton.
2. To die; to breathe the last. Pope.
3. To periish; to fall; to be destroyed. Spenser.
4. To fly out with a blast. Dryden.
5. To conclude; to come to an end. Shakespeare.

EXPLAIN. v. a. [explicare, Lat.] To expound; to illustrate; to clear. Gay.

EXPLAINABLE. a. [from explain.] Capable of being explained. Brown.

EXPLAINER. f. [from explain.] Expositor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANATION. f. [from explain.]
1. The act of explaining or interpreting.
2. The senate given by an explainer or interpreter. Swift.

EXPLICATORY. a. [from explain.] Containing explanation. Swift.

EXPLORATIVE. f. [explorativum, Lat.] Something used only to take up room. Swift.

EXPLICABLE. a. [from explicare.] Explainable; possible to be explained.
Hale. Boyle.

EXPLICATE. v. a. [explicare, Lat.]
1. To unfold; to expand. Blackmore.
2. To explain; to clear. Taylor.

EXPLICATION. f. [from explicare.]
1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.
2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation. Hooker.
3. The senate given by an explainer. Bunnet.

EXPLICATIVE. a. [from explicare.] Having a tendency to explain. Watts.

EXPLICATOR. f. [from explicare.] Exponder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLICIT. a. [explicitus, Latin.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied. Bunnet.

EXPLICITLY. ad. [from explicit.] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference. Government of the Tongue.

EXPLORER. v. a. [explorare, Lat.]
1. To drive out disgracefully with some noise of contempt. Rofcommon.
2. To drive out with noise and violence. Blackmore.

EXPLORER. f. [from explorare.] An highwayman; one who drives out with open contempt.

EXPLOIT. f. [exploitum, Latin.] A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt. Denham.

EXPLOIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To perform; to achieve. Camden.

EXPLORE. v. a. [explore, Latin.] To search out. Brown.

EXPLORATION. f. [from explore.] Search; examination. Boyle.

EXPLOD-
EXP

EXPLORATOR. s. [from explore.] One who searches; an examiner.

EXPLORATORY. a. [from explore.] Searching; examining.

To EXPLORE. v. a. [exploro, Latin.] To try; to search into; to examine by trial.

Boyle.

EXPLOR'EMENT. s. [from explore.] Search; trial.

Brown.

EXPLOSION. s. [from explode.] The act of driving out any thing with noise and violence. Woodward. Newton.

EXPLOS'IVE, a. [from explode.] Driving out with noise and violence. Woodward.

EXPON'ENT, s. [from expo, Lat.] Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers, or quantities, is the exponent arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus fix is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Harris.

EXPONENTIAL. a. [from exponent.] Exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraic and transcendental ones. Harris.

To EXPORT. v. a. [exporto, Latin.] To carry out of a country. Addison.

EXPORT, s. [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffic.

EXPORTATION, s. [from export.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries. Swift.

To EXPOSE. v. a. [exposibim, Lat.]
1. To lay open; to make liable to. Prior.
2. To put in the power of any thing. Dryden.
3. To lay open; to make bare. Dryden.
4. To lay open to cenure or ridicule. Dryden.
5. To lay open to examination. Locke.
7. To cast out to chance. Prior.
8. To cenure; to treat with dispaife. Addison.

EXPOSITION, s. [from expofe.] 1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air. Arbuthnot.
2. Explanation; interpretation. Dryden.

EXPOSITOR. s. [expofitor, Latin.] Explaner; expounder; interpreter. South.

To EXPOSTULATE. v. n. [expofulo, Lat.] To canvass with another; to altercate; to debate. Cotton.

EXPOSTULATION, s. [from expofulate.] 1. Debate; alteration; difhennion of an affair. Speeator.
2. Charge; accusation. Waller.

EXPOSTULATOR, s. [from expofulate.] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPOSTULATORY, a. [from expofulate.] Containing expofulation. L’Éstrange.

EXP'SURE. s. [from expose.] 1. The act of exposinge or setting out to observation.
2. The state of being open to observation. Shakespeare.
3. The state of being exposed to any thing. Shakespeare.
4. The state of being in danger. Shakespeare.
5. Exposition; situation. Evelyn.

To EXPO'UND. v. a. [expore, Latin.] 1. To explain; to clear; to interpret. Raleigh.
2. To examine; to lay open. Hudibras.

EXPUNGER. s. [from expound.] Explaner; interpreter. Hooker.

To EXPRESS. v. a. [expesius, Latin.] 1. To copy; to resemble; to represent. Dryden.
2. To represent by any of the initative parts: as poetry, sculpture, painting. Smith.
3. To reprefent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare. Milton.
4. To show or make known in any manner. Prior.
5. To denote; to dignify. Numbers.
6. To squeeze out; to force out by compreffion. Bacon.

EXPRESS, a. [from express.] 1. Copied; resembling; exactly like. Milton.
3. Clear; not dubious. Stillingfleet.
4. On purpose; for a particular end. Atterbury.

EXPRESS. s. [from the adjective.] 1. A meffenger sent on purpofe. Clarendon.
2. A meffenger fent. King Charles.

EXPRESSIBLE. a. [from exprefse.] 1. That may be uttered or declared. Woodward.
2. That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRESSION, s. [from express.] 1. The act or power of representing any thing. Holder.
2. The form or caft of language in which any thoughts are uttered. Buckingham.
3. A phrafe; a mode of speech.
4. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a pref. Arbuthnot.

EXPRESSION. a. [from express.] Having the power of utterance or representation. Pope. Rogers.

EXPRESSION. ad. [from expressive.] In a clear and representative way.

EXPRESSIONNESS. s. [from expressive.] The power of expression; or representation by words. Addison.

X X Z
EXPRESSION. s. (from expresse.) In direct terms; plainly; not by implication.

EXPRESSIVE. ad. (from express.) Stilling fret.

EXPRESSIVE. f. (from express.)
1. Expressing; utterance. Shakespeare.
2. The form; the likeness represented. Shakespeare.
3. The mark; the impression. Skirjip.

To EXPRESS. v. a. (express, Lat.) To charge upon with reproach; to impune openly with blame; to upbraid.

EXPRESSION. f. (from express.) Scornful charge; reproachful accusation. Hooker.

To EXPRESS. v. a. (express and pro-\(\text{\textit{f}}\)rnis, Latin.) To make no longer our own. Boyle.

To EXPIGNY. v. a. (expugna, Lat.) To conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNATION. f. (from expugna.) Conquest; the act of taking by assault. Sandy.

To EXPULSE. v. a. (expulsus, Lat.) To drive out; to force away. Bacon. Brown.

EXPULSION. f. (from expulsus.)
1. The act of expelling or driving out. Milton.
2. The state of being driven out. Raleigh. Stillingfleet.

EXPULSIVE. a. (from expulsus.) Having the power of expulsion.

EXPULSION. f. (from expulsus.) Abolition.

To EXPULSE. v. a. (expungo, Latin.)
1. To blot out; to rub out. Swift.
2. To efface; to annihilate. Sandy.

EXPUTRICATION. f. (expurgatio, Lat.)
1. The act of purging or cleaning.

Wiseman.
2. Purification from bad mixture, as of errors or fallibility. Brown.


EXQUISITE. a. (expeditus, Latin.)
1. Parfought; excellent; consummate; complete. R. L. I.
2. Consummate; very bad. King Charles.


EXQUISITENESS. f. (from exquisite.) Nicety; perfection. Boyle.

EXSCRIPT. f. (scriptum, Lat.) A copy; a writing copied from another.

EX SSCEANT. a. (from excipiscant.) Dry-\(\text{\textit{\(\text{\textit{ing}}\)}}\); having the power to dry up.

Wiseman.

To EXSSIPICATE. v. a. (exspecto, Latin.)
To do.

EXSSIPICATION. f. (from excipiscant.) The act of drying.

ExSSiPICATIVE. a. (from excipiscant.) Having the power of drying.

EXSPULSION. f. (expulsus, Lat.) A discharge by spitting.

EXSUCTION. f. (exsugh, Lat.) The act of sucking out.

EXSUSSATION. f. (from exsudo, Latin.)

A sweating; an extirpation. Derham.

To EXSUUFFOLATE. v. a. To whisper; to buzz in the ear.

EXSUUFFLATION. f. (exsugh and suffus, Lat.) A blast working underneath. Bacon.

To EXSUSSICATE. v. a. (excipisico, Lat.) To rune up; to fur up.

EXTRACT. f. (from extract.) Parts rising above the rest. Boyle.

EXTRACT. a. (extract, Latin.)
1. Standing out to view; standing above the rest. Ray.

EXTRACTIVE. a. (extraction, Lat.)

1. Tending to something external. Boyle.

EXTEMPORAL. a. (extemporalis, Latin.)
1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; sudden. Wotton.

EXTEMPORALLY. ad. (from extemporali.) Quickly; without premeditation.

EXTEMPORANEOUS. a. (extemporaneus, Latin.) Without premeditation; sudden.

EXTEMPORARY. a. (extemporarius, Latin.) Uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

More.

EXTEMPORIZE. v. n. (from extem-\(\text{\textit{pe}}\)rize.) To speak extempore, or without premeditation.

To EXTEND. v. a. (extendo, Latin.)
1. To stretch out towards any part. Pope.
2. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand. Locke.
3. To widen to a large comprehension. Locke.
4. To stretch into ascientific dimensions; to make local; to magnify so as to fill some assignable space. Prior.
5. To enlarge; to continue. Pope.
6. To encrease in force or duration. Shakespeare.

7. To enlarge the comprehension of any position. Hooker.
8. To impart; to communicate. Ps.-hist.
9. To seize by a course of law. Hudibras.

EXTEMPORISE. f. (from extem.) The person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

Wiseman.

EXTEND-
EXTRERN. a. [externus, Latin.] 1. External; outward; visible. S below.
2. Without its self; not inherent; not intrinsic. Digby.
EXTERAL. a. [externus, Latin.] 1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; opposite to internal. Tillotson.
2. Having the outward appearance. Stilligast.

To EXTERMINATE. v. a. [extirpans, Lat.] To prick; to incite by stimulation. Brown.

EXTERMINATION. f. [from extirpate., Lat.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation. Bacon.

EXTINGUISH. v. a. [extinguere, Lat.] 1. To put out; to quench. Dryden.
2. To suppress; to destroy. Hayward.
3. To cloud; to obscure. Shakespeare.

EXTINGUISHABLE. a. [from extinguib,} That may be quenched, or destroyed.

EXTINGUISHER. f. [from extinguib.] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it. Collier.

EXTINGUISHMENT. f. [from extinguib.] 1. Extinction; suppression; act of quenching. Davies.
3. Termination of a family or succession. Davies.

To EXTRIP. v. a. [extirpans, Latin.] To eradicate; to root out. Shakespeare.

To EXTRIPATE. v. a. [extirpans, Latin.] To root out; to eradicate; to extend. Locke.

EXTRIPA'TION. f. [from extirpate.] The act of rooting out; eradication; excision. Tillotson.

EXTRIPATOR. f. [from extirpate.] One who roots out; a deftroyer.

EXTISPICIOUS. a. [extispicium, Latin.] Augural; relating to the inspection of entrails. Brown.

To EXTEOL. v. a. [extoll, Latin.] To praise;
praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. Dryden.

EXTOLLER. s. [from extol.] A praiser; a magnifier.

EXTORSIVE. a. [from extort.] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTORTIVELY. ad. [from extortive.] In an extersive manner; by violence.

To EXHORT. v. a. [exhort, exhortus, Latin.]
1. To draw by force; to force away; to wrench; to wring from one. Rowe.
2. To gain by violence or oppression.

To EXHORT, v. n. To practise oppression and violence.

EXHORTER. s. [from extort.] One who prattles oppression.

EXHORTATION. s. [from extort.]
1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity. Davies.
2. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away. King Charles.

EXTRACT. s. [from extor] One who practises extorition.

To EXTRACT. v. a. [extraer, extorturn, Latin.]
1. To draw out of something. Bacon.
2. To draw by chemical operation.
3. To take from something.
4. To draw out of any containing body.
5. To selee and abstrac from a larger treatise.

EXTRACT. s. [from the verb.]
1. The substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing. Boyle.
2. The chief heads drawn from a book.

EXTRACTION. s. [extraetio, Latin.]
1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound.
2. Derivation from an original; lineage; descent. Camden.

EXTRACTOR. s. [Latin.] The perfor or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRACTIONARY. a. [extra and dictio, Latin.] Not confiding in words but realises. Brown.

EXTRAJUDICIAL. a. [extra and judicium, Latin.] Out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDICALLY. ad. In a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXTRAMISSIO. s. [extra and mitto, Lat.]
The act of emitting outwards. Ayliffe.

EXTRAMUNDAE. a. [extra and mundus, Lat.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRANEGUS. a. [extraneus, Latin.]
Not belonging to any thing; foreign. Woodward.

EXTRAORDINARILY. ad. [from extra-ordinary.]
1. In a manner out of the common method and order. Hacker.
2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently. Howel.

EXTRAORDINARINESS. s. [from extra-ordinary.] Uncommonness; eminence; remarkable ness. Govern. of the Tongue.

EXTRAORDINARY. a. [extraordinarius, Latin.]
1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary. Davies.
2. Different from the common course of law. Clarendron.
3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common. Sidney. Stillingfleet.

EXTRAORDINARY. ad. Extraordinarily. Addison.

EXTRAPAROCHIAL. a. [extra and parochia, Lat.] Not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVINCIAL. a. [extra and provincia, Lat.] Not within the same province. Ayliffe.

EXTRAGULAR. a. [extra and regularia, Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule. Taylor.

EXTRA’S. f. [extra vagans, Lat.] 1. Excursion or sally beyond preferred limits. Hammond.
2. Irregularity; wildness.
3. outrageous violence; outrageous vehemence. Tilifon.
4. Unnatural tumour; bombast. Dryden.
5. Vail; vain and superfluous expence. Arbuthnot.

EXTRA’S. f. One who is confined in no general rule or definition. L’Esrange.

EXTRA’S. ad. [from extra vagant.] 1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.
2. In an unreasonable degree. Pope.
3. Exensively; luxuriously; wastefully.

EXTRA’S. s. [from extra vagant.] Excess; excursion beyond limits. To EXTRA’S. v. n. [extra and vagor, Latin.] To wander out of limits.
EXTRAVASATED. a. [extra and vasa, Latin.] Forced out of the properly containing vessels. Arbuthnot.

EXTRAVASATION. f. [from extravasated.] The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the properly containing vessels. Arbuthnot.

EXTRAVENATE. a. [extra and veno, Latin.] Let out of the veins. Glanville.

EXTRAVERSION. f. [extra and versio, Latin.] The act of throwing out. Boyle.

EXTRAUGHT, part. Extracted. Shakespeare.

EXTREME. a. [extremus, Latin.]

1. Greatest; of the highest degree. Hooker.
3. Lat; that beyond which there is nothing. Dryden.

EXTREME. f. [from the adjective.]

1. Umtmost point; highest degree of any thing. Milton.
2. Points at the greatest distance from each other; extremity. Locke.

EXTREMEITY. f. [extemitas, Latin.]

1. The utmost point; the highest degree. Hooker.
2. The utmost parts; the parts most remote from the middle. Brown.
3. The points in the utmost degree of opposition. Denham.
4. Remoteft parts; parts at the greatest distance. Arbuthnot.
6. The utmost violence, rigour, or distress. Clarendon.

To EXTRICATE. v. a. [extrico, Latin.]
To disembaraff; to set free any one in a state of perplexity. Addison.

EXTRICATION. f. [from extricate.] The act of dissentangling. Boyle.

EXTRINSICAL. a. [extrinsicus, Latin.]
External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsic. Digby.
ExTRINSICALLY. ad. [from extrinsical.]
From without. Glanville.

EXTRINSICK. a. [extrinsicus, Lat.] Outward; external. Gov. of the Tongue.

To EXTRUCT. v. a. [extruam, Lat.]
To build; to raise; to form.

EXTRUCTOR. f. [from extruct.] A builder; a fabricator.

To EXTRUDE. v. a. [extrude, Latin.]
To thrust off. Woodward.

EXTRUSION. f. [extrusus, Latin.] The act of thrusting or driving out. Burnet.

EXTERUBANCE. f. [ex and tuer, Lat.]
Knobs, or parts protuberant. Maxin.

EXTERUBANCE, f. [exuberatio, Latin.]
Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; luxuriance. Garib.

EXUBERANT. a. [exuberant, Latin.]
1. Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superaboundantly plentiful. Pope.

EXUBERANTLY. ad. [from exuberant.]
Abundantly. Woodward.

To EXUBERATE. v. n. [exuere, Latin.]
To abound in the highest degree. Boyle.

EXUS OUS. a. [exuscus, Lat.] Without juice; dry. Brown.

EXUDATION. f. [from exudo, Lat.]
2. The matter issuing out by sweat from any body. Bower.

To EXUDATE. v. n. [exudo, Lat.] To emit in sweat; to issue by sweat. Arbuthnot.

To EXULCERATE. v. a. [exulcero, Lat.]
1. To make fore with an ulcer. Ray.
2. To afflict; to corrode; to enraged. Milton.

EXULCERATION. f. [from exulcere.]
1. The beginning erosion, which forms an ulcer. Quincy.
2. Exacerbation; corrosion. Hooker.

EXULCERATORY. a. [from exulcere.]
Having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To EXULT. v. n. [exulte, Latin.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph. Hooker.

EXULTANCE. f. [from exult. ] Transport; joy; triumph. Govern. of the Tongue.

EXULTATION. f. [exultatio, Lat.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight. Hooker.

To EXUNDATE. v. n. [exundo, Latin.]
To overflow.

EXUNDATION. f. [from exundate.] Overflow; abundance. Ray.

EXUPERABLE. ad. [exuperabili, Latin.]
Conquerable; superable;vincible.

EXUPERANCE. f. [exuperantia, Latin.]
Overbalance; greater proportion. Brown.

To EXUSCITATE. v. a. [exuscito, Lat.]
To stir up; to rouse.

EXU'STION. f. [exusio, Latin.] The act of breaking up; consummation by fire.

EXU'ZE. f. [Latin.] Cast skins; cast shells; whatever is fled by animals. Woodward.

EY. EA, EE. May either come from 15, an island, or from the Saxon ea, which signifies a water. Gibson.

EY'AS. f. [mieis, Fr.] A young hawk just taken from the neft. Shakespeare.


EYE. f. plural synes, now eyes. [c.5, Sax.]
1. The organ of vision. D-yden.
2. Sight; ocular knowledge. Galatians.
3. Luck; countenance. Shakespeare.
4. Front; face. Shakespeare.
EYE

5. A posture of direct opposition. Dryden.
7. Notice; attention; observation. Sidney.
9. Sight; view.
10. Any thing formed like an eye. Newton.
11. Any small perforation.
12. A small catch into which a hook goes.
To EYE. v. a. [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view.
To EYE. v. n. To appear; to show; to bear an appearance.
EYE BALL. f. [eye and ball.] The apple of the eye.
EYE BRIGHT. f. [euphrasia, Lat.] An herb.
EYE BROW. f. [eye and brow.] The hairy arch over the eye.
EYE DROPP. f. [eye and drop.] Tear.
EYE GLANCE. f. [eye and glance.] Quick notice of the eye.
EYE GLASS. f. [eye and glass.] Spectacles; glaas to affiht the fight.
EYE LESS. a. [from eye.] Without eye; sightless; deprived of light. Milton, Gartside.

EYR

EYE LET. f. [eillet, Fr.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation.
EYE LID. f. [eye and lid.] The membrane that shuts over the eye.
EYE SERVANT. f. [eye and servant.] A servant that works only while watched.
EYE SERVICE. f. [eye and service.] Service performed only under inspection.

EYESHOT. f. [eye and shot.] Sight; glance; view.
EYESIGHT. f. [eye and sight.] Sight of the eye.
EYE SORE. f. [eye and sore.] Something offensive to the sight.
EYE SPOTTED. a. [eye and spot.] Marked with spots like eyes.
EYE STRING. f. [eye and string.] The string of the eye.
EYE TOOTH. f. [eye and tooth.] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.
EYE WINK. f. [eye and wink.] A wink, as a hint or token.
EYE WITNESS. f. [eye and witness.] An ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.
EYRE. f. [eye, Fr.] The court of justices itinerants.
EYRY. f. [from eye, an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

F

FAB

F, Has in English an invariable sound, formed by compreision of the whole lips and a forcible breath.
FABACROUS. a. [fabaceus, Lat.] Having the nature of a bean.
FABLE. f. [fable, French.] 1. A feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept.
2. A fiction in general.
3. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem.
4. A lye.
To FABLE. v. n. [from the noun.] 1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.
2. To tell fallhoods.
FABLE. f. [fable, French.] To FABLE. v. a. To feign; to tell of fallfety.

FABER. f. [from fable.] A dealer in fiction.
FABRICATE. v. a. [fabricar, Lat.] 1. To build; to construct.
2. To forge; to devise falsely.
FABRICATION. f. [from fabricate.] The act of building.
FABBICK. f. [fabrica, Latin.] 1. A building; an edifice.
2. Any system or compages of matter.
FABULIST. f. [fabulis, Fr.] A writer of fables.
FACUNDUS.
FACUND. a. [facundus, Latin.] Eloquent.

To FA'DDLE. v. n. To trifle; to toy; to play.

To FA'DE. v. n. [fade, French.] 1. To tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak. 2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. 3. To wither, as a vegetable. 4. To die away gradually; to vanish. 5. To be naturally not durable; to be transient. To FA'DLE. v. a. To wear away; to reduce to languor. To FA'DGE. v. n. [gagard, Saxon.] 1. To suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another. 2. To agree; not to quarrel. 3. To succeed; to hit.

PÆCES. f. [Latin.] Excrements; ingredients andsettlings.

To FÄG. v. a. [fatiga, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with wearinesse. Mackenzie.

FÄGEND. f. [from seg and end.] 1. The end of a web of cloth. 2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.

FÄGOT. f. [fajoed, Welsh; jëgott, Fr.] 1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire. 2. A folder numbered in the musler-roll, but not really existing.

To FÄGOT. v. a. [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle.

To FA'IL. v. n. [failler, French.] 1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short. 2. To be extinct; to cease to be produced. 3. To cease; to perish; to be lost. 4. To die; to lose life. 5. To sink; to be tow down. 6. To decay; to decline; to languish. 7. To miss; not to produce its effect. 8. To miss; not to succeed in a design. 9. To be deficient in duty.

To FA'IL. v. a. 1. To defect; not to continue to assist or supply. 2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help. 3. To omit; not to perform. 4. To be wanting to.

FÄLL. f. [from the verb.] 1. Miscarriage; mis; unsuccessful.

1. Omisison; non-performance.
2. Deficiencie; want.
3. Death; extinction.
4. Deficiencie; imperfection; lapse.
5. Deficiencie; cellation.
6. Omisison; non-performance; slip.
7. A lapse; a slight fault.
8. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond.
9. Forced; obliged; compelled.
10. From the adjective.] Gladly; very defirously.
11. From the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly.
12. From the noun.] To ani.
13. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous.
14. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous.
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64. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous.
65. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Languour; feeblemess; want of strength.</td>
<td>1. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fairy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooker.</td>
<td>Locke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Inactivity; want of vigour.</td>
<td>2. Enchanter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spenser.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Timorousness; dejection. Shakespeare.</td>
<td>4. FAIRY. f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Want of cloud; not foul; not tempestuous.</td>
<td>1. Given by fairies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dryden.</td>
<td>Dryden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Favourable; prosperous.</td>
<td>2. Belonging to fairies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Likely to succeed.</td>
<td>FAIRYSTONE. f. A fane found in gravel pits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
<td>1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Not affected by any insidious or unlawful methods.</td>
<td>3. Truth in God. Swift.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Temple.</td>
<td>4. Tenet held. Shakespeare.</td>
</tr>
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<td>10. Not practicing any fraudulent or insidious arts.</td>
<td>5. Truth in the honesty or veracity of another.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pope.</td>
<td>FAITH. f.</td>
</tr>
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<td>13. Mild; not severe.</td>
<td>3. Truth in God. Swift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
<td>5. Truth in the honesty or veracity of another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Equitable; not injurious.</td>
<td>FAITHBREACH. f.</td>
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<td>16. Commodious; easy.</td>
<td>FAITHED. a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAIR. ad.</td>
<td>FAITHFUL. a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[from the adjective.]</td>
<td>1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Gently; decently; without violence.</td>
<td>Epiclesis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Locke.</td>
<td>2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
<td>3. Honest; upright; without fraud.</td>
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<td>3. Happily; successfully.</td>
<td>Numbers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
<td>4. Observant of compact or promise.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collier.</td>
<td>FAIRLY. ad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Sincerely; with strong promises.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dryden.</td>
<td>1. With firm belief in religion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Honestly; just dealing.</td>
<td>2. With full confidence in God.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arbuthnot.</td>
<td>3. With strict adherence to duty. Shakespeare.</td>
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<tr>
<td>[from faire.]</td>
<td>Dryden.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Without violence to right reason.</td>
<td>FAITHFULLY. ad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dryden.</td>
<td>1. With firm belief in religion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Without blots.</td>
<td>2. With full confidence in God.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
<td>3. With strict adherence to duty. Shakespeare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryden.</td>
<td>Dryden.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Completely; without any deficiency.</td>
<td>5. Sincerely; with strong promises.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spencer.</td>
<td>Bacon.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. With insensibility to right reason.</td>
<td>6. Honestly; without fraud.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dryden.</td>
<td>South.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dryden.</td>
<td>FAITHFULNESS. f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Honestly; veracity.</td>
<td>1. Honestly; veracity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Psalms.</td>
<td>2. Adherence to duty; loyalty. Dryden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Adherence to duty; loyalty. Dryden.</td>
<td>FAITHLESS. a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooker.</td>
<td>1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Perfidious; disloyal; not true to duty.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon.</td>
<td>South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Confidently; steadily. Shakespeare.</td>
<td>FAITHLESSNESS. f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Treachery; perfidy.</td>
<td>1. With firm belief in religion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.</td>
<td>2. With full confidence in God.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAITOUR. f.</td>
<td>[faithful.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAKE. f.</td>
<td>[flext, Latin.]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| A coil of rope. | Y 2

**FAIRY.**
1. Given by fairies.
2. Belonging to fairies.
3. A kind of fabled beings supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fairy.

**FAIRYSTONE.**
1. A fane found in gravel pits.
2. Belonging to fairies.

**FAITH.**
1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.
2. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church.
3. Truth in God.
4. Tenet held.
5. Truth in the honesty or veracity of another.

**FAITHBREACH.**
1. Breach of fidelity; perfidy.

**FAITHED.**
1. Honest; sincere.

**FAITHFUL.**
1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.
2. True fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance.
3. Honest; upright; without fraud.
4. Observant of compact or promise.

**FAIRLY.**
1. With firm belief in religion.
2. With full confidence in God.
3. With strict adherence to duty.

**FAITHFULLY.**
1. With firm belief in religion.
2. With full confidence in God.
3. With strict adherence to duty.

**FAIR.**
1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.
2. Honestly; just dealing.

**FAIR.**
1. Given at a fair.

**FAIRLY.**
1. Beautifully.
2. Commodiously; conveniently.
3. Honestly; justly; without shift.
4. Ingeniously; plainly; openly.
5. Candidly; without finituous interpretations.
6. Without violence to right reason.
7. Without blots.
8. Completely; without any deficiency.

**FAIRNESS.**
1. Beauty; elegance of form.
2. Honestly; candour; ingenuity.

**FAIRSPOKEN.**
1. Bland and civil in language and address.

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**FAIRNESS.**
1. Beauty; elegance of form.
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**FAIRSPOKEN.**
1. Bland and civil in language and address.
A horse is said to make *falcades*, when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

**FALCATED.** a. [falcatus, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a scythe. *Harris.*


**FALCONER.** f. [fauconner, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Tempie.*


**FALDACE.** f. [faldagium, barbarous Lat.] A privilege referred of setting up folds for sheep. *Harris.*

**FALDING.** f. A kind of coarse cloth. *Dit.*

**FALDSTOOL.** f. [*fald or fold and stool.*] A kind of stool placed at the southside of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To **FALL.** w., n. pret. I fell; compound pret. I have fallen, or faim. [psallam, Sax.]

1. To drop from a higher place.

2. To drop from an erect to a prone posture. *Shakespeare.*

3. To drop; to be held no longer. *Addison.*

4. To move down any defect. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree. *Ijsab.*

6. To pass at the outlet: as a river. *Arbutnot.*

7. To be determined to some particular direction. *Cheyne.*

8. To apostatise; to depart from faith or goodnes. *Milton.*


10. To come to a sudden end. *Davies.*

11. To be degraded from an high station. *Shakespeare.*

12. To decline from power or empire. *Addison.*

13. To enter into any state worse than the former. *Dryden.*

14. To decrease; to be diminished. *Carew.*

15. To ebb; to grow shallow. *Caiusab.*

16. To decrease in value; to bear less price. *Carew.*

17. To sink; not to amount to the full. *Bacon.*

18. To be rejected; to become null. *Locke.*

19. To decline from violence to calmness. *Dryden.*

20. To enter into any new state of the body or mind. *Knolles.*

21. To sink into an air of discontent or dejection. *Bacon.*

22. To sink below something in comparison. *Waller.*

23. To happen; to befall. *Donne.*

24. To come by chance; to light on. *Shakespeare.*

25. To come in a slanted method. *Holder.*


27. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence. *Hale.*

28. To handle or treat directly. *Addison.*

29. To come vindictively: as a punishment. *Chron.*

30. To come by any mischance to any new possession. *Knolles.*

31. To drop or pass by carelessness or imprudence. *Swift.*

32. To come forcibly and irresistibly. *Addison.*

33. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance. *Dinham.*

34. To languish; to grow faint. *Addison.*

35. To be born; to be yeased. *Mortimer.*

36. To **FALL AWAY.** To grow lean. *Arbutnot.*

37. To **FALL AWAY.** To revolt; to change allegiance. *2 Kings.*

38. To **FALL AWAY.** To apostatise. *Eccles.*

39. To **FALL AWAY.** To perish; to be lost. *Dryden.*

40. To **FALL AWAY.** To decline gradually; to fade. *Addison.*

41. To **FALL BACK.** To fail of a promise or purpose. *Taylor.*

42. To **FALL BACK.** To recede; to give away. *Shakespeare.*

43. To **FALL DOWN.** To prostrate himself in adoration. *Psalms.*

44. To **FALL DOWN.** To sink; not to stand. *Dryden.*

45. To **FALL DOWN.** To bend as a suppliant. *Psalms.*

46. To **FALL FROM.** To revolt; to depart from adherence. *Hayward.*

47. To **FALL IN.** To concur; to coincide. *Atterbury.*

48. To comply; to yield to. *Swift.*

49. To **FALL OFF.** To separate; to be broken. *Shakespeare.*

50. To **FALL OFF.** To perish; to die away. *Fulton.*

51. To **FALL OFF.** To apostatise. *Milton.*

52. To **FALL ON.** To begin eagerly to do any thing. *Dryden.*

53. To **FALL ON.** To make an assault. *Shakespeare.*

54. To **FALL OVER.** To revolt; to desert from one side to the other. *Shakespeare.*
FALLIBILITY. f. [from fallible.] Liable-ness to be deceived. Watts.

FALLIBLE. a. [false, Latin.] Liable to error. Taylor.

FALLING. f. [from fall.] Indentings op-posed to prominence. Addison.

FALLINGSICKNESS. f. [fall and sick-ness.] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down. Shakespeare.

FALLOW. a. [galepe, Saxon.]
1. Pale red, or pale yellow. Clarendon.
2. Unfowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. Hayward.
4. Unplowed; uncultivated. Shakespeare.
5. Unoccupied; neglected. Hadibras.

FALLOW. f. [from the adjective.]
1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again. Mortimer.
2. Ground lying at rest. Rowe.

To FALLOW. v. n. To plow in order to a second plowing. Mortimer.

FALLOWNESS. f. [from fallow.] Bar-renness; an exemption from bearing fruit. Donne.

FALSE. a. [fallus, Latin.]
1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. Shakespeare.
2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist. Davies.
5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety. Shakespeare.

FALSE. a. and a. [false.
1. Not honest; not just. Donne.
2. Treacherous; perfidious; traitorous. Bacon.
3. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real. Dryden.

To FALSE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To violate by failure of veracity. Spenser.
2. To deceive. Spenser.
3. To defeat; to balk; to shift; to evade. Dryden.

FALSEHEARTED. a. [false and heart.]
Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow. Bacon.

FAKEHOOD. f. [from false.]
1. Want of truth; want of veracity. South.
2. Want of honesty; treachery. South.

A lie; a false assertion. Spencer.

FAKELY. ad. [from false.]
1. Contrary to truth; not truly. Government of the Tongue.
2. Erroneously; by mistake. Smalridge.
3. Perfidiously; treacherously.

FALSENESS. f. [from false.]
1. Contrariety to truth,
F A M

1. Want of veracity; violation of promise. Tillotson.
2. Duplicity; deceit. Hammond.
3. Treachery; perfidy; traitoroufulness. Rogers.
5. F A L S I F I A B L E. a. d. [from falsify.] Liable to be counterfeited.
7. Confutation.
8. F A L S I F I E R. s. [from falsify.] One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem what it is not. Boyle.
To F A L S I F Y, v. s. [falsify, French.] To counterfeit; to forge. Hooker.
10. To counterfeit; to forge. Hooker.
11. To confute; to prove false. Addison.
12. To violate; to break by falsehood. Knowles.
To F A L S I F Y, v. n. To tell lies. Scow.
13. Falsehood; contrariety to truth. Sandy.
To F A L T E R. v. n. [vaalitur, L'Islandick.] To haunt in the utterance of words. Smith.
15. To fail in any act of the body. Shakespeare.
16. To fail in any act of the understanding. Locke.
17. To F A L T E R. v. a. To cleanse.
To F A M B L E. [fambil.] To hesitate. Skinner.
23. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation. Shakespeare.
3. Unceremonious; free. Sidney.
5. Well acquaintance with; accustomed. Locke.
7. Easy; unconstrained. Addison.
FAN
FANCIFULY. ad. [from fanciful.] According to the wildness of imagination.

FANCIFULNESS. s. [from fanciful.] Addition to the pleasures of imagination.

Hale.

FANCY. s. [phantasia, Latin.] 1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations.
   Granville.

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason.
   Clarendon.

3. Taste; idea; conception of things.
   Addison.

4. Image; conception; thought.
   Shakespeare.

5. Inclination; liking; fondness, Collier.

6. Caprice; humour; whim.
   Dryden.

7. Fribick; idle scheme; vagary.
   L'Estrange.

8. Something that pleases or entertains.
   Bacon.

To FANCY. v. n. [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.
   Sprat.

To FANCY. v. a.
1. To portray in the mind; to imagine.
   Dryden.

2. To like; to be pleased with.
   Raleigh.

FANCY-MONGER. s. One who deals in tricks of imagination.
   Shakespeare.

FANCYSICK. a. [fancy and sick.] One who diete temper is in his own mind.
   L'Estrange.

FANE. s. [fane, French.] A temple consecrated to religion.
   Philips.

FANFARON. s. [French.] 1. A bully; a hector.
           Dryden.

2. A bluffer; a boaster of more than he can perform.
   Dryden.

FANFARONADE. s. [from fanfaron, Fr.] A bluster; a tumbour of fictitious dignity.
   Swift.

To FANG. v. a. [fangan, Saxon.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch.
   Shakespeare.

FANG. s. [from the verb.]
1. The long tusk of a boar or other animal.
   Shakespeare.

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any tooth or other thing by which hold is taken.
   Evelyn.

FANGED. a. [from fang.] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with any instruments, in imitation of fangs.
   Philips.

FANGLE. s. [from penguin, Saxon.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme.

FANGLED. a. [from fangled.] It is scarcely used but in new fangled; vainly fond of novelty. Quick wits be in desire new fangled.
   Abbot.

FANGLESS. a. [from fang.] Toothless; without teeth.
   Shakespeare.

FANGOT. s. A quantity of wares.

FAR
FANNEL. s. [fanon, French.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a maids-priest.

FANNER. s. [from fan.] One that plays a fan.

FANTAISED. a. [from fancy.] Filled with fancies.
   Shakespeare.

FANTASM. s. [See PHANTASM.]
   FANTASTICAL. s. a. [fantastique, Fr.]
1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.
   South.

2. Subduing only in the fancy; imagination.
   Shakespeare.

3. Capricious; humourous; unsteady.
   Prior.


FANTASTICALLY. ad. [from fantastical.]
1. By the power of imagination.

2. Capriciously; humourously.
   Shakes.

3. Whimsically.
   Cowper.

FANTASTICALNESS. s. [from fancy]

1. Humourousness; mere compliance with fancy.

2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness.
   Tiltofton.

3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FANTASY. s. [phantasie, Fr.]
1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining.
   Daven. Newton.

2. Idea; image of the mind.
   Spencer.

3. Humour; inclination.
   Whig.

FAP. a. Fuddled; drunk.
   Shakespeare.

FAR. ad. [prop., Saxon.]
1. To great extent in length.
   Prior.

2. To a great extent every way.
   Prior.

3. To a great distance progressively.
   Shakespeare.

4. Remotely; at a great distance.
   Bacon. Kntoles.

5. To a distance.
   Raleigh.

6. In a great part.
   Judges.

7. In a great proportion; by many degrees.
   Walker.

8. To a great height; magnificently.
   Shakespeare.

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.
   Hammed. Tiltofton.

10. It is used often in composition: as far shotting, farseeing.

FAR-ETCH. s. [far and etch.] A deep stratagem.
   Hudibras.

FAR-ETCHED. a. [far and etched.]
1. Brought from places remote.
   Milton.

2. Studiously sought; elaborately trianied.
   Smith.

FAR PIERCING. a. [far and pierce.] Striking, or penetrative a great way.
   Pope.

FAR-SHOOTING. a. Shooting to a great distance.

FAR. a. 1. Distant; remote.
           Dryden.

2. From
FAR

2. From Far. From a remote place. Deuteronomy.

FAR. f. [contrasted from narrow.] Young Tisser.

To FARCE. a. a. [farce, Latin.] 1. To stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. Carew.
2. To extend; to swell out. Shakespeare.

FARCE. f. [farce, French, to mock.] A dramatist's representation written without regularity. Dryden.

FARCICAL. a. [from farce.] Belonging to a farce. Gay.

FARCY. f. [farcin, French.] The leprosy of horses. Shakespeare.

FARDEL. f. [fardella, Italian.] A bundle; a little pack. Shakespeare.

To FAR. a. n. [fervah, Saxon.] 1. To go; to pass; to travel. Fairfax.
2. To be in any state good or bad. Waller.
3. To proceed in any train of consequences good or bad. Milton.
4. To happen to any one well or ill. Southby.
5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained. Brown.

FARE. f. [from the verb.] 1. Price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. Dryden.
2. Food prepared for the table; provisions. Addison.

FAREWELL. ad. 1. The parting compliment; adieu. Shakespeare.
2. It is sometimes used only as an expression of separation without kindness. Waller.


FARINACEOUS. a. [from farina, Lat.] Mealy; tallowy like meal. Arbuthnot.

FARM. f. [ferme, French.] 1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit. Hayward.
2. The state of lands let out to the culture of tenants. Spenser.

To FARM. a. a. [from the noun.] 1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent. Shakespeare.
2. To take at a certain rate. Camden.
3. To cultivate land.

2. One who cultivates ground. Motimer.

FARMOST. f. [superlative of far.] Moft distant.

FARNESSE f. [from far.] Diftance; remoteness. Carew.

FARRAGINOUS. a. [from ferraga, Lat.] Formed of different materials. Browne.

FARRAGO. f. [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.
F A S

FASCINE. f. [French.] A fagget.  
FASCINOUS. a. [fazininum, Lat.] Caused or acting by witchcraft.  
FASHION. f. [fazHon, French.]  
1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to appearance.  
2. The make or cut of cloaths.  
3. Manner; sort; way.  
4. Custom operating upon deys, or any domestic ornaments.  
5. Custom; general practice.  
6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent.  
7. General approbation; mode.  
8. Rank; condition above the vulgar.  
9. Any thing worn.  
10. The farcy; a dexter in horses; the horses lofty.  
To FASHION, v. a. [fazHonner, French.]  
1. To form; to mould; to figure.  
2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.  
3. To cast into external appearance.  
4. To make according to the rule preferred by custom.  
FASHIONABLE. a. [from fashion.]  
1. Approved by custom; established by custom.  
2. Mide according to the mode.  
3. Observant of the mode.  
4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.  
FASHIONABleness. f. [from fashionable.] Modest elegance.  
FASHIONABLY. ad. [from fashionable.] In a manner conformable to custom; with modest elegance.  
FASHIONIST. f. [from fashion.] A follower of the mode; a cussbom.  
To FAST. v. n. [faztan, Gothick.]  
1. To abstain from food.  
2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.  
FAYST. f. [from the verb.]  
1. Abstinence from food.  
2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.  
FAYST. a. [fayst, Saxan.]  
1. Firm; immovable.  
2. Strong; impregnable.  
3. Fixed.  
4. Deep; sound.  
5. Firm in adherence.  
6. [from fesb, Weih.] Speedy; quick; swift.

F A T

FAST. ad.  
1. Firmly; immovably.  
2. Closely; nearly.  
3. Swiftly; nimbly.  
4. Frequently.  
To FASTEN, v. a. [from fast.]  
1. To make fast; to make firm.  
2. To hold together; to cement; to link.  
3. To affix; to conjoin.  
4. To fasten; to impel.  
5. To settle; to confirm. Decay of Piety.  
6. To lay on with strength.  
To FASTEN. v. n. To fix himself.  
FA'STENER. f. [from fa'zer.] One that makes fast or firm.  
FA'STER. f. [from fa'] One who abstains from food.  
FA'STHANDED. a. [fa' and hand.] Avaricious; childehandsed; covetous.  
FA'STIDIOUS. f. [from fa'stidious.] Distinguished.  
FA'STIDIOUSLY. ad. [from fa'stidious.] Distinguishably; squeamishly; delicate to a vice.  
FA'STIGIATED. a. [fa'stigiatu, Lat.]  
FA'STEN. f.  
1. Firm; immovable.  
2. Closely; nearly.  
3. Swiftly; nimbly.  
4. Frequently.  
5. Proceeding by degrees.  
6. To make fast; to make firm.  
7. Uncertain; variable; inconstant.  
8. Appointed.
3. Appointed by destiny. 

FA'TALIST. f. [from fate.] One who maintains that all things happen by in- 
vincible necessity.

FA'TALITY. f. [fatalité, French.] 
1. Predetermination; predetermined order or 
series of things and events. 
2. Deed of fate. 
3. Tendency to danger.

FA'TALLY, ad. [from fatal.] 
1. Mutually; destructively; even to death.
2. By the decree of fate.

FA'TALNESS. f. [from fatal.] Invincible 
necesity.

FA'T. f. [fatum, Latin.] 
1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive 
causes.
2. Event predetermined. 
3. Death; destruction.

FA'TED. a. [from fate.] 
1. Decreed by fate.
2. Determined in any manner by fate.


FA'THER. f. [pater, L.] 
1. He by whom the son or daughter is be- 
gotten. 
2. The first ancestor. 
4. The title of any man revered.

FA'THERLY. a. [from father.] Patron- 
"nal; like a father.

FA'THERLY, ad. In the manner of a fa-
ther.

FA'THOM f. [paebm, S. xon] 
1. A measure of length containing six feet. 
2. Reach; penetration; depth of contri-
"bution.

To FA'THOM. v. a. [from the noun.] 
1. To encompass with the arms extended 
or encircling.
2. To reach; to master.
3. To found; to try with respect to the depth.
4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom; as, I cannot fathom his design.

FA'THOMLESS. a. [from fathom.] 
1. That of which no bottom can be found.
2. That of which the circumference cannot 
be embraced.

FA'THOMICAL. a. [fatiicus, Latin.] Pro-
phetic; having the power to forecast.

FA'TIFEROUS. a. [fater, L.] Dearly; 
mortal.

FA'TIGABLE. a. [fatigo, L.] Easily 
wearyed.

To FA'TIGATE. v. a. [fatigo, L.] To 
wear; to weary. Shakespeare.

FA'TIGUE. f. [fatigue, French.] 
1. Weariness; latititude.
2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.

To FA'TIGUE. v. a. [fatigue, Fr.] To 
tire; to weary. Prior.

FA'TINDENED. a. [fat and kidney.] 
Shakespeare.

FA'TLING. f. [from fat.] A young ani-
mal fed fat for the slaughter.

FA'TNER. f. [from fat.] That which 
gives fatness.

FA'TNESS. f. [from fat.] 
1. The quality of being fat, plump.
2. Fat; gresse; fulness of flesh. Spenser.
3. Unctuous or greasy matter. Bacon.
5. Fertility; fruitfulness.
6. That which causes fertility.

To FA'TTEN. v. a. [from fat.] 
1. To feed up; to make fleshly.
2. To make fruitful.
3. To feed groolily; to increase.
4. To FAT TEN. v. n. [from fat.] To grow 
fat; to be pampered.

FA'TUGUS. a. [fatus, Latin.] 
1. Stupid; foolish; feeble of mind.
2. Impotent; without force.

FA'TIVITY. f. [fatuité, French.] Foolish-
ness; weakness of mind. King Charles.

FA'T-
F A V
FA'TWITTBD.

F E A

[/«r and w//.] Heavy

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a.

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FA'U ET.

Unduous

from fat. ]

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crooked

[See

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I.

FAVi'LLOUS.

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Offence
Defei£l

3.

Puzzle

wrong

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to fail.
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To

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Hooker.

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FAULTLESS,

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a.

FA'UJ.TY.

[fautif, French.]

a.

Guilty of

fault

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crimi-

Wrong

Hooker.
erronenus.
Bacon,
3. D: feflive ; bad in any refpeft.
To FA VOUR. -v. a. [fu-vor, Latin.]

To

;

with kindnefs.
Bacon.
z. To affift with advantages or conveniercies.
Addifon,
SptBator.
3 To refemble in feature.
4. To conduce to ; to contribute.
fupport

FA'VOUR.
1.

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to regard

i

Countenance

j

kindnefs

;

kind regard.

Support ; defence ; vindication. Rogers,
Sidney.
Kindnefs granted.
miidnefs ; mitigation cf pu-"
Lenity
4.
j
2.

S-zvft.

good will j pardon.
Pfa/m}.
j
6. Objedt of favour j perfon or thing faMilton,
voured.
7. Something given by a lady to be worn,
SpeBator.
8. Any thing worn openly as a token.

Leave

Sbakefpeare.
9.

Daniel.

Pop!.
chofcn as a companion by his fuClarendon.
a. [from/^^'««r.]

not regarded with kind-

j

nefs.

Unfavouring

FA'USEN,

A

;

unpropitious.

Spenfcr.

fort of large eel.

Cbapman.'
FA'USSEBRAYE. /. A fmall mount of
earth, four fathom wide, erefted on the
level round the foot of the rampart,
f.

Harris,
[Latin ; fauteur, French.]
countenancer.
Ben.
j
Johnfon
FA'UTRESS. /. [fauirice, Fr.] A wotnan
that favours, or flrows countenance.
/.

Favourer

Feature

;

Chapman,

FAWN,/.

Ifaon, French.]

South,
a. [fa-vorable, Fr.j

countenance.

FA'VOURABLE,

A young

_

To FAWN. ni. n.
1. To court by fri/king

before one

3.

court by any means.
court fervilely,

FAWNER.
fawns

one that pays

;

FA'WNINGLY.

ad.
cringing fervile way.

FA'XED,

FAY.
I.

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A

[from

a,
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South.

One

that

fervile courtfliip,

SpeBatcr,
[from faton.] In a

p;e)r,

Saxon.]

Hairy.

Camden,

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fairy

as a

Mil'on.

[from fjtvn.]

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Sidiey,

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To
To

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Bacon.

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3.

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[fa-ror, Latin.]

Shakcfpeare,

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Wich

Sperfr.

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Miltjii.

nal.

I.

Pope.

tuell or ill.

ad.

[fa-vori, fa-vorite, Fr.J
perion or thing beloved ; on- re-

Without FA'UTOR.
Fairfax.

perfcft.

kin.^nefs.

With

Unfavoured

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2.

FA'ULTINESS.

wth

FA'VOURLESS.

A

rightly

Robert

particif,. a.

way,
[from favour. 1 One who
one who regards with kindnefs

;

One

2.

cenfurer.

FA'ULTILY.^t/. [from faulty.] Not

favourable,-]

or foul

f,fir

A

1.

Fairfax.

FA'ULTFINDER.

lUom

od.

g.irded with f.ivour.

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offender,

t

2.

Fe^tur°d.

P'^'-'^our,

FA'ULTER.

Sftr.fcr

[from fi-vLr-

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benignity.

;

or tend-rnsfs.

to accufe.

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2.

favours

Spenfer.

To

Regarded

FA'VOURlrE.

[from the noun.]

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1/.

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To FAULT,

1.

FA'VOURER.

Sbakefpeare.

?bfence.

djfficuiiy.

j

To FAULT.

j

J

witii favour.

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in a

fomewhat

j

t.-),, Tcnrpie.
convL-nient, C-^rmdon.

;

well favoured.

Kndnefs

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Kindly

Hioksr,

want

;

ReiutiCuJ

FA'VOUREDLY.

to cenfure.
7..

cen-

contribut'ng

;

Accommodate

S-

FA'VOUR ED.

crime

flight

j

to

FA^VOUR.hBLY.

[fi'vilb, Latin.] ConBioivn.

a.

FA'ULCON. See Falcon.
FAULT. /. {faute. French.]

1.

afieaionate.

tender; averfe from

4.

able

Dryden.
fmit of a

The

[French.]

f.
Tpecies of the palmtree.

Conducive

3.

A

Fa CH ION. J

fvvord.

FAVFEL.

I-'alliativej

FA'VOURABLENESS.

Swft.

fault

j

Shuikfpcare,
2.

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FA'UCHION.

be

propitious

Bacon,

grejfy.

Xfauffet, French.] The pipe
inferted into a ve/Jel to give vent to the
liquor, and flopped up by a peg or fpigor.

1.

;

^hakelpeare.

dull.

FA'TTY.

fifting

Kind

I.

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*• f^'t'^-

French.]
an elf.

'

MUton.
Spcnfer.

^
FE ABERRY. /. A goofeberry.
To FEAGUE. -v. a. [fegen, German, to
fweep.]
To whip 5 to chaftife.
FE'ALTY. /. [fau.'te, French.] Duty due
to a fuperiour lord.
Mi/ton.
FE.4.R. /. [pe^jisn, Saxon.]
I. Dread j horrour j apprchenfion of dan£«'•

Locike.

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a.

Awes


FEA

3. That which causes fear. *Shakespeare.*
4. Something hanging up to fear deer. *Isaiah.*

FEAR. *f. [pa:n, Saxon]* A companion. *Oblivion.*

To FEAR. *v. a.* [pa:n, Saxon]
1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror. *Dryden.*
2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid. *Donne.*

To FEAR. *v. v.*
1. To live in horror; to be afraid. *Shakespeare.*
2. To be anxious. *Dryden.*

FEARFUL. *a.*
1. Timorous; easily made afraid. *Shakespeare.*
3. Awful; to be reverenced. *Exodus.*
4. Terrible; dreadful. *Tytten.*

FEARFULLY. *adv.* [from fearful.]

FEARFULNESS. *f.* [from fearful.]
2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. *South.*

FEARLESLY. *adv.* [from fearless.]
2. Exemption from fear. *Clarendon.*


FEASIBLE. *a.* [faisible, French.] Practicable; that may be effected. *Clavile.*

FEASIBLY. *adv.* [from feasible.] Practically.

FEAST. *f.* [feste, French.]
1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers. *Genesis.*

To FEAST. *v. n.* To eat sumptuously. *Gay.*

To FEAST. *v. a.*
1. To entertain sumptuously. *Dryden.*
2. To delight; to pamper. *Hayward.*

FEASTER. *f.* [feser.]
1. One that offers deliciously. *Taylor.*
2. One that entertains magnificently. *Milton.*

FEASTFUL. *a.* [fasf and full.]
1. Festive; joyful. * Pepo.*
2. Luxurious; riotous. *Cudham.*

FEASTLY. *f.* [fasf and rite.]

FEAT. *f.* [feit, French]
1. Act; deed; action. *Spenser.*

FEAT. *a.* [feit, French.]
1. Ready; skilful; ingenious. *Shakespeare.*

FEATEOUS. *a.* Next; dexterous. *Spenser.*

FEATEOUSLY. *adv.* Neatly; dexterously. *Spenser.*

FEATHER. *f.* [pa:n, Saxon.]
1. The plumage of birds. *Newton.*

To FEATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress in feathers. *Dryden.*
2. To fit with feathers. *Donne.*
3. To tread as a cock. *Dryden.*
4. To enrich; to adorn. *Bacon.*
5. To Feather one's Nest. *To get riches together. Pater.*

FEATHERED. *f.* [feather and bed.]
1. A bed stuffed with feathers. *Donne.*
2. Featherbedder. *f.* [feather and drive.]
One who cleanses feathers. *Derk.*

FEATHERED. *a.* [from feather.]
2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers. *L'Estrange.*

FEATHEREDGE. *f.* Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, called featheredge stuff. *Milton.*

FEATHEREDGED. *a.* [feather and edge.]
Belonging to a feather edge. *Mortimer.*

FEATHERFEW. *f.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

FEATHERLESS. *a.* [from feather.]
Without feathers. *Hovell.*

FEATHERSELLER. *f.* [feather and seller.]
One who sells feathers. *Milton.*

FEATHERY. *a.* [from feather.]
Cloathed with feathers. *Milton.*

FEATLY. *adv.* [from feat.]
Neatly; nimbly. *Tickell.*

FEATNESS. *f.* [from feat.]
Neatness; dexterity. *Tickell.*

FEATURE. *f.* [faute, old French.]
1. The cast or make of the face. *Shakes.*
2. Any lineament or fleg part of the face. *Spenser.*

To FEATURE. *v. a.* To resemble in countenance. *Shakespeare.*

To FEAZE. *v. a.* To untwist the end of a rope. *Spenser.*

TO FEBRICATE. *v. n.* [sebriator, Lat.]
To be in a fever. *Spenser.*

FERFRUDE. *f.* [sebris and fugo, Lat.]
Any medicine serviceable in a fever. *Tytten.*

FERFRULE. *a.* Having the power to cure fevers. *Abbot.*

FERFRULE. *a.* [sebrellis, Latin.]
Constituting a fever. *Harvey.*

FEBRU-
FE

FEBRUARY. f. [febrarius, Lat.] The name of the second month in the year. Shakespeare.

FECES. f. [faces, Lat.]
1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subfluence. Dryden.
2. Excrement.

FECELENCHE, 
1. Maddinefs; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.
2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs. Boyle.

FECCULENT. a. [facculentus, Lat.] Foul; decayed; excrementious. Camden.

FECUND. a. [faccundus, Lat.] Fruitful; prolific. Gravest.

FECUNDATION. f. [faccundation, Lat.] The act of making prolific. Spin.

To FECUNDIFY. v. a. To make fruitful.

FEQUENCY. f. [faccidente, Fr.] Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth. Woodward.

FED. Preterite and participle past of To feed.

FED'ARY. a. A partner; or a dependant. Pope.

FEDERAL. a. [from fædus, Latin.] Relating to a league or compact. Hammond.

FEDERARY. f. [from fædus, Lat.] A confederate; an accomplice. Shakespeare.

FEDERATE. a. [federatus, Lat.] Leagued.

FEE. f. [fæn, Saxon.]
1. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord. Cowell.
2. Property; peculiarity. Shakespeare.
3. Reward; gratification; recompence. Herbert's Tale.
5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers. Addison.

FEET. f. [from and form.] Tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord.

To FEE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To reward; to pay. South.
2. To bribe. Shakespeare.
3. To keep in hand. Shakespeare.

FEEL. a. [feel, Fr.] Weak; debilitated; fickly. Smith.

To FEEL. v. a. [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. Shakespeare.

FEEL'BEM'INED. a. [feblade and mind.] Weak of mind. Thoby.

FEELBESNESS. f. [from fields.] Weakness; imbecility; infirmity. South.

FEELY. ad. [from feele.] Weakly; without strength.

To FEED. v. a. [feide, Go. p. Saxon.] 1. To supply with food; to nourish; to conduce by cattle. Addison.
2. To supply; to furnish. Maturin.
3. To graze; to confume by cattle. Prior.
4. To nourish; to cherish. Prior.
5. To keep in hope or expectation. Knolles.
6. To delight; to entertain. Bacon.

To FEED. v. n.
1. To take food. Shakespeare.
2. To prey; to live by eating. Temple.
3. To pasture; to place cattle to feed. Exod.
4. To grow fat or plump. Shakespeare.

FEED. f. [from the verb.]
1. Food; that which is eaten. Sidney.

FEEDER. f. [from feed.]
1. One that gives food. Darnbam.
2. An exciter; an encourager. Shakespeare.
4. One that eats nicely. Shakespeare.

To FEEL. v. n. pret. felt; part. past. felt. [plan, Saxon.]
1. To have perception of things by the touch. Addison.
2. To search by feeling.
3. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil. Pope.
4. To appear to the touch. Sharp.

To FEEL. v. a.
1. To perceive by the touch. Judges.
2. To try; to sound. Shakespeare.
3. To have sense of pain or pleasure. Croceb.
4. To be affected by. Shakespeare.
5. To know; to be acquainted with. Shakespeare.

FEEL. f. [from the verb.] The sense of feeling; the touch. Sharp.

FEERLER. f. [from feel.]
1. One that feels. Shakespeare.
2. The horns or antenna of insects. D'Hom.

FEELING. particip. a. [from feel.]
1. Expressive of great sensibility. Sidney.

FEELING. f. [from feel.]
2. Sensibility; tenderness. Burns.

FEELINGLY. ad. [from feeling.]
1. With expression of great sensibility. Sidney.
2. So as to be sensibly felt. Raleigh.

FEET. f. The plural of foot. Pope.

FEETLESS. a. [from feet.] Without feet. Camden.

To FEIGN. v. a. [faindre, French.]
2. To make a show of. Spenser.
3. To make a show of; to do up in some false pretences. Pope.
4. To dissemble; to conceal. Spenser.

To
FEL
To FEIGN, v. n. To relate falsely; to imagine from the invention. Shakespeare.
FEIGNEDLY. ad. [from feign.] In fiction; not truly. Bacon.
FEIGNER. s. [from feign.] Inventor; contriver of a fiction. Ben. Johnson.
FEINT, participial, a. [for feigned; or feint, French.] False.
FELANDERS. f. Worms in hawks. Anfworth.
FELICITATION. f. [from felicitate.] Congratulation.
FELICITOUS. a. [felic., Lat.] Happy.
FELICITY. f. [Felicit, Lat.] Happiness; prosperity; blissfulness. Addison.
FELINE. a. [felineus, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat. Green.
FELL. f. [Pelle, Saxon.] The skin; the hide. Shakespeare.
To FELL, v. a. [fell, German.] 1. To knock down; to bring to the ground. Raleigh. 2. To hew down; to cut down. Dryden.
FELL. The preterite of To fall. Milton.
FELLER. f. [from fell.] One that hews down. Sibyl.
FELLIFLOUS. a. [feli and flos, Latin.] Flowing with gall. Duf.
FELLMONGER. f. [from fell.] A dealer in hides.
FELLINESS. f. [from fell.] Cruelty; savageness; fury. Spenser.
FELLOE. f. [felge, Danish.] The circumference of a wheel. Shakespeare.
FELLOW. f. 1. A companion; one with whom we confer. Acheam. 2. An associate; one united in the same affair. Dryden. 3. One of the same kind. Walker. 4. Equal; peer. Fairfax. 5. One thing suited to another; one of a pair. Addison. 6. One like another: as, this knife hath not his fellow. 7. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; sometimes with contempt. Bacon. 8. Mean wretch; sorry rascal. Swift. 9. A member of a college that shares its revenues. To FOLLOW. v. a. To suit with; to pair with. Shakespeare.
FELLOW-COMMONER. f.
FELONY. f. [felonie, Fr.] A crime denounced capital by the law. Shakespeare.
FELT. The pretence of felt.
2. A hide or skin. Morimer.
To FELT. v. a. [from noun.] To unite without weaving. Hale.
To FELTIRE. v. a. [from felt.] To clot together like felt. Fairfax.
FELUCCA. f. [fleta, Fr.] A small open boat with fix oars.
FEMALE. f. [femelle, Fr.] A she; one of the sex which brings young. Shakespeare.
FEMALE a. Not masculine; belonging to a she. Dryden.
FEME Sot. f. [French.] A single woman.
FEMINALITY. f. [from femina, Latin.] Female nature.
FEMININE. a. [femininus, Latin.] 1. Of the sex that brings young; female.
2. S t; tender; delicate.
FEMININE. f. A she; one of the sex that brings young.
FEMORAL a. [femoralis, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.
FEN. f. [penn, Saxon.] A marsh; low flat and moist ground; a moor; a bog.
FENBERRY. f. [fen and berry.] A kind of blackberry.
FENCE, f. [from defence.]
1. Guard; security; our work; defence. Doctrine of Piety.
2. Inclosure; mound; hedge. Dryden.
3. The art of fencing; defence. Shakespeare.
To FENCE. v. a. 1. To incline; to secure by an inclosure or hedge.
2. To guard.
To FENCE. v. n. 1. To practice the arts of manual defence. Locke.
2. To guard against; to act on the defensive. Locke.
3. To fight according to art. Dryden.
FENCELESS. a. [from fence.] Without inclosure; open. Rowe.
FENCER. f. [from fence.] One who teaches or practices the use of weapons. Herbert.
FENCIBLE. a. [from fence.] Capable of defence.
FENCINGMASTER. f. [fence and master.] One who teaches the use of weapons.
FENCINGSCHOOL. f. [fence and school.]

FER

A place in which the use of weapons is taught.
To FEND. v. a. [from defend.] To keep off; to shut out. Dryden.
To FEND. v. n. To dispute; to shut off a charge. Locke.
FENDER. f. [from fend.] 1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.
2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.
FENERATION. f. [feneratio, Latin.] Use; the gain of interest. Browne.
FENUGREEK. f. [femum Gramum, Lat.] A plant. Miller.
FENNEL. f. [semiculum, Lat.] A plant of strong scent. Miller.
FENNELFLOWER. f. A plant.
FENNELGIANT. f. A plant.
2. Inhabiting the marsh. Shakespeare.
FENNOSTONES. f. A plant.
FEN SUCKED. a. [fand and suck.] Sucked out of marshes. Shakespeare.
FE OD. f. [fidum, low Latin.] Feo; tenure. Dict.
FEODAL. f. [feod, Fr. from fied.] Held from another.
FEODARY. f. [from feodium, Lat.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord. Haem.
To FEOFF. v. a. [feoffare. low Latin.] To put in possession; to invest with right.
To FEOFFEE. f. [feoffatus. low Latin. Feoff.] One put in possession n. Spencer.
To FEOFFER. f. [feoffor, low Lat.] One who gives possession of any thing.
FERACITY. f. [fractus, Lat.] Fructful; fertility. D.A.
FERAL. a. [feralis, Latin.] Feral; mournful.
FERINE. a. [ferina, Latin.] Wild; savage.
FERINESS. f. [from ferine.] Barbarity; savageness. Hide.
FERITY. f. [feritas, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness. Woodward.
To FERMNT. v. a. [fermmentum, Latin.] To exalt or rarify by intestne motion of parts. Pope.
To FERMNT. v. n. To have the parts put into intestne motion.
FERMENT. f. [ferment, Fr. fermentum, Latin.] 1. That which causes intestne motion. Spenser.
2. The
FER

2. The intestine motion; tumult.
FERMENTABLE. a. [from ferment.] Capable of fermentation.
FERMENTAL. a. [from ferment.] Having the power to cause fermentation.
FERMENTATION. f. [fermentation, Lat.] A flow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeast rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. Harris, Boyle.
FERMENTATIVE. a. [from ferment.] Causing fermentation.
FERN. f. [penn, Sax.] A plant.
FRONY. a. [from fern.] Overgrown with fern.
FEROUS. a. [ferus, Lat. ferous, Fr.] Savage; fierce.
FEROUS. a. [ferus, Lat.] Iron of iron.
FERR. f. [fered, Welsh; ferret, Dut.] 1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long manti, used to catch rabbits. Sidney. 2. A kind of narrow ribbon.
FERRET. f. [from ferret.] To drive out of lurking places.
FERRETER. f. [from ferret.] One that hunts another in his privacies. Hylin.
FERRIAGE. f. [from fery.] The fare paid at a ferry.
FERRUGINOUS. a. [ferrugineus, Lat.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.
FERRULE. f. [from ferrum, iron, Latin.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.
FERRY. w. a. [ponant, to pass, Sax.] To carry over in a boat.
FERRY. w. n. To pass over water in a vessel of carriage.
FERRY. f. [from the verb.] 1. A vessel of carriage.
FERREYMAN. f. [ferry and man.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers. Roman writer.
FERTH, or FORTH. Common terminations, the same as in English an army.
FERTILE a. [fertile, French.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous.
FEK'r LENNELL. f. [from fertile.] Fruitful; sterculry.
FERTILIZE. w. a. [from fertile.] To impregnate; to fertilize.
FEU

form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together. Harris.


To FET. v. a. To fetch. Jeremiah.

FET. s. A piece. Drayton.

To FETCH. v. a. preter. fetched. [pecsan, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring. Waller.
2. To derive; to draw. Shakespeare.
3. To strike at a distance. Bacon.
4. To bring to any place by some powerful operation. Addison.
5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition. Sanderson.
6. To produce by some kind of force. Addison.

7. To perform any excursion. Knolles.
8. To perform with suddenness or violence. Addison.
9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to. Chapm.
10. To obtain as its price. Locke.

To FETCH. v. n. To move with a quick return. Shakespeare.

FETCH. s. [from the verb.] A stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; a trick; an artifice. Hudibras.

FETCHER. s. [from fetch.] One that fetches.

FE'TID. a. [fetidus, Lat.] Stinking; rank; having a smell strong and offensive, Arbutus.

FE'TIDNESS. s. [from fetid.] The quality of stinking.

FE'TLOCK. s. [feet and lock.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pattern-joint. Dryden.

FE'TOR. s. [fetor, Latinn.] A stink; a stench. Arbutus.

FE'TTER. s. It is commonly used in the plural, fitters. Chains for the feet. Raleigh.

To FE'TTER. v. a. [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie. Bramhall.

To FE'TTLE. v. n. To do trifling bufines, Swift.

FE'TUS. s. [fetus, Latin.] Any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb. Boyle.

FE'UD. s. [peab, Saxon.] Quarrel; contention. Addison.

FE'UDAL. a. [feudalis, low Lat.] Pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.

FE'UDAL. s. A dependence; something held by tenure. Hale.

FE'UDATORY. s. [from feudal.] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure. Bacon.

FEVER. s. [febris, Latin.] A distemper in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual, sometimes intermittent. Locke.

To FE'VER. v. a. [from the noun.] To put into a fever. Shakespeare.

FE'VRET. s. [from fever.] A slight fever; febricula. Astley.

FE'FERFEW. s. [febris and fago, Latin.] An herb.

FE'FERVERISH. s. [from fever.] 1. Troubled with a fever. Creed.
2. Tending to a fever. Swift.
3. Uncertain; inconstant; now hot, now cold. Dryden.

FE'VERISHNESS. s. [from fever.] A slight disorder of the feverish kind.

FE'VeROUS. a. [feverus, Fr.] A.

1. Troubled with a fever or ague. Shakespeare.


3. Having a tendency to produce fevers. Bacon.


FE'UILLAGE. s. [French.] A bunch or row of leaves. Jervas.

FE'UILLÉMORT. s. [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to philemat.

FE'UTERER. s. A degreemaster.

FEW. a. [fio, Saxon.]

1. Not many; not in a great number. Brkley.


FE'WEL. s. [feu, French.] Combustible matter; as firewood, coal. Bentley.

To FE'WEL. v. a. [from the noun.] To feed with fewel. Cowley.

FE'WNESS. s. [from few.] 1. Paucity; smallness of number. Dryden.
2. Paucity of words. Shakespeare.

To FEY. v. a. To cleanse a ditch. Tuffor.

FIB. s. A lye; a falsehood. Pope.

To FIB. v. n. To lie; to tell lyes. Arbutus.

FIBBER. s. [from fib.] A teller of fibs.

FIBRE. s. [fibre, Fr. fibra, Latin.] A small thread or string. Pope.

FIBRIL. s. [fibrid, Fr.] A small fibre or string. Cheyne.

FI'BROUS. a. [fibres, Fr.] Composed of fibres or filament. Bacon.

FI'BULA. s. [Latin.] The outer and leffer bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. Quincy.

FI'CLE. a. [phil, Saxon.]

1. Changeable; unconstant; irrefolute; wavering; unsteady. Milton.

2. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude. Milton.

FI'CKLE-
FI'CKLESSNESS. f. [from fickle.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

Sidney, Addison.

FI'CKLY. ad. [from fickle.] Without certainty or stability.

Southern.

FI'CO. f. [Italian.] An act of contempt done with the fingers.

Coren.

FI'C'TILE. a. [fictili, Lat.] Manufactured by the potter.

Bacon.

FI'CTION. f. [fictio, Latin.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

Stillingfleet.

2. The thing feigned or invented. Raleigh.

3. A falsehood; a lie.

FI'C'TIOUS. a. fictitious; imaginary.

Prior.

FI'C'TIOUS. a. [fictitas, Lat.]

1. Counterfeit; false; not genuine.

Dryden.

2. Feigned; imaginary.

Pope.

3. Not real; not true.

Addison.

FI'C'TI'TIOUSLY. ad. [from fictitious.]

Falsely; counterfeitly.

Brown.

FID. f. [fita, Italian.] A pointed iron.

Skinner.

FID'DLE. f. [grec] (Saxon.) A ftringed instrument of music; a violin.

Stillingfleet.

To FID'DLE. w. n. [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle.

Bacon.

2. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing.

Arbuthnot.

FID'DLEFADDLE. f. [A cant word.]

Trifles.

Speckter.

FID'DLEFADDLE. a. Trifling; giving trouble.

Arbuthnot.

FID'DLIER. f. [from fiddle.] A musician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Ben. Johnson.

FID'DLESTICK. f. [fiddle and stick] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

Hudibras.

FID'DLESTRING. f. [fiddle and string.]

The string of a fiddle.

Arbuthnot.

FIDE'ILITY. f. [fidelitas, Latin.]

1. Honestly; veracity.

Hooker.

2. Faithful adherence.

Clarke.

To FID'GE. ? w. n. [A cant word.] To move nimbly and irregularly.

Swift.

To FID'GET. ? w. n. [A cant word.] To move nimbly and irregularly.

Swift.

FIDUCIAL. a. [fiducia, Lat.] Conscientious; undoubting.

Hammond.

FIDUCIARY. f. [fiduciarus, Lat.]

1. One who holds any thing in trust.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

Hammond.

FIDUCIARY. a.

1. Confident; steady; undoubting.

2. Not to be doubted.

Hawes.

FIE'. f. [fie', French.] A feat; a manner; a preparation held by some tenure of a superior.

Arbuthnot.

FIELD. f. [fell, Saxon.]

1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.

Raleigh.

2. Ground not enclosed.

Mortimer.

3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Pope.

4. The open country; opposed to quarters.

Shakespeare.

5. The ground of battle.

Milton.

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

Shakespeare.

7. A wide expance.

Dryden.

8. Space; compass; extent.

Smalridge.

9. The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

Dryden.

10. [In heraldry.] The surface of a shield.

Shakespeare.

FIELD. f. [field, Saxon.]

1. Being in field of battle.

Shakespeare.

FIELD-BASIL. f. [field and basil.] A plant.

Miller.

FIELD-BED. f. [field and bed.] A bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

Shakespeare.

FIELDFARE. f. [fell and pain.] A bird.

Bacon.

FIELDMARSHAL. f. [field and marshal.] Commander of an army in the field.

FIELD-MAUSE. f. [field and mouse.] A mouse that burrows in banks.

Dryden.

FIELD-OFFICER. f. [field and officer.] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE. a. [field and piece.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

Knolles.

FIEND. f. [fiend, Saxon.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan.

Shakespeare.

2. Any infernal being.

Ben. Johnson.

FIERCE. a. [fier, French.]

1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.

2. Vechnent in rage; eager of mischief.

Pope.

3. Violent; outrageous.

Genet.

4. Passionate; angry; furious.

Shakespeare.

5. Strong; forcible.

James.

FIERCELY. ad. [from fierce.] Violently; furiously.

Knolles.

FIERCENESS. f. [from fierce.]

1. Fercity; savageness.

2. Eagerness for blood; fury.

Sidney.

3. Quickness to attack; keenness in anger.

Shakespeare.

4. Violence; outrageous passion.

Dryden.

FIERIFACIAS. [In law.] A judicial writ, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages.

Cowell.

FIERINESS. f. [from fiery.]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

Boyle.


...
FIG

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardor.

Addison.

FIERY, a. [from fire.]
1. Confuting of fire.

Shakspeare.
2. Hot like fire.

Shakspeare.
3. Vehement; ardent; active. Shakspeare.
4. Passionate; outrageous; easily provoked.

Shakspeare.
5. Unrestrained; fierce.

Dryden.
6. Heated by fire.

Ilover. Pope.

FIFE. f. [figre, French.] A pipe blown to the drum.

Shakspeare.

FIFTEEN. a. [figyme, Sax.] Five and ten.

FIFTEENTH. a. [figteods, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

Newton.

FIFTY. a. [figyis, Saxon.] Five tens.

Locke.

FIG. f. [ficus, Latin; figue, French.]
1. A tree that bears figs.

Pope.
2. The fruit of the figtree.

Arbutnott.

To FIG. v. a.
1. To inflit with figo’s or contempluous motions of the fingers.

Shakspeare.
2. To put something useless into one’s head.

L’Etarange.

FIGAPPLE. f. A fruit.

Martimer.

FIGMARIGOLD. f. A plant.

Miller.

To FIGHT. v. n. preter. fought; part. pafl. fought.

[pidovran, Saxon.]
1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms.

Swift.
2. To combat; to duel; to contend in single fight.

Elzbras.
3. To act as a soldier in any case.

Addison.
4. To contend.

Sandy’s.

To FIGHT. v. a. To war against; to combat against.

Dryden.

FIGHT. f. [from the verb.]
1. Battle.

Dryden.
2. Combat; duel.

Dryden.
3. Something to screen the combatants in ships.

Dib.

FIGHTER, f. [from figbt.] Warriour; duellift.

Shakspeare.

FIGHTING. participial a. [from figbt.]
1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.

Chronicles.

2. Occupied by war.

Pope.

FIGMENT. f. [figumentum, Lat.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

Brown.

FIGGPECKER. f. [fig and peck.] A bird.

FIGULATE. a. [from figulus, Lat.] Made of potters clay.

FIGURABLE. a. [from figura, Lat.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is figurable, but not water.

FIGURABILITY. f. [from figurable.] The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL. a. [figure.] Represented by delineation.

Brown.

FIGURATE. a. [figuratus, Latin.]
1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Bacon.

2. Reembling any thing of a determinate form: as, figurate stones retaining the forms of shells in which they were formed by the deluge.

FIGURATION. f. [figuratus, Lat.]
1. Determination to a certain form. Bacon.
2. The act of giving a certain form. Bacon.

FIGURATIVE. a. [figuratif, Fr.]
1. Representing something else; typical; representative.

Hooker.
2. Not literal.

Stillingfleit.
3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations.

Dryden.

FIGURATIVELY. ad. [from figuratus.]
By a figure; in a figure different from that which words originally imply. Hammond.

FIGURE. f. [figus, Latin.]
1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.

Bye.
2. Shape; form; semblance. Shakspeare.
3. Perfon; external form; appearance mean or grand.

Clavifes.
4. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

Addison.
5. A flature; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else. Addison.
7. Arrangement; disposition; modification.

Watts.
8. A character denoting a number.

Shakspeare. Scholars.
9. The horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.

Shakspeare.

10. [In theology.] Type representative.

Romans.

11. [In rhetoric.] Any mode of speaking in which words are detored from their literal and primitive sense. In strict reception, the change of a word is a trope, and any affection of a sentence a figure; but they are generally confounded by the exactelit writers.

Stillingfleit.

12. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

To FIGURE. v. a. [figue, Latin.]
1. To form into any determinate shape.

Bacon.

3 A 2

2. To
2. To show by a corporeal resemblance.

3. To cover or adorn with figures.

4. To diversify; to variegate with adventitious forms.

5. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance.

6. To image in the mind.

7. To prefigure; to foreshow.

8. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal.

9. To exhibit; to show.

10. To give to drink.

11. To grow full.

12. To glut; to satiate.

13. To grow full.

14. To make up.

15. To employ.

FILACEOUS. a. [from filum, Lat.] Consisting of threads.

FILACER. f. [filacuris, low Lat.] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs which he makes progress.

FILAMENT. f. [filament, Fr. filamenta, Lat.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread.

FILBERT. f. A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

To FILCH. v. a. To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer. It is usually spoken of petty thefts.

FILCHER. f. [from filch.] A thief; a petty robber.

FILE. f. [file, French.]

1. A thread.

2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order.

3. A catalogue; roll; series.

4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another.

5. [peel, Saxon.] An instrument to rub down promenices.

FILLECUTTER. f. [file and cutter.] A maker of files.

To FILE. v. a. [from fium, a thread.]

1. To string upon a thread or wire.

2. To cut with a file.

3. To foul; to fully; to pollute.

To FILE. v. n. To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another.

FILLEMOT. f. A brown or yellow-brown colour.

FILER. f. [from file.] One who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.

FILIAT. a. [filial, Fr. filius, Latin.]

1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.

2. Bearing the character or relation of a son.

FILIATION. f. [from filius, Lat.] The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity.
To strain; to percolate. Grow.

FILTER. f. [filtrum, Latin.] 1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be decanted, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it. 2. A strainer; a sieve. Ray.

FILTHY. ad. [from filthy.] Nastily; foully; grossly. L'Esrange.

FILTHINESS. f. [from filthy.] 1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness. Sidney. 2. Corruption; pollution. South.

FILTHY. a. [from filth.] 1. Nasty; foul; dirty. Shakespeare. 2. Grofs; polluted. Dryden.

To FILTER. a. a. [from filter.] To strain; to percolate. Arbuthnot.

FILTRATION. f. [from filtrate.] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. Boyle.

FIMBLE Hemp. f. [corrupted from female.] The light summer hemp, that bears no seed, is called fumble hemp. Mortimer.

FIN. f. [fin, Saxon.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water. Addison.

FIN FOOTED. a. [fin and foot.] Palmpedous; having feet with membranes between the toes. Brown.

FINABLE. a. [from fine.] That admits a fine. Hawksward.


FINALLY. ad. [from final.] 1. Ultimately; lastly; in conclusion. Milton.

2. Completely; without recovery. South.

FINANCE. f. [French.] Revenue; income; profit. Bacon.

FINANCIER. f. [French.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

FINARY. f. [from To fine.] The second forge at the iron mills.

FINCH. f. [pace, Saxon.] A small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND. v. a. [findan, Saxon.] 1. To obtain by searching or seeking. Matthew.

2. To obtain something loft. Shakespeare.

3. To meet with; to fall upon. Cowley.

4. To know by experience. Cowley.

5. To discover by study. Cowley.


7. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident. Cowley.

8. To gain by any mental endeavour. Cowley.

9. To remark; to observe. Cowley.

10. To detect; to apprehend; to catch. Locke.

11. To reach; to attain. Cowley.


13. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion. Cowley.

14. To determine by judicial verdict. Shakespeare.

15. To supply; to furnish: as, he finds me in money. 16. [In law.] To approve: as, to find a bill. 17. To FIND himself. To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain. L'Esrange.

18. To FIND out. To unriddle; to solve. Ecclesiasticus.


20. To FIND out. To obtain the knowledge of. Dryden.

21. To FIND out. To invent; to excogitate. Chronicles.

FINDER. f. [from find.] 1. One that meets or falls upon any thing. Shakespeare.

2. One that picks up any thing loft. Grafsaw.

FINDEAULT. f. [find and fault.] A cen- furer; a caviller. Shakespeare.

FINDY. a. [finé, Saxon.] Plump; weighty; firm; solid. Junius.


3. Subtle; thin; tenuous; as, the fine spirits evaporate. 4. Refined; subtly excogitated. Temple.

5. Keen; thin; smoothly sharp. Bacon.

6. Clear; pellucid; transparent: as, the wine is fine. 7. Nice; exquisite; delicate. Davies.


10. Elegant; with elevation. Dryden.


FINE. f. [fin, Cuombr.] 1. A mulet; a pecuniary punishment. Davies.


3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty. Pope.

4. The end; conclusion. Sidney.

5. To FIND. v. a. [from fine, the adjective.] 1. To refine; to purity. Job.

2. To embellish; to decorate. Shakespeare.

3. To make less coarse. Mortimer.

4. To
4. To make transparent. Mortimer.

5. To punish with pecuniary penalty. Locke.

To FINE. w. n. To pay a fine. Oldham.

To FINE-DRAW'. v. a. [fine and draw.] To sow up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived. Addison.

FINE-FINGERED, a. [fine and finger.] Nice; artful; exquisite. Spenser.

FINELY, ad. [from fine.]
1. Beautifully; elegantly. Tickell.
2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point. Parnell.

4. In small parts; subtilly; not grossly. Boyle.

5. Wretchedly. FINENESS, f. [from fine.]
1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. Sidney.
2. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance. Decay of Piety.
4. Purity; freedom from dross or base mixtures. Bacon.

FINERY, f. [from fine.] Show; splendour of appearance.

FINESE, f. [French.] Artifice; fraudagem. Hayward.

FINER, f. [from fine.] One who purifies metals. Proverbs.

FINGER, f. [pyrion, Sax.] 1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold. Kell.
3. The hand; the instrument of work. Waller.

To FINGER. w. a. [from the noun.]
1. To touch lightly; to toy with. Grew.
2. To touch unreasonably or thievishly. South.
3. To touch an instrument of mufick. Shakespeare.
4. To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers. Spencer.

FINGLE-FANGLE. f. [from fangle.] A trifle. Hudibras.

FINICAL, a. [from fine.] Nice; foppish. Shakespeare.

FINICALLY, ad. [from finical.] Foppishly.

FINICALNESS, f. [from finical.] Superfluous nicety.

To FINISH. w. a. [finir, Fr.]
1. To bring to the end purposed; to complete. Luke.
2. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended. Blackmore.

FINISHER, f. [from fisfbr.] 1. Performer; accomplisher. Shakespeare.
2. One that puts an end. Hooker.

3. One that completes or perfects. Hebrews.


FINITELESS. a. [from finite.] Without bounds; unlimited. Brown.

FINITELY. ad. [from finite.] Within certain limits; to a certain degree. Stillingfleet.

FINITENESS. f. [from finite.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. Norris.

FINITUDE. f. [from finite.] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. Clavering.

FINLESS. a. [from fin.] Without fins. Shakespeare.

FIN'LKE. a. [fin and like.] Formed in imitation of fins. Dryden.

FINNED. a. [from fin.] Having broad edges spread out on either side. Mortimer.

FINNY. a. [from fin.] Furnished with fins; formed for the element of water. Blackmore.

FIN'TOED. a. [fin and toe.] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes. Ray.

FINCHIO. f. Fennel.

FIPPLE. f. [from fibula, Lat.] A stopper. Bacon.

FIR. f. [pyr, Welsh.] The tree of which deal-boards are made. Pope.

3. A confagration of towns or countries. Granville.
4. Flame; light; lufire. Shakespeare.
7. Any thing that inflames the passions. Shakespeare.
11. Eruptions or imposehumations: as, St. Anthony's fire.
12. To set fire on, or set on fire. To kindle; to inflame. Taylor.

FIREARMS. f. [fire and arms.] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. Clarendon.

FIREBALL. f. [fire and ball.] Grenade; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown. South.

FIREBRUSH. f. [fire and brush.] The brufh which hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth. Scoftt.

FIREDRAKE. f. [fire and drake.] A fiery serpent. Dryton.

FIRENEW. a. [fire and new.] New from the forge; new from the melting-house. Shakespeare.
To FIRE, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To set on fire; to kindle.
2. To inflame the passions; to animate.
3. To drive by fire.

To FIRE, v. n.
1. To take fire; to be kindled.
2. To be inflamed with passion.
3. To discharge any arms.

FIREBRAND, f. [fire and brand.] A piece of wood kindled. L'Estrange.

FIREMAN, f. [fire and man.] 
1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses.
2. A man of violent passions.

FIREPAN, f. [fire and pan.] 
1. A pan for holding fire.
2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRESHIP, f. [fire and ship.] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

FIRESHovel, f. [fire and shovel.] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown.

FIRESTONE, f. [fire and stone.] The firestone, or pyrites, is a compound metallic rock, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallic earth, but in very different proportions in the several masses. It has its name of pyrites, or firestone, from its giving fire on being struck against a steel much more freely than a flint will do.

FIREWOOD, f. [fire and wood.] Wood to burn; fuel.

FIRING, f. [from fire.] Fuel.

To FIRK, v. a. [from fierio, Latin.] To whip; to beat.

To FISH, v. a. [from the Latin.] To search water in quest of fish.

FISH-HOOK, f. [fish and hook.] A hook baited.

FISH-POND, f. [fish and pond.] A small pool for fish.
FIT

FIT. a. [from fift.] 1. The perfon or thing that confers fitter for any thing. 2. A small piece.

FITZ. f. [Norman.] A fon; as Fitzberbert, the fon of Herbert; Fitzroy, the fon of the king. It is commonly ued of illegitimate children.

FIVE. a. [pp, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten. 

FIVELAVED Grafs. f. Cinquefoil; a species of clover.

FIT. 1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent diftemper. 2. Any short return after intermiffion; interval. 3. Any violent affection of mind or body. 4. Disorder; diftemper. 5. The hysterical disorders of women, and the convulsions of children.

FIT. a. 1. Qualified; proper. 2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

 FIT. v. a. [written, Flemifh.] 1. To accomodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another. 2. To accommodate a perfon with any thing.

FIT. v. n. To be proper to; to be fit.

FITCH. f. A small kind of wild pea.

FIT; FITCHE. 1. To fit. 2. To fit up. To make proper for ufe. 3. To be proper to; to be fit.

FITLY. ad. [from fit.] 1. Properly; juftly; reasonably. 2. Commodioufly; meetly.

FITNESS. f. [from fit.] 1. Propriety; meetness; juftness; rea- fonablencfs.

FITMENT. f. [from fit.] Something adapted to a particular purpose.

FITTER. f. [from fit.] 1. The perfon or thing that confers fit- ness for any thing. 2. A small piece.
To direct without variation. Dryden.

To deprive of volatility. Locke.

To pierce; to transfixed. Sandy's.

To withhold from motion. Walton.

To FIX. v. n.

1. To determine the resolution. Locke.

2. To ret. to cease to wander. Waller.

3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable. Bacon.

FIXATION. s. [French.]

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness. King Charles.

2. Residence in a certain place. Raleigh.


5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness. Glanville.

FIXEDLY. ad. [from fixed.] Certainly; firmly. Locke.

FIXEDNESS. j. [from fixed.] 1. Stability; firmness. Locke.

2. Want or loss of volatility. Locke.


4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution. King Charles.

FIXIDITY. s. Coherence of parts. Boyle.

FIXITY. s. [fix te, French.] Coherence of parts. Newton.

FIXURE. s. [from fix ]


2. Stable pressure. Shakespeare.

3. Firmness; stable state. Shakespeare.

FLAIGHT. s. A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.


FLABELLE. a. [flexibis, Latin.] Subject to be blown. Arbuthnot.

FLACCID. a. [flexus, Latin.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tenable. Holder.

FLACCIDITY. s. [from flexus.] Laxity; limberness; want of tenon. Whites.

To FLAG. v. n. [flaggezen, Dutch.]

1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension. Boyle.

2. To grow spiritless or dejected. Swift.

3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour. Ben. Johnson.

To FLAG. v. a.

1. To let fall; to suffer to drop. Prior.

2. To lay with broad stone. Sandy's.

FLAG. f. [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower. Sandy's.

2. The colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces. Temple.

3. A species of stone used for smooth pavements. Woodward.

FLAG-DROOM. s. [from flag and bream.]

A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG-OFFICER. s. [flag and officer.] A commander of a squadron.

FLAG-SHIP. s. [flag and ship.] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM. s. [flag and worm.] A grub bred in watry places among flowers or fedge.

FLAGGELET. s. [flagget, French.] A small flute.

FLAGELLATION. s. The use of the scourge. Garth.

FLAGGIINESs. s. [from flaggitus.] Laxity; limberness.

FLAGGY. a. [from flag.] 1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tenable. Dryden.

2. Weak in taste; insipid. Bacon.

FLAGITIOUS. a. [from flagitium, Latin.] Wicked; villainous; atrocious.

FLAGITIOUSNESS. s. [from flagitories.] Wickedness; villany.

FLAGON. s. [flagon, French.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth. Robertson.

FLAGRANCY. s. [flagrantia, Latin.] Burning heat; fire. Bacon.

FLAGRANT. a. [flagrant, Latin.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager. Hooker.

2. Glowing; flushed. Pope.


FLAGRATION. s. [flagra, Lat.] Burning.

FLAGSTAFF. s. [flag and staff.] The staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAG. f. [flagellum, Latin.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE. s. [flacci, Latin.]

1. Any thing that appears loosely held together. Cowper.

2. A stratum; layer; lamina. Sands.


2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminas.

FLAM. s. A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretex. South.

To FLAM. v. a. [from the noun.] To deceive with a lie. South.

FLAMBEAU. s. [French.] A lighted torch.

FLAME. s. [flamma, Latin.]

1. Light emitted from fire. Cowley.


3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy. Wailler.


To FLAME. v. n.

1. To shine as fire; to burn with emfion of light. Milton.

2. To
2. To shine like flame.

Prior.

3. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAMECOLOURED. a. [flame and co-lour.] Of a bright yellow colour.

Peacham.

FLAMEN. f. [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.

Pope.

FLAMMATION. f. [flammatio, Latin.] The act of setting on flame.

Brown.

FLAMMABILITY. f. [flamma, Lat.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire.

Brown.

FLAMMEOUS. a. [flammaus, Latin.] Consisting of flame.

Brown.

FLAMMIFEROUS. a. [flammifer, Lat.] Bringing flame.

Diel.

FLAMMIVOMOUS. a. [flamma and vomo, Latin.] Vomiting out flame.

FLAMY. a. [from flamme.]

1. Inflamed; burning; flaming.

Sidney.

2. Having the nature of flame.

Bacon.

FLANK. f. [flanc, French.]

1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

Peacham.

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.

Pope.

3. The side of any army or fleet.

Hayward.

4. [In fortification.] That part of the battalion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, v. a.

1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any part on the side; to be on the side.

Dryden.

FLANKER. f. [from flank.] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

Knolles.

To FLANKER, v. a. [flanquer, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

To FLANNEL. f. [flannel, Welsh.] A soft nappy stuff of wool.

Shakespeare.

FLAP, f. [lappe, Saxon.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose.

Sharp.

2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

3. A disuse in horses.

Farrier's Dig.

To FLAP, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

L'Estrange.

2. To move with a flap or noise.

Dryden, Tickell.

To FLAP, v. n.

1. To ply the wings with noise.

L'Estrange.

2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

Gay.

FLAPDRAGON. f.

1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy.

Shakespeare.

To FLAPDRAGON, v. a. [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour.

Shakespeare.

FLAPE'ARED. a. [flap and ear.] Having loose and broad ears.

South.

To FLARE, v. n. [from fliederen, to flutter, Dutch.]

1. To flutter with a splendid show.

Shak.

2. To glitter with transient lustre.

Herbert.

3. To glitter offensively.

Milton.

4. To be in too much light.

Prior.

FLASH, f. [flahi, Minshew.] 1. A sudden, quick, tranitory blaze.

2. A sudden burst of wit or merriment.

Rafcommon.

3. A short transient flame.

4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH, v. n.

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame.

Boyle.

2. To burst out into any kind of violence.

Shakespeare.

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

Felon.

To FLASH, v. a. To strike up large bodies of water.

Carew.

FLASHIER, ad. [from flasp.] A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLASHILY, ad. [from flapy.] With empty show.

FLASHY. a. [from flasp.]

1. Empty; not solid; showy without substance.

Digby.

2. Inflam'd; without force or spirit.

Bacon.

FLASK, f. [flasque, Fr.] 1. A bottle; a vessel.

King.

2. A powder-horn.

Shakespeare.

FLASKET, f. [from flask.] A vessel in which viands are served.

Pope.

FLAT. a. [plat, Fr.]

1. Horizontally level, without inclination.

Addison.

2. Smooth; without protuberances.

Bacon.

5. Without elevation.

Milton.

6. Lying horizontally prostrate; lying along.

Daniel.

6. [In painting.] Without relief; without prominence of the figures.

7. Taillefefts; insipid; dead.

Philips.

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.

Bacon.

9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.

Milton.

10. Unpleasing; taillefefts.

Atterbury.

11. Peremptory; absolute; downright.

Spenfer, Herbert.

12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp in sound.

Bacon.

FLAT.
FLAT. f.
1. A level; an extended plane. Wotton.
2. Even ground; not mountainous. Milton.
3. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations. Shakespeare.
4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep. Raleigh.
5. The broad side of a blade. Dryden.
6. Depression of thought or language. Dryden.
7. A surface without relief, or prominences. Bentley.

To FLAT. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth.
2. To make vapid.

To FLAT. v. n.
1. To grow flat; opposed to swell. Temple.
2. To render unanimated or vapid. King Charles.

FLAT'LONG. ad. [flat and long.] With the flat downwards; not edgewise. Shakespeare.

FLAT'LY. ad. [from flat.]
1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.

FLAT'NESS. f. [from flat.]
1. Evenness; level extension.
2. Want of relief or prominence. Addison.
3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness. Mortimer.
5. Dejection of mind; want of life.
6. Dulness; insipidity; rigidity. Collier.
7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound. Bacon.

To FLAT'TEN. v. a. [from flat.]
1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground. Mortimer.
3. To make vapid.
4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

To FLAT'TEN. v. n.
1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and insipid. L'Estrange.

FLATTER. f. [from flat.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLATTER. v. a. [flatter, Fr.]
1. To soothe with praises; to please with blandishments. Shakespeare.
2. To praise falsely.
3. To please; to soothe.
4. To raise false hopes. Swift.

FLATTERER. f. [from flatter.] One who flatters; a flatterer; a wheedler. Young.

FLAT'TERY. f. [flatterie, French.] Falte praise; artful obsequiousness. Young.

FLATTISH. a. [from flat.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. Woolward.

FLAT'TULENCY. f. [from flatulent.]
2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness. Glanvill.

FLAT'TULENT. a. [flatulentus, Latin.]
1. Turgid with air; windy. Arbuthnot.
2. Empty; vain; big with foolishness or reality; puffy. Dryden.

FLATUOSITY. f. [flatus, Fr.] Windiness; fulness of air. Bacon.

FLAT'TOUS. a. [from flatus, Lat.] Wind; full of wind. Bacon.

FLAT'TUS. f. [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. Quincy.

FLAT'TWISE. ad. With the flat downwards; not the edge. Woodward.

To FLAUNT. v. n.
1. To make a fluttering show in apparel. Boyle.
2. To be hung with something loose and flying. Pope.


FLAVOUR. f.
1. Power of pleasing the taste. Addison.
2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance. Dryden.

FLAV'OUSA. a. [from flavour.]
1. Delightful to the palate. Dryden.
2. Fragrant; odorous. Dryden.

FLAW. f.
1. A crack or breach in any thing. Boyle.
4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar. Dryden.

To FLAW. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissiture. Boyle.
2. To break; to violate. Shakespeare.

FLAW'LESS. a. [from flawless.] Without cracks; without defects. Boyle.

FLAWN. f. [fltna, Saxon.] A fort of custard; a pie baked in a dish.

To FLAW'TER. v. a. To scrape or pare a skin. Ainsworth.

FLAWY. a. [from flaw.] Full of flaws.

FLAX. f. [plea, pix, Saxon.] 1. The hbarous plant of which the finest thread is made. Miller.
2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner. Dryden.

FLAX'COMB. f. [flax and comb.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLAX'DResser. f. [flax and dris.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

2. Fair.
FLE.

2. Fair, long and flowing. Addison.

FLAXWEED. f. A plant. To FLAY. v. a. [a plant, Dutch.] 1. To strip the skin. 2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing. FLAYER. f. [from flay.] He that strips off the skin of any thing. FLAY. f. [from flay.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping. Bacon.

To FLEA. v. a. [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLEABANE. f. [flea and barn.] A plant.

FLEABITING. f. [flea and bite.] 1. Red marks caused by fleas. Wiseman.

FLEA. f. [from fleas, Latin.] A small lock, thread, or twist. More.

FLEAM. f. An instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLEAWORT. f. [flea and word.] A plant. Miller.

To FLECK. v. a. [fleck, German, a spot.] To spot; to streak; to stripe; to dapple. Sandy.

T. FLECKER. v. a. [from flick.] To spot; to mark with strokes or touches. Shakespeare.

FLED. The pretense and participle of flee. Prior.

FLEDGE. a. [fledge, to fly, Dutch.] Full-feathered; able to fly. Herbert.

To FLEDGE. v. a. [from the adjective.] To furush with wings; to supply with feathers. Pepys.

To FLEE. v. n. pret. fled. To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter. Genesta, Tilkeson.

FLEEC. f. [flee, to fly, Dutch.] As much wool as is thorn from one sheep. Shaksp.

To FLEEC. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To clip the fleece off a sheep. 2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of his wool. Add. on.

FLEECED. a. [from fleece.] Having fleeces of wool. Spenser.

FLEECY. a. [from fleece.] Woolly; covered with wool. Prior.

To FLEER. v. n. [pleat, plait, to plait, Saxon.] 1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with indifference and contempt. Swift.

To FLEER. v. n. [pleat, plait, to plait, Saxon.] 2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility. Burton.

FLEER. f. [from the verb.]
FLE

FLESHCOLOUR. s. [flebo and colour.] The colour of flesh. Locke.

FLESHLY, s. [flebo and fly.] A fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it. Ray.

FLESHHOOK. s. [flebo and hook.] A hook to draw flesh from the caldron. Samuel.

FLESHLESS. a. [from flebo.] Without flesh.

FLESHLINESS. s. [from fleshly.] Carnal passions or appetites. Addison.

FLESHLY. a. [from flebo.]
3. Animal; not vegetable. Dryden.
4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual. Milton.

FLESHMEAT. s. [flebo and meat.] Animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

FLESHMENT. s. [from fleshly.] Eagerness gained by a successful imitation. Shakespeare.

FLESHMONGER. s. [from flebo.] One who deals in flesh; a pimp. Shakespeare.

FLESHSHOT. s. [flebo and shot.] A tamer in which flesh is cooked; whence plenty of flesh. Taylor.

FLESHQUAKE. s. [flebo and quake.] A tremor of the body. Beckett.

FLESHY. a. [from flebo.]
1. Plump; full of flesh; fat; musculous. Ben Johnson.
2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits. Bacon.

FLETCHER. s. [from fletce, an arrow, Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

FLET. participle passive of To flet. Skimmed. Mortimer.

FLEW. The preterite of fly. Pepe.

FLEW. s. The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. Hamner.

FLEWED. a. [from flew.] Chapped; moutheed. Shakespeare.

FLEXA'NIMOUS. a. [flexanimus, Lat.] Having power to change the disposition of the mind.

FLEXIBILITY. s. [flexibilité, Fr.]
1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy. Newton.
2. Easiness to be persuaded; compliance; facility. Hammond.

FLEXIBLE. a. [flexibiliti, Latin.]
1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; pliant; not stiff. Bacon.
2. Not rigid; not inerparable; complying; obsequious. Bacon.
3. Duteous; manageable. Locke.
4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes. Rogers.

FLEXIBLENESS. s. [from flexible.]
1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; easiness to be bent. King Charles.
2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance. Locke.
3. Ductility; manageableness. Locke.

FLEXILE. a. [flexilitatis, Latin.] Pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse. Thomson.

FLEXION. s. [flexio, Latin.]
1. The act of bending.
2. A double; a bending.
3. A turn towards any part or quarter. Bacon.

FLEXOR. s. [Latin.] The general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints. Arbuthnot.

FLEXUOUS. a. [flexuosus, Latin.]
1. Winding; tortuous. Digby.
2. Variable; not steady. Bacon.

FLEXURE. s. [flexura, Latin.]
1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent. Ray.
2. The act of bending. Shakespeare.
3. The part bent; the joint. Sandy.
4. Obsequious or servile cringe. Shakespeare.

To FLICKER. v. a. [fligheren, Dutch.] To flutter; to play the wings. Dryden.

FLIVER. s. [from fly.]
1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway. Shakespeare.
2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest. Swift.

FLIGHT. s. [from To fly.]
1. The act of flying or running from danger. Denham.
2. Removal to another place. Dryden.
3. The act of using wings; volation. Spencer.
4. Removal from place to place by means of wings. Esdras.
6. The birds produced in the same season as, the harvest flight of pigeons.
7. A volley; a shower. Chevy Chase.
8. The space past by flying. Swift.
10. Excursion.Ticknor.
11. The power of flying. Shakespeare.

FLIGHTY. a. [from flight.]
1. Fleeting; swift. Shakespeare.
2. Wild; full of imagination. Shakespeare.

FLIMSY. a.
1. Weak; seeble.
2. Mean; spiritless; without force. Pope.

TO FLINGH. v. n. [corrupted from fling. Stiener.]
1. To shrink from any suffering or undertaking. South.
2. In Shakespeare it signifies to fail. Streamer.

FLINGER. s. [from the verb.] He who thrivks or fails in any matter.
To FLING, v. n. 1. To fly; to fly into violent motions. Tillotson.
2. To FLING out. To grow unruly or outrageous. Shakespeare.
FLING, n. [from the verb.]
1. A throw; a cast. Addison.
2. A gibe; a finer; a contemptuous remark. Addisson.
FLINGER, n. [from the verb.]
1. He who throws. Pope.
2. He who jeers. Pope.
FLINT, n. [flane, Saxon.]
1. A semi-pellucid stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and naturally invested with a whitish crust. Hill, Cleveland.
2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard. Pope.
FLINTY, a. [from flint.]
1. Made of flint; strong. Dryden.
3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; insensible. Shakespeare.
FLIPP, n. [A cant word.]
A liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar. Dennis.
FLIPP'ANT, a. Nimble; moveable. It is used only of the act of speech. Addison.
2. Pert; talkative. Tho'mson.
FLIPP'ANTLY, ad. [from the adjective.]
In a flowing prating way.
To FLIRT, v. n. 1. To throw anything with a quick elasticsick motion. Swift.
2. To move with quickness. Dorset.
To FLIRT, v. n. 1. To jeer; to gibe one. Swift.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unready and fluttering. Addison.
FLIRT, n. [from the verb.]
To FLIT, v. n. [flitter, Danish.]
1. To fly away. Spencer.
2. To remove; to migrate. Hooker.
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing. Dryden.
4. To be flux or unstable. Dryden.
FLIT. a. [from fleet.] Swift; nimble; quick. Spencer.
FLITCH, n. [fleece, Saxon.] The side of a hog fatled and cured. Swift.
FLITTERMUSE, f. The bat.
FLITTING. f. [flee, Saxon.] An offence; a fault. Psalm.
FLIX, f. [corrupted from flux.] Down; fur; loft hair. Dryden.
To FLOAT, v. n. [flitter, French.]
1. To swim on the surface of the water. Philips.
2. To move without labour in a fluid. Pope.
3. To pass with a light irregular course. Locke.
To FLOAT, v. a. To cover with water. Addisson.
FLOAT, n. [from the verb.]
1. The act of flowing; the flux. Hooker.
2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water. L'Estrange.
3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite. Walton.
4. A cant word for a level. Mortimer.
FLOATY, a. Buoyant and swimming a-top. Raligi.
FLOCK, n. [floc, Saxon.]
1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts. Shakespeare.
2. A company of sheep, distinguished from werd, which are of oxen. Addison.
To FLOCK, v. n. To gather in crowds or large numbers. Knelles. Suckling.
To FLOG, v. a. [from flagrum, Lat.] To lash; to whip. Swift.
FLOG, participle passive, from To flog, used by Spencer.
FLOOD, n. [pleb, Saxon.]
1. A body of water; the sea; a river. Milton.
2. A deluge; an inundation. Shakspere.
3. Flow; flux; not ebb. Davies.
To FLOOD, v. a. [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters. Mortimer.
FLOODGATE, n. [flow and gate.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure. Sidney.
FLOOD, n. [flug, a plough, German.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.
FLOOR,
FLOOR. f. [plen, plope, Saxon.]  
1. The pavement.  
To FLOOR. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor. Chronicles.

FLOORING. f. [from floor.] Bottom; floor.

To FLOOR. v. a. [from flor.] To clap the wings with noise. L'E프란스.

FLORAL. a. [floralis, Latin.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers. Prior.

FLOORENCE. f. [from the city Florence.] A kind of cloth.

FLORENS. f. A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLO'RET. f. [fleurette, Fr.] A small imperfect flower.

FLORID. a. [floridus, Latin.] 1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.
2. Bright in colour; flushed with red. Taylor.


FLORIDITY. f. [from florid.] Freshness of colour.

FLORIDNESS. f. [from florid.] 1. Freshness of colour.
2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance. Boyle.

FLORIFEROUS. a. [florifer, Lat.] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RING. f. [French.] A coin first made by the Florentins. That of Germany is in value 2 s. 4 d. that of Spain 4 s. 4 d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2 s. 6 d. that of Holland 2 s. 6 d. L'Espgrave.

FLORIST. f. [fleuriste, Fr.] A cultivator of flowers.

FLORILGENT. a. [floris, Lat.] Florifly; blooming.

FLOR'SCULOUS. a. [floruscula, Lat.] Composed of flowers.

To FLOTE. v. a. [See To fliret.] To skim. Taylor.

FLOTSON. f. [from flote.] Goods that swim without an owner on the sea, Skinner.

FLOT'TEN. part. [from flote.] Skimmed.

To FLOUNCE. v. n. [pianfen, Dutch.] 1. To move with violence in the water or mire. Addison.
2. To move with weight and tumult. Prior.
3. To move with passionate agitation. Swift.

To FLOUNCE. v. a. To deck with flounces, Addison.

FLOUNCE. f. [from the verb.] Any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake. Pope.

FLOUNDER. f. [flmder, Danish.] The name of a small flat fish. Camden.

To FLOUNDER, v. n. [from flunce.] To struggle with violent and irregular motion. Dryden.

FLO'URISH. v. n. [flource, Lat.] 1. To be in vigour; not to fade. Pope.
2. To be in a prosperous state. Dryden.
4. To describe various figures by intersecting lines. Pope.
5. To boast; to brag. [In music.] To play some prelude.

To FLOURISH. v. a. 1. To adorn with vegetable beauty. Fenton.
2. To adorn with figures of needle work.
3. To work with a needle into figures. Bacon.
4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations. Grafton.
5. To adorn with embellishments of language. Bacon.
6. To adorn; to embellish. Shakespeare.

2. An oftentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness. Bacon, Mart.
3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn. Boyle.

FLOURISHER. f. [from flurish.] One that is in prime or in prosperity. Chapman.

To FLOUT. v. a. [flyten, Dutch.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt. Walton.

To FLOUT. v. n. To practise mockery; to behave with contempt. Swift.

FLOUT. f. [from the verb.] A mock; an insult. Calamy.

FLOUTER. f. [from fout.] One who jeers.

To FLOW. v. n. [plen, Saxon.] 1. To run or spread as water. Swift.
2. To run; opposed to standing waters. Dryden.
3. To rise; not to ebb. Shakespeare.
4. To melt. Ifigiah.
5. To proceed; to issue. South.
6. To glide smoothly without asperity; as, a flowing period. Hakewill.
7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly. Prior.
8. To abound; to be crowded. Chapman.
9. To be copious; to be full. Pope.
10. To hang loose and waving. Spenser.

To FLOW. v. a. To overflow; to deluge. Mortimer.

FLOW. f. [from the verb.] 1. The rise of water; not the ebb. Brown.
2. A sudden plenty or abundance. Pope.
3. A stream of diction. South.

FLOWER. f. [flur, Fr.] 1. The part of a plant which contains the seeds. Cowley.
FLU

3. The prime; the flourishing part. Pope.
4. The edible part of corn; the meal. Spenser.
5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing. Addison.
6. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable. Shakespeare.

FLOWER de lucie. f. A bulbous iris. Peacham.

To FLOWER. v. n. [fleurir, Fr.]
1. To be in flower; to be in bloom. Pope.
2. To be in the prime; to flourish. Spenser.
3. To from; to ferment; to mangle. Bacon.
4. To come as cream from the surface. Milton.

To FLOWER. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLOWERAGE. f. [from flower.] Store of flowers.

FLOWERET. f. [fleuret, Fr.] A flower; a small flower. Dryden.

FLOWERGARDEN. f. [flower and garden.] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated. Mortimer.


FLOWERINGLY. ad. [from flow.] With volubility; with abundance.


FLOWKWORT. f. The name of a plant.

FLOWN. Participle of fly, or flee.

1. Gone away.
2. Puffed; inflated; elate. Milton.

FLUCTUANT. a. [fluctuans, Lat.] Wa- vering; uncertain; indeterminate. LaFontaine, L’Esperance.

To FLUCTUATE. v. n. [fluctuo, Lat.]
1. To roll to and again as water in agitation. Blackmore.
2. To float backward and forward.
3. To move with uncertain and hasty motion. Milton.
4. To be in an uncertain state. Addison.
5. To be irresolute.

FLUCTUATION. f. [fluctuation, Lat.]
2. Uncertainty; indetermination. Boyle.

FLUE. f.
1. A small pipe or chimney to convey air.
2. Soot down or fur.

FLUELIN. f. The herb speedwell.

FLUENCY. f. [from fluent.]
1. The quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity. Garrick.
2. Readiness; copiousness; volubility. King Charles.
3. Affluence; abundance. Sandy.

FLUENT. a. [fluentes, Latin.]
1. Liquid.
2. Flowing; in motion; in flux. Ray.
3. Ready; copious; valuable. Bacon.

FLUENT. f. Stream; running water. Philips.

FLUID. a. [fluidus, Latin; fluide, Fr.]

2. [In physic.] Any animal juice. Arbuthnot.

FLUIDITY. f. [fluidite, Fr. from fluid.] The quality in bodies opposite to solidity. Newton.

FLUIDNESS. f. [from fluid.] That quality in bodies opposite to fluidity. Boyle.

FLummery. f. A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flower or oatmeal. Locke.

FLUNG. participle and preterite of fling. Addison.

FLU’OR. f. [Latin.]
1. A fluid state.
2. Catamenia.

FLURRY. f.
1. A gust or storm of wind; a haftly blast. Swift.

2. Hurry.

To FLUSH. v. n. [stijfjen, Dutch.]
1. To flow with violence. Mortimer.
3. To blow in the skin.
4. To shine.

To TO FLUSH. v. a.
1. To colour; to redden. Addison.
2. To elate; to elevate. Atterbury.

FLUSH. a.
1. Fresh; full of vigour. Cleaveland.

FLUSH. f.
1. Afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow. Rogers.
2. Cards all of a sort.

To FLUSTER. v. a. [from To flisp to make hot and rosy with drinking. Shakespeare.

FLUTE. f. [flute, French.]
1. A musical pipe; a pipe with flaps for the fingers. Dryden.
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE. v. a. To cut columns into hollows.

To FLUTTER. v. n. [flot-pan, Saxon.]
1. To take short flights with great agitation of the wings. Deuteronomy.
2. To move about with great show and baffle. Gray.
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.
FLY

4. To move irregularly.

To FLUTTER. v. a.
1. To drive in disorder, like a flock of birds suddenly routed. Shakespeare.
2. To hurry the mind.
3. To disorder the position of any thing.

FLUTTER. f. [from the verb.]
1. Vibration; undulation. Addison.
2. Hasty; tumult; disorder of mind.
3. Confusion; irregular position.

FLUVIA' TICK. a. [fluviaticus, Latin.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX. f. [fluxus, Latin.]
1. The act of flowing; passage. Digby.
2. The state of falling away and giving place to others. Brown.
3. Any flow or issue of matter. Arbuthnot.
4. Dysentery; disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.

5. Excrement; that which falls from bowels.


7. The state of being melted.

8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX. a. [fluxus, Latin.] Unconstant; not durable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To FLUX. v. a.
1. To melt.
2. To sputulate; to evacuate by spitting.

FLUX'ILITY. f. [fluxus, Latin.] Exactness of separation of parts.

FLUXION. f. [fluxus, Latin.]
1. The act of flowing.
2. The matter that flows.
3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

To FLY. v. n. pret. flew or fl'd; part. fled or flown.
1. To move through the air with wings.

2. To pass through the air. Job. Frier.
3. To pass away.
4. To pass swiftly.
5. To spring with violence; to fall on suddenly.

6. To move with rapidity.
7. To burst afunder with a sudden explosion.

8. To break; to shiver.
9. To run away; to attempt escape.

10. To FLY in the face. To insult. Swift.
11. To act in defiance.
12. To FLY off. To revolt. Addison.
13. To FLY far. To burst into passion. Johnson.

14. To FLY out. To break out into licence.

15. To FLY out. To start violently from any direction.

16. To let FLY. To discharge, Granville.

To FLY. v. a.
1. To run; to avoid; to decline.

2. To refuse association with.

3. To quit by flight.

4. To attack by a bird of prey.

FLY. f. [plegæ, Saxon.]
1. A small winged insect. Locke.
2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest.ウィキ.

3. FLY, in a compass. That part which points how the wind blows.

To FLY BLOW. v. a. [fly and blow.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FLY'BOAT. f. [fly and boat.] A kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLY'CA'THER. f. [fly and catch.] One that hunts flies.

FLY'ER. f. [from fly.] 1. One that flies or runs away. Sandy.

2. One that flies wings.

3. The fly of a jack.

To FLY FlsH. v. n. [fly and fish.] To angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL. f. [palo, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other beast of burden. The custom now is to use colt for a young horse, and foal for a young mare. Spenser.

To FOAL. v. a. [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal.

FO'AL'BIT, f. A plant.

FOAM. f. [pam, Saxon.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gather on the top of liquors; froth; spume.

TO FOAM. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To froth; to gather foam. Shakespeare.
2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.

FO'AMY. a. [from foam.] Covered with foam; frothy.

FOB. f. [fuppe, German.] A small pocket.

To FOB. v. a. [suppen, German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

2. To FOB off. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice.

FOCAL a. [from fucus.] Belonging to the focus.

FO'CL. f. [facile, Fr.] The greater or less space between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.

FOCilla'TION. f. [facilé, Lat.] Fort; support.

FO'S. f. [Lati.]
1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glass is
FOI

the point of convergence or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass.

Harris, Newton.

2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or locus revomt. Harris.

3. Focus of an ellipse. A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis. Harris.

FOEDER. f. [p. 96, Saxon.] Dry food stored up for cattle against winter. Knolles.

To FOEDER. v. a. [from the noun.] To feed with dry food. Evelyn.

FOEDERER. f. [from foeder.] He who foddered cattle.

FOE. s. [p. 96, Saxon.]
1. An enemy in war. Spenser.

FOE-MAN. f. [from foe and man.] Enemy in war. Spenser.

FOETUS. f. [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed. Shirley Locks.

FOG. f. [fox, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist; a main dense vapour near the surface of the land or water. Raleigh.

FOG. f. [fugium, low Lat.] Afterglow. When.

FOGGILY. ad. [from foggly.] Milily; darkly; cloudily.

FOGGINESS. f. [from foggly.] The state of being dark or milly; cloudiness; mistiness.

FOGGY. a. [from foggly.
1. Milily; cloudy; damp. Evelyn.
2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.


FOIBLE. f. [French.] A weak side; a blind side. Frend.

To FOIL. w. a. [affoler, old French.] To put to the worst; to defeat. Milton.

FOIL f. [from the verb.]
1. A defeat; a miscarriage. Southern.
2. Leaf; gilding. Milton.
3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre. Sidney.

FOILER. f. [from foil.] One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN. w. n. [poudre, Fr. Skinner.] To push in fencing. Dryden.

FOIN. f. A thrust; a push.

FOISON. f. [poison, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. Shakespeare.

To FOIST. w. a. [saffier, Fr.] To insert by surgery. Cervius.

FOL

FOISTINESS. f. [from foisty.] Fussiness; mouliness.

FOISTY. a. Mouldy; dusty.

FOLD. f. [pold, Saxon.]
1. The ground in which sheep are confined. Milton.
2. The place where sheep are houfed. Raleigh.

3. The flock of sheep. Dryden.
4. A limit; a boundary. Greek.
5. A double; a complication; one part added to another. Arbuthnot.

6. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of fold in composition. Fold signifies the same quantity added; as twenty fold, twenty times repeated. Matthew.

To FOLD. w. a. [from the noun.]
1. To shut sheep in the fold. Milton.
2. To double; to complicate. Collier.
3. To inclose; to include; to shut. Shakespeare.

To FOLD. w. n. To close over another of the same kind. Kings.

FOLIACEOUS. a. [foliaceus, Lat.] Consisting of lamina or leaves. Woodward.

FOLIAGE. f. [fatuus, Latin.] Leaves; tufts of leaves. Addison.

To FOLIATE. w. a. [foliatus, Lat.] To beart into laminae or leaves. Newton.

FOLIATION. f. [foliation, Lat.]
1. The act of beating into thin leaves. Folinii.
2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, the collection of those fugacious coloured leaves called petala, which constitute the compus of the flower. Quiryn.

FOLIATURE. f. The rate of being hammered into leaves. Foliage. f. [foliatus, Latin.] A large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. Watts.

FOLIOMORT. a. A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called pliomet. Woodward.

FOLK. f. [pole, Saxon.]
3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others. Shakespeare.

FOLKMOTE. f. A meeting of folk. Spenser.

FOLLICLE. f. [folliculus, Latin.]

2. Follicle is a term in botany signifying the seed-vessels, capsula seminantis, or case, which form fruits and seeds have over them. Quiryn.

To FOLLOW. w. a. [poget, Saxon.]
1. To go after; not before or side by side. Shakespeare.
2. To pursue as an enemy. Irene.

3. To
To attend as a dependant.

To pursue.

To succeed in order of time.

To be confessional, as effects.

To imitate; to copy.

To obey; to observe.

To confirm by new endeavours.

To attend to; to beibusied with.

To follow.

To come after another.

To be posterior in time.

To be confessional, as effect to cause.

To be confessional, as inference to premises.

To continue endeavours.

One who becomes another after; not before him, or side by side.

A dependant.

An attendant.

An afield companion.

One under the command of another.

A scholar; an imitator; a copper.

Want of understanding; weakness of intellect.

Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

Act of negligence or passion unbecoming wisdom.

To cherish with heat.

To bathe with warm lotions.

To encourage; to support.

To cherish.

The parts prepared to ferment.

To encourage; a supporter.

A fool; an idiot.

One who fondles.

A person or thing much fondled or careless; something regarded with great affection.

Of.

Foolishly; weakly; imprudently.

With great or extreme tenderness.

One who fondles.

A foolish tenderly; injudiciously indulgent.

Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted.

To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate.

To inatuate.

To cheat; as, to fool one of his men.

From the birth.

Habitual folly.

An act of folly; trifling practice.

Object of folly.

Lucky without contrivance or judgment.
FOO

FOOLHARDINESS. f. [from foolhardy.] Mad rashness. South.

FOOLHARDISE. f. Adventurousness without judgment. Spencer.

FOOLHARDY. a. [fool and hardy.] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous. Izrael.

FOOLTRAP. f. [fool and trap.] A snare to catch fools in. Dryden.

FOOLISH. a. [from fool.]
2. Improvident; indiscreet. Shakespeare.
4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful. Swift.

FOOLISHLY. adv. [from foolisb.] Weakly; without understanding. In Scripture, wickedly. Swift.

FOOLISHNESS. f. [from foolish]  
1. Folly; want of understanding. Prior.
2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right. Prior.


FOOT. f. plural feet. [pave, Saxon.]  
1. The part upon which we stand. Clarke.
2. That by which any thing is supported. Clarke.
3. The lower part; the base. Hakewell.
4. The end; the lower part. Dryden.
5. The aft of walking. Macabees.

8. Infantry; footmen in arms. Clarke.
10. Scheme; plan; settlement. Swift.
12. A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse. Ascham.

To FOOT. v. n. [from the noun]
1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip. Dryden.

2. To walk; not ride.

To FOOT. v. a.
1. To tourn; to kick. Shakespeare.
2. To fettle; to begin to fix. Shakespeare.
3. To tread. Trebell.

FOOTBALL. f. [foot and ball.] A ball commonly made of a blown bladder cased with leather, driven by the foot, Walker.

FOOTBOY. f. [foot and boy.] A low menial; an attendant in livery. Boyle.

FOOTBRIDGE. f. [foot and bridge.] A bridge on which passengers walk. Sidney.

FOOTCLOTH. f. [foot and cloth.] A fumpture cloth.

FOOTED. a. [from foot.] Shaped in the foot.
FOR

FORPISHLY, ad. [from foppis.] Vainly; ostentatiously.

FORPNESS, f. [from foppis.] Vanity; showy vanity.

FORPPLING, of. [from fop.] A petty fop. Hooker, Tickell.

FOR. prep. [fop. Saxon.]
2. With respect to; with regard to. Stillingfleet, Locke.
3. In the character of. Dryden.
5. Considered as; in the place of. Clarendon, Cowley.
6. For the sake of. Tickston.
7. Conducive to; beneficial to. Tillotson.
8. With intention of going to a certain place. Hayward, Dryden.
10. In proportion to. Tillotson.
12. After or an expression of desire. Shakespear.
14. Inducing to as a motive. Tillotson.
15. In expectation of. Locke.
22. In supply of; to serve in the place of. Dryden.
24. In search of; in quest of. Tillotson.
27. I hope of; for the sake of. Shakespear.
29. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of. Cowley.
30. Noting accommodation or adaptation. Tillotson.
32. Becoming; belonging to. Cowley.
34. For all. Notwithstanding. South.
35. To the use of; to be used in. Spencer.
37. In recom pense of. Dryden.
38. In proportion to. Shakespear.
40. In regard of. Addison.

FOR, conj.
1. The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before. Cowley.
2. Because; on this account that. Spencer.
3. For as much. In regard that; in consideration of. Hooker.

4. For vely. Because; for this reason that. Knotts.

To FORAGE. v. n. [from foris, abroad, Latin.]
1. To wander far; to rove at a distance. Shakespear.
2. To wander in search of provisions. Denham.
3. To ravage; to feed on spoil. Shakespear.

To FORAGE. v. a. To plunder; to filch. Spencer.

FORAGE, f. [forage, German and Fr. from foris, Latin.]

FORAMINOUS, a. [from foramer, Litt.] Full of holes. Baron.

To FORBEAR, v. n. pret. To forbear, ancietly forbare; part. forbaren. [fopbangan, Saxon.]
1. To cease from any thing; to intermit. Denham.
2. To pause; to delay. Shakespear.
3. To omit voluntarily; to abstain. Cheyne.
4. To restrain any violence of temper; to be patient. Provcrb.

To FORBEAR. v. a.
1. To decline; to omit voluntarily. Walter, Clarendon.
2. To spare; to treat with clemency. Ephraim.

FOR'BE'ARANCE. f. [from forbear.] 4. To withhold.
1. The care of avoiding or shunning any thing. South.
2. Intermission of something. Shakespear.
4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness. Rogers.

FORBE'ARER. f. [from forbear.] An intermitter; interpreter of any thing. Tuffler.

To FOR'BID. v. a. pret. I forbade; part. forbidden or forbid. [fop, saxon.]
1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing. Davies.
2. To command to forbear any thing. Sidney.
3. To oppose; to hinder. Bacon, Dryden.
4. To accuse; to blast. Shakespear.

To FOR'BID. v. n. To utter a prohibition. Shakespear.


FORBIDDENLY, ad. [from forbid.] In an unlawful manner. Shakespear.


FORCE. f. [force, French.]
1. Strength; vigour; might. Donne.
2. Violence.
FORCE

5. Violence.
6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.

To FORCE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To compel; to constrain.
2. To overpower by strength.
3. To impel; to press.
4. To draw or pull by main strength.
5. To enforce; to urge.
6. To drive by violence or power.
7. To gain by violence or power.
8. To form; to take or enter by violence.
9. To ravish; to violate by force.
10. To constrain; to disturb.
11. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison.

FORCEFULL. a. [force and full.] Violent; strong; impetuous.
FORCEFULLY. ad. [from forceful.] Violently; impetuously.
FORCELESS. a. [from force.] Without force; weak; feeble.
FORCEPS. f. [Latin.] Forceps; properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds. Quincy.

FORCER. f. [from force.]
1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.
2. The embolus of a pump, working by pulsion. Wilkins.

FORCEABLE. a. [from force.]
1. Strong; mighty; opposed to weak.
2. Violent; impetuous.
3. Efficacious; active; powerful. Bacon.
5. Done by force. Swift.
6. Void; binding; obligatory.

FORCEABILITY. f. [from forceable.] Force; violence.

FORCEFULLY. ad. [from forceable.]
1. Strongly; powerfully.
2. Impetuously.
3. By violence; by force.

FORCEPATED. a. [from forceps.] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and inclose. Derham.

FORD, f. [pope, Saxon.]
1. A shallow part of a river.
2. The stream, the current.

FOR.

To FORD, v. a. To pass without swimming. Raleigh.
FORDBABLE. a. [from ford.] Passable without swimming. Raleigh.
FORE. a. [fep, Saxon.] Anterior; that which comes first in a progressive motion. Cheyne.

FORE. ad.
2. Fore is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.

TO FOREARM. v. a. ([fore and arm.] To provide for attack or resistance before the time of need. South.

TO FOREBODE. v. n. ([fore and bode.] 1. To prognosticate; to foetel. Dryden.
2. To foreknow; to be prefigur'd. Pope.

FOREBOODER. f. ([fore- and cold.] 1. A prognosticator; a loothayer. L'Estrange.
2. A foreknower.

FOREBY'. prep. ([fore and by.] Near; hard by; saft by. Spooner.

TO FORECAST. v. a. ([fore and cast.] 1. To scheme; to plan before execution. Daniel.
2. To adjut; to contrive. Dryden.
3. To foresee; to provide against. L'Estrange.

TO FORECAST. v. n. To form schemes; to contrive beforehand. Spooner.

FORECAST. f. ([from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy. Pope.

FORECASTER. f. ([from forecast.] One who contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE. f. ([fore and castle.] In a ship, that part where the foremost stands. Harris, Raleigh.

FORECHOSEN. part. ([fore and chosen.] Pre elected.

FORECITED. part. ([fore and cite.] Quoted before. Actuaboot.

TO FORECLOSE. v. a. ([fore and close.] 1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent. Carew.
2. To Foreclose a Mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FOREDECK. f. ([fore and deck.] The anterior part of the ship. Chopman.

TO FOREDESCGN. v. a. ([fore and design.] To plan beforehand. Cheyne.

TO FOREDO. v. a. ([from fur and do.] 1. To run; to destroy. Shakespeare.
2. To overdo; to weary; to harass. Shakespeare.

TO FOREDOOM. v. a. ([fore and doom.] To predestination; to determine beforehand. Pope.

FOREEND. f. ([fore and end.] The anterior part. Bacon.

FOREFATHER. f. ([fore and father.] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending
FOR

ending genealogy precedes another.

Raleigh.

To FOREFEND. v. a. [fore and fend.] 1. To prohibit; to avert. Dryden.
2. To provide for; to secure. Shakespeare.

FOREFINGER. f. [fore and finger.] The finger next to the thumb; the index.

Brown.

FOREFOOT. f. plural, forefeet. [fore and foot.] The anterior foot or quadruped. Peacham.

To FOREGO. v. a. [fore and go.] 1. To quit; to give up; to resign. Locke.
2. To go before; to be past. Raleigh, Boyle, Shakespeare.

3. To lose.

FOREGOER. f. [from forego.] Ancestor; progenitor. Shakespeare.

FOREGROUND. f. [fore and ground.] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures. Dryden.

FOREHAND. f. [fore and hand.] 1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.
2. The chief past. Shakespeare.

FOREHAND. a. A thing done too soon. Shakespeare.

FOREHANDED. f. [from fore and band.] 1. Early; timely. Taylor.
2. Formed in the foreparts. Dryden.

FOREHEAD. f. [fore and head.] 1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. Dryden.
2. Impudence; confidence; assurance. C. liter.

FOREHO'LDING. f. [fore and held.] Predictions; ominous accounts. L'Estrange.

FOREIGN. a. [forain, Fr. forain, Span.] 1. Not of this country; not domestic. Addison.
2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging. Swift.
3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. Shakespeare.
4. [In law.] A foreign plea, plantum foro exteriorum; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice. C. liter.
5. Extravagant; adventurous in general. Philips.

FOREIGNER. f. [from foreign.] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger. Addison.

FOREIGNNESS. f. [from foreign.] Remoteness; want of relation to something. Locke.

To FOREIMAGINE. v. a. [fore and imagine.] To conceive or fancy before proof. Camden.

To FOREJUDGE. v. a. [fore and judge.] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed.

To FOREKNOW. v. a. [fore and know.] To have preference of; to foresee. Raleigh.

FOREKNOWABLE. a. [from foreknow.] Possible to be known before they happen. More.

FOREKNOWLEDGE. f. [fore and knowledge.] Precognition; knowledge of that which has not yet happened. Milton.

FORELAND. f. [fore and land.] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the sea; a cape. Milton.

To FORELAY. v. a. [fore and lay.] To lay wait for; to intrap by ambush. Dryden.

To FORELIFT. v. a. [fore and lift.] To raise aloft any anterior part. Spenser.

FORELOCK. f. [fore and lock.] The hair that grows from the foremost of the head. Milton.

FOREMAN. f. [fore and man.] The first or chief person. Addison.

FOREMENTIONED. a. [fore and mentioned.] Mentioned or recited before. Addison.

FOREMOST. a. [from fore.] 1. First in place.
2. First in dignity. Sidney.

FORENAMED. a. [fore and name.] Noted, noted.

FORENOON. f. [fore and noon.] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian. Arbuthnot.

FORENOTICE. f. [fore and notice.] Information of an event before it happens. Rymer.

FORESICK. a. [forefish, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature. Locke.

To FOREORDAIN. v. a. [fore and ordain.] To predetermine; to determine; to preordain. Hooker.

FOREPART. f. [fore and part.] The anterior part. Raleigh.

FOREPA'ST. a. [fore and past.] Past before a certain time. Hammond.

FOREPPOSESED. a. [fore and possess.] Preoccupied; prepossession; pre-engaged. Sanderson.

FORERANK. f. [fore and rank.] First rank; first. Shakespeare.

FORERECITED. a. [fore and recite.] Mentioned or enumerated before. Shakespeare.

To FORERUN. v. a. [fore and run.] 1. To come before as an earnest of something following. Dryden.
2. To precede; to have the start of; Graunt.

FORERUNNER. f. [from forerun.] 1. An harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of these that follow. Serlingitet. Dryden.
2. A prophetic; a sign foreboding anything. Scott.

To FORESAY. v. a. [fore and say.] To predict; to prophesy. Shakespeare.

To
To FORESEE. \(v. a.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{see}.] To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened. \textit{Taylor.}

To FORESHAME. \(v. a.\) [\textit{for} and \textit{ Shame}.] To shame; to bring reproach upon. \textit{Shakespeare.}

FORESHIP. \(f.\) [\textit{fire} and \textit{ ship}.] The anterior part of the ship. \textit{Ait.}

To FORESHOR'TEN. \(v. a.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ shorten}.] To shorten figures for the sake of flowing those behind. \textit{Dryden.}

To FORESHOW. \(v. a.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ show}.]
1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate. \textit{Denham.}
2. To represent before it comes. \textit{Hooker.}

FORESIGHT. \(f.\) [\textit{fire} and \textit{ sight}.]
1. Prevision; prognostication; foreknowledge. \textit{Milton.}
2. Provident care of futurity. \textit{Spenser.}

FORESIGHTFUL. \(a.\) [\textit{fireight} and \textit{ full}.] Prevident; providious. \textit{Sidney.}

To FORESIGNIFY. \(v. a.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ signify}.] To betoken beforehand; to forewarn; to typify. \textit{Hooker.}

FORESKIN. \(f.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ skin}.] The prepuce. \textit{Cowley.}

FORESKIRT. \(f.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ skirt}.] The pendulous or loose part of the coat before. \textit{Shakespeare.}

To FORESLACK. \(v. a.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ slack}.] \textit{Spenser.}

To FORESLOW. \(v. a.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ slow}.]
1. To delay; to hinder; to impede. \textit{Fairfax, Dryden.}
2. To neglect; to omit. \textit{P. Fletch.}

To FORELOW. \(v. n.\) To be dilatory; to dilate. \textit{Shakespeare.}

To FORESPEAK. \(v. n.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ speak}.]
1. To predict; to foretell. \textit{Carden.}
2. To forbid. \textit{Shakespeare.}

FORESPEND. \(a.\)
1. Wasted; tired; spent. \textit{Shakespeare.}
2. Forspended; past. \textit{Spenser.}
3. Britwted before. \textit{Shakespeare.}

FORESPURRER. \(f.\) [\textit{fire} and \textit{ spur}.] One that rides before. \textit{Shakespeare.}

FOREST. \(f.\) [\textit{firet}, \textit{Fr.}]
1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood. \textit{Shakespeare.}
2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowl of forest, chase, and warmen, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king, for his pleasure. \textit{Cowell.}

To FORESTALL. \(v. a.\) [\textit{peregrinian}, \textit{Saxon}.]
1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand. \textit{Herbert.}
2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention. \textit{Milton.}
3. To seize or gain possession of before another. \textit{Spenser.}

FORESTALLER. \(f.\) [\textit{forestal}.] One that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price. \textit{Locke.}

FORESTORK. \(a.\) [\textit{foret} and \textit{ born}.] Both in a wild. \textit{Shakespeare.}

FORESTER. \(f.\) [\textit{forestier}, \textit{Fr.}]
1. An officer of the forest. \textit{Shakespeare.}
2. An inhabitant of the wild country. \textit{Sidney.}

FORESWAT. \(a.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ swat}.]

FORESWART. \(f.\) from \textit{forestawt}. Spent with heat. \textit{Sidney.}

To FORE TạiSTE. \(v. a.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ taste}.]
1. To have antepast of; to have preference of. \textit{Milton.}
2. To taste before another. \textit{Sidney.}

To FORETAKE. \(v. a.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ tell}.]
1. To predict; to prophesy. \textit{Dryden.}
2. To forestoken; to foreshow. \textit{To FORETELL.} \(v. n.\) To utter prophecy. \textit{Aels.}

FORETELLER. \(f.\) from \textit{forestel.} Preventer; forethrower. \textit{Boyle.}

To FORETHINK. \(v. a.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ think}.] To anticipate in the mind; to have preference of. \textit{Raleigh.}

To FORETHINK. \(v. n.\) To contrive beforehand. \textit{Smith.}

FORETHOUGHT. \(f.\) from \textit{forethink.}
1. Prevision; anticipation. \textit{L'Estrange.}
2. Provident care. \textit{Shakespeare.}

To FORETOKEN. \(v. a.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ token}.] To foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign. \textit{Daniel.}

FORETOKEN. \(f.\) from the verb. Preventive sign; prognostick. \textit{Sidney.}

FORETOOTH. \(f.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ tooth}.] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor. \textit{Ray.}

FORETOP. \(f.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ top}.] That part of a woman's headdress that is forward, or the top of a periwig. \textit{Dryden.}

FOREVOUCHED. \(f.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ vouch}.] Affirmed before; formerly told. \textit{Shakespeare.}

FOREWARD. \(f.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ ward}.] The van; the front. \textit{Mac.}

To FOREWARN. \(v. a.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ warn}.]
1. To admonish beforehand. \textit{Luke.}
2. To inform previously of any future event. \textit{Milton.}
3. To caution against any thing beforehand. \textit{Milton.}

To FOREWA'TE. \(v. a.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ waite}.] To desolate; to destroy. Out of use. \textit{Spenser.}

To FOREWA'Y. \(part.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ waie}.] To censure beforehand. \textit{Knolles.}

FOREWA'N. \(part.\) [\textit{fore} and \textit{ wane}, from \textit{waw}]. Worn out; wasted by time or life. \textit{Sidney.}

FOREFEIT. \(f.\) [\textit{foreit}, \textit{Fr.}]
1. Some-
1. Something lost by the commission of a crime; a fine; a mulct. *Wall.*

To FORFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence. *Davies, Boyle.*

FORFEIT. *a.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime. *Pepe.*

FORFEITABLE. *a.* [from forfeit.] Possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FORFEITURE. *f.* [forfeiture, French]
1. The act of forfeiting.
2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine. *Taylor.*

To FOREFEND. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid. *Hammer.*

FORGAVE. The preterite of forgive.

FORGE. *f.* [forge, Fr.]
1. The place where iron is beaten into form.
2. Any place where anything is made or shaped. *Hook.*

To FORGE. *v. a.* [forger, old Fr.]
1. To form by the hammer. *Chapman.*
2. To make by any means. *Shakespeare.*
3. To counterfeit; to falsify. *Shakespeare.*

FORGER. *f.* [from forge.]
1. One who makes or forms.
2. One who counterfeits anything. *West.*

FORGERY. *f.* [from forge.]

To FORGET. *v. a.* preter. forget; part, forgotten, or forget. [from forgian, Saxon.]
1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance. *Atterbury.*
2. Not to attend; not to neglect. *Isaiah.*

FORGETFUL. *a.* [from forget.]
1. Not retaining the memory of.
2. Cauing oblivion; oblivious. *Dryden.*
3. Inattentive; negligent; negligence; careless. *Hebrew, Prior.*

FORGETFULNESS. *f.* [from forgetful.]
1. Oblivion; effusion to remember; loss of memory. *Shakespeare.*
2. Negligence; neglect; inattention. *Hook.*

FORGETTER. *f.* [from forget.]
1. One that forgets.
2. A careless person.

To FORGIVE. *v. a.* preter. forgive, p. p. forgiven. [from forgian, Saxon.]
1. To pardon a person; not to punish. *Prior.*
2. To pardon a crime. *Isaiah.*
3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty. *Matthew.*

FORGIVENESS. *f.* [from forgian, Sax.]
2. Pardon of an offender. Pr. of Manasseh.

4. Tenderness; willingness to pardon. *Sprat.*

5. Remission of a fine or penalty.

FORGIVER. *f.* [from forgive.] One who pardons.

FORCOT. *? part. past. of forget.*

FORGOTTEN. *? Not remembered.*

To FORHAJL. *v. a.* To harass; to tear; to torment. *Spenser.*

FORK. *f.* [from fork.]
1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs. *Dryden.*
2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow. *Shakespeare.*
3. A point of a fork. *Audion.*

To FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground; *Mortimer.*

FORKED. *a.* [from fork.] Opening into two or more parts. *Shakespeare.*

FORKEDLY. *adj.* [from forked.] In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS. *f.* [from forked.] The quality of opening into two parts.

FORKHEAD. *f.* [fork and head.] Point of an arrow. *Spenser.*

FORKY. *a.* [from fork.] Forked; forked; opening into two parts. *Pepe.*

FORLORE. Defeated; forsook; forsaken.

F战胜.

FORLORN. *a.*
1. Defeated; desolate; forsaken; wretched; helpless. *Knolles, Fenton.*
2. Lost; desperate. *Spenser.*

FORLORN. *f.* A lost, solitary, forsaken man.

FORLORN Hope. The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish. *Shakespeare, Dryden.*

FORLORNNESS. *f.* Miserly; solitude. *Boyle.*

To FORLIEVE. *v. n.* [from for and ly.]
To lye across. *Spenser.*

FORM. *f.* [forma, Latin.]
1. The external appearance of any thing; representation of shape. *Grew.*
2. Being, as modified by a particular shape. *Dryden.*
3. Particular model or modification. *Dryden.*

Beauty; elegance of appearance; Add. *Ifab.*

5. Regularity; method; order. *Shakespeare.*

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show. *Swift.*


8. Stated method; established practice. *Heb.*

10. A class; a rank of students. *Dryden.*
11. The feast or bed of a hero. *Prior.*
12. Form
FORM

12. Form is the essential, specific, modification of the matter, so as to give it such a peculiar manner of existence.

FORM. v. a. [forma, Latin.] To make out of materials.

FORMAL. a. [formel, French; formalis, Latin.]
1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affidavit.
2. Not sudden; not extemporaneous.
3. Regular; methodical.
4. External; having the appearance but not the essence.
5. Depending upon establishment or custom.
6. Having the power of making any thing what it is.
7. Retaining its proper and essential characteristic.

FORMALIST. f. [formaliste, Fr.] One who prefers appearance to reality.

FORMALITY. f. [formalité, Fr.]
1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.
2. Solemn order, habit, or dress.
3. The quality by which any thing is what it is.

FORMALIZE. v. a. [formaliser, Fr.]
1. To model; to modify.

FORMALLY. ad. [from formal.]
1. According to established rules.
2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.
3. In open appearance.
4. EssentiaUy; characteristically.

FORMATION. f. [formation, French.]
1. The act of forming or generating.
2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

FORMATIVE. a. [from forma, Latin.]
Having the power of giving form; plattick.

FORMER. f. [from form.]
1. Beclouds another in time.
2. Mentioned before another.

FORMERLY. ad. [from former.]
In times past.

FORMIDABLE. a. [formidabilis, Latin.]
Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific.

FORMIDABleness. f. [from formidable.]
1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.
2. The thing causing dread.

FORMULATION. f. [formulation, French.]
A book containing flated and prescribed modes.

FORMULA. f. [formula, Latin; formulà, Latin.]
A letter or preformed model.

FORSAKE. v. a. preter. forsok; part. pafl. forsok, or forsaken. [forfaken, Dut.]
1. To leave in retentious, or dislike.
2. To leave; to go away from.
3. To desert; to fail.

FORSKER. f. [from forfake.] Defeter; one that forsakes.

FORSOOTH. ad. [forsooth, Saxon.]
1. In truth; certainly; very well.
2. A word of honour in addlessness to women.

FORSWEG. v. a. pret. forswore; part. furnsworn. [porpurin, Saxon.]
1. To renounce upon oath.
2. To deny upon oath.
3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, to forswear him-self; to be perjured; to swear falsely.

FORSWEARER. f. [from forswear.] One who is perjured.

FORT. f. [fort, French.]
A fortified house; a castle.

FORTED. a. [from fort.] Furnished or guarded by forts.

FOR.
FOR

FORTH. ad. [pōth, Saxon; whence fur- 
ther and farthest.] 1. Forward; onward in time. Spev.f.
2. Forward in place or order. White.ste.
3. Abroad; out of doors. Shakeppeare.
4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place. Spevler.
5. Out into publick view. Waller.
6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. Shakeppeare.
7. To a certain degree. Hammond.
8. On to the end. Memoir in Strype.

FORTH. prep. Out of.


FORTHISSING. a. [forth and infur.] Coming out; coming forward from a covert. Pop.

FORTHRIGHT. ad. [forth and right.] Strait forward; without flexions. Dryden.

FORTHWITH. ad. [forth and with.] Immediately; without delay; at once; flur. Dryden.

FORTHTH. a. [from forty.] The fourth tenth.

FORTIFIABLE. a. [from fortify] What may be fortified.


FORTIFIER. f. [from fortify].
1. One who erects works for defence. Careev.
2. One who supports or secures. Sidney.

TO FORTIFY. v. a. [fortier, French.] 1. To strengthen against attacks by walls or works. Shakeppeare.
2. To confirm; to encourage. Sidney.
3. To fix; to establish in resolution. Locke.

FORTILAGE. f. [from fort.] A little fort. Spenser.

FORTIN. f. [French.] A little fort. Shak [peare].

2. Strength; force. Shakeppeare.

FORTLET. f. [from fort.] A little fort.

FORTNIGHT. f. [contracted from four- 
teen nights, propzyme nignt, Saxon.] The space of two weeks. Bacon.

FORTRESS. f. [forterffe, Fr.] A strong hold; a fortified place. Lock.

FORTUITOUS. a. [fortuit, Fr. fortitius, 
Lat.] Accidental; casual. Ray.

FORTUITOUSLY. ad. [from fortuitous.] Accidentally; casually; by chance. Rogers.

FORTUITOUSNESS. f. [from fortui-
tous.] Accident; chance.

FORTUNATE. a. [fortunatus, Latin.] Lucky; happy; successful. Dryden.

FORTUNATELY. ad. [from fortunate.] Happily; successfully. Prior.

FORTUNATENESS. f. [from fortunate.] Happinefs; good luck; success. Sidney.

FORTUNE. f. [fortuna, Latin.] 1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour. Shak [peare].
2. The good or ill that befalls man. Bentley.

FORTUNEBOOK. f. [fortune and book.] A book consulted to know fortune.

FORTUNEHUNTER. f. [fortune and 
bunt.] A man whose employment is to 
secure after women with great portions to enri'ch himself by marrying them. Spepfr.

FORTUNETELLER. f. [fortune and tell-
er.] One who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. Dappa.

FORTY. a. [fr. pōtrig, Saxon.] Four times ten.


FOWARD. a. [for and wound-
er.] To wander wildly. Spenser.

FOWARD. ad. [poppeap, Saxon.] Tow-
wards; to a part or place before; onward; progressively. Hookr.

FOWARD. a. [from the adverb.] 1. Warm; earnest. Gal. ii. 10.
2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent. Prior.
3. Ready; confident; prehumptuous. Dryden.

4. Not reserved; not over modest. Shak [peare].

5. Premature; early ripe. Shak [peare].
6. Quick; ready; hasty. Locke.

7. Antecedent; anteriour; opposed to po-
eriour. Shak [peare].

3D 2

8. Not
3. Not behindhand; not inferior.

To FORWARD. v. a. [from the adverb.] 1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate.

2. To patronise; to advance.

FORWARDER. f. [from forward.] He who promotes any thing.

FORWARDLY. ad. [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily.

FORWARDNESS, f. [from forward.] 1. Eagerness; arduous; readiness to act.

2. Quickness; readiness.

3. EARliness; early ripeness.

4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

FORWARDS, ad. Straight before; progressively.

FOSSE. f. [fossa, Latin.] A ditch; a moat.

FO'S'WAY. f. [fosse and way.] One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOS'SIL. a. [fossile, Latin.] That which is dug out of the earth.

FOS'SIL. f. Many bodies, because we dis cover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called fossil.

To FOSTER. v. a. [propians, Saxon.] 1. To nurture; to feed; to support.

2. To pamper; to encourage.

3. To cherish; to forward.

FO'STER'ER. f. [from foster.] The charge of nursing.

FO'STERER. f. [from foster,] The charge of nursing.

FO'STERING. f. [from fostering.] One bred at the breast.

FO'STERLING. f. [from fosterling.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

FO'STER'ING. f. [from fostering.] One who gives food to the place of a parent.

FO'STER'ING. f. [from fostering.] One who gives food in the place of the mother.

FO'STER'ING. f. [from fostering.] One who gives food to the place of the mother.

FO'STERING. f. [from fostering.] A nurse.

FO'STERING. f. [from fostering.] One who is educated, though not the son by nature.

FO'S'T'OWER. f. [French.] In the art of wat, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well dug under some work or fortification.

FOUGHT. The preterite and participle of fight.
FOUNDER, s. [from found.] 1. A builder; one who raises an edifice. Waller. 2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose. Bentley. 3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning. Common. 4. A caffer; one who turns figures by casting melted matter into m's. Grew. To FOUNDER v. [founding, French.] To cause such a formless and tendinous in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground. Shakespeare, Dorset. To FOUNDER v. n. 1. To sink to the bottom. Raleigh. 2. To fail; to miscarry. Shakespeare. FOUNDRY. s. A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting house. FOUNILING. s. [from foundling.] A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner. Sidney. FOUNDRESS. s. [from founder.] 1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing. 2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.


FOUNTAINLESS. a. [from fountain.] Without a fountain.


FOURFOLD. a. [four and fold.] Four times told. Sen. FOURFOOTED. a. [four and foot.] Quadruped. Dryden.

FOURSCORE. a. [four and score.] 1. Four times twenty; eighty. Sandys. 2. It is used elliptically for fourscore years. Temple.

FOURSQUARE. a. [four and square.] Quadrangular. R. Legh.

FOURTEEN. a. [pepton, Saxon.] Four and ten.

FOURTEENTH. a. [from fourteen.] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH. a. [from fourth.] The ordinal of four; the first after the third.

FOURTHLY. ad. [from fourth.] In the fourth place. Bacon.

FOURWHEELED. a. [four and wheel.] Running upon twice two wheels. Pope.

FOUTRA. f. [from fouvre, French.] A fig; a fruit. Shakespeare.

FOWL. f. [pigeon, Saxon.] A winged animal; a bird. Bacon. To FOWL. v. n. To kill birds for food or game.


FOWLINGPIECE. f. [fowl and piece.] A gun for birds. Mortimer.

FOX. f. [pix, Saxon.] 1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with sharp ears and a bushy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or small animals. Shakespeare. 2. A knife or cunning fellow. FOXCASE. f. [fix and case.] A fox's skin. L'Estrange.

FOXCHASE. f. [fox and chase.] The pursuit of the fox with hounds. Pope.

FOXEVIL. f. [fix and evil.] A kind of disease in which the hair falls. To FRACTION. v. a. [fractus, Latin.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Stakspace.

1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken. Burnet.


FRACTIONAL. a. [from fraction.] Belonging to a broken number. Cocke.


2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies. Herbert.

To FRACTURE. v. a. [from the noun.] To break a bone. Wismam.

FRAGILE. a. [fragilis, Latin.] 1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken. Denham.

2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed. Milton.

FRAGILITY. f. [from fragile.] 1. Brittliness; Brittliness to be broken. Bac.

2. Weakness; uncertainty. Knolles.

3. Frailty; labileness to fault. Wotton.

FRAGMENT. f. [fragmentum, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece. Newton.
FRA

FRA'GMENTARY. a. [from fragment.] Composed of fragments.

FRAG'GOR. s. [Latin.] A noise; a crack; a crash.

FRAG'RANCE. ? s. [fragrantia, Lat.] Pungent; pleasing scent.

FRAG'RANT. a. [fragrant, Latin.] Odorous; sweet of smell.

FRAG'ILTY. f. [from frail.] Weakness; instability.

FRAILNESS. f. [from frail.] Weakness; instability.

FRAG'RENTLY, ad. [from fragrant.] With sweet scent.

FRAIL, s.
1. A baliffet made of rushes.
2. A rush for weaving baliffets.

FRAIL. a. [fragilis, Latin.]
1. Weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties.
   
2. Weak of resolution; liable to error or refection.

FRAILNESS. f. [from frail.] Weakness; instability.

FRAME. f. [Fr.] A pancake with bacon in it.

TO FRAME. v. a.
1. To form or fabricate by orderly con-struction and union of various parts.
2. To fit one to another.
3. To make; to compose.
4. To regulate; to adjust.
5. To form to any rule or method.
6. To contrive; to plan.
7. To settle; to scheme out.

FRAME. s. [from the verb.]
1. A fabric; any thing constructed of various parts or members.
2. Any thing made fo as to incline or admit something else.
3. Order; regularity; adjusted series or disposition.
4. Scheme; order.
5. Contrivance; projection.
6. Mechanical construction.
7. Shape; form; proportion.

FRAME. s. [from frame; a frame, man.]

FRAME. s. [from frame; a frame, man.]

FRAME. s. [from frame; a frame, man.

FRAME. s. [from frame; a frame, man.

FRANK, a. [franc, Fr.]
1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.
2. Open; ingenuous; sincere; not referred.
3. Without conditions; without payment.

FRANK. f. [from the adjective.]
1. A place to feed hogs in; a fly.
2. A letter which pays no postage.
3. A French coin.

FRANKLY, ad. [from frank.]
1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.
2. Without constraint; without reserve.

FRANKNESS. f. [from frank.]
1. Plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness.
   
2. Liberality; bounteouness.
3. Freedom from reserve.

FRANKPLEDGE. f. [francipledge, Lat.] A pledge or surety for freemen.

FRAN'TICK, a. [frantick.]
1. Mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad.
2. Transported by violence of passion.

FRAN'TICKLY, ad. [from frantick.] Madly; outrageously.

FRAN'TICKNESS. f. [from frantick.] Madness; fury of passion.
FRATERNAL. a. [fraternel, Fr.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers. Hammond.
FRATERNALLY. ad. [from fraternally.] In a brotherly manner.
FRATERNITY. f. [fraternité, Fr.]
1. The state or quality of a brother. Dryden.
2. Body of men united; corporation; society. L'Esprance.
3. Men of the same class or character. South.
FRATRICIDE. f. [fratricide, Fr.] The murder of a brother.
FRAUD. f. [fraud, Lat.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice. Dryden.
FRAUDULENT. a. [fraud and full.] Treacherous; artful; trickish. Shakespeare.
FRAUDULLY. ad. [from fraudulently.] Deceitfully; artfully.
FRAUDULENCE. f. [fraudulencia, L. Deceitfulness; trickishness; proneness to artifice. Hooke.
FRAUDULENT. a. [frauduleux, Fr. fraudulentus, Latin.]
1. Full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful. Milton.
2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous. Milton.
FRAUDULENTLY. ad. [from fraudulently.] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully. Taylor.
FRAUGHT. particip. pfrf. [from fright, now written fright.]
1. Laden; charged. Shakespeare.
2. Filled; crowded; thronged. Spencer, Guardian.
To FRAUGHT. v. a. To load; to crowd. Shakespeare.
FRAUGHTAGE. f. [from fright.] Lading; cargo. Shakespeare.
FRAY. f. [effrayer, to fright, Fr.]
1. A broil; a battle; a fight. Fairfax.
2. A duel; a combat. Denham.
To FRAY. v. a. [effrayer, Fr.]
1. To fright; to terrify. Bacon.
2. To rub.
FREAK. f. [freak, Saxon.]
1. A sudden and caustic ejection of place.
2. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank. Spectator. Swift.
FREAK. v. a. To variegate. Thomson.
FREAKISH. a. [from freak.] Capricious; humourome.
FREAKISHLY. ad. [from freakishly.] Capriciously; humouromely.
FREAKISHNESS. f. [from freakish.] Capriciousness; humouromeness; whimsicalness.
To FREEM, v. n. [fremere, Lat.] To growl.
FREAKLE. f. 1. A spot raised in the skin by the fum. Dryden.
2. Any small spot or discoloration. Evelyn.
FREAKLED. a. [from freckle.] Spotted; maculated. Dryden.
FREAKLY. a. [from freckle.] Full of freckles.
FRED. The name with peace. So Frederic is powerful, or wealthy in peace. Gilpin.
FREE. a. [free, Saxon.]
1. At liberty; not a vassal; not enslaved. Prior.
2. Uncompelled; unrestrained. South.
5. Licentious; unrestrained. Temple.
6. Open; ingenuous. Otway.
8. Liberal; not parsimonious. Pope.
9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased. Bacon.
13. Inveighed with franchises; pithing anything without vallage. Dryden.
14. Without expense; as a freeboot. To FREE. v. o.
1. To set at liberty; to rescue from slavery; to manumit; to loose. Pope.
2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill. Clarendon.
3. To clear from impediments or obstructions. Dryden.
4. To banish; to send away; to rid. Shakespeare.
5. To exempt. Romans.
6. To unlock; to open. Dryden.
FREEBOOTER. f. [free andbooty.] A robber; a plunderer. Clarendon.
FREEBOOTING. f. Robbery; plunder. Spencer.
FRE'EBORN. f. Inheriting liberty. Dryden.
FREECHAPEL. f. [free and chapel.] Such chapels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel. Covel.
FREECOST. f. [free and cost.] Without expense. South.
FREE'EDOM. f. [from free.]
1. Liberty; exemption from servitude; independence. Dryden.
2. Privileges; franchises; immunities. Shakespeare.
3. Ex-
To FREEZE. v. a. pret. froze; part. frozen or froze.
1. To congeal with cold.
2. To kill by cold, Shakespeare.
3. To chill by the loss of power or motion, Dryden.

To FREIGHT. v. a. pret. freighted; part. freighted. [fretter, Fr.]
1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transport; Shakespeare.
2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted, Shakespeare.

FREIGHT, f.
1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded, Dryden.
2. The money due for transportation of goods, Dryden.

FREIGHTER. f. [fretteur, Fr.] He who freights a vessel.

FREN. f. A worthless woman, Spenser.

FRENCH, f. [Gr.] A tall, slender lady, or any woman.

FREQUENCY, f. [frequenta, Latin.]
1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done, Atterbury.
2. Concourse; full assembly, B. Johnson.

FREQUENT, a. [frequent, French.]
1. Often done; often seen; often occurring, Pope.
2. Used often to practise any thing, Swift.
3. Full of concourse, Milton.

To FREQUENT. v. a. [frequents, Lat.] To visit often; to be much in any place, Hooker.

FREQUENTABLE, a. [from frequent.] Conversable; accessible, S. Dryden.

FREQUENTATIVE, a. [frequentatios, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUENTER. f. [from frequent.] One who often refers to any place, Swift.

FREELY, ad. [from free.]
1. At liberty; without vassalage; without slavery.
2. Without restraint; lavishly, Shakespeare.
3. Without scruple; without reserve, Pope.

FRESH, a. [prepex, Saxon.]
1. Cool; not vapid with heat, Prior.
2. Not salt, Abbot.

FRESCO, f. [Italian.]
1. Connois; shade; duskins, Prior.
2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in oil, Pope.

FRESHER, a. [freeser, Dutch.]
1. To be congealed with cold, Locke.
2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed, Dryden.

FRESHWATER, n. A river, lake or stream, derived from the sea, without salt water, Hooker.

FREE, a. [free, root.] Not restrained in the mind, Shakespeare.

FREEHOLDER, n. A person who has a freehold.

FREEHEARTED, a. [free hearted.] Liberal; unrestrained, Davies.

FREEHOLD, n. [free and hold.] That land or tenement which a man holds in fee, freehold, or for term of life. Freehold in deed is the real possession of lands or tenements in fee, freehold, or for life. Freehold is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage, Cowley, Swift.

FREEHOLDER, n. [from freehold.] One who has a freehold, Davies.

FREELY, ad. [from free.]
1. Without impediment, Alcman.
2. Without necessity; without predetermination, Rogers.
3. Frankly; literally, South.
4. Spontaneously; of its own accord.

FREEMAN, n. [free and man.] One not a slave; not a vassal, Locke.
1. One taking part of rights, privileges, or immunities.
2. One having no restriction.

FREEMINDED, a. [free and mind.] Unconstrained; without load of care, Bacon.

FREENESS, f. [from free.]
1. The state or quality of being free.
2. Openness; unrestrainedness; ingenuousness; candour, Dryden.
3. Generosity; liberality, Sprat.

FREESCHOOL, n. [free and school.] A school in which learning is given without pay, Davies.

FREESPOKEN, a. [free and spoken.] Accustomed to speak without reserve, Bacon.

FREESTONE, n. [free and stone.] Stone commonly used in building, Addison.

FREETHINKER, n. [free and think.] A libertine; a contemner of religion, Addison.

FREETOWN, n. [free and town.]
1. The power of directing our own actions without constraint by necessity or fate, Locke.
2. Voluntariness; spontaneity, Ezra.

FREWWOMAN, n. [free and woman.] A woman not enslaved, Macaulay.

FREEZE, v. n. To become frozen or to become cold, Locke.
1. To be congealed with cold.
2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed, Dryden.

4. In a state like that of recentness. Dryden.

5. Recent; newly come. Dryden.

6. Repaired from any loss or diminution. Dryden.

7. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unaltered; unimpaired. Bacon.

8. Healthy in countenance; ruddy. Harvey.


10. Fastidious; opposed to eating or drinking. Bacon.

11. Sweet: opposed to stale or flinking. Shakespeare.

To FRESHEN, v. a. [from fres.] To make fresh. Thomson.

To FRESHEN, v. n. To grow fresh. Pope. FRESHET. s. [from fres.] A pool of fresh water. Milton.

FRESHLY, ad. [from freso.]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former state renewed. Hooker.

3. With a healthy look; ruddily. Shakespeare.

FRESHNESS. f. [from freso.]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit: the contrary to vapidness. Bacon.

2. Freedom from diminution by time; not faleness. South.

3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength. Haywood.


5. Ruddiness; colour of health. Graeville.


FRET. f. [ fretum, Latin.]

1. A frith, or slant of the sea. Browne.

2. Any agitation of liquors by fermentation, or other causes. Darby.

3. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string. Milton.


5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of the temper; passion. Herbert.

To FRET, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To rub against any thing. Shakespeare.

2. To wear away by rubbing. Newton.

3. To hurt by attrition. Milton.

4. To corrode; to eat away. Hakewill.

5. To form into raised work. Milton.

6. To variegate; to diversify. Shakespeare.

7. To make angry; to vex. Esdras.

To FRET, v. n.

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated. South.

2. To be worn away; to be corroded. Peacham.

3. To make way by attrition. Moxon.

4. To be angry; to be peevish. Holder.

FRETFUL. a. [from fret.] Angry; peevish. Shakespeare.

FRETFULLY. ad. [from fretful.] Peevishly.

FRETFULNESS. f. [from fretful.] Peevishness.

FRETTY. a. [from fret.] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABILITY. f. [from friable.] Capacity of being reduced to powder. Locke.

FRIABLE. a. [friable. French.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder. Bacon.

FRIAR. f. [friere, French.] A religious; a brother of some regular order. Swift.

FARIARLIKE. a. [from fiar.] Monastic; unskilled in the world. Knolles.

FRIARLY. ed. [friar and like.] Like a friar, or man untaught in life. Bacon.

FRIARS COWL. f. [friar and cowl.] A plant.

FRIARY. f. [from friar.] A monastery or convent of friars.

FARFARY. a. Like a friar. Camden.

To FRIBBLE, v. n. To trifle. Hudibras.

FRIEBLER. f. [from the verb.] A trifler. Spectator.

FRINGASE. f. [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce. King.

FRICTION. f. [friction, Latin.] The act of rubbing one thing against another. Bacon.

FRICTION. f. [friction, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together. Newton.

2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another. Medical rubbing with the flethbrush or cloths. Bacon.

FRIDAY. f. [fridax, Saxon.] The sixth day of the week; to named of Freya, a Saxon deity. Shakespeare.

FRIEND. f. [friend, Dut. vriend, Sax.] One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy; opposed to foe or enemy. Dryden.

2. One without hostile intentions. Shakespeare.

3. One reconciled to another. Shakespeare.

4. An attendant, or companion. Dryden.

5. Favourer; one-propitious. Peacham.


To FRIEND. v. a. To favour; to befriend. Shakespeare.

FRIENDLESS. a. [from friend.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting support; desolate; forlorn. South.

2. FRIENDLESS Man. An outlaw.

FRIENDLINESS. f. [from friendly.]

1. A disposition to friendship. Sidney.

2. Exertion of benevolence. Taylor.

FRIENDLY. a. [from friend.]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable. Milton.

2. Dut-
2. Disposed to union.  

3. Salutatory; benevolent.  

FRIENDLY. ad. In the manner of friends.

FRIENDSHIP. f. [friendship, Latin.]  

1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence.  

2. Highest degree of intimacy.  

3. Favor; personal kindness.  

4. Affiliation; help.  

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence.

FRIEZE. f. [frieze, Fr.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in Friesland.

FRIEZE 2 f. [In architecture.] A large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns.

FRIEZEZED. a. [from frieze.] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRIEZELIKE. a. [frieze and like.] Resembling a frieze.

FRIGAT. f. [frigate, Fr.]  

1. A small ship.  

2. Any small vessel on the water.  

FRIGEACTION. f. [frigus and factio, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. v. a. [from fright.] To terrify; to disturb with fear.

FRIGHT. f. [from the verb.] A sudden terror.

To FRIGHTEN. v. a. To terrify; to shock with dread.

FRIGHTFUL. a. [from fright.] Terrible; dreadful; full of terror.

FIGHTFULLY. ad. [from frightful.] Dreadfully; brutally.

FRIGHTFULNESS. f. [from frightful.] The power of impressing terror.

FRIGID. a. [frigidus, Latin.]  

1. Cold; without warmth.  

2. Without warmth of affection.  

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.  

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

FRIGIDITY. f. [frigida, Latin.]  

1. Coldness; want of warmth.  

2. Dullness; want of intellectual fire.

3. Want of corporeal warmth.  

4. Coldness of affection.

FRIGIDLY. ad. [from frigid.] Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRIGIDNESS. f. [from frigid.] Coldness; dullness; want of affection.

FRIGORIFICK. a. [frigoricus, frigus and frigio, Latin.] Cooling cord.  

To FRILL. v. n. [frillux, Fr.] To quake or shiver with cold.  

To FRILL a. [as, the hawk frills.]  

FRINGE. f. [fringe, Fr.] Ornamental appendages added to drapery or furniture.

To FRINGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRIPPERER. f. [from frapper, French.]  

One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRIPPERY. f. [frappeur, French.]  

1. The place where old clothes are sold.

To FRISK. v. n. [frizzen, Italian.]  

1. To leap; to skip.

2. To dance in frolic or gaiety.

To FRIT. f. [Among chimney.] Ashes or salt.

FRIT. f. [frustum, Latin.]  

1. A small piece cut to be fried.  

2. A small piece.

3. A cheesecake; a wigg.

To FRITTER. v. a. [from the noun.]  

1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.

2. To break into small particles or fragments.

FRIVOLOUS. a. [frivulus, Latin.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.

FRIVOLOUSNESS. f. [from frivolous.] Want of importance; triflingness.

FRIVOLOUSLY. ad. [from frivolous.] Trivially; without weight.

To FRIZLE. v. a. [friz, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

FRO. ad. [of pns, Saxon.]  

1. Backward; regrettively.

2. It is a contraction of from.

FROCK. f. [frock, Fr.]  

1. A dress; a coat.

2. A kind of close coat for men.

FROG. f. [grogg, Saxon.]  

1. A small animal with four feet, living.
both by land and water, and placed by the animals in mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish. There is likewise a small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous.

Psalm. 2. The hollow part of the horse's hoof.

FROMGCBT, f. [frog and bit.] An herb.

FROMFISH, f. [frog and fish.] A kind of fish.

FROMGRASS, f. [frog and grass.] A kind or herb.

FROMGLITTUCE, f. [frog and lettuce.] A plant.

FROME. f. [from the French s'offir.] A kind of food made by treading bacon inclosed in a pancake.

FROMLICK, a. [vulgar, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity. Weller.

FROMLICK, f. A wild prank; a flight of whim. Roffomon.

To FROMLICK. v. n. To play wild pranks, Rowe.

FROMLICKLY, ad. [from FROMlick.] Gaily: wildly.

FROMLICKSOME, a. [from FROMlick.] Full of wild levity.

FROMLICKSOMENESS. f. [from FROMlicksome.] Wildness of levity; pranks.

FROMLICKSOMELY, ad. [from FROMlicksome] With wild levity.

FROM, prep. [from, Saxon]
1. Away; noting privation. Dryden.
8. Noting progress from premises to inferences. South.
9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought. Shakespeare, Addison.
10. Because of.
11. Out of; noting extraction. Addison.
12. Out of; Noting the ground or cause of any thing. Dryden.
15. Noting exemption or deliverance.
16. At a distance.
18. Since.
19. Contrary to.
21. From is very frequently joined by an elliptis with adverbs: as, from above, from the parts above,
22. FROM after.
23. FROM behind.
24. FROM high.

FROMWARD. prep. [from and prep., Saxon.] Away from; the contrary to the word towards. Sidney.

FROMDIFFERENT. a. [from different, Latin.] Bearing leaves.

FRONT, f. [from, Latin.]
1. The face.
2. The face as opposed to an enemy. Daniel.
3. The part or place opposed to the face. Bacon.
5. The forepart of any thing, as of a building. Brown.
6. The most conspicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To oppose directly, or face to face. Dryden.
2. To stand opposed or over against any place or thing. Addison.

To FRONT. v. n. To stand foremost. Shakespeare.

FROMFAL. f. [frontal, Lat.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead. Quincy. Brown.

FROMTATED, a. [from fronts, Latin.] The frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: used in opposition to cupated. Quincy.

FROMTBOX. f. [front and box.] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage. Pope.

FROMTED, a. [from front.] Formed with a front. Milton.

FROMTIER. f. [frontiere, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory. Milton.


FROMTISPIECE. f. [frontispicium.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye. Milton.

FROMTLESS. a. [from front.] Without bluses; without shame. Dryden.

FROMTLET. f. [from front.] A bandage worn upon the forehead. Wiseman.

FROMTROOM. f. [front and room.] An apartment in the forepart of the house. Miss.

FROME. a. Frozen.

FROMNE. a. Frozen; congealed with cold. Spenser.

FROMST. f. [from, Saxon.] 1. The last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. South. 2. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew. Pope.

FROMSTBITEN. a. Nipped or withered by the frost. Martime.

FROMSTED. a. [from frost.] Laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants. Gay.

3 E 2 FROSTILY.
FRU


FRUStINess. f. [from frosty.] Cold; freezing cold.

FRUStNAIL. f. [frost and nail.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's face, that it may pierce the ice. Grey.

FRUStWORK. f. [frost and work.] Work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon shrubs. Blackmore.


FROTH. f. [froc, Dim. of Scotch. fro.] 1. Spume; foam; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation. Bacon. 2. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence. 3. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial. Tuff, Huftandry.

To FROTH, v. n. [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out spume. Dryden.

FROTHILY. ad. [from frothy.] 1. With foam; with spume. 2. In an empty trifling manner.


FROUNCE. f. A d. remper, in which white spittle gathers about the hawk's bill. Skinner.

To FROUNCE. v. a. To frizzle or curl the hair. Aitfham.

FRUZY. a. [A cant word, Dim. of frust.] Factitious; sly. Swift.

FRoward. a. [frowder, Saxon.] Peevish; ungovernable; angry. Temple.

FRowardly, ad. [from froward.] Peevishly; perversely. Fialih.

FRowardness. f. [from froward.] Peevishness; perverseness. South.


To FROWN. v. a. [frowner, old French.] To express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles. Pope.

FROWN. f. A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure. Shakespeare.

FROWY. a. Mufty; moly. Spencer.

FROZEN. part. paff. of freeze. Sidney.

F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

FRUCl'FEROUS. a. [frugalis, Latin.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility. Phillys.

FRUGAL. a. [frugalis, Latin.] Thrifty; sparing; parsimonious. Dryden.

FRUGALLY. ad. [from frugal.] Parsimoniously; sparingly. Dryden.

FRUGALITY. f. [frugalité, French.] Thrift; parsimony; good husbandry. Bacon.

FRUGIFEROUS. a. [frugifer, Latin.] Bearing fruit. Answorth.

FRUIT. f. [fruit, French.] 1. The product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained. Shakspeare. 2. That part of a plant which is taken for food. Davies. 3. Production. Ezekiel. 4. The offspring of the womb. Sards. 5. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct. Scevyls. 6. The effect or consequence of any action. Proverbs.

FRUITAGE. f. [fruitage, French.] Fruit collectively; various fruits. More.

FRUITBEARER. f. [fruit and bear.] That which produces fruit. Mortimer.

FRUITBEARING. a. [fruit and bear.] Having the quality of producing fruit. Shakespeare.

FRUITERY. f. [fruiterie, French.] 1. Fruit collectively taken. Philïps. 2. A fruit loft; a repository for fruit.


4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing. Add.'n

FRUITFULLY. ad. [from fruitful.] 1. In such a manner as to be prolific. Rejcommen.

2. Plenteously; abundantly. Shakspeare.

FRUITFULNESS. f. [from fruitful.] 1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. Raleigh. 2. The quality of being prolific. Dryden.


FRUITGROVES. f. [fruit and groves.] Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees. Pope.

FRUITION. f. [fruir, Latin.] Enjoyment.
FRY

ment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use. —Rogers.
FRUITIVE. a. [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment. —Boyle.
FRUITLESS. a. [from fruit.]
1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit. —Rai*eigh.
2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. —Milton.
3. Without offspring. —Shakespeare.
FRUITLESSLY. ad. [from fruitless.] Vainly; idly; unprofitably. —Dryden.
FRUIT-TIME. f. [fruit and time.] The autumn.
FRUITEER. f. [fruit and tree.] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it. —Walker.
FRUMENTACIOUS. a. [from frumentum, Latin.] Made of grain.
FRUMENTY. f. [frumentum, corn, Lat.] Ford made of wheat boiled in milk.
To FRUMP. v. a. To mock; to browbeat. —Shimer.
To FRUSH. v. a. [frisiger, French.] To break, bruise, or crush. —Shakespeare.
FRUSH. f. [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole. —Ruiier's Dial.
FRUSTRANEOUS. a. [frustra, Latin.] Vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage. —More.
To FRUSTRATE. v. a. [frufror, Lat.] 1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.
2. To make null; to nullify. —Spenser.
FRUSTRATE. part. a. [from the verb.] 1. Vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable. —Rai*eigh.
2. Void. —Hooker.
FRUSTRATION. f. [frustratio, Latin.] Disappointment; defeat. —South.
FRUSTRATIVE. a. [from frustrate.] Frustrous. —Anneworth.
FRUSTRATORY. a. [from frustrate.] That which makes any procedure void. —Ayiffe.
FRY. f. [from fove, foam, Danish, Skinner.] 1. The swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn. —Donee.
2. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt. —Oldcom.
FRY. f. A kind of fieve. —Mortimer.
To FRY. v. a. [frige, Lat.] To dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire.
To FRY. v. n. 1. To be tasted in a pan on the fire.
2. To suffer the action of fire. —Dryden.
3. To melt with heat. —Wallar.
4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire. —Bacon.
FRYINGPAN. f. [fry and pan.] The vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire. —Hicew.
To FUB. v. a. To put off. —Shakespeare.
FUB. f. A plump chubby boy. —Anneworth.
To FUDGLE. v. a. To make drunk. —Thomson.
To FUDGLE. v. u. To drink to excess. —L'Estrange.
FUEL. f. [from feu, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire. —Prior.
To FUEL. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To feed fire with combustible matter. —Donne.
2. To store with fire. —Wotton.
FUEILLEMORET. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written phismote. —Brown, like a dry leaf. —Locke.
FUGACIOUSNESS. f. [fugax, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.
FUGITIVE. a. [fugitum, Latin.] 1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained. —Prior.
2. Unsteady; unstable; not durable. —Vaucluse.
3. Volatile; apt to fly away. —Woodward.
5. Flying from duty; falling off. —Clarish.
6. Wandering; runnagate; vagabond. —Wotton.
FUGITIVE. f. [from the adjective.] 1. One who runs from his station or duty. —Dunham.
2. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment. —Dryden.
FUGITIVENESS. f. [from fugitive.] 1. Volatility; fugacity. —Boyle.
2. Insolvency; uncertainty.
FUGUE. f. [French, from fugz, Latin.] In music, some piece consisting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes begun by some one figure part, and then continued by a third, fourth, fifth and sixth part, if the composition consists of so many; repeating the same, or such like notes, so that the several parts follow, or come in one after another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying before those that follow. —Harris.
FUGU.
FULLCIMENT. s. [fulcimentum, Latin.] That on which a body rests. Wilkins.
To FULL. v. a. [full and fill.] 1. To fill till there is no room for more. Shakespeare.
2. To answer any prophecy or promise by performance. Aikin.
3. To answer any promise or design. Milton.
4. To answer any desire by compliance or gratification. Dryden.
5. To answer any law by obedience. Milton.

FULLBRAUGHT. a. [full and fraught.] Fully loaded, Shakespeare.
FULLGENCY, f. [fulgent, Latin.] Splendour.
FULLGENT. a. [fulgent, Latin.] Shining; dazzling.
FULLGID. a. [fulgidum, Latin.] Shining; glittering.
FULLGIDITY. f. [from fulgid.] Splendour.
FULLGOUR. f. [fulgur, Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightness. More.
FULLGURATION. f. [fulguration, Latin.]
The act of lightening.
FULLHAM. f. A cant word for falle dice. Hamer, Shakespeare.
FULLIGINOUS. a. [fuliginosus, Latin.] Sooty; smoky.

FULL. a. [fulle, Saxon.]
1. Replete; without vacuity; without any space void. Ecclesiastics.
2. Abounding in any quality good or bad. Sidney, Tillotson.
3. Stored with any thing; well supplied with any thing. Tickell.
4. Plump; fascinated; fat. Wiseman.
5. Saturated; satu ted. Bacon.
6. Crowded in the imagination or memory. Locke.
7. That which fills or makes full. Arbuthnot.
8. Complete; such as that nothing further is wanted. Hammond.
10. Containing the whole matter; expressing much. Denham.
11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated. Bacon.
13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb. W. D. 
15. Spread to view in all dimensions. Addison.

FULL. f. [from the adjective.]
1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.
2. The highest state or degree. Shakespeare.
3. The whole; the total. Shakespeare.
4. The state of being full. Ferrier.
5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb. Bacon.

FULL. ad.
2. With the whole effect. Dryden.

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost extent. Dryden.

FULL BOTTOMED. a. [full and bottom.] Having a large bottom. Guardian.

FULL EARED. [full and ear.] Having the heads full of grain. D. Sh.

FULL-EYED. [full and eye.] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FED. [full and fed.] Sated; fat; faginated.

FULL-LAID. [full and laden.] Laden till there can be no more. Tillotson.

FULL-SPREAD. [full and spread.] Spread to the utmost extent. Dryden.

FULL-SUMMED. [full and summed.] Complete in all its parts. Hovel.

To FULL. v. a. [full, Latin.] To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.
FULLAGE. f. [from full,] The money paid for filling or cleansing cloth.
FULLER. f. [fullo, Latin.] One whole trade is to cleanse cloth. Shakespeare.
FULLERS Earth. f. Fuller's earth is a marl of a close texture, extremely soft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almost black, and generally has something of a greenish cast in it. The finest fuller's earth is dug in our own island. Hill.

FULLERY. f. [from fuller,] The place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FULLINGMILL. f. [full and mill.] A mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleaned. Mortimer.

FULLY. ad. [from full,]
1. Without vacuity.
2. Completely; without lack. Hooker.

FULMINANT. a. [fulminant, Fr. fulminans, Latin.] Thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FULLIMATE. v. n. [fulmine, Lat.]
1. To thunder.
2. To make a loud noise or crack.

3. To issue out ecclesiastical censures.

To FULLIMATE. v. a. To throw out as an object of terror. Apl. ful.

FULMINATION. a. [fulmination, Latin.]
1. The act of thundering.

FUL-
FUM

FULMINATORY. a. [fulmineus, Latin.]
Thundering; striking horror.

FULNESS. f. [full.] 1. The state of being filled so as to have no part vacant. King Charles. 2. The state of abounding in any quality good or bad. 3. Completeness; such as leaves nothing to be desired. Southe. 4. Completeness from the coalition of many parts. Bacon. 5. Repletion; fattiety. Taylor. 6. Plenty; wealth. Shakespeare. 7. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind. Bacon. 8. Largeness; extent. Dryden. 9. Force of sound, such as fills the ear; vigour. Pope.


FUMADO. f. [fumus, Latin.] A smoked fih. Carew.

FUMAGE. f. [from fumus, Latin.] Hearth-money.


To FUMBLE. v. n. [fummelen, Dutch.] 1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or ungaily. Cadworth. 2. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity. Dryden.

To FUMBLE. v. a. To manage awkwardly. Dryden.

FUMBLER. f. [from fumble.] One who acts awkwardly.

FUMBLINGLY. adv. [from fumble.] In an awkward manner.


3. Exhalation from the stomach. Dryden.


To FUME. v. n. [fumer, French.] 1. To smoke. 2. To vapour; to yield exhalations. Shakespeare.

3. To pass away in vapours. B. Johnson. 4. To be in a rage. Dryden.

To FUME. v. a. 1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke. Carew.

2. To perfume with odours in the fire. Dr. 3. To disperse in vapours. Morris. FUMETTE. f. [French.] The stink of meat. Swifts. FUMID. a. [fumidus, Latin.] Smokey; vaporous. FUMIDITY. f. [from fumid.] Smokeyness; tendency to smoke.

To FUMIGATE, v. n. [from fumus, Lat.] fumiger, Fr.] 1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour. Dryden.

2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGATION. f. [fumigation, Fr.] 1. Scents raised by fire. Arbuthnot. 2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FUMINGLY. ad. [from fume.] Angrily in a rage. Hooker.

FUMITER. f. See FUMATORY. Shak.


FUM, f. Sport; high merriment. Moore.


FUND. f. [fond, Fr.] 1. Stock; capital; that by which any experience is supported. Dryden. 2. Stock or bank of money. Addison.

FUNDAMENT. f. [fundamentum, Lat.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; not merely accidental. Raleigh.

FUNDAMENTAL. f. Leading proposition. South.

FUNDAMENTALLY. ad. [from funda- mental.] Essentiellly; originally. Crew.

FUNERAL. f. [funerailles, Fr.] 1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last honours to the dead; obsequies. Sardy. 2. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried. Swifts. 3. Burial; interment. Dentam.

FUNERAL. a. Used at the ceremony of interring the dead. Dentam.

FUNERAL. a. [funerea, Latin.] Suiting a funeral; dark; dismal. Pope.

FUNGO'SITY. f. [from fungus.] Unfold excellence.

FUNGOUS. a. [from fungus.] Excrecent; leppy. Sharp.

FUNGUS. f. [Latin.] Strictly a mush- room; a word used to express such excre- cences of flesh as grew out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excrecence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them. Scurr.

FU...CLE.
FUR

FUNICLE. f. [funiculcis, Latin.] A small cord.
FUNICULAR. [funiculaire, Fr.] Consisting of a small cord or fibre.
FUNK. f. A blink.
FUNNEL. f. [infundibulum, Latin]
1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe defending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels. Ben., Johnsen.
2. A pipe or passage of communication. Addison.
FUR. f. [fourrure, French.]
1. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth. Swift.
2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries; hair in general. Roy.
3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the past. Dryden.
To FUR. a. [from the noun.]
1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair. Sidney.
2. To cover with soft matter. Phips.
FUR-WROUGHT, a. [fur and swaretg.] Made of fur. Gay.
FURACING, a. [faraex, Latin.] Thievin.
FURACITY. f. [from furex, Latin.] Disposition to theft.
FURBELOW. f. [fur and below.] Fur fowed on the lower part of the garment. Pope.
To FURBELOW. a. [from the noun.]
To adorn with ornamental appendages. Prior.
To FURBISH. a. [furbir, French.] To burnish; to polish. South.
FURBISHER. f. [furbeisier, French, from furbico.] One who polishes any thing.
FURCATION. f. [furca, Latin.] Forks; the flate of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork. Brown.
FURFUR. f. [Latin.] Husk or chaff, furri or dandriff. Quincy.
FURFURACEOUS. a. [furfuraceus, Lat.] Husky; branny; scaly.
FURIOUS. a. [furiose, Fr.]
1. Mad; phrenetic.
2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason. Shakespeare.
FURIOUSLY, ad. [from furiose.] Madly; violently; vehemently. Spencer.
FURIOUSNESS. f. [from furiose.] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.
To FURL. a. a. [fruler, French.] To draw up, to contract. Creteb.
FURLONG. f. [pàngæng, Saxon.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile. Addison.
FURLOUGH. f. [verlof, Dutch.] A temporary demission from military service. Dryden.
FURNACE. f. [furnus, Latin.] An enclosed fireplace. Aubert.
To FURNACE. a., a. To throw out as sparks from a furnace. Shakespeare.
To FURNISH. a., a. [scurir, Fr.]
1. To supply with what is necessary. Knollets.
2. To give things for use. Addison.
3. To fit up; to fit with appendages. Bacon.
4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking. Watts.
5. To decorate; to adorn. Halifax.
FURNISHER. f. [furfisier, Fr.] One who supplies or fits out.
FURNITURE. f. [furniture, Fr.]
1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament. South.
3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations. Spener.
FURRIER. f. [from fur.] A dealer in furs.
FURROW. f. [furph, Saxon.]
1. A small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed. Dryden.
2. Any long trench or hollow. Dryden.
FURROW-WEED. f. A weed that grows in furrowed land. Shakespeare.
To FURROW. a. a. [from the noun.]
1. To cut in furrows. Milton.
2. To divide in long hollows. Suckling.
3. To make by cutting. Wotton.
FURRY. a. [from fur.]
1. Covered with fur; covered in fur. Felton.
2. Conjuring of fur.
FURTHER. a. [from ferb; forces, further, furthcst.]
1. At a great distance. Matthew.
2. Beyond this. Numbers.
To FURTHER. a. a. [pàngæng, Saxon.] Hooker.
FURTHERER. f. [from further.] Promoter; advanceer. Ascham.
FURTHERMORE. [further and more.]
Moreover; besides. Shakespeare.
FURTIVE. a. [furive, Fr.] Selden; gotten by theft. Prior.
FURUNCLE. f. [furunculus, Latin.] A bile; an angry pustule. Wisieman.
FURY. f. [furor, Latin.]
1. Madness.
2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.
3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.
**FUS**

**FURZE.** [furz; Saxon.] Gorze; gofs.  
**FURZY.** a. [from furze.] Overgrown with furze; full of gorze.  
**FUSCA/TION.** f. [fusca, Latin.] The act of darkening.  
**FUSE.** v. a. [fusum, Latin.] To melt; to put into fusion.  
**FUSEE.** f. [fusu; French.]  
1. The cone round which is wound the chord or chain of a watch.  
2. A firelock; a small neat musquet.  
3. Fusee of a bomb or granado shell, that makes the whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire.  
**FUSEE.** Track of a buck.  
**FUSIBLE.** a. [from fuse.] Capable of being melted.  
**FUSIBILITY.** f. [from fusible.] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.  
**FUSIL.** a. [fusile, French.]  
1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.  
2. Running by the force of heat.  
**FUSIL.** f. [fusil, Fr.]  
1. A firelock; a small neat musquet.  
2. [In heraldry.] Something like a spindle.  
**FUSILIER.** f. [from fusil.] A soldier armed with a fusil.  
**FUSION.** f. [fusio, Latin.]  
1. The act of melting.  
2. The state of being melted.  
**FUSST.** f. [A low cant word.] A tumult; a baffle.  
**FUST.** f. [fust, French.]  
1. The trunk or body of a column.  
2. A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.  
**FUSTY.** a. [fust, French.]  
1. To grow mouldy; to smell ill.  
2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts; bombast.  

**FY**

1. Made of fusitan.  
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously timid.  
**FUSTIC.** f. A sort of wood brought from the West-Indies.  
**FUSTIGATE.** v. a. [fustigo, Latin.] To beat with a stick.  
**FUSTILLIAN.** f. A low fellow; a flinkard.  
**FUSTINESS.** f. [from fusty.] Mouldiness; flink.  
**FUSTY.** a. [from fust.] Ill smelling; mouldy.  
**FUTILE.** a. [futile, French.]  
1. Talkative; loquacious.  
2. Trifling; worthless.  
**FUTILITY.** f. [futilite, French.]  
1. Talkativeness; loquacity.  
2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.  
**FUTTOCKS.** f. [from foot books, Skinner.] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.  
**FUTURE.** a. [futurus, Latin.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the future state.  
**FUTURE.** f. Time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.  
**FUTUROLY.** ad. In time to come.  
**FUTURITI’ON.** f. The state of being to be.  
**FUTURITY.** f. [from future.]  
1. Time to come; events to come.  
2. The state of being to be; futuration.  
**FUZZ.** v. n. To fly out in small particles.  
**FUZZBALL.** f. A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.  

**G.**

G has two sounds, one called that of the hard G, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the fore part of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound G retains before e, o, u, l, r.

**GAB**

The other sound, called that of the soft G, resembles that of j, and is commonly found before e, i; as, gem, gigget.  
**GABARDINE.** f. [gavardina, Italian.] A coarse tricke.  

3 F
GAI

To GABBLE. v. n. [gabbar, Italian.]
1. To make an inarticulate noise.
   Dryden.
2. To prate loudly without meaning.
   Haudibros.
GABBLE. f. [from the verb.]
1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.
   Shakespeare.
2. Loud talk without meaning.
   Milton.
GABBLE, G. [from gable.] A prater; a chattering fellow.
GABEL. f. [gabell, French.] An excite; a tax.
Addison.
GABION. f. [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.
Krolles.
GABLE. f. [gaulat, Welsh.] The sloping roof of a building.
Martime.
GAD. f. [gad, Saxon.]
1. A wege, or ingot of steel.
   Moxon.
2. A file or graver.
   Shakespeare.
To GAD. v. n. [gadaw, Welsh, to forsake.] To ramble about without any settled purpose.
   Eccles. Herbert.
GADDER. f. [from gad.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business.
   Eccles.
GADDINGLY. ad. [from gad.] In a rambling manner.
GADFLY. f. [gad and fly.] A fly that when he flings the catttle makes them gad or run madly about; the breefe.
   Bacon.
GAFF. f. A harpoon or large hook.
GAFFER. f. [gage, companion, Saxon.] A word of respect now obsolete.
   Gay.
GATFLIES. f. [gæp, luca, shafts, Saxon.]
1. Artificial spurs upon cocks.
2. A feel contrivance to bend cross-bows.
To GAG. v. n. [gaggen, Dutch.] To stop the mouth.
   Pope.
GAG. f. [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.
   Dryden.
GAGE, f. [gage, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution.
   Southern.
To GAGE. v. a. [gage, French.]
1. To wager; to deposit as a wager; to impawn.
   Knolles.
2. To measure; to take the contents of any vessel of liquids.
   Shakespeare.
To GAGGLE. v. n. [gaggin, Dutch.] To make noise like a goose.
   King.
GAIETY. See GAYETY.
GAILY. ad. [from gajy.]
1. Airily; cheerfully.
2. Splendidly; pompously.
   Pepys.
GAIN. f. [gain, French.]
1. Profit; advantage.
   Raleigh.
2. Interest; lucrative views.
   Shakespeare.
3. Unlawful advantage.
   Cor.
4. Overflow in a comparative computation.
   To GAIN. v. v. [gage, French.]
1. To obtain as profit or advantage.
   Ezekiel.
2. To have the overplus in comparative computation.
   Burnet.
3. To obtain; to procure.
   Tillotson.
4. To obtain increase of any thing allotted.
   Daniel.
5. To obtain whatever good or bad.
   All.
6. To win.
7. To draw into any interest or party.
   A. Philips.
8. To reach; to attain.
   Wailer.
9. To GAIN over. To draw to another party or interest.
   Swift.
To GAIN, v. n.
1. To encroach; to come forward by degrees.
   Dryden.
2. To get ground; to prevail against.
   Addison.
3. To obtain influence with.
   Galliver's Travels.
To GAIN. v. n. To grow rich; to have advantage.
GAIN. a. [An old word.] Handy; ready.
GAINER. f. [from gain.] One who receives profit or advantage.
   Denham.
GAINFUL. a. [gain and full.]
1. Advantageous; profitable.
   South.
2. Luscious; productive of money.
   Dryden.
GAINFULLY. ad. [from gainful.] Profitably; advantageously.
GAINFULLNESS. f. Lucrative ness.
GAIN GIVING. f. [gain and give.] The fame as misgiving; a giving against.
   Shakespeare.
GAINLESS. a. [from gain.] Unprofitable.
GAINLESSNESS. f. [from gainless.] Unprofitableness.
GAINLY. ad. [from gain.] Handsly; ready.
   To GAIN SAY. v. a. [gain and say.] To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with.
   Hooker.
GATNSAYER. f. [from gain say.] Opponent; adversary.
   Hooker.
   AGAINST. prep. [for against.]
To GAIN STAND, v. a. [gain and stand.] To withstand.
   Sidney.
GAIRISH. a. [gay, to dres fine, Saxon.]
1. Gaudy; showy; splendid; fine.
   Milton.
2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.
   South.
GAIRISHNESS. f. [from gain ish.]
1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.
2. Flighty or extravagant joy.
   Taylor.
GAIT. f. [gait, Dutch.]
1. A way; as, going your gait.
   Shakespeare.
2. March; walk.
   Hubbard's Tale.
3. The manner and air of walking.
   Clarendon.
GALAGE.
To GALL. v. a. [galer, French.]
1. To hurt by fretting the skin. Denham.
2. To impair; to wear away. Ray.
3. To tease; to fret; to vex. Tillotson.
4. To harass; to mishief. Sidney.

To GALL. v. n. To fret. Shakspeare.

GALLANT. a. [galant, French.]
1. Gay; well drest; showy. Juiaab.
2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magnificent. Dryby.
4. Inclined to courtship. Thomson.

GALLANTLY. ad. [from gallant.]
1. Gayly; splendidly.
5. Bravely; nobly; generously Scwift.

GALLANTRY. f. [galanterie, French.]
1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnificence. Waller.
2. Bravery; nobleness; generosity. Gramville.
3. A number of gallants. Shakespeare.
4. Courtship; refined address to women. Granville.
5. Vicious love; lewdness; debauchery. Swift.

GALLERY. f. [galerie, French.]
1. A kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open. Sidney.
2. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit. Pope.

GALLEY. f. [gala, Italian.]
1. A vessel driven with oars, much in use in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean. Fairfax.
2. It is proverbially considered as a place of toilsome misery, because criminals are condemned to row in them. South.

GALLEY-SLAVE. f. [galley and slave.]
A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys. Brabibull.

GALLIARD. f. [gaillard, French.]
1. A gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow. Claveland.


GALLIARDISE. f. [French.] Merri ment; exuberant gaiety. Brown.

GALLICISM. f. [gallicisme, French, from gallicus, Latin.] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language; such as, he figured in controversy. Felton.

GALLIGASKINS. f. [Calige Gallo-Vas conum, Skinner.] Large open hofs. Phillips.
G N

G A M

G A L L I M A T I A. f. [galimatias, French.] Nonens; talk without meaning.

G A L L I M A U F R Y. f. [galimfax, Fr.] 1. A hoch-poch, or hash of several forts of broken meat; a medley. Spenser.
   2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley. Dryden.

3. It is used by Shakespeare ludicrously of a woman.

G A L L I P O T. f. [gleyse, Dutch, shining earth.] A pot painted and glazed.
Bacon. Fenton.

G A L L O N. f. [gelo, low Latin.] A liquid measure of four quarts.
Wiseman.

G A L L O N. f. [galon, French.] A kind of close lace, made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To G A L L O P. v. n. [galer, French.] 1. To move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once.
Donne.
   2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.
Sidney.
   3. To move very fast. Shakespeare.

G A L L O P. f. The motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.

Mortimer.
   2. A man that rides fast.

G A L L O W A Y. f. A horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.

To G A L L O W. v. a. [galepian, to fright, Saxon.] To terrify; to fright.
Shakespeare.

G A L L O W G L A S S E S. f. It is worn then likeness of footmen under their skirts of mail, the which footmen they call gallowglass; the which name doth discover them also to be ancient English; for galloglas signifies an English servitor or yeoman. Spens.

G A L L O W. f. [gale, Saxon.] 1. Beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.
Hayward.
   2. A wretch that deserts the gallows.
Shakespeare.

G A L L O W S F R E E. a. [gallows and free.] Exempt by dentity from being hanged.
Dryden.

G A L L O W T R E E. f. [galewes and tree.] The tree of terror; the tree of execution.
Clavellard.


G A M B L E R. f. A knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

G A M E L O D G E. f. A concrete vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and scarce any smell. Hill.

To G A M B L E R. f. [famblere, French.] 1. To dance; to skip; to frisk. Milton.
   2. To leap; to start. Shakespeare.

G A M B O L. f. [from the verb.] 1. A skip; a hop; a leap for joy.
L'Estrange.
   2. A frolick; a wild prank. Hudibras.

G A M B R E L. f. [from gamba.] The leg of a horse.
Grew.

   2. Jest, opposed to earnest. Spenser.
   3. Infidel meriment; sportive mirth.
   4. A single match at play.
   5. Advantage in play.

G A M E C O C K. f. [game and cock.] A cock bred to fight.
Locke.

G A M E E G G. f. [game and egg.] An egg from which fighting cocks are bred. Garib.

G A M E K E E P E R. f. [game and keep.] A person who looks after game, and fees it is not destroyed.

G A M E S O M E. a. [from game.] Frivolous; gay; sportive.
Sidney.


G A M E S T E R. f. [from game.] 1. One who is viciously addicted to play.
   2. One who is engaged at play.
   3. A merry frolicksome person.
Shakespeare.

G A M M E R. f. The compellation of a woman corresponding to gaffer.

Dryden.
   2. A kind of play with dice.
Thomson.

G A M M U T. f. [gama, Italian.] The sale of musical notes.
Donne.

G A N, for began, from gie for begin.
Pepier.

To G A N C H. v. a. [ganciare, Italian.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey.

G A N D E R. f. [gande, Saxon.] The male of the goose.
Mortimer.

To G A N G. v. n. [gangen, Dutch.] To
GAP

go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously. \textit{Spenser. Arb. barb.}

GANG. \textit{f.} [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe. \textit{Prior.}

GA’NCHON. [French.] A kind of flower. \textit{An. pov.}

GA’NGLION. \textit{f.} \textit{[gagl.]} A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts. \textit{Harris.}

GA’NGRENE. \textit{f.} \textit{[gan.]} A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. \textit{Wifemen.}

To GA’NGRENE, \textit{v. a.} [gangrene, Fr.] To corrupt to mortification. \textit{Dryden.}

GA’NREOUS. a. [from gangrene] Mortified; producing or beculking mortification. \textit{Arab. barb.}

GA’NGWAY. f. In a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other. \textit{Dryden.}

GA’NGWEEK. \textit{f.} \textit{[gang and week]} Rogation week. \textit{Dryden.}

GA’NTELOPE. \textit{f.} \textit{[ganteleope, Dutch.]} A military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a blow from each man. \textit{Dryden.}

GA’NZA. \textit{f.} \textit{[ganza, Spanish, a goose.]} A kind of wild goose. \textit{Hud. barb.}

GA’CL. \textit{f.} \textit{[gel, Welsh.]} A prison; a place of confinement. \textit{Shakespeare.}

GA’OLDELIVERY. \textit{f.} \textit{[gol. and deliver.]} The judicial process, which by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison. \textit{Dickens.}

GA’OILER. \textit{f.} \textit{[gost.]} Keeper of a prison; he to whole care the prisoners are committed. \textit{Dryden.}

GA’P. \textit{f.} \textit{[from gap.]} 1. An opening in a broken fence. \textit{Tuffter.}

2. A breach. \textit{Knolles.}

3. Any passage. \textit{Dryden.}

4. An avenue; an open way. \textit{Spenser.}

5. A hole; a deficiency. \textit{More.}

6. Any interface; a vacancy. \textit{Swift.}

7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two successive vowels. \textit{Pope.}

8. To \textit{step a gap}, is to escape by some mean shift: alluding to hedges mened with dead bushes. \textit{Swift.}

GA’P-TOOTHED, a. [gap and tooth.] Having interstices between the teeth. \textit{Dryden.}

To GAPE, \textit{v. a.} \textit{[gepas, Saxon.]} 1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn. \textit{Arab. barb.}

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird. \textit{Dryden.}

3. To desire earnestly; to crave. \textit{Denham.}

4. To open in fissures or holes. \textit{Shakespeare.}

5. To open with a breach. \textit{Dryden.}

GAR

6. To open; to have an hiatus. \textit{Dryden.}

7. To make a noise with open throat. \textit{Reform.}

8. To flare with hope or expectation. \textit{Hudibras.}

9. To flare with wonder. \textit{Dryden.}

10. To flare irreverently. \textit{Job.}

GA’PER. \textit{f.} \textit{[from gape.]} 1. One who opens his mouth. \textit{Carew.}

2. One who flakes foolishly. \textit{Carew.}

3. One who longs or craves. \textit{Carew.}

GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon: to Edagarc is a happy weapon. \textit{Gibson.}

To GAR, \textit{v. a.} \textit{[giera, Islandick.]} To caute; to make. \textit{Spenser.}

GA’RF. \textit{f.} \textit{[garbe, French.]} 1. Dres; cloaths; habit. \textit{Milton.}

2. Fashion of dress. \textit{Dryden.}

3. Exterior appearance. \textit{Shakespeare.}

GA’RAGE. \textit{f.} \textit{[garbear, Spanish.]} The bowels; the offal. \textit{Reform.}

GA’REL. \textit{f.} A plank next the keel of a ship. \textit{Bailey.}

GA’RIDGE. \textit{f.} Corrupted from garbage. \textit{Mortimer.}

GA’RISH. \textit{f.} Corrupted from garbage. \textit{Mortimer.}

To GA’RIBLE, \textit{v. a.} \textit{[garbellaere, Italian.]} To sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad. \textit{Lock.}

GA’RBLER. \textit{f.} \textit{[from garble.]} He who separates one part from another. \textit{Swift.}

GA’RBOIL. \textit{f.} \textit{[gaboine, French.]} Disorder; tumult; uproar. \textit{Shakespeare.}

GA’RD. \textit{f.} \textit{[garden, French.]} Wardship; care; custody. \textit{Gard.}

GA’RDEN. \textit{f.} \textit{[gardd, Welsh; jard, Fr.]} 1. A piece of ground inclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits. \textit{Bacon.}

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful. \textit{Shakespeare.}

3. Garden is often used in composition belonging to a garden. \textit{Gard.}

GA’RDEN-WARE. \textit{f.} The produce of gardens. \textit{Mortimer.}

To GA’RDEN. \textit{v. n.} \textit{[from the noun.]} To cultivate a garden. \textit{Ben. Johnson.}

GA’RDER. \textit{f.} \textit{[from garden.]} He that attends or cultivates gardens. \textit{Hes. Evelyn.}

GA’RDENING. \textit{f.} \textit{[from garden.]} The art of cultivating or planning gardens. \textit{Care.}

GAR. \textit{f.} Coarse wool on the legs of sheep. \textit{Gargarism.}

GA’GARISM. \textit{f.} \textit{[gaga.]} A liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with. \textit{Bacon.}

To GA’GARIZE, \textit{v. a.} \textit{[gagiarize; gargarze, French.]} To wash the mouth with medicated liquors. \textit{Holder.}

GA’GET. \textit{f.} A diphemper in cattle. \textit{Mortimer.}

To GA’GREL, \textit{v. a.} \textit{[gargouiller, French.]} 1. To wash the throat with some liquor not
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GAR</th>
<th>GAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>not suffered immediately to descend.</td>
<td>To Garrison. <em>v. a.</em> To secure by fortresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To warble; to play in the throat.</td>
<td>Dryden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gable. <em>f.</em> [from the verb.] A liquor with which the throat is washed.</td>
<td>Garrulity. <em>f.</em> [garrulitas, Latin.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue.</td>
<td>Wiseman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gargle.</td>
<td>2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wide embellishment.</td>
<td>Ray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sister.</td>
<td>Pratling; talkative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A garland, ornament.</td>
<td>Thomson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryden, Granville.</td>
<td>GAR TER. <em>f.</em> [gardus, Welsh.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidney. Exodot, talkative.</td>
<td>1. A string or ribband by which the flocking is held upon the leg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The incontinence</td>
<td>Ray.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Things</td>
<td>3. The principal king at arms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To GARTER. <em>v. a.</em> [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.</td>
<td>Wiseman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Things</td>
<td>GARTH. <em>f.</em> The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.</td>
<td>Harris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To embellish a dish with something hid round it.</td>
<td>Stow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dryden.</td>
<td>To Gasconade. <em>w. n.</em> [from the noun.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To fit with fetters.</td>
<td>To boast; to brag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Garnish. <em>v. a.</em> [from the verb.]</td>
<td>To Gash. <em>v. a.</em> [from bash, to cut,]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment.</td>
<td>To cut deep to as to make a gaping wound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prior.</td>
<td>Tillotson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Things drewed round a dish.</td>
<td>Gash. <em>f.</em> [from the verb.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Things.</td>
<td>1. A deep and wide wound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[In galls.] Fetters.</td>
<td>Arbutus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wotton.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garniture. <em>f.</em> [from garnish.] Furniture; ornament.</td>
<td>To Gasp. <em>v. n.</em> [from gasp, Skinner.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granville.</td>
<td>1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown.</td>
<td>2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temple.</td>
<td>3. To long for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath.</td>
<td>Gasp. <em>f.</em> [from the verb.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garret. <em>f.</em> [garite, the tower of a citadel, French.] 1. A room on the highest floor of the house.</td>
<td>1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewer.</td>
<td>2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston.</td>
<td>Addison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Rotten wood.</td>
<td>To Gast. <em>v. a.</em> [from gaste, Saxon.] To make aghast; to fright; to shock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The act of cutting open the belly.</td>
<td>GAT. The preterite of gas. Exdut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GATE. <em>f.</em> [gat, Saxon.] 1. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed grounds. Shakespeare.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. An avenue; an opening.</td>
<td>GATEWAY.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GATEWAY. f. [gate and way.] A way through gates of inclosed grounds.

To GATHER, v. a. [gaderan, Saxon.] 1. To collect; to bring into one place.
2. To pick up; to glean; to pluck.
3. To crop.
4. To assemble.
5. To heap up; to accumulate.
6. To select and take.
7. To sweep together.
8. To collect charitable contributions.
9. To bring into one body or interest.
10. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract.
11. To gain.
12. Toucker needlework.
13. To collect logically.
14. To Gather Breath. To have repitie from any calamity.

GAUNT. a. [As if gueant.] Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

GAUNTLET. f. [gantelet, French.] An iron glove used for defense, and thrown down in challenges.

GAUZE. f. [gaze, Saxon.] A kind of thin transparent silk.

GAWK. f. [gaze, from gauze.] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY. a. [gay, French.] 1. Airy; cheerful; merry; satirical.
2. Fine; showy.

GAYETY. f. [gayete, French.] An ornament; or embellishment.

GAYLY, adv. Merrily; cheerfully; showily.

GAYNESS. f. [gayet, French.] Gayety; finery.

GAZE. w. n. [gaize, Latin.] To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagernefs.

GAZE. f. [from the verb.] 1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.
2. The object gazed on.

GAZER. f. [from gazer.] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.

GAZEFUL. a. [gaze and full.] Looking intently.

GAZEHOUND. f. [gaze and hound.] A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

GAZETTE. f. [gazetta is a Venetian half-penny, the price of a news paper.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence.

GAY.
GEM

GAZETTEER. s. [from gazette.] A writer of news.

GAZINGSTOCK. s. [gaze and flock.] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence.

Gazo'N, s. [French.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge.

GEAR, s. [zyan, to clothe.]
1. Furniture; accoutrements; drees; habit; ornaments.
2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.

GESON. a. Wonderful.

GEAT. s. [corrupted from jet.] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold.

GECK. s. [reck, a cuckow.] A bubble easily implored upon.

To GECK. a. To cheat.

GEE. A term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go faster.

GEES. The plural of goose.

GELABLE. a. [from gen, Latin.] What may be congealed.

GELATINE. a. [gelatus, Latin.] Formed into a jelly.

GELATINOUS. a. Formed into a jelly.

TO GELD. a. a. To preter, gelded or geld; part. paff. gelded or gelt. [gelter, German.]
1. To castrate; to deprive of the power of generation.
2. To deprive of an essential part. Shak.
3. To deprive of anything immode, or bable to objection.

GELDER. f. [from gelld.] One that performs the act of castration. Hudibras.

GELDER ROSE. f. [brought from Guel-derland.] A plant.

GELDING. f. [from geld.] Any animal castrated, particularly a horse.

GELID. a. [gelidus, Latin.] Extremely cold.

GELIDITY. f. [from gelid.] Extreme cold.

GELIDINESS. f. [from gelid.] Extreme cold.

GELIFY. s. [gelatus, Latin.] Any veifous body; vicedity; glue; gluey substance.

To GELI'l. s. From gelld.] A castrated animal; gelding.

GELT. f. Tinil; gilt surface.

GELT. part. paff. of geld. Mortimer.

GEM. f. [gemma, Latin.]
1. A jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind.
2. The first bud.

To GEM. a. [gemma, Latin.] To adorn, as with jewels of buds.

To GEM. a. [gemma, Latin.] To put forth the first buds.

GENELLIPAROUS. a. Bearing twins.

TO GEMINATE. v. a. [gemina, Latin.] To double.

GEMINATION. f. [from geminate.] Repetition; duplication.

GEMINY. f. Twins; a pair; a brace.

GEMINOUS. a. [geminus, Latin.] Double, Brown.

GEMMAR. a. [from gem.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

GEMMEOUS. a. [gemmeus, Latin.]
1. Tending to gems. Woodward.
2. Resembling gems.

GEMOTE. f. The court of the hundred.

GENDER. f. [genus, Latin.]
1. A kind; a fort.
2. A sex.
3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or 'that termination.

Clark.

To GENDER. a. [engender, French.]
1. To beget.
2. To produce; to cause.

To GENDER. v. n. To copulate; to breed.

GENEALOGICAL. a. [from genealogy.] Pertaining to descents or families.

GENEALOGIST. f. [genealogio, gene- logia, French.] He who traces descents.


GENERABLE. a. [from genero, Latin.] That may be produced or begotten.

GENERAL. a. [general, French.]
1. Comprehending many species or individuals; not special.
Broome.
2. Lax in signification; not restrained to any special or particular import. Watts.
3. Not restrained by narrow or diffinitive limitations. Locke.
4. Relating to a whole class or body of men. Whigiff.
5. Publick; comprising the whole. Milton.
6. Not directed to any single object.
Spratt.
7. Extensive, though not universal.
8. Common; usual.

GENERAL. f.
1. The whole; the totality. Norris.
2. The publick; the interest of the whole.
Shakespeare.
3. The vulgar.
4. [General, Fr.] One that has the command over a army. Aigifon.


GENERALITY. f. [generality, French.] The state of being general. Hooker.

2. The main body; the bulk. Tillotson.

GENERALLY. ad. [from general.]
1. In general; without specification or exception.
Bacon.
2. Ex-
2. Extensively, though not universally.
3. Commonly; frequently.
4. In the main; without minute detail.

Sawft.

GENERALNESS. f. [from general.] Wide extent, though short of universality; frequency; commonness.

Sidney.

GENERALLY. f. [from general.] The whole; the totality.

Hale.

GENERANT. f. [generant, Latin.] The begetter or productive power. Glanville.

To GENERATE. v. a. [genero, Latin. ]
1. To beget; to propagate.
2. To cause; to produce.

Bacon.

Bacon.

1. Having the power of propagation.

Brown.

Brown.

Prolific; having the power of production; fruitful.

Bentley.

GENERATOR. f. [from genero, Latin.] The power which begets, causes, or produces.

Brown.

Brown.

That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus.

Watts.

With regard to the genus, though not the species.

Woodward.

The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Locke.

Not of mean birth; of good extraction.

2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

Pope.

3. Liberal; munificent.

4. Strong; vigorous.

Boyle.

Not meanly with regard to birth.

2. Magnanimously; nobly.

Dryden.

3. Liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS. f. [from generous.]
The quality of being generous.

Collier.

GENES. f. [genetic; gene, French.] Generation; the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET. f. [French.] A small well proportioned Spanish horse.

Ray.

GENETHLICAL. a. [genethlical.] Pertaining to natalities as calculated by astrologers.

Hovell.

GENETHLACK. f. [from genethlac.] The science of calculating natalities, or predicting the future events of life from the

fetal predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIATICK. f. [genethl'ick.] He who calculates natalities. Drummond.

GENEVA. f. [genevre, French, a juniper-berry.] A distilled spirituous water, made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the sill, with a little common salt, and the coarsest spirit they have, which is drawn off much below proof strength.

Hill.

GENIAL. a. [genial, Latin.]
1. That which contributes to propagation.

Dryden.

2. That gives cheerfulness or supports life.

Milton.

3. Natural; native.

Brown.

GENIALLY. ad. [from genial.]
1. By genus; naturally.

Glanville.

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENICULATED. a. [geniculatus, Latin.]
Knotted; jointed.

Woodward.

GENICULATION. f. [geniculatio, Latin.]
Knottiness.

GENIO. f. A man of a particular turn of mind.

Tatler.

GENITALS. f. [genitalis, Latin.] Parts belonging to generation.

Brown.

GENITING. f. [A corruption of Janet, French.] An early apple gathered in June.

Bacon.

GENITIVE. a. [genitivus, Latin.]
In grammar, the name of a cite, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father of a son; or one begetting, as son of a father.

GENIUS. f. [Latin; genie, French.]
1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

Milton.

2. A man endowed with superior faculties.

Addison.

3. Mental power or faculties.

Waller.

4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.

Barret.


Barret.

GENT. a. [gent, old French.] Elegant; soft; genteel; polite. A word now diffused.

Fairfax.

GENTEEEL. a. [gentil, French.]
1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

Addison.

2. Graceful in mind.

GENTEELY. ad. [from genteel.]
1. Elegantly; politely.

South.

2. Gracefully; handsomely.

GENTEELNESS. f. [from genteel.]
1. Elegance; graceful ness; politeness.

Dryden.

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTIAN. f. [gentiana, French.] Felwort or baldwort.

Wifeman.

GENTIANELLA. f. A kind of blue colour.

3 GENTILE.
GEN

GENTILE. f. [gentilis, Latin.] One of an unconverted nation; one who knows not the true God.

GENTILESSE. f. [French.] Complaisance; civility.

GENTILISM. f. [gentilisme, Fr.] Heathenism; paganism. Stillingfleet.

GENTILITIOUS. a. [gentilitius, Latin.]
1. Endemical; peculiar to a nation. Brown.

GENTILITY. f. [gentilite, French.]
1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.
2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mind; nicety of taste.
3. Gentility; the class of persons well born. Droys.

GENTLE. a. [gentilis, Latin.]
1. Well born; well defended; ancient, though not noble. Sidney.
2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable. Fairfax.
3. Soothing; pacific.

GENTLEMAN. f.
1. A gentleman; a man of birth.

GENTLEFOLK. f. [gentle and folk.] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GENTLEMAN. f. [gentilhomme, French.]
1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble. Sidney.
2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or port. Shakespeare.
4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank. Camden.
5. It is used of any man however high. Shakspere.

GENTLEMANLIKE. a. Like a gentleman and gentlemanly.

GENTLEMANLY. a. Becoming a man of birth.

GENTLENESS. f. [from gentle.]
1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.
2. Softness in manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness. Milton.


GENTLEWOMAN. f.
1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well defended. Bacon.
2. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank. Dryden.

GENTILY. ad. [from gentle.]
1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; innocently; kindly.
2. Softly; without violence. Locke.

GENTRY. f. [gentery, gentry, from gentle.]
2. Class of people above the vulgar. Sidney.
3. A term of civility real or ironical. Prior.

GENUFECTION. f. [genufection, Fr.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee. Stillingfleet.

GENUINE. a. [genuinus, Latin.] Not impious. Tillotson.

GENUINELY. ad. [from genuine.] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally. Boyle.

GENUINESS. f. [from genuine.] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration. Boyle.

GENUS. f. [Lat.] In science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species: as quadruped is a genus comprehending under it almost all terrestrial beasts. Wats.

GEOCENTRIC. a. [γεωκεντρικός.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEOÆSIA. f. [γεωπολιτική.] That part of geography which contains the doctrine or part of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures. Harris.

GEOÆTICAL. a. [from geodeσία.] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGRAPHER. f. [γεωργός καὶ ψεύατος.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts. Brown.

GEOGRAPHICAL. a. [geographique, Fr.] Relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY. ad. In a geographical manner.

GEOGRAPHY. f. [γεωγραφία.] Knowledge of the earth.

GEOLOGY. f. [γεωλογία.] The doctrine of the earth.

GEMANCHER. f. [γεωμετρικός.] A fortunate treasurer; a caster of figures. Brown.

GEOMANCY. f. [γεωμανία.] The art of foretelling by figures. Ayles.

GEOMANTICK. a. [from geomancy.] Pertaining to the art of calling figures.

GEOMETER. f. [γεωμετρός; geometre, French.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrical. Watts.

GEOMETRICAL. a. [geometrical, French.] Pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRICAL. 1. Pertaining to geometry. More.
2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry. Stillingfleet.

GEOMETRICALLY. ad. [from geometrical.] According to the laws of geometry. Willkin.

GEOME.
GEOMETRICIAN. s. [γεωμετρικός.] One skilled in geometry. Brew.
To GEOMETRIZE. v. n. [γεωμετρίζω.] To act according to the laws of geometry. Boyle.
GEOMETRY. s. [γεωμετρία.] The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered. Ray.
GEOPONICKS. s. [γεωπονικά.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture. George. s. [Georgius, Latin.]
1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter. Shakespeare.
   2. A brown loaf.
GEORGICK. s. [γεουργικά; georgicus, Fr.] Some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. Addison.
GEOTICK. a. Belonging to the earth.
GERENT. a. [gerens, Latin.] Carrying; bearing.
GERFALCON. s. A bird of prey, in shape between a vulture and a hawk. Baily.
GERMAN. s. [german, French.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood. Sidney.
GERMANDER. s. [germander, French.] A plant.
GERME. s. [germen, Latin.] A sprout or shoot.
GERMIN. s. [germen, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting lead. Shakespeare.
To GERMINATE. v. n. [germine, Latin.] To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth. Woodward.
GERMINATION. s. [germination, Fr.] The act of sprouting or shooting; growth. Wotton. Bentley.
GERUND. s. [gerundium, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cafes like a verb.
GEST. s. [gestum, Latin.]
1. A deed; an action; an achievement. Spenser.
2. Show; representation.
3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresse of kings. Brown.
To GESTICULATE. v. n. [gesticulare, Lat. gesticular, Fr.] To play witch tricks; to shew posture.
GIB

GEWGAW. f. [ʒɛgəw, Saxon. A showy tribe; a toy; a bauble.

GEWGAW. a. Splendidly trifling; showy without value.

GA' STFUL. a. [ʒɛstf and pulle, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits.

GA' STLINESSE. f. [from gästfully.] Horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GA' STLY. a. [ʒɛstl, or ghost, and like.] 1. Like a ghost; having horror in the countenance.


GE'TKIN. f. A pickled cucumber.

To GHESS. v. n. To conjecture.

GHOST. f. [ʒɛst, Saxon. 1. The soul of man.


3. To give up the Ghost. To die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God. Shakespeare.

4. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

To GHOST. v. n. [from the noun.] To yield up the ghost. Sidney.

To GHOST. v. a. To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Shakespeare.

GHOSTLINESSE. f. [from ghostfully.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHOSTLY. a. [from ghostly.] 1. Spiritual; relating to the soul; not carnal; not secular.

2. Having a character from religion; spiritual.

GIA' LAINA. f. [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour.

GIA' MBIEUX. f. [ʒambe, French, legs.] Armour for legs; greaves. Spenser.

GIAN'T. f. [ʒaunt, French.] A man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large.

GIANTLESS. f. [from giant.] A she-giant.

GIANTLIKE. a. [from giant and like.]

GIANTLY. § Gigantick; vast. South.

GIANTSHIP. f. [from giant.] Quality or character of a giant.

GIBBE. f. Any old worn-out animal.

To GIBBER. v. n. [from jabber.] To speak inarticulately.

GIBBERISH. f. [Derived by Skinner from gäber, French; to cheat. But as it was anciently written gëbë, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of Giber and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipsies; words without meaning.

GIBBET. f. [gëbet, French.] 1. A gallows; the poit on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcases are exposed.

2. Any traverse beams.

To GIBBET. v. n. [from the noun.] 1. To hang or expose on a gibbet. Oldham.

2. To hang on any thing going transverse.

GIBBIER. f. [French.] A more, or a fine.

GIBBOSITY. f. [gëbostë, Fr. from gibbous.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

GIBBOUS. a. [gibbus, Latin.] 1. Convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities.

2. Crooked-backed.

GIBBOSITY. f. [from gibbous.] Convexity; prominence. Bentley.

GIBCAT. f. [gib and cat.] An old warier cat.

To GIBE. v. n. [gaber, old French.] To seize; to join cenforiousnes with contempt.

To GIBE. v. a. To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt.

GIBE. f. [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff. Spenser.

GIBE. f. [from gibe.] A sneerer; a scoffer; a taunter. Shakespeare. B. Johnson.

GIBBINGLY. ad. [from gibe.] Scornfully; contemptuously.

GIBBETS. f. The parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted. Dryden.

GIDDILY. ad. [from giddy.] 1. With the head seeming to turn round.

2. Inconstantly; unsteadily. Donne.

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

GIDDINESS. f. [from giddy.] 1. The state of being giddy or vertiginous.

2. Inconstancy; upsteadiness; mutability.

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.


GIDDY. a. [ˌɡiddi, Saxon.] 1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion.

2. Rotary; whirling.

3. Inconstant; mutable; unsteadily changeable.

4. That which causes giddiness. Prior.

5. Heedless; thoughtless; uncautious; wild.

6. Trouser-
GIL

6. Tottering; unfixed. Shakespeare.
7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtlessness; overcome by any overpowering inci-
   dent. Shakespeare.
GIDDYBRAINED. a. [giddy and brain.]
Careless; thoughtless.
GIDDHEADED. a. [giddy and head.]
Without headiness or constancy. Burton.
GIDDYPAVED. a. [giddy and pace.] Moving
without regularity. Shakespeare.
GIER-EAGLE. f. An eagle of a peculiar kind,
Leviticus.
GIFT. f. [from give.]
1. A thing given or bestowed. Matthew.
2. The act of giving. South.
3. Oblation; offering. Tob. xiii.
5. Power; faculty. Shakespeare.
GIFTED. a. [from gift.]
2. Endowed with extraordinary powers.
   Dryden.

GIN.

6. The name of a plant; ground-ivy.
7. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.
GILL. f. [gill and boule.] A horse
where gill is told. Pope.
GILLYFLOWER. f. corrupted from fool-
flower. Mortimer.
GILT. f. [from gill.] Golden show;
gold laid on the surface of any
matter. Shakespeare.
GILT. The participle of GILD, which
fee.
GILTHEAD. f. [gilt and head.] A scaphi.
GILT-TAIL. f. [gilt and tail.] A worm
so called from his yellow tail.
GIM. a. [An old word.], Neck; sproce.
GIMCRACK. f. [Supposed by Skinner
to be ludicrously formed from gin, derived
from engine.] A flight or trivial mecha-
nism. Peter.
GIMLET. f. [gilet, guaridel, French ]
A borer with a screw at its point. Mezz.
GIMMAL. f. [gimlett, Latin ] Some
little quaint devices of pieces of machinery.
More.
GIMP. f. A kind of silk twill or lace.
GIN. f. [from engine.]
1. A trap; a snare. Sidney, B. Johnson.
2. Any thing moved with screws; as, en-
gine of torture. Spencer.
3. A pump worked by rotatory sails.
   Woodward.
4. [Contrasted from GENIUS, which
see.] The spirit drawn by distillation from
juniper berries.
GINGER. f. [zinizer, Latin; gingera,
Italian.] The root of ginger is of the tu-
berous kind, knotty, crooked and irregular;
of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromatic, and of a very agreeable
smell. Hill.
GINGERBREAD. f. [ginger and bread.]
A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of
dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweet-
ened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger
and some other aromatick seeds.
King’s Cookery.
GINGERLY. ad. Cautionly; nicely. Sbuk.
GINGERNESS. f. Niceness; tenderness.
GINGIVAL. a. [gingiva, Latin.] Belong-
ing to the gums. Holder.

To GINGLE. v. n.
1. To utter a sharp clattering noise. Pope.
2. To make an affected sound in periods
   or cadence.
To GINGLE. v. a.
1. To shake so that a
sharply clattering noise should be made.
   Pope.
GINGLE. f. [from the verb.]
1. A shrill resounding noise.
2. Affection in the sound of periods.
GINGLYMOID. a. [ginyum; and idem.]
     Refembling a ginglymus; approaching to
a ginglymus.
GIR

GINGLYMUS. s. [gingle, French.] A mutual indenting of two bones into each other’s cavity, of which the elbow is an instance.

GINNET. s. [ginnet.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed.

GINST. s. [I suppose Chinese.] A root brought lately into Europe. It is of a very agreeable aromatick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acid and aromatic, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China; and there is of it in the same latitudes in America.

To GIP. v. a. To take out the guts of herrings.

GIPSY. s. [Corrupted from Egyptian.] 1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy. 2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. Shakespeare. 3. A name of flight reproach to a woman. L’Estrange.

GIRASOLE. s. [girasol, French.] 1. The herb turnful. 2. The opal stone.

To GIRD. v. a. pret. girded, or girt. [gertenian, Saxon.] 1. To bind round.
2. To put on fo as to surround or bind. Gallows.
3. To fasten by binding. Milton.
4. To invert. Shakespeare.
5. To dress; to habit; to clothes. Extert.
6. To cover round as a garment. Milton.
7. To reproach; to gibe. Shakespeare.
8. To furnish; to equip. Milton.

To GIRD. v. n. To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to finer. Shakespeare.

GIRD. f. [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang. Tilbison. Geslin.

GIRDER. f. [from gird.] In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor. Harris.

GIRDLE. f. [girbel, Saxon.] 1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled. 2. Enclosure; circumference. Shakespeare. 3. The equator; the torrid zone. Bacon.

To GIRDLE. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To gird; to bind as with a girtle. Shakespeare.
2. To inclose; to shut in; to environ. Shakespeare.

GIRDLEBELT. f. [girdle and belt.] The belt that incircles the waist. Dryden.

GIRDLER. f. [from girdle.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. f. [gyrus, Latin.] A circle described by any thing in motion.

GIRLS. f. [landick karline, a woman.] A young woman, or child. Shakespeare.

GIRLISH. a. [from girl.] Suiting a girl; youthful.

GIRLISHLY. adv. [from girlisly.] In a girlish manner.

To GIRN. v. n. Seems to be a corruption of gern. Applied to a cradle; captious; or peevish person.

GIRLOCK. f. A kind of fish.

GIRT. p. pafl. [from To gird.] See GIRD.

To GIRT. v. a. [from gird.] To gird; to encompass; to encircle. Thom. Johnson.

GIRT. f. [from the verb.] 1. A band by which the faddle or burthen is fixed upon the horse. Milton.

GIRTH. f. [from gird.] 1. The band by which the faddle is fixed upon the horse. Ben. Jonson.
2. The compass measured by the girdle. Addition.

To GIRTH. v. : To bind with a girth.

To GISE Ground. v. a. Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own flock, but takes other cattle to graze. Bailey.

GIST. Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge; thus, Fredgisle is a pledge of peace. Gibbon.

GITT. f. An herb called Guiney pepper.

To GIVE. v. a. pret. gave; past. gave. [gigen, Saxon.] 1. To bellow; to confer without any price or reward. Herk.
2. To transmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver; to impart; to communicate. Buret.
3. To put into one’s possession; to confign. Temple.
4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange. Shakespeare. Bacon. Eclus.
5. To yield; not to withhold. Brome.
6. To quit; to yield as due. Dryden.
7. To confer; to impart. Brettball.
8. To expose. Dryden.
9. To grant; to allow. Atterbury.
10. To yield; not to deny. Rowe.
11. To yield without resistance. Pope.
12. To permit; to commission. Pep.
13. To enable; to allow. Hooker.
15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce. Shakespeare.
16. To exhibit; to express. Hole.
17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation. Arithm.
18. To do any act of which the consequence reaches others. Burnet.
19. To exhibit; to lend forth as odours from any body. Bacon.
20. To addit; to apply. Sidney. Temple.
21. To resign; to yield up. Herbert.
22. To
GLAC\^TION. s. [from glaciare.] The
act of turning into ice; ice formed.

GL\'CIS. s. [French.] In fortification, a
lopping bank.

GLAD. a. [glad, Saxon; glad, Danth.] 1. Che"eful; gay; in a state of hilarity.
2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy.
4. Pleasing; exhilarating. Sidney.
5. Expressing gladness. Pope.
To GLAD. v. a. [from the adjective.] To
make glad; to cheer; to exalt.
To GLADDEN. v. a. [from glad.] To
cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exal"t.

GLADDEN. s. [from glosan, Sax. hence the
Danish glad.] A lawn or opening in a
wood.

GLADE. s. [from glad, Lat. a, & glader. sword-gras: a ge-
neral name of plants that rise with a broad
blade like sedge.

GLAD\'FULNESS. s. [glad and fulness.] Joy; gladness.

GLAD\'DER. s. [from glad.] One that
makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exal"t"ates.

GLADE\'TAR. s. [Latin; gladiateur, Fr.] A
sword- pla"cer; a prizefighter. Denham.

GLA\'DLY. ad. [from glad.] Joyfully; with
gayety; with merri ment.

GLA\'DSOMELY. ad. [from glad of.] With
gayety and delight.

GLA\'DSOMENESS. s. [from glad of.] Gayety; thowines; delight.

GLAIRE. s. [glair, Saxon, amber; glaur, Dan"ish, glas.] 1. The white of an egg.
2. A kind of halberd.
To GLAIRE. v. a. [glairer, French; from the noun.] To smear with the white of an egg. This word is still used by the bookbinders.

GLANCE. s. [glanz, German.] 1. A sudden look at light or splenour.
2. Askrake or dart of the beam of light.
3. A snatch of sight; a quick view.
To GLANCE. v. n. [from the noun.] 1. To shew a sudden ray of splenour.
GLA

2. To fly off in an oblique direction. Shakespeare.

1. To strike in an oblique direction. Pope.

4. To view with a quick cast of the eye. Suckling.

5. To chuse by oblique hints. Shakespeare.

To GLANCE. v. a. To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely. Shakespeare.

GLANCINGLY. ad. [from glance.] In an oblique broken manner; tranfiently. Hakewill.

GLAND. s. [glans, Latin; gland, Fr.] All the glands of a human body are reduced to two farts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is a little smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is feparated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pafs in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out. A conglomerate gland is composed of many little conglobate glands, all tied together. Witheren.

GLANDIFEROUS. a. [glans and sero, Latin.] Bearing maff; bearing scorns. Mortimer.

GLANDULE. s. [glandula, Latin.] A small gland ferving to the fecretion of humour. Ray.


GLANDULOUS. a. [glandulosus, Latin.] Pertaining to the glands; subdivifing in the glands. Brown.

To GLARE. v. n. [glaven, Dutch.]

1. To shine fo as to dazzle the eyes. Fairfax.

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes. Shakespeare.

3. To shine offcantly. Milton.

To GLARE. v. a. To shoot fuch splendour as the eye cannot bear. Milton.

GLARE. s. [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering luflre; splendour, fuch as dazzles the eye. Pope.


GLAREOUS. a. [gla'reous, Fr. glaireux, Latin, from glaire.] Confifling of vil- 

cious transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARING. a. Applied to any thing very shocking; as, a glaring crime. Glass.

GLASS. s. [gla've, Saxon.]

1. An artificial fubfance made by fusifing feds and flint or fand together, with a ve-

hement fire. Procbam.


3. A looking-glafs; a mirroir. Dryden.

4. An Hour GLASS. A glafs used in mea-

uring time by the flux of sand. Shakespe.

5. A cup of glafs used to drink in.

6. The quantity of wine usually contained in a glafs. Taylor.


To GLASS. v. a.

1. To see in a glafs; to refpect in as in a glafs or mirroir. Sidney.

2. To gaze in glafs. Shakespeare.

3. To cover with glafs; to glaze. Boyle.

GLASSFURNACE. s. [glafs and furnace.] A furnace in which glafs is made by quin- 

fication. Locke.

GLASSGAZING. a. [glafs and gazuing.] Finical; often contemplating himfelf in a mirroir.

A whorfon, glafs-gazing, superservifezable, finical rogue. Shakespeare.

GLASSGRINDER. s. [glafs and grinder.] One whose trade is to polish and grind glafs. Boyle.

GLASSHOUSE. s. [glafs and house.] A houfe where glafs is manufactured. Addison.

GLASSMAN. s. [glafs and man.] One who sells glafs. Swift.

GLASSMETAL. s. [glafs and metal.] Glafs in fufion. Bacon.

GLASSWORK. s. [glafs and work.] Ma-

nfactory of glafs. Bacon.

GLASSWORT. s. A plant. Miller.

GLASSY. a. [from glafs.]


2. Refembling glafs, as in smoothness or luflre, or brittlenefs. Sandy's.

GLASTONBURY Thorn. s. A species of Medlar.

GLACOMA. s. [gla'koma; glaucome, French.] A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyh colour. Quincy.

GLAVE. s. [gla've, French.] A broad 

fword; a falchion. Fairfax.

To GLAVER. v. n. [glave, Welsh, flat-

tery.] To flatter; to wheel. L'Ejirange.

To GLAZE. v. a. [To glafs, only acci-

dently varied.]

1. To furnish with windows of glafs. Ba.

2. To cover with glafs, as potters do their earthen ware.

3. To overlay with fomething fhining and pellucid. Greew.

GLAZIER. s. [corrupted from glifier.] One 

whole trade is to make glafs windows. Gay.

GLED. s. A buzzard hawk; a kite.

GLEAN. s. [g'hamo, Saxon.] Sudden 

throst of light; luflre; brightnefs. 

Spencer, Milton.
GLIMPSE. f. [glimmer, Dutch.] One that glides. 

GLIVER. f. [from glide.] One that glides. 

GLIKE. f. [glim, Saxon. See GLEEK.] A sneer; a scoff. 

GLIMMER. v. n. [glimmer, Danith.] 
1. To shine faintly. 
2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly. 
3. To move swiftly and smoothly along. 

GLIDER. f. [from glide.] One that glides. 

GLIDE. f. [from the verb.] Lapel; act or manner of pulling smoothly. 

GLIDE. f. [glimmer, Dutch.] 
1. To shine with sudden coruscation. 
2. To shine. 

GLEAN. f. [from the verb.] Collection made laboriously by slow degrees. 

GLEANER. f. [from glean.] 
1. One who gathers after the reapers. 
2. One who gathers anything flowly and laboriously. 

GLEANING. f. [from glean.] The act of gleanering, or thing gleaned. 

GLEAN. f. [glick, Latin.] 
1. Turf; soil; ground. 
2. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice. 

GLEBOUS. a. [from glebe.] Turly, 

GLEY, a. [from glebe.] Turly. 

GLEE. f. [glick, Latin.] A kite. 

GLOOMY. a. [from gleam.] Gay; merry; cheerful. 

GLOOMY. a. [glick, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. 

GLEED. f. [glopan, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. 

GLOEFUL. a. [glee and fall.] Gay; merry; cheerful. 

GLOE. f. [glopan, Saxon.] 

GLOETER. a. [from gleam.] 

GLOET. f. [glean, Saxon.] A famous ooze; a thin ichor running from a fore. 

GLOBE. f. [glopan, Latin.] A vitious cement made by dissolving the skins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. 

GLOBE. a. [from glob.] Skinner. 

GLOBATE. a. [from glob.] Formed in shape of a globe; spheroidal. 

GLOBLATION. f. [globe, French; globus, Latin.] 
1. A sphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the surface is at the same distance from the centre.
2. The terraqueous ball. 

3. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky. 

4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle. 

GLOBE Amaranth, or everlasting flower. 

GLOBE Daily. 

GLOBE Fisb. 

GLOBE Téffle. 

GLOBOSE. a. [globosus, Latin.] spherical. 

GLOBOSITY. f. [from globosus.] Sphericity; sphericalness. 

GLOBOUS. a. [globosus, Latin.] Spherical; round. 

GLOBULAR. a. [globulus, Latin.] In form of a small sphere; round; spherical. 

GLOBULARIA. f. [Lat. globulaire, Fr.] A flocculous flower, consisting of many florets. 

GLOULOUS. a. [globulus, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or sphere. 

GLOOM. f. [glomanz, Saxon, twilight.] 

1. Imperfect darkness; dimness; obscurity; defect of light. 

2. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; fullness. 

To GLOOM. w. n. [from the noun.] 

1. To shine obscurely, as the twilight. 

2. To be cloudy; to be dark. 

3. To be melancholy; to be fullen. 

GLOOMILY. ad. [from gloomy.] 

1. Obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dimly. 

2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully. 

GLOOMINESS. f. [from gloomy.] 

1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dimness. 

2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look. 

GLOOMY. a. [from gloom.] 

1. Obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark. 

2. Dark of complexion. 

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart. 

GLORED. a. [from glory.] Illustrious; honourable. 

GLORE. f. [glofarius, Latin.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words. 

GLOS. f. [glósà; glöse, French.] 

1. A scholiast; a commentator. 

2. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. 

3. Superficial lustre. 

To GLOSS. w. n. [glofier, Fr.] 

1. To comment. 

2. To make fly remarks. 

To GLOSS. w. a. 

1. To explain by comment. 

2. To palliate by specious exposition or representation. 

3. To embellish with superficial lustre. 

GLOSSARY. f. [glofarius, Latin.] A dictionary of obscure or antiquated words. 

GLOSSATOR. f. [glossateur, French.] A writer of glosses; a commentator. 

GLOSSER. f. [glofarius, Latin.] 

1. A scholiast; a commentator. 

2. A polisher. 

GLOSSINESS. f. [from glossy.] Smooth polish; superficial lustre. 

GLOSSOGRAPHER. f. [glossgraper, and gloss-phi.] A scholiast; a commentator. 

GLOSSOGRAPHY. f. [glossgraper and γράφ- 

The writing of commentaries. 

GLOSSY. a. [from glossy.] Shining; smoothly polished. 

GLO:'BOUS. 

GLO:'BULARIA. 

GLO:'BULARIA. 

GLO:'JOM. 

GLO:'MILY. 

GLO:'OOM. 

GLO:'OOMINESS. 

GLO:'OMY. 

GLO:'RE.
GLOVE, f. [gloves, Saxon.] Cover of the hands. Drayton.

To GLOVE, v. a. [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove. Cleland.

GLOVER, f. [from glove.] One whole trade is to make or fell gloves. Shakespeare.

To GLOUT, v. n. To pour; to look full. Chapman.

To GLOW. v. n. [glow, Saxon.] 1. To be heated so as to shine without flame. Hakewill. 2. To burn with vehement heat. Smith. 3. To feel heat of body. Addison. 4. To exhibit a strong bright colour. Milton.

5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy. Prior.
6. To rage or burn as a passion. Shadwell.

To GLOW, v. a. To make hot so as to shine. Shakespeare.


GLOW-WORM. f. [glow and worm.] A small creeping insect with a luminous tail. Waller.

To GLOZE, v. n. [glezen, Saxon.] 1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn. South.
2. To comment. Shakespeare.

GLOZE. f. [from the verb.] 1. Flattery; insinuation. Shakespeare. 2. Specious show; glories. Sidney.

GLUE. f. [glu, Fr.] A viscid body commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelatin; a cement. Blackmore.

To GLUE. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To join with a viscid cement. Exchaf. 2. To hold together. Newton. 3. To join; to unite; to invincibly. Tillyson.

GLUEBOILER. f. [glue and boil.] "One whole trade is to make glue.

GLUER. f. [from glue.] One who cement with glue.

GLUM. a. [A low count word.] Sullen; stubbornly grave. Guardian.

To GLUT. v. a. [englout, French; glutio, Lat.] 1. To swallow; to devour. Milton. 2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency. Bacon.
3. To feast or delight even to satiety. 4. To overfill; to load. Arbuthnot. 5. To faturate. Boyle.

GLUT. f. [from the verb.] 1. That which is gorged or swallowed. Milton. 2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety. Milton.


4. Any thing that fills up a pailage. Woodward.

GLUTTONOUS. a. [glutinexus, French.] Gluey; viscidious; tenacious. Bacon.

GLUTTONOUSNESS. f. [from glutinexus.] Viscosity; tenacity. Cheyne.


To GLUTTONISE. v. a. [from glutton.] To play the glutton. GLUTTONOUS. a. Given to excessive feeding. Raleigh.

GLUTTONOUSLY, ad. With the voracity of a glutton. GLUTTONY, f. [glutonnie, Fr.] Excess of eating; luxury of the table. Arbuthnot.

GLUTY. a. [from glue.] Viscious; tenacious; glutinous. GLynn. f. [Irish.] A hollow between two mountains. Spenjer.

To GNAR. f. v. n. [gnypan, Saxon.] To GNARL. f. v. a. To wrinkle; to murmur; to frown. Spenjer.


To GNASH. v. a. [knatschen, Dutch.] To strike together; to clasp. Dryden.

To GNASH. v. n. 1. To grind or collide the teeth. Mat. 2. To rage even to collision of the teeth. Milton.


GNAFLOWER. f. [gnar and flower.] The beetflower.

GNA'TSNAPPER. f. [gnat and snap.] A bird to called. Hakewill.

To GNAW. v. a. [gnaizen, Saxon.] 1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion. Dryden. 2. To bite in agony or rage. Shakespeare. 3. To wear away by biting. Sandys. 4. To fret; to waste; to corrode. 5. To pick with the teeth. Dryden.

To GNAW. v. n. To exercise the teeth. Shakespeare.

GNA'WER. f. [from gnaw.] One that gnaws.

GNOMON. f. [gnomon.] The hand or pin of a dial. Harris. Brown.

GNOMONICKS. f. [gnomonick.] A science which teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of fun and moon dials.

To GO. v. n. pret. I went; I have gone. [gian, Saxon.] 1. To walk; to move step by step. Sbea. 2. To
2. To move; not stand still. *Matt.*
3. To walk solemnly. *Homer.*
4. To walk leisurely, not run. *Shaks.*
5. To travel; to journey a-foot. *Milton.*
6. To proceed; to make a progress. *Dryden.*
7. To remove from place to place. *Shaks.*
8. To depart from a place; to move from a place. *Cowley.*
9. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end. 
10. To pass in company with others. *Hirshel.*
11. To proceed in any course of life good or bad. *Ezekiel.*
12. To proceed in mental operations. *Digby.*
13. To take any road. *Deuteronomy.*
14. To march in a hostile or warlike manner. *Shaks.*
15. To change state or opinion for better or worse. *Knolles.*
16. To apply one's self. *Bentley.*
17. To have recourse to. *1 Cor.*
18. To be about to do. *Locke.*
19. To shift; to pass life not quite well. *Locke.*
20. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin. *Shaks.*
21. To be in party or design. *Dryden.*
22. To escape. *2 Mac.*
23. To tend to any act. *Shaks.*
24. To be uttered. *Addison.*
25. To be talked of; to be known. *Addison.*
26. To pass; to be received. *Sidney.*
27. To move by mechanism. *Ouyay.*
28. To be in motion from whatever cause. *Shaks.*
29. To move in any direction. *Shaks.*
30. To flow; to pass; to have a course. *Dryden.*
31. To have any tendency. *Dryden.*
32. To be in a state of compact or partnership. *L'Estrange.*
33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. *Sparr.*
34. To be pregnant. *Shaks.*
35. To pass; not to remain. *Judges.*
36. To pass; not to be retained. *Shaks.*
37. To be expended. *Fletton.*
38. To be in order of time or place. *Watts.*
39. To reach or be extended to any degree. *Locke.*
40. To extend to confidences. *L'Estrange.*
41. To reach by effects. *Wilkins.*
42. To extend in meaning. *Dryden.*
43. To spread; to be dispersed; to reach further. *Tuyts.*

3. The
G O D

1. The landmark set up to bound a race. Milton.
2. The starting post. Dryden.
3. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends. Pope.
GOAR. f. [goror, Welsh.] Any edging sewn upon cloth. Peacham.
GOAT. f. [geat, Saxon.] A ruminant animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep. Peacham.
GOATBEARD. f. [goat and beard.] A plant. Miller.
GOATCHAFER. f. A kind of beetle. Peacham.
GOATHERD. f. [goat and herds.] One whole employment is to tend goats. Peacham.
GOATMARJORAM. f. GOATBEARD. GAOTES Rue. f. A plant.
GOATISH. a. [from goat.] Resembling a goat in rankness; soft. More.
GOB. f. [gobe, French.] A small quantity. L'Estrange.
GOBBET. f. [gobe, French.] A mouthful. Sandy's Travels.
To GOBBET. v. a. To swallow at a mouthful. L'Estrange.
To GOBBLE. v. a. [gaber, French.] To swallow hastily with tumult and noise. Prior.
GOBBLER. f. [from gobble.] One that devours in haste.
GO-BETWEEN. f. [go and between.] One that transacts business by running between two parties. Shakespeare.
GOBLET. f. [gobelet, French.] A bowl, or cup. Denham.
GOBLIN. f. [French; gobelina.] 1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. Locke.
2. A fairy; an elf. Shakespeare.
2. A false god; an idol. Shakespeare.
3. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured. Shakespeare.
To GOD. v. a. [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours. Shakespeare.
GO-DCHILD. f. [god and child.] A term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism, and promised to be educated as a Christian.
GO-D-Daughter. f. [god and daughter.] A girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism.
GO-Dess. f. [from god.] A female divinity. Dryden.
GO-D-Father. f. [god and father.] The sponsor at the font. Bacon.

G O L

GODHEAD. f. [from god.] 1. Godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. Milton.
2. A deity in person; a god or godess. Dryden.
GODLESS. a. [from god.] Without tenure of duty to God; atheistical; wicked; irre- religious; impious. Hooker. Dryden.
GODLIKE. a. [god and like.] Divine; resembling a divinity. Milton.
GODLING. f. [from god.] A little divinity. Dryden.
GODLINESS. f. [from godly.] 1. Piety to God.
2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion. Hooker.
2. Good; righteous; religious. Psalms.
GODLY. ad. Proudly; righteously. Hooker.
GODLYHEAD. f. [from godly.] Goodness; righteousness. Spenser.
GOD-MOTHER. f. [god and mother.] A woman who has become sponsor in baptism.
GODSHIP. f. [from god.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. Prior.
GODSON. f. [god and son.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font. Shakespeare.
GODWARD. a. To Godward is toward God.
GODWIT. f. [gob, good, and prea.] A bird of particular delicacy. Cowley.
GODYIELD. j. ad. [corrupted from God] To yield or proffer. Shakespeare.
GOEL. j. [goel, Saxon.] Yellow. Tufier.
GOER. f. [from go.] 1. One that goes; a runner. Shakespeare.
2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad. Watson.
GO-JGLE. v. a. To look askant. Hudibras.
GO-GLEDYE-D. a. [gledye'd, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking right. Shakespeare.
GOL. A. The same with CYMATHIUM. Speculator.
GOLD. f. [gold, Saxon; gold; riches, Welsh.] 1. Gold is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most durable, and most fixed of all bodies; not to be injured either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble by means of a fire; but is injured by no other salt. Gold is frequently
GOLDBEATER. f. [gold and beat.] One whose occupation is to beat or foliate gold, Ballie.

GOLDBEATER's Skin, f. The intellinium recumb of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds. Quincy.

GOLDBOUND. a. [gold and bound.] Encompanied with gold, Shakespeare.

GOLDEN. a. [from gold ]
1. Made of gold; consisting of gold, Dryden.
2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent, Gray.
3. Yellow; of the colour of gold, Mortimer.
4. Excellent; valuable, Dryden.
5. Happy; resembling the age of gold, Shakespeare.

GOLDEN SIX-pence, f. [coryphæum.]

GOLDENLY. adv. [from golden. ] Delightfully; splendidly, Gray.

GOLDFINCH. f. [goldfinch, Saxon.] A fining bird, called in Staffordshire a proud taylor, Carew.

GOLDFINDER. f. [gold and find.] One who finds gold, A term ludicrously applied to those that empty lakes, Swift.

GOLDHAMMER. f. A kind of bird.

GOLDING. f. A sort of apple.

GOLDNEY. f. A sort of fish.

GOLDFLEASURE. f. An herb.

GOLDSIZE. f. A glue of a golden colour, Peacham.

GOLDSMITH. f. [gold and smith, Saxon.]
1. One who manufactures gold, Shakespeare.
2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands, Swift.

GOLDYLOCKS. f. [comaus aurea, Latin.] A plant.

GOLL. f. Hands; paws, Sidney.

COME. f. The black and oily grease of a cart-wheel, Bailey.

COMPHYSIS. f. A particular form of articulation, Wifeman.

GONDOLAO. f. [gondole, French.] A boat much used in Venice; a small boat, Spenser.

GONDOLIER. f. [from gondola:] A boatman, Shakespeare.

GONE. part. poster. [from go.]
1. Advanced; forward in progress, Swift.

GON.

2. Ruined; undone, Shakespeare.
3. Past, Shakespeare.
4. Lost; departed, Holder.
5. Dead; departed from life, Oldham.

GONFALON. f. [gonfalon, French.] An ensign; a standard, Milton.

GONORROEA. f. [gonorrhea.] A morbid running of venereal hurts, Woodward.

GOOD. a. comp. better, superl. best, [good, Saxon ] good, Dutch.]
1. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired, Dryden.
2. Proper; fit; convenient, Bacon.
3. Uncorrupted; undamaged, Locke.
4. Wholoseme;ifulous, Prior.
5. Medicinal; salutary, Bacon.
6. Pleasant to the taste, Bacon.
7. Complete; full, Addison.
8. Useful; valuable, Colliier.
9. Sound; not false; not fallacious, Atterbury.

10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held, Warton.
11. Confirmed; attested; valid, Smith.
12. Having the qualities desired; sufficient; not too little, Clarendon.
13. Well qualified; not deficient, Locke.
14. Skillful; ready; dexterous, South.
15. Happy; prosperous, Psalms.
16. Honorable, Pope.
17. Cheerful; gay, Pope to Swift.
18. Confiderable; not small though not very great, Bacon.
19. Elegant; decent; delicate. With breeding, Addison.
20. Real; serious; earnest, Shakespeare.
21. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous, Matthew.
22. Kind; soft; benevolent, Sidney.
23. Favourable; loving, Sam.
24. Companionable; sociable; merry, Clarendon.
25. Hearty; earnest; not dubious, Sidney.
27. In Good job, Really; seriously, Shakespeare.
28. Good [To make.] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon, Clarendon.
29. Good [To make.] To perform; to confirm, Water, Smiradale.
30. Good [To make.] To supply, L'Eftrange.

GOOD. f.
1. That which physically contributes to happiness; the contrary to evil, Shaks.
3. Earnest; not jest, L'Eftrange.
4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousnes, Milton. South.

GOOD.
GOOD. ad. 1. Well; not ill; not amiss.
2. At Good. No worse.
GOOD. interjection. Well; right. Shakespeare.
GOOD-CONDITION. a. Without ill qualities or symptoms. Swift.
GOOD-NOW. interjection. 1. In good time; a low word. Shakespeare.
GOODLINESS. f. [from goodly.] Beauty; grace; elegance. Sidney.
GOODLY. a. [from good.] 1. Beautiful; gracefully; fine; splendid. Shakespeare. Dryden.
2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.
3. Happy; desirable; gay.
GOODMAN. ad. Excellently. Spencer.
GOODNESS. f. [from good.] Declarable qualities either moral or physical. Hooker.
2. Wares; freight; merchandise. Rolfe.
GOODY. f. [corrupt from good wife.] A low term of civility used to mean persons. Swift.
GOOSE. f. plural geese. [goe, Saxon.] 1. A large water-fowl proverbially noted for foolishness. Peacham.
GOOSEBERRY. f. [goose and berry.] A tree and fruit.
GOOSEFOOT. f. [chenopodium.] Wild orach. Miller.
GOSEGRASS. f. Clivers; an herb. Mortimer.
GORBELLY. f. [from gore, dung, and belly.] A big paunch; a swelling belly.
GORBELLIED. a. [from gorbelly.] Fat; bigbellied. Shakespeare.
GORE. w. a. [gory, Saxon.] 1. To stab; to pierce. Shakespeare.
2. To pierce. Dryden.
GORGÉ. f. [gorge, French.] 1. The throat; the swallow. Sidney.
2. That which isgorged or swallowed. Spencer.
GORGÉ. w. n. [gorger, French.] 1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to fatiate. Addison.
2. To swallow; as, the fisb has gorged the brook.}

GOT

GORGEOUS. a. [gorgeus, old French.] Fine; glittering in various colours; showy. Milton.
GORGEOUSLY. ad. [from gorgeous.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely. Cotton.
GORGEOUSNESS. f. [from gorgeous.] Splendour; magnificence; show. Goethe.
GORGET. f. [gorge.] The piece of armour that defends the throat. Shakespeare, Knolles, Hudibras.
GORGON. f. [goj, goyt.] A monster with fassy hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to fome; any thing ugly or horrid. Dryden.
GORMAND. f. [gourmand, French.] A greedy eater.
GORMANDIZE. v. n. [from gormand.] To feed ravenously.
GORMANDIZER. f. [from the verb.] A voracious eater.
GORSE. f. [gort, Saxon.] Furz; a thick prickly shrub.
2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. Shakespeare.
GOSHAWK. f. [go, goose, and reac, a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind. Fairfax.
GOSLING. f. [from goose.] 1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown. Swift.
2. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.
2. Divinity; theology.
GOSPEL. w. n. [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. Shakespeare.
GOSPELLER. f. [from gospel.] Following of Wicklif, who first attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papists in reproach. Rowe.
GOSSAMER. f. [goosp, low Latin.] The down of plants. Shakespeare.
3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in. Dryden.
GOSSEP. w. n. [from the noun.] 1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.
2. To be a pot-companion. Shakespeare.
GOSSIPRED. f. [goopry, from gossip.] Gossip or companion, by the canons law, is a spiritual affinity. Davies.
GOSTING. f. An herb.
GOT. pret. [from the verb get.] Dryden.
GOT. part. poss. of get. Knolles.
COTTON.
GOVERN. a. [from govern.] Submissive to authority; subject, to rule. Locke.


GOVERNANT. A fish. Gout.

GOVERN. v. n. 1. To rule as a chief magistrate. Spenser. 2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. Afterbury.

3. To manage; to restrain. Shakespeare.

4. In grammar. To have force with regard to syntax: as, ane governs the accusative case.

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.

GOVERN. v. n. To keep superiority. Dryden.

GOVERNABLE. a. [from govern.] Submissive to authority; subject, to rule. Locke.

GOVERNANCE. f. [from govern.] 1. Government; rule; management. 2. Control, as that of a guardian. 3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete.

GOVERNANTE. f. [gouvernante, Fr.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GOVERNES. f. [gouvernese, old Fr.] 1. A female invested with authority. Shakspere.

2. A tutor; a woman who has the care of young ladies. Clarendon.

3. A tutor; an instructor; a directress. More.

GOVERNMENT. f. [government, Fr.] 1. Form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority. Temple.


3. Administration of publick affairs. Waller.


5. Manageable; compliance; obsequiousness. Shakspere.


7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOR. f. [gouverneur, French.] 1. One who has the supreme direction. Hooker.

2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state. South.

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority. Shakespeare.

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man. Shakespeare.

5. Pilot; regulator; manager. James.

GOUCE.f. [French.] A chisel having a round edge. Moyn.
1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish. 
2. To dignify or raise by an act of favour. 
3. To favour. 

GRAÇED. a. [from grace.] 
1. Beautiful; graceful. 
2. Virtuous; regular; chaste. 
Shakespeare. 

GRAÇFUL. a. [from grace.] 
Beautiful with dignity. 

GRAÇFULLY. ad. [from graceful.] 
Gently; with pleasing dignity. 
Swifts. 

GRAÇFULLNESS. f. [from graceful.] 
Elegancy of manner; dignity with beauty. 

GRAÇELESS. a. [from grace.] 
Without grace; wicked; abandoned. 
Spenfer. 

GRAÇES. f. Good graces for favour is seldom used in the singular. 
Hudibras. 

GRAÇILE. a. [gracilis, Latin.] 
Slender; small. 

GRAÇILENT. a. [gracilensus, Latin.] 
Lean. 

GRAÇILITY. f. [gracilitas, Latin.] 
Slenderness. 

GRAÇIOUS. a. [gracieux, French.] 
1. Merciful; benevolent. 
South. 
2. Favourable; kind. 
Kings. 
3. Acceptable; favoured. 
Clarendon. 
4. Virtuous; good. 
Shakespeare. 
5. Excellent. 
Hocker. 
6. Graceful; becoming. 
Comden. 

GRAÇIOUSLY. ad. [from gracious.] 
1. Kindly; with kind condescension. 
Dryden. 
2. In a pleasing manner. 

GRAÇIOUSNESS. f. [from gracious.] 
1. Kind condescension. 
Clarendon. 
2. Pleased manner. 

GRADATION. f. [gradation, French.] 
1. Regular progress from one degree to another. 
L'Épreuve. 
2. Regular advance step by step. 
Shakespeare. 

3. Order; arrangement. 
Shakespeare. 
4. Regular process of argument. 
South. 

GRADATORY. f. [gradus, Latin.] 
Steps from the cloister into the church. 

GRA ĐIENT. a. [gradien, Latin.] 
Walking, 
Wilkins. 

GRAĐUAL. a [graduel, French.] 
Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step. 
Milton. 
South. 

GRAĐUAL. f. [gradus, Latin.] 
An order of steps. 

GRADUALITY. f. [from gradual.] 
Regular progression. 

GRADUALLY. ad. [from gradual.] 
By degrees; in regular progression. 
Newton. 

To GRADUATE. v. a. [graduer, Fr.] 
1. To dignity with a degree in the university. 
Coren. 
2. To mark with degrees. 
Derham. 

3. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals. 
Boyle. 
4. To heighten; to improve. 
Brown. 

GRADUATE. f. [gradué, French.] 
A man dignified with an academical degree. 
Brown. 

GRADUATION. f. [gradation, Fr.] 
1. Regular progression by succession of degrees. 
Grevo. 
2. The act of conferring academic degrees. 

GRAFF. f. [See GRAVE.] 
A ditch; a moat. 

GRAFF. f. [griffe, French.] 
A small branch inserted into the fock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cynon. 
Raleigh, Pope. 

To GRAFF. 2 
To GRAFF. 3 v. a. [graffer, French.] 
1. To infect a cynon or branch of one tree into the fock of another. 
Dryden. 
2. To propagate by infection or inoculation. 
Tuffor. 
3. To infect into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. 
Romans. 
4. To fill with an addictions branch. 
Shakespeare. 
5. To join one thing fo as to receive support from another. 
Swifts. 

GRAFFER. f. [from graff, or grarf.] One who propagates fruit by grafting. 
Evelyn. 

GRAIL. f. [from grée, French.] 
Small particles of any kind. 
Spenfer. 

GRAIN. f. [graine, French; grannum, Lat.] 
1. A single feed of corn. 
Shakespeare. 
2. Corn. 
Dryden. 
3. The feed of any fruit. 
4. Any minute particle; any single body. 
Shakespeare. 
5. The smallest weight, of which in phyxick twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty-four make a penny weight; a grain so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn. 
Holder. 
6. Any thing proverbially small. 
Wipt. 
7. GRAIN of Alesvance. Something indulged or remitted. 
Watts. 
8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. 
Shakespeare. 
9. The body of the wood. 
Dryden. 
10. The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles. 
Brown. 
11. Died or stained substance. 
Spenfer. 
12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour. 
Hudibras. 
13. The heart; the bottom. 
Hayward. 
14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness. 
Newton. 

GRAINED. a. [from grain.] 
Rough; made less smooth. 
Shakespeare. 

GRAINS.
G R A

GRAINS. f. [without a singular.] The
hulls of malt exhausted in brewing.
Ben. Johnston.

GRAINY. a. [from grain.]
1. Full of corn.
2. Full of grains or kernels.

GRAMERY, inter. [contrasted from grand
mercy.] An obsolete expression of fur-
Shakespeare.

GRAMINEOUS. a. [gramineus, Latin.]
Grassy.

GRAMINIVOROUS. a. [gramen and voro,

GRAMMAR. f. [grammaire, French;
grammatica, Latin.]
1. The science of speaking correctly; the
art which teaches the relations of words to
each other.
Locke.
2. Propriety or justness of speech. Dryd.
3. The book that treats of the various re-
lations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR School. f. A school in which
the learned language are grammatically
taught.
Locke.

GRAMMARIAN. f. [grammarien, Fr;
from grammar.] One who teaches gram-
mar; a philologue. Holder.

GRAMMATICAL. a. [grammatical, Fr.]
1. Belonging to grammar.
Sidney.
2. Taught by grammar.
Dryden.

GRAMMATICALLY, ad [from grammatic-
atical.] According to the rules or science of
grammar. Watts.

GRAMMATICALIST. f. [Latin.] A
mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.
Rymer.

GRAMPLE. f. A crab-fish.

GRAMIVORUS. f. A large fish of the ceta-
ceous kind.

GRANNY. f. [granarium, Fr.
from grammar.] A
storehouse for threshed corn.
Addison.

GRANATE. f. [from granum, Lat.] A
kind of marble so called, because it is marked
with small variegations like grains.

GRAND. a. [grand, French; grandi,
Latin.]
1. Great; illustrious; high in power.
Religious.
2. Great; splendid; magnificent. Young.
3. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or
expressed with great dignity.
4. It is used to signify ascent or descent of
confügurability.

GRANDAM. f. [grand and dam or dune.]
1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's
mother. Shakespeare.

GRANDCHILD. f. [grand and child.] The
son or daughter of my son or daughter.

GRANDDAUGHTER. f. [grand and daugh-
ter.] The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDE. f. [grand, French.] A man
of great rank, power, or dignity. Wotton.

GRANDEVITY. f. [from granovus, Lat.]
Great age; length of life. Dict.

GRANDEVOS. a. [granovus, Latin.]
Long lived; of great age. Dict.

GRANDEUR. f. [French.]
1. State; splendour of appearance; mag-
nificence. South.
2. Elevation of sentiment or language.

GRANDFATHER. f. [grand and father.]
The father of my father or mother. Bacon.

GRANDFICK. a. [grandis and ficio,

GRANDIOSUS. a. [grande, Latin.] Full
of hail.

GRANDITY. f. [from grandis, Latin.]
Greatness; grandeur. Camden.

GRANDMOTHER. f. [grand and mo-
ther.] The father's or mother's mother. Tim.

GRANDSEE. f. [grand and see.]
1. Grandfather.
Dinham. Prior.

GRANDSON. f. [grand and son.]
The son of a son or daughter. Swift.

GRANGE. f. [grange, French.] A farm:
generally a farm with a house at a distance

GRANITE. f. [granit, Fr. from granum,
Lat.] A stone composed of separate and
very large concretions, rudely compacted
together. The hard white granite with
black spots, commonly called moor-stone,
forms a very firm, and though rude, yet
beautifully variegated mass. Hard red gra-
nite, variegated with black and white,
now called oriental granite, is valuable for
its extreme hardness and beauty, and ca-
parable to a most elegant polish.

Hill. Woodward.

GRANIVOROUS. a. [granum and voro,
Lat.] Eating grain. Arbuthnot.

GRANNAM. f. [for granum.] Grand-
mother.

To GRANT. v. a. [from gratia or grati-
flor.] To admit that which is not yet proved.
Locke.

1. To bestow something which cannot be
claimed of right. Pope.

2. To bestow something which cannot be
claimed of right. Pope.

GRANT. f. [from the verb.]
1. The act of granting or bestowed.
2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a
thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed
by word only. Coke.
4. Admission of something in dispute.
Dryden.

GRANTABLE. a. [from grant.] That
which may be granted.

GRANTEE. f. [from grant.] He to whom
any grant is made. Swift.

GRANTOR. f. [from grant.] He by whom
a grant is made.

Dryden.

GRANTEE. f. [from grant.] That
which may be granted.

GRANTOR. f. [from grant.] He by whom
a grant is made.
The gripe or seizure of the hand. 
Milton.

2. Possession; hold. 
Shakespeare.

Clarendon.

GRASPER. f. [from grasp.] One that grasps. 

GRASS. f. [grass, Saxon.] The common herbage of field on which cattle feed. 

TEMPLE.

GRASS OF PARNASSUS. f. [parnassia, Latin.] A plant.

GRASS-PLOT. f. [gras and plot.] A small level covered with short grass. 
Mortimer.

GRASS-POLY. A species of WILLOW- WORT.

GRASSINESS. f. [from grassy.] The state of bounding in grass.

GRASSY. a. [from grass.] Covered with grass. 
Milton. Dryden.

GRATE. f. [crates, Latin.] 

1. Partition made with bars placed near to one another. 
Addison.

2. The range of bars within which fires are made. 
Spectator.

To GRATE. v. a. [gratter, French.] 

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body. 
Swift.

2. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious. 
Swift.

3. To form a bound by collision of asperities. 
Milton.

To GRATE. v. n. 

1. To rub so as to injure or offend. 
L’Esrange.

2. To make a harsh noise. 
Herrick.

GRA T EFUL. a. [gratus, Latin.] 

1. Having a due tenure of benefits. 
Milton.

2. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicate. 
Bacon.

GRA T E FULL Y. ad. [from grateful.] 

1. With willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits. 
Dryden.

2. In a pleasing manner. 
Watts.

GRA T E FULNESS. f. [from grateful.] 

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. 
Herbert.

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRATER. f. [grator, Fr.] A kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICATION. f. [gratification, Lat.] 

1. The act of pleasing. 
South.

2. Pleasure; delight. 
Roger.

3. Reward; recompense.

To GRATIFY. v. a. [gratificor, Latin.] 

1. To indulge; to please by compliance. 
Dryden.

2. To delight; to please. 
Addison.

3. To require with a gratification.

GRA T E N G L Y. ad. [from grate.] Harshly; offensively.
GRA

GRATIS. ad. [Latin.] For nothing; without a recompence. 

GRATITUDE. f. [gratitude, low Latin.] 1. Duty to benefactors. 
2. Desire to return benefits. 

GRATUITY. f. [gratuité, Fr.] A present; or acknowledgment. 

To GRATULATE. v. a. [gratulor, Lat.] 1. To congratulate; to falue with declarations of joy. 
2. To declare joy for. 

GRATULATION. f. [from gratulatio, Latin.] Salutations made by expressing joy. 

GRATULATORY. a. [from gratulate.] Congratulatory, expressing congratulation. 

GRAVE. a. [grave, French.] 1. Solemn; serious; sober. 
2. Of weight; not futile; credible. 

GRAVE. a. [grave, French.] 1. The place in which the dead are repofited. 

GRAVE-CLOATHES. f. [grave and cloathes.] The drefs of the dead. 

GRAVE-STONE. f. [grave and stone.] The stone that is laid over the grave. 

To GRAVE. v. a. preter. grave'd; part. grave. 
1. To infculp; to carve in any hard substance. 
2. To carve or form: Hebrews. Dryden. 
3. [From grave.] To entomb. Shakespeare. 
4. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. 

To GRAVE. v. n. To write or delineate on hard substances. 

2. [Gravel, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys. 

To GRAVEL. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To pave or cover with gravel. 
2. To tick in the sand. 
3. To puzzle; to flip; to put to a stand. 
4. [In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe. 

GRAVELESS. a. [from grave.] Without a tomb; unburied. 

GRAVELLY. a. [gravelly, Fr.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel. 

GRAVELY. ad. [from grave] 1. Solemly; seriously; soberly without lightness. 
2. Without gaudiness or show. 

GRAVENESS. f. [from grave.] Seriousness; solemnity and foberity. 

GRAVEOLENT. a. [gravelens, Lat.] Strong scented. 

GRAVER. f. [gravur, Fr.] 1. One who engraves; is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be imprinted on paper. 

GRAVIDITY. f. [from gravidus, Latin.] Pregnancy. 

GRAVING. f. [from grave.] Carved work. 

To GRAVITATE. v. n. [from gravis, Latin.] To tend to the center of attraction. 

GRAVITATION. f. [from gravitate.] Act of tending to the centre. 

GRAVITY. f. [gravitas, Latin.] 1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre. 
2. Atrocioufness; weight of guilt. 
3. Seriousness; solemnity. 

GRAVY. f. The feros juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire. 

GRAY. a. [grau, Saxon; grau, Danish.] 1. White with a mixture of black. 
2. White or hoary with old age. 
3. Dark like the opening or close of day. 

GRAY. f. A badger. 

GRAYBEARD. f. [gray and beard.] An old man. Shakespeare. 

GRAYLING. f. The umber, a fish. 

GRAYNESS. f. [from gray.] The quality of being gray. 

To GRAZE. v. n. [from graze.] 1. To eat grass; to feed on grass. 
2. To supply grafts. 
3. [From rafer, French.] To touch lightly. 

To GRAZE. v. a. 1. To tend grazing cattle. 
2. To feed upon. 

GRAZIER. f. [from graze.] One who feeds cattle. 

GREASE. f. [grafe, French.] 1. The soft part of the fat. 
2. [In
2. In horlemanship. A swelling and gouty tendons of the legs, which generally happens to a horse after his journey.

To GREASE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To smear or anoint with grease.
2. To braise; to corrupt with prentices.

GREASINEES. f. [from grease.] Oili-
ness; fatness.

GREASY. a. [from grease.]
1. Oily; fat; unctuous. Shakespeare.
2. Smear'd with grease; confett. Mortimer.
3. Fat of body; bulky. Shakespeare.

GREAT. a. [great, Saxon.]
1. Large in bulk or number.
2. Having any quality in a high degree.

3. Considerable in extent or duration.
4. Important; weighty. Shakespeare.
5. Chief; principal. Shakespeare.
6. Of high rank; of large power. Pope.
8. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien.

9. Noble; magnanimous.
10. Swelling; proud.
13. It is added in every step of ascending or descending confusinuity; as great grand-
son is the son of my grandson. Addison.

GREAT. f. [from the adjective.] The whole; the gros; the whole in a lump.

GREATBELLIED. a. [great and belly.] Pregnant; teeming.

GREATEN. v. a. [from great.] To aggrandize; to enlarge.

GREATHEARTED. a. [great and heart.] High spirited; undecjed.

GREATLY. a. [from great.]
1. In a great degree.
2. Nobly; illustriously.
3. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.

GREATNESS. f. [from great.]
1. Largeness of quantity or number.
2. Comparative quantity.
3. High degree of any quality.
4. High place; dignity; power; influence.
5. Swelling pride; affected state. Bacon.
6. Merit; magnanimity; noblemess of mind.

7. Grandeur; state; magnificence. Pope.

GREECE. f. [corrupted from degrees.] A flight of steps.

GREEDILY. a. [from greedy.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously.

GREEDINESS. f. [from greedy.] Rav-
Enousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

GREEDY. a. [greedy.] Sax.
1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

GREEN. f.
1. The green colour.
2. A gruffy plain.
3. Leaves; branches; wreaths. Dryden.

GREEN. m. [green and eye.] Having
eyes coloured with green.

GREENFINCH. f. A kind of bird. 

GREENISH. a. [from green.] Somewhat green.

GREENLY. a. [from green.]
1. With a greenish colour.
2. Newly; fresh.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wantly; timidly.

GREENNESS. f. [from green.]
1. The quality of being green; viridity.
2. Immaturity; unripeness.
3. Freshness; vigour.

GREENSICKNESS. f. [green and sick-
ness.] The disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

GREENSWARD. f. [green and ward.] The turf on which grazes grows.

GREENWIEED. f. [green and weed.] Dyers weed.
GRIEVE. v. a. [grower, French.] To
afflict; to hurt.

GRIEVE. v. n. To be in pain for
something past; to mourn; to sorrow,
as for the death of friends.

GRIEVINGLY. ad. [from grieve.] In
sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRIEVOUS. a. [gravis, Latin.]
1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born,
Hooker.
2. Such as cause sorrow.
Watts.
3. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness.
Cowper.
4. Atrocious; heavy.
Shakespeare.
5. Sometimes used adverbially in low lan-
guage.
Shakespeare.

GRIEVOUSLY. ad. [from grieve.] To
1. Painfully; with pain.
Spenser.
2. With discontent; with ill will.
Knolles.
3. Calamitously; miserably.
Hooker.
4. Vexatiously.
Ray.

GRIEVOUSNESS. f. [from grieve.]
Sorrow; pain.
Isaiah xxiv.

GRiffin. 7 f. [griev.]

GRIPPION. § A fabled animal, said to
be generated between the lion and eagle,
and to have the head and paws of the lion,
and the wings of the eagle.
Peacham.

GRIG. f. [griech: Bavarian, a little duck.]
1. A small eel.
2. A merry creature.
[Supposed from
Greek.]
Swift.

GRILL. v. n. [grille, a grate, French.] To
broil on a grilliron.

GRILLADE. f. [from grill.] To har-
rass; to hurt.
Hudibras.

GRIM. a. [grimma, Saxon.]
1. Having a countenance of terror; horri-
ble.
Denham.
2. Ugly; ill-looking.
Shakespeare.

GRIMACE. f. [French, from grim.]
1. A distortion of the countenance from
habit, affection, or insobriety.
South.
2. Air of affection.
Granville.

GRIMALKIN. f. [grim, French, and
malkin.] An old cat.
Philips.

GRIME. f. [from grim.] Dirt deeply
infinituated.
Woodward.

To GRIME. v. a. [from the noun.] To
dirt; to fully deeply.

GRIMLY. ad. [from grim.]
1. Horribly; hideously.
Shakespeare.
2. Sourly; sullenly.
Shakespeare.

GRIMNESS. f. [from grim.] Horror;
frightfulness of visits.

To GRIN. v. n. [grin, Saxon.]
1. To set the teeth together and withdraw
the lips.
Shakespeare.
2. To fix the teeth as in anguish.
Shakespeare.

GRIN. f. [from the verb.] The act of
cracking the teeth.
Watts.
GRIND. f. [from grind.] 1. One that grinds. 2. The instrument of grinding. 3. The back tooth. GRINDSTONE. 2. f. [from grind and stone.] The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened. GRINNER. f. [from grin.] He that grins. GRINNINGLY. ad. [from grin.] With a grinning laugh. GRIP. f. A small ditch. To GRIFE. v. a. [grifpan, Gothick.] 1. To hold with the fingers closed. 2. [Gripper, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize. 3. To close; to clutch. 4. To pinch; to press; to squeeze. GRIPPER. f. [from gripe.] Oppreißor; unfeiter. GRIPPLY. ad. [from griping.] With pain in the guts. GRIPLE. f. A griping miser. GRIPPER. f. [from grip.] Uged by Milton for antemurgrife. GRIS. f. [A step, or scale of steps. Shakespeare. GRISKIN. f. [grisken, roat meat, Lith.] The vertebræ of a hog br ied. GRISLY. ad. [grisly, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; GRIST. f. [grist, Saxon.] 1. Corn to be ground. 2. Supply; provision. GRISTLE. f. [gristle, Saxon.] A cartilage; GRISTLY. a. [from gristle.] Cartilaginous.
To GROOVE. v. a. [from the noun.] 
To cut hollow.

To GROPE. v. n. [grupan, Saxon.] To feel where one cannot see.

To GROPE. v. a. To search by feeling in the dark.

GROPER. f. [from grope.] One that searches in the dark.

GROSS. a. [gross, French; grasso, Italian.] 
1. Thick; bulky.
2. Shameful; uncleanly.
3. Intelligently coarse; palpable, impure; unrefined.
4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.
5. Thick; not refined; not pure.
6. Stupid; dull.
7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate.
8. Thick; fat; bulky.

GROSS. f. [from the adjective.] 
1. The main body; the main force.
2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts.
3. The chief part; the main mass.
4. The number of twelve dozen.

GROSSLY. adv. [from gros.] 
1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarsely.
2. Without subtlety; without art; without delicacy.

GROSSNESS. f. [from gross.] 
1. Coarseness; not subtlety; thickness.
2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.
3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy.

GROT. f. [grotte, French; grotta, Italian.] 
A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

GROTESQUE. a. [grotesque, French.] 
Dishorted of figure; unnatural.

GROTTO. f. [grotto, French.] A cavern or cave made for coolness.

GROVE. f. [from grave.] A walk covered by trees meeting above.

To GROVEL. v. n. [grovfe, Ilandick; flat on the face.] 
1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.
2. To be mean; to be without dignity.

GROUND. f. [gindre, Saxon.] 
1. The earth, considered as solid or as low.
2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.
3. Land; country.
4. Region; territory.
5. Farm; estate; possession.

6. The floor or level of the place.

7. Deeds; leases; easements.

8. The first frame of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted.

9. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported.

10. The plain song; the tune on which defecants are raised.

11. First hint; first traces of an invention.

12. The first principles of knowledge.

13. The fundamental cause.

14. The field or place of action.

15. The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire.

16. The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer.

17. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors.

18. State of progress or reception.

19. The foil to fet a thing off.

To GROUND. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To fix on the ground.
2. To found as upon cause or principle.

3. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

GROUND. The preterite and part. pass. of grind.

GROUND-ASH. f. A saplin of ash taken from the ground.

GROUND BAIT. f. [from ground and bait.] A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle.

GROUND-FLOOR. f. [ground and floor.] The lower story of a house.

GROUND-IVY. f. Alchoof, or tunhoof.

GROUND-OAK. f. [ground and oak.] A saplin oak.

GROUND-PINE. f. A plant.

GROUND-PLATE. f. [In architecture.] The outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons.

GROUND-PLY. f. 
1. The ground on which any building is placed.
2. The ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT. f. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

GROUND ROOM. f. A room on the level with the ground.

GROUND-LESS. f. 
Upon firm principles.
GROUNDESS. "f. [from ground:] Void of reason.

GROUNDLESSLY. "ad. [from groundless:] Without reason; without cause. Boyle.

GROUNDLESSNESS. "f. [from groundless:] Want of just reason. Titelton.

GROUNDLING. "f. [from ground.] A fish which keeps at the bottom of the water: one of the vulgar. Shakespeare.

GROUNDLY. "ad. [from ground.] Upon principles; solidly. Aşıham.

GROUNDSEL. f. [iunyand rule, the basis, Saxon.] The timber next the ground. Moxon.

GROUNDSEL. f. [sencia, Latin.] A plant.

GROUNDWORK. "f. [ground and work.]
1. The ground; the first strawm. Dryden.
2. The first part of an undertaking; the fundamentals. Milton.
3. First principle; original reason. Spencer.

GROUP. f. [grouppe, French.] A crowd; a cluster; a huddle. Swift.

TO GROUP. v. a. [grapper, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle together. Prior.

GRUSE. "f. A kind of fowl; a heath-cock. Swift.

GROUT. f. [grout, Saxon.]
1. Coarse meal; pollard. King.
2. That which purges off. Dryden.
3. A kind of wild apple.

TO GROW. v. n. toeter, grow; part. paß. grown. [9unan, Saxon.]
1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion. Wild.
2. To be produced by vegetation. Abbot.
3. To shoot in any particular form. Dryden.
4. To increase in stature. 2 Samuel.
5. To come to manhood from infancy. Locke.
6. To issue, as plants from a foil. Dryden.
7. To increase in bulk; to become greater. Bacon.
8. To improve; to make progress. Pepè.
9. To advance to any state. Shakespeare.
10. To come by degrees. Roger.
11. To come forward; to gather ground. Kralle.
12. To be changed from one state to another. Dryden.
13. To proceed as from a cause. Hooker.
14. To accrue; to be forthcoming. Shakespeare.
15. To adhere; to cllick together. Walton.
16. To swell; a sea term.

GROWER. f. [from grow.] An increaser.

TO GROWL. v. n. [grollen, Flemish.]
1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur.
2. To murmur; to grumble.

GROWN. The participle passive of grow.
1. Advanced in growth.
2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing. Proverbs.
3. Arrived at full growth or stature. Locke.

GROWTH. "f. [from grow.]
1. Vegetation; vegetable life. Afterbury.
3. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency. Temple.
4. Increase of stature; advanced to maturity. Arbuthnot.
5. Improvement; advancement. Hooker.

GROWTHEAD. f. [from grow or great growth.]
1. A kind of fish. Ainsworth.
2. An idle lazy fellow. Tusher.

TO GRUB. v. a. [graban, preter, gròb, to dig, Gothic.] To dig up; to destroy by digging. Dryden.

GRUB. f. [from grubbing, or mining.]
1. A small worm that eats holes in bodies. Shakespeare.

TO GRUBBLE. v. n. [grubelen, German.] To feel in the dark. Dryden.

GRUB STREET. f. The name of a street in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called grubstreet. Gay.

TO GRUDGE. v. a. [Grugnach, Welsh.]
1. To envy; to fee any advantage of another with discontent. Sidney.
2. To give or take unwillingly. Addison.

TO GRUDGE. "n.
1. To murmur; to repine. Hook.
2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant. Raleigh.
3. To be envious. James.
4. To wish in secret. Dryden.
5. To give or have any unhesp remains. Dryden.

GRUDGE. "f. [from the verb.]
1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence. Sidney.
4. Envy; odium; invincible censure.
5. Remorse of conscience.

GRUDGINGLY. "ad. [from grudge.] Unwillingly; malignantly. Dryden.

GRUEL. f. [gruelle, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water. Arbuthnot.

GRUFF. "ad. [from gruff.] Harshly; ruggedly. Dryden.
GUARD. adj. [from guard.] To watch, to keep an eye on, to see to, to prevent evil, to provide against danger. Dryden.

GUARD. v. n. 1. To watch by way of defence and security. Addison.
2. To protect; to defend. Waller.
3. To preserve by caution. Addison.
4. To provide against objections. Notes on Odyssey.

GUARD. v. n. 5. To adorn with laces, lace, or ornamental borders. Shakespeare.

GUARDIAN. f. [from guard.] A man, or body of men, whose business it is to watch. Milton.


GUARDER. f. One who guards.

GUARDIAN. f. [gardien, French.]
1. One that has the care of an orphan. Arbuthnot.
2. To one to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed. Shakespeare.
3. A repository or storehouse. Not used. Shakespeare.

GUARDIAN of the Spiritualities. He to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed, during the vacancy of the see. Covel.

GUARDIAN. a. Performing the office of a kind protector or superintendant. Dryden.

GUARDIANSHIP. f. [from guardian.] The office of a guardian. L'Estr.

GUARDLESS. a. [from guard.] Without defence.

GUARDSHIP. f. [from guard.]
1. Care; protection. Swift.
2. [Guard and slip.] A king's ship to guard the coast. Waller.

GUAIAVA. f. [from the verb.] A plant. Miller.

GUAVA. f. [from the verb.] A plant. Miller.

GUBERNATION. f. [gubernatio, Latin.] Government; superintendancy. Wotts.

GUDGEON. f. [goujon, French.]
1. A small fish found in brooks and rivers. Pope.
2. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage. Shakespeare.

G U E R D O N. f. [guerdon, French.] A reward; a remuneration. Knolles.

GU ESS. f. [from guess.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds. Prior.

GU E S S E R. f. [from guess.] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge. Swift.


G U E S T. f. [gierc, gyre, Saxan.]
1. One entertained in the house of another. Dryden.
2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside. Sidney.

G U I

To GUGGLE. v. n. [gorgol'lar, Italian.] To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow vessel.

GUIDE. f. [from guide.] The reward given to a guide.

GUIDANCE. f. [from guide.] Direction; government.

To GUIDE, v. a. [guider, French.]
1. To direct. South.
2. To govern by counsel; to instruct. Psalms.

3. To regulate; to superintend.

Decay of Piety.

GUIDE. f. [guide, French.]
1. One who directs another in his way. Denham.
2. One who directs another in his conduct.

3. Director; regulator. Hooker.

GUIDELESS. a. [from guide.] Without a guide.

GUIDER, f. [from guide.] Director; regulator; guide. South.

GUIDON. f. [French.] A standard-bearer; a standard.

GUILD. f. [gild, Saxon.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity. Cowell.

GUILLE. f. [guille, old French.] Deceitful cunning; an insidious artifact. Milton.

GUILLEFUL. a. [guille and full.]
2. Treacherous; secretly mischievous. Shakespeare.

GUILLEFULLY. adv. [from guileful.] Insidiously; treacherously.

GUILLEFULNESS. f. [from guileful.] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.

GUILLELESS. a. [from guile.] Without deceit; without insidiousness.

GUILPER. f. [from guile.] One that betrays into danger by insidious practices.

GUILT. f. [gilt, Saxon.]
1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime. Hammond.

GUILTYLY. adv. [from guilty.] Without innocence. Shakespeare.

GUILTINESS. f. [from guilty.] The state of being guilty; consciousness of crime. Sidney.

GUILTY. a. [guilt, Saxon.]
1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent. Shakespeare.
2. Wicked; corrupt. Thomson.

GUPNEA. f. [from Guinea, a country in Africa abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings. Locke.

GUPNEADROPPER. f. One who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUPNEAHEHN. f. A small Indian hen.

GUINEABER. f. [zopficum, Latin.] A plant.

GUINEAPIG. f. A small animal with a pig's snout.

GUINEA. f. [guine, French.]
1. Manner; mien; habit.


GULCH. f. [from gulf, Latin.] A chasm.

GULCHIN. s. little gluton. Skinner.

GULES. a. [perhaps from gule, the throat.] red. Shakespeare.

GULF. f. [golf, Italian.]
2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth. Spenser.
3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy. Shaksp.

GULFY. f. [from gulf.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

GULLEY. f. [from gull.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud. Dryden.

GULL. f. [from the verb.]
1. A sea-bird.
2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick. Shaksp.
3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated. Hudibras.

GULLCATCHER. f. [gull and catch.] A cheater.

GULLER. f. [from gull.] A cheater; an impostor.

GULLERY. f. [from gull.] A cheat; imposture. Ainsworth.

GULLET. f. [gilet, French.] The throat; the meat-pipe. Denham.

To GULLY. v. n. To run with noise.

GULLYHOLE. f. The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous fever.

GULSITY. f. [from gilseus, Lat.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity. Browne.

To GULP. v. a. [gulpen, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission. Gay.

GULP. f. [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once. More.

GUM. f. [gummi, Latin.]
1. A vegetable sub stance differing from a resin, in being more viscous, and diffused in aqueous menstruums. Lyney. Dryden.

GUM. f. [gummi, Latin.]
1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscous, and diffused in aqueous menstruums. Lyney. Dryden.
2. [Guma, Saxon.] The flaky covering that contains the teeth.

To GUM. v. a. To close with gum.

Wiseman.

GUMMINESS. f. [from gummy.] The state of being gummy.

Wiseman.

GUMMOITY. f. [from gummous.] The nature of gum; guminels.

Fayer.

GUMMOUS. a. [from gum.] Of the nature of gum.

Woodward.

GUMMY. a. [from gum.]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum.

Dryden.

2. Productive of gum.

Milton.

3. Overgrown with gum.

Dryden.

GUN. f. The general name for firearms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.

Knole, Granville.

GUNNEL. f. [corrupted for gunwale.]

GUNNER. f. [from gun.] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

Shakespeare.

GUNNER. f. [from gunner.] The science of artillery.

GUNPOWDER. f. [gun and power.] The powder put into guns to be fired.

Brown.

GUNSHOT. f. [gun and shot.] The reach or range of a gun.

Dryden.

GUNSHOT. a. Made by the shot of a gun.

Wiseman.

GUNSMITH. f. [gun and smith.] A man whose trade is to make guns.

Morter.

GUNSTICK. f. [gun and stick.] The ram-mer.

GUNSTOCK. f. [gun and stock.] The wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Mortimer.

GUNSTONE. f. [gun and stone.] The shot of cannon.

Shakespeare.

GUNWALE, or GUNNEL of a Ship. That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the forecastle; this is called the gunwale, whether there be guns in the ship or no.

Harris.

GURGE. f. [gurget, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.

Gurjon.

GURGION. f. The earier part of the meal, sifted from the bran.

To GURGLE. v. n. [zorgoliare, Italian.] To fall or gurgle with noise, as water from a bottle.

Pope.

GURNARD. 2 f. [gurnel, French.] A GURNET. 8 kind of sea-fish.

Shakespeare.

To GUSH. v. n. [gulfen, Dutch.]

1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body.

Thomson.

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.

Pope.

GUSH. f. [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once.

Harvey.

GUSSET f. [goufet, French.] Any thing sewed on to cloth, in order to strengthen it.
GYM

GUZZLER, f. [from guzzle.] A gor-
mansifer. Dryden.

GYBE, f. [See GIBE.] A sneer ; a taunt;
a sarcasm. Shakespeare.

To GYBE, v. n. To sneer ; to taunt. Spenser.

GYMNASTICALLY, ad. [from gymnast-
icking.] Athletically; fitly for strong ex-
ercise. Browne.

GYMNASTICK, ad. [γυμναστικός.] Per-
taining to athleteic exercises. Arbuthnot.

GYMNICK, a. [γυμνίκ.] Such as prac-
tice the athleteic or gymnastick exercises.
Milton.

GYMNOSPERMOPUS, a. [γυμνός and
σπερμός.] Having the seeds naked.

GYNÉOCRASY, f. [γυναικερατης.] Petti-
gcoat government; female power.

GYRATION, f. [gyro, Latin.] The ac-
t of turning any thing about, Newton.

GYRE, f. [gyrus, Latin.] A circle de-
scribed by any thing going in an orbit.
Spenser, Sondys, Dryden.

GYVES, f. [gevyn, Welsh.] Fetters ;

To GYVE. v. a. To fetter ; to shackle.
Shakespeare.

H.

HAB

H is in English, as in other languages,
a note of aspiration, founded only
by a strong emision of the breath,
without any conformation of the organs of
speech, and is therefore by many gramma-
rians accounted no letter. The b in Eng-
lish is scarcely ever mute at the begin-
ning of a word; as house.

HA, interj. [ba, Latin.] 1. An expre-
sion of wonder, surprife, sud-
den question, or sudden exertion. Shakes-
pere.


HABEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ
which a man, indited of some tref-
pas, being laid in prison for the fame,
may have out of the King's Bench, there-
by to remove himself thither at his own
casts. Cowell.

HABERDAsher, f. One who sells small
wares; a pedlar. Bacon.

HABERDINE, f. A dried salt cod.
Ainsfworth.

HABERGEON. f. [baubergeon, French.] 
Armour to cover the neck and breast.
Hudibras.

HABILIMENT. f. [habitiment, French.] 
Drefs; clothes; garment. Swift.

To HABILITATE. v. n. [habitiler, 
French.] To qualify; to entitle. Bacon.

HABILITATION. f. [from habitilitate.] 
Qualification, Bacon.

HABILITY. f. [habilit, French.] Fa-
culty; power.

2. Dres; accoutrement. Shakespeare, Dryden.
3. Habit is a power or ability in man of
doing any thing acquired by frequent doing.
Locke.

To HABIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To
dress; to accoutre; to array. Clarendon.

HABITABLE. a. [habitabile, Fr.] Capa-
ble of being dwell in.

HABITABLENESS. f. [from habitable.] 
Capacity of being dwell in. More.

HABITANCE. f. [habitatt, Latin.] Dwel-
ling; abode. Spenser.

HABITANT. f. [habitant, French.] Dwel-
lner; one that lives in any place. Pope.

HABITATION, f. [habitation, French.] 
1. The act of dwelling; the state of a
place receiving dwellers.
2. Place of abode; dwelling. Milton.

HABITATOR. f. [Latin.] Dweller; in-

HABITUAL. a. [habituel.] Cufomary;
accommoded; inveterate. South.

HABITUALLY. ad. [from habitual.] Cuf-
tomarily; by habit. Arbuthnot.

HABITUDE. f. [habitude, Latin.] 
1. Relation; repect.
2. Familiarity; converfe; frequent inter-
course. Dryden.
3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use.
Dryden.
4. The power of doing any thing acquired
by frequent repetition. Dryden.

HA'BNAB. ad. [kap ne bap.] At random ;
at the mercy of chance. Hudibras.

To HACK. v. a. [Paccan, Saxon.] 1. To cut into small pieces; to chop.
Sidney.
2. To speak unreadily, or with hesitation.
Shakespeare.

To HACK. v. a. To turn hackney or pre-
fitute. Shakespeare.

HACKLE,

To HA'CKLE. v. a. [from back.] To dress flax.

HA'CKNEY. f. [bacnai, Welsh.]
1. A pacing horse.
2. A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace. *Bacon.*
5. Much used; common. *Harvey.*

To HA'CKNEY. v. a. [from the noun.] To practise in one thing; to accustom to the road. *Shakespeare.*


HAD. The pesterite and part. past. of have. *Shakespeare.*

HA'DDOCK. f. [badot, French.] A sea-fish of the cod kind. *Carew.*

HAFT. f. [haff, Saxon.] A handle; that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand. *Dryden.*

To HAFT. v. a. [from the noun.] To fet in a haft. *Hudibras.*

HA'G. f. [prise, a goblin, Saxon.]
1. A fury; a he monfer.

To HAG. v. a. [from the noun.] To torment; to harass with terror. *Hudibras.*

HA'GARD. a. [hagard, French.]
1. Wild; untamed; irrecognisable. *Spenser.*
2. [Hager, German.] Lean. *L'Estr.*
3. [Hage, Welsh.] Ugly; rugged; deformed. *Smith.*

HA'GARDLY. a. [from hagard.] Deformed; ugly. *Dryden.*

HA'GG. f. [from hag or back.] A mass of meat inclosed in a membrane. *Shakespeare.*

HA'GGISH. a. [from hag.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid. *Shakespeare.*

HA'GGLE. v. a. [corrupted from backle or back.] To cut; to chop; to mangle. *Shakespeare.*

To HA'GGLE. v. n. To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER. f. [from baggle.] 1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.


HA'ILL. f. [hagel, Saxon.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*

To HA'ILL. v. a. To pour down hail. *IJa.*


To HA'ILL. v. n. [from the noun.] To fattle; to call to. *Dryden.*

HA'ILSHOT. f. [hail and shot.] Small shot shattered like hail. *Hayward.*

HA'ILSTONE. f. [hail and stone.] A particle or single ball of hail. *Shakespeare.*


HAIR. f. [heap, Saxon.]
1. One of the common teguments of the body. When we examine hairs with a microscope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours: that each hair consists of five or six orders, wrapt up in a common tegument. *Quinsey.*
4. Course; order; grain. *Shakespeare.*


HA'IRBEL. f. The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HAIRBREADTH. f. [hair and breadth.] A very small distance. *Judges.*

HA'IRCLOTH. f. [hair and clott.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification. *Grevo.*

HAIRLA'CE. f. [hair and lace.] The fillet with which the women tie up their hair, *Harvey.*

HAIRLESS a. [from hair.] Without hair. *Shakespeare.*

HA'IRINESS. f. [from hairy.] The state of being covered with hair.

HA'IRY. a. [from hair.] 1. Overgrown with hair. *Shakespeare.*

HAKE. f. A kind of fish. *Carew.*

HA'KOT. f. [from backs.] A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

HAL. The Saxon palce, i.e., a hall. *Gibson.*

HALBERD. f. [baldearde, French.] A battle-ax fixed to a long pole. *Pope.*

HALBERDIER. f. [baldeardier, French.] One who is armed with a halberd.

HALC'YON. f. [halceyo, Latin.] A bird that breeds in the sea; there is always a calm during her incubation. *Shakespeare.*

HALC'YON. a. [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still. *Donibain.*

HA'LE. a. Healthy; sound; hearty. *Spenser.*

To HA'LE. v. a. [bakon, Dutch.] To drag by force; to pull violently. *Sanders. Brown.*

HA'LER.
HAL

HALTER. f. [from bale.] He who pulls and hales.

HALF. f. [Deaf: Saxon.] 1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. Ben. Jonson. 2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided. Dryden.

HALF-BLOOD. f. One not born of the same father and mother. Locke.

HALF-BLOODED. a. [half and blood.] Mean; degenerate. Shakespeare.

HALF-FACED. a. [half and faced.] Showing only part of the face. Shakespeare.


HALF-MOON. f. The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

HALF-PENY. f. plural half-pence. [half and peny.] A copper coin, of which two make a penny. Dryden.

HALF-PIKE. f. [half and pike.] The small pick carried by officers. Tatler.

HALF-SEAS over. A proverbial expression for any one too advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk. Dryden.


HALF-STRAINED. a. [half and strained.] Half-bred; imperfect.

HALF-SWORD. f. Clofe fight. Shakespeare.

HALF-WAY. ad. [half and way.] In the middle. Gravewall.

HALF-WIT. f. [half and wit.] A blockhead; a foolish fellow. Dryden.


HALIDOM. f. Our blessed lady. Spencer.

HALMASS. [Dyalg and mafs.] The feast of All-souls. Shakespeare.


2. A manour-house so called, because in it were held courts for the tenants. Addison.

3. The publick room of a corporation. Crotch.

4. The first large room of a house. Milton.


HALLOW. interj. [Alons, let us go!] A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game. Dryden.

TO HALLOW. v. n. [baker, French.] To cry as after the dogs. Sidney.

TO HALLOW. v. a. 1. To encourage with shouts. Prior. 2. To chase with hounds. Shakespeare. 3. To call or shout to. Shakespeare. To HALLOW. v. a. [Pilgian, Palg, Saxon, holy.]

HAM

1. To consecrate; to make holy. Hooker.

2. To reverence as holy; balewed be thy name.

HALLUCINATION. f. [hallucinatio, Lat.] Error; blunder; mistake. Addison.

HALM. f. [Deaf: Saxon.] Straw.

HALO. f. A red circle round the sun or moon. Newton.

HALSINGEN. a. [half, German.] Soundig harsly. Carew.

HALSER. f. [from pil, neck, and peal, a rope.] A rope left than a cable. Chapman.

HALT. v. n. [Deaf: Saxon, lame.] 1. To limp; to be lame. Dryden.

2. To stop in a march. Addison.

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious. 1 Kings.

4. To fail; to fault. Shakespeare.

HALT. a. [from the verb.] Lame; crippled. Lake.

HALT. f. [from the verb.] 1. The act of limping; the manner of limping. Milton.


HALTER. f. [from bale.] He who limps. Milton.


2. A cord; a strong string. Sandys.

To HALTER. v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with a cord. Atterbury.

To HALVE. v. a. [from bale, bawe.] To divide into two parts.

HALVES. interj. [from bale.] An expression by which any one lays claim to an equal share. Cervonald.

HAM. [Saxon dam, a house; farm.] 1. The lips; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh. Wifeman.

2. The thigh of a hog salted. Pope.

HAMATED. a. [hamatus, Latin.] Hooked; set with hooks. To HAMBLE. v. a. [from ham.] To cut the fines; to hamming.

HAME. f. [Pima, Saxon] The collar by which a horie draws in a waggon.


HAMMER. f. [Pame, Saxon.] 1. The instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven. Brown.


To HAMMER. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To beat with a hammer. Sidney.

2. To forge or form with a hammer. Dryden.

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour. Shakespeare.

To HAMMER. v. n. 1. To work; to be busy. Shakespeare.

2. To
2. To be in agitation. *Shakespeare.

HAWMERER, s. [from hammer.] He who works with a hammer.

HAMMERHEAD. s. [hammer and bard.] Hammerhead, or New York, is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it.

HAMMOCK. s. [Pamaca, Saxon.] A swinging bed.

HAMPER. s. [bar.aperium.] Large basket for carriage. *Swift.

To HAMPER. *v. a.
1. To shackle; to entangle in chains.
2. To ensnare; to inveigle.
3. To complicate; to entangle.
4. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles.

HAMSTRING. s. [ham and string.] The tendon of the ham. *Shakespeare.

To HA'MSTRING. *v. a. preter, and part. past. hamsftrung. To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden.

HANAPER. s. [bar.aperium, low Latin.] A treasury; an exchequer. *Bacon.

HA'NCES. s. [In a slip.] Falls of the side-rails placed on bannisters of the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway. *Harris.


HAND. s. [hand, hand; Saxon.]
1. The palm with the fingers.
2. Measure of four inches.
3. Side, right or left.
4. Part; quarter; side.
5. Ready payment.
6. Rate; price.
7. Terms; conditions.
8. Act; deed; external action. *King Charles.
9. Labour; act of the hand.
12. Attempt; undertaking.
13. Manner of gathering or taking.
14. Workmanship; power or act of manufacturing or making.
15. Manner of acting or performing.
16. Agency; part in action.
17. The act of giving or presenting.


HAND-BELL. s. A bell rung by the hand. *Brown.

HAND-BREADTH. s. A space equal to the breadth of the hand. *Arbuthnot.

HANDLED. a. [from hand.] 1. Having the use of the hand left or right.
2. With hands joined.

HANDER. s. [from hand.] Transmitter; conveyer in succession. *Dryden; *Shakespeare.
HANDFAST, f. [hand and fast.] Hold; custody. Shakespeare.

HANDFUL, f. [hand and full.]
1. As much as the hand can grip or contain. Freeholder.
2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches. Bacon.

3. A small number of quantity. Raleigh, Clarendon.

HAND-GALLOP, f. A slow gallop, in which the hand presses the bridge to hinder increase of speed. Dryden.

HAND-GUN, f. A gun wielded by the hand. Cotton.

HANDICRAFTMAN, f. [handicraft and man.] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation. Swift.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, f. [handicraft and man.] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation. Swift.

HANDILY, a. [from handy.] With skill; with dexterity.

HANDINESS, f. [from handy.] Readiness; dexterity.

HANDIWORK, f. [handy and work.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture. L'Estrange.

HANDKERCHIEF, f. [handkerchief.] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck. Arbuthnot.

To HANDLE. v. a. [handel, Dutch.]
1. To touch; to feel with the hand. Loc.
2. To manage; to wield. Shakespeare.
3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. Temple.
5. To deal with; to practise. Sermon.
6. To treat well or ill. Clarendon.
7. To practise upon; to do with. Shak.

HANDLE. f. [handle, Saxon.]
1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand. Taylor.
2. That of which use is made. South.

HANDLESS, a. [hand and less.] Without a hand. Shakespeare.

HANDMAID. f. A maid that waits at hand. Farfax.

HANDMIL. f. [hand and mill.] A mill moved by the hand. Dryden.

HANDS off. A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear. L'Estrange.

HANDSAILS. f. Sails managed by the hand. Temple.

HANDSAW. f. A saw manageable by the hand. Mortimer.

HANDSEL. f. [barrel, Dutch.] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale. Herbert.

To HANDSIE. v. a. To use or do any thing the first time. Cowley.

HANDSOME, a. [handsom, Dutch.]
1. Ready; gaining; convenient. Spenser.
2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. Addison.
3. Elegant; graceful. Felton.
4. Ample; liberal: as, a handsome fortune.
5. Generous; noble: as, a handsome action.

To HANDCOSERY, adj. [from handcosy.] To render elegant or neat. Donne.

HANDWRITING, f. [hand and writing.] A call or form of writing peculiar to each hand. Cockburn.

HANDY. a. [from handy.]
1. Executed or performed by the hand. Knolles.
2. Readily; dexterously; skilful. Dryden.

HANDYANDY, f. A play in which children change hands and places. Shakspere.

To HANG. v. a. Preter and part. pail, hanged or hung, anciently hung.
1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above. South.
2. To place without any solid support. Sands.
3. To chock and kill by suspending by the neck. Shakspere.
4. To display; to show aloft. Addison.
5. To let fall below the proper situation. Eastst.
6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable. 1 Mac.
7. To adorn by hanging upon. Dryden.
8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall. Bacon.

To HANG. v. n.
1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below. Spenser.
2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle. 2 Mac, Dryden.
3. To bend forward. Addison.
4. To float; to play. Prior.
5. To be supported by some thing raised above the ground. Addison.
6. To rest upon by embracing. Peacham.
7. To hover; to impend. Atterbury.
8. To be loothely joined. Shakespeare.
9. To drag; to be incommodeously joined. Addison.
10. To be compact or united. Addison.
11. To adhere. Addison.
12. To rett. Shakespeare.
13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty. Deuteronomy.
14. To be delayed; to linger. Milton.
15. To be dependant on. Shakespeare.
HAP

16. To be fixed or suspended with attention. Papel.
17. To have a steep declivity. Mortimer.
18. To be executed by the halter. Pope.
19. To decline; to tend down. Pope.
HANGER. f. [from hang.] That by which any thing hangs; as, the pot hangers. Halter.
HANGER. f. [from hang.] A short bread sword.
HANGER-ON. f. [from hang.] A dependent.
Brown. Swift.
HANGING. f. [from hang.] Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms. Prior.
HANGING. participial a. [from hang.]
1. Foreboding death by the halter. Shakespeare.
2. Requiring to be punished by the halter. Henman. [hang and man.] The public executioner. Sidney.
HANK. f. [bank, Islandick.] A skein of thread.
To HANKER. v. n. [hanker, Dutch.] To long importunately. Ilidiburis. Addison.
HANT, for hat, or have not. Addison.
2. That which happens by chance or fortune. Sidney.
3. Accident; casual event; misfortune. Fairfax.
To HAP, v. n. [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen. Bacon.
HAPLHy. ad. [from hap.]
1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be. Swift.
2. By chance; by accident. Milton.
HAPLESS. a. [from hap.] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless. Smib.
To HAPPEN. v. n. [from hap.]
1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass. Tiltsion.
2. To light; to fall by chance. Graunt.
HAPPLY. ad. [from happy.]
1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully. Weller.
2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour. Pope.
3. In a state of felicity. Happyness.
HAPPINESS. f. [from happy.] 1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied. Hooker.
2. Good luck; good fortune. Denham.
5. Lucky; successful; fortunate. Boyle.

HARANGUE. f. [barangue, French.] A speech; a popular oration. Swift.
To HARANGUE. v. n. [baranguer, Fr.] To make a speech.
HARANGUER. f. [from barangue.] An orator; a publick speaker.
To HARASS. v. a. [baraffe, French.] To weary; to fatigue. Addison.
HARASS. f. [from the verb.] White; disturrhare. Milton.
HARBINGER. f. [berberger, Dutch.] A forerunner; a precurfor. Dryden.
HARBOUR. f. [berberge, French.] 1. A lodging; a place of entertainment; Dryden.
2. A port or haven for shipping. Shakespeare.
3. An asylum; a shelter.
To HARBOUR. v. n. [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn. Philips.
To HARBOUR, v. a.
1. To entertain; to permit to reside. Rowe.
2. To shelter; to secure. Sidney.
HARBOURAGE. f. [berberage, French.] Shelter; entertainment. Shakespeare.
HARBOURER. f. [from harbour.] One that entertains another.
HARBOURLESS. a. [from harbour.] Without harbour.
HARD. a. [hard, Saxon; hard, Dutch.] 1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation. Shakespeare.
2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect. Sidney.
4. Painful; distressful; laborious. Clarendon.
5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous. Atterbury.
6. Sour; rough; severe. Shakespeare.
8. Ineligible; untouched. Dryden.
10. Vehement; keen; severe; as, a hard winter. Gay.
11. Unresolvable; unjust. Swift.
15. Harsh; stiff; constrained. Dryden.
17. Avaricious; faultily sparing.
2. Diligently; laboriously; incessantly. Atterbury.
5. Fast; nimly. L'Estrange.
7. Tem-
Har


HARBOUND. a. [hard and bound.] Coffin.

To HARDEN. v. a. [from hard.] 1. To make hard; to indurate.

Woodward.

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.

3. To confirm in wickedness; to make obstinate.

Addison.

4. To make insensible; to stupify. Swift.

5. To firm; to endue with constancy.

Dryden.

HARDENER. f. [from harden.] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDOURED. a. [hard and favour.] Coarse of feature.

HARDAENCED. a. [hard and bound.] Coarse; mechanick. Shakespeare.

HARDHEAD. f. [hard and head.] Clain of head.

HARDHEARTED. a. [hard and heart.] Cruel; inexorable; merciless; pitiable.

Arbuthnot.

HARDHEARTEDNESS. f. [from hard-hearted.] Cruelty; want of tenderness.

South.

HARDHEADED. f. [from hardy.] Stout.

HARDHOOD. f. Navel; bravery. Oblolete.

Milton.

HARDIMENT. f. [from hardy.] Courage; stoutness; bravery.

Shakespeare. Fairfax.


2. Stoutness; courage; bravery. Shakespeare.

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDEBOURED. a. [hard and labour.] Elaborate; fuddled.

SWIFT.

HARDLY. ad. [from hard.] 1. With difficulty; not easily. South.

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly. Swift.


4. Severely; unfavourably.

5. Rigourously; oppressively.

6. Unwelcome; harshly.

7. Not softly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Dryden.

HARDMOUTHED. a. [hard and mouth.] Disobedient to the rein; not sensible of the bit.

Dryden.

HARDNESS. f. [from hard.] 1. Durnity; power of resistance in bodies.

Woodward.

2. Difficulty to be understood. Shakespeare.

3. Difficulty to be accomplished. Sidney.


5. Obscurity; prodigaleness.

Swift.


7. Keenness; vehemence of weather or feaons.

Mortimer.

8. Cruelty of temper; savageness; harshness.

Shakespeare.

9. Stiffness; harshness.

Dryden.

10. Faulty parsimony; stinginess.

Harrock. f. I suppoze the fame with bardick. Shakespeare.

HARDS. f. The refuse or coarser part of flesh.

HARDSHIP. f. [from hard.] 1. Injury; oppression. Swift.

2. Inconvenience; fatigue. Swift.

HARDWARE. f. [hard and scarce.] Manufactures of metal.

HARDWAREMAN. f. [hardware and man.] A maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

Swift.


2. Strong; hard; firm. South.

HARE and HARE, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord.

Gibbon.


To HARE. w. n. [barier, French.] To fright.

Lacé.

HAREBEEL. f. [hare and bell.] A blue flower comaniform. Shakespeare.

HAREBRAINED. a. [from bare the verb; and brains.] Volatile; unsettled; wild.

Bacon.

HAREFOOT. f. [lare and fact.] 1. A bird.

2. An herb.

HARELIP. f. A failure in the upper lip with want of substance. Quincy.


HARIER. f. [from bare.] A dog for hunting hares. Arefeworth.

To HARK. w. n. [contrasted from bracken.] To listen. Hudson.

HARK. interj. [it is originally the imperative of the verb bark.] Lit! hear! listen! Rowe.

HARL. f. 1. The filaments of flesh.


HARLEQUIN. f. [menage derives it from a famous comedian that frequented M. Harley's house, whom his friends called Harlequin, little Harley.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jack-pudding. Prior.

HARLOT. f. [kerdler, Weilh, a girl.] A woman; a harpeter. Dryden.

HARLOFY. f. [from hardot.] 1. The trade of a harlot; termination.

Dryden.

2. A name of contempt for woman.

Shakespeare.

HARM,
HARM. f. [harm, Saxon.]  
1. Injury ;Smart; vexation.  
To HARM. w. a. To hurt; to injure.  
Waller.  
HARMFUL. a. [harm and full.] Hurtful;  
mischiefious.  
Raleigh.  
HARMFULLY, ad. [from harmful.] Hurt-  
fully; notoriously.  
Addison.  
HARMFULNESS. f. [from harmful.]  
Hurtfulness; mischiefiousness.  
HARMLESS. a. [from harm.]  
1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.  
Shakespeare.  
2. Unhurt; undamaged.  
Harison.  
HARMLESSLY. ad. [from harmles.] In-  
obnocently; without hurt; without crime.  
Deco'y of Piety.  
HARMLESSNESS. f. [from harmles.|  
Innocence; freedom from injury or hurt.  
Donne.  
HARMONICAL ? a. [a-equino, harmo-  
Harmonick. f. rigue, French.] Ad-  
apted to each other; musical.  
Pope.  
HARMONIOUS. a. [harmonieux, French;  
from harmony.|  
1. Adapted to each other; having the parts  
proportioned to each other.  
Cowley.  
2. Musically.  
Dryden.  
HARMONIOUSLY. ad. [from harmoni-  
ovous.|  
1. With just adaptation and proportion of  
parts to each other.  
Bentley.  
2. Musically; with concert of sounds.  
Stilingfleet.  
HARMONIOUSNESS. f. [from harmoni-  
ovous.| Proportion; musicalness.  
To HARMONIZE. w. a. [from harmony.|  
To adjust in fit proportions.  
Dryden.  
HARMONY. f. [a-equon.|  
1. The just adaptation of one part to an-  
other.  
Bacon.  
2. Just proportion of sound.  
Watts.  
3. Concord; correspondent sentiment.  
Milton.  
HARNESS. f. [harneis, French.]  
1. Armour; defensive furniture of war,  
Shakespeare.  
2. The traces of draught horses, particu-  
larly of carriages of pleasure.  
Dryden.  
To HARNESs. w. u. [from the noun.|  
1. To dress in armour.  
Rowe.  
2. To fix horses in their traces.  
Hale.  
HARP. f. [heapp, Saxon.]  
1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire  
and struck with the finger.  
Dryden.  
2. A conflation.  
To HARP. w. n. [barper, French.|  
1. To play on the harp.  
1 Cor.  
2. To touch any passion.  
Shakespeare.  
HARPER. f. [from barp.| A player on  
the harp.  
Tikkell.  
HARPING. f. [from harpeau, Lat.|  
A bearded dart with a line fastened to the  
handle, with which whales are struck and  
cought.  
Waller.  
HARPOONER. f. [harpeure, French.|  
He that throws the harpoon.  
HARPON. f. [barpeu, French.| A harping  
iron.  
HARPSICORD. f. A musical instrument.  
HARPY. f. [harpyia, Latin.|  
The harpies were a kind of birds which had  
the faces of women, and foul long claws,  
very filthy creatures.  
Raleigh.  
2. A ravenous wretch.  
Shakespeare.  
HARQUEBUSS. f. [See ARQUEBUS.|  
A handgun.  
HARQUEBUSSIER. f. [from arquebus.|  
One armed with a harquebus.  
Knolles.  
HARRIDAN. f. [corrupted from haridine.|  
French, a worn-out worthless horse.|  
A decayed trumpet.  
Swift.  
HARRIOW. f. [charroue, French.| A frame  
of timbers crossing each other, and set  
with teeth.  
Mortimer.  
To HARRIOW. w. a. [from the noun.|  
1. To break with the harrow.  
Shakespeare.  
2. To tear up; to rip up.  
Rowe.  
3. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste.  
Bacon.  
4. [From hengrin, Sax.| To invade;  
to harass with incursions.  
5. To disturb; to put into commotion.  
HARRIOW. INTERJ. An exclamation of sud-  
en-distress.  
HARROWER. f. [from barrow.|  
1. He who harrasses.  
2. A kind of hawk.  
Ainsworth.  
To HARRY. w. a. [barer, French.|  
1. To tease; to harry; to ruffle.  
Shakespeare.  
2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder,  
or oppress.  
HARSH. a.  
1. Auffere; roughly four.  
Denham.  
2. Rough to the ear.  
Dryden.  
3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.  
Taylor.  
4. Rugged to the touch.  
Boyle.  
5. Unpleasing; rigorous.  
Dryden.  
HARSHLY. a. [from karbs.|  
1. Sourly; aufferely to the palate.  
2. With violence; in opposition to gen-  
tleman's.  
Milton.  
3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.  
Addison.  
4. Ruggedly to the ear.  
Shakespeare.  
HARSHNESS. f. [from karbs.|  
1. Sourness; auffere taste.  
Bacon.  
2. Roughness to the ear.  
Dryden. Pope.  
3. Ruggedness to the touch.  
Bacon.  
4. Crabbedness; peevishness.  
HART. f. [beere, Saxon.| A he deere  
of the large kind; the male of the roe.  
May.
3. Angry tellness; passionate vehemence.

HASTINGS. f. [from bossy.] Peas that come early.


HASTY-PUDDING. f. A pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quick together.

HAT. f. [hæt, Saxon.] A cover for the head.

HATBAND. f. [hat and band.] A string tied round the hat.

HATCASE. f. [hat and case.] A flight box for a hat.

To HATCH. v. a. [baken, German.] 1. To produce young from eggs. Milton.
2. To quicken the egg by incubation. Addison.

3. To produce by precedent action.
4. To form by meditation; to contrive. Hayward.

5. [From baker, to cut.] To shake by lines in drawing or graving. Dryden.

To HATCH. v. n. 1. To be in the state of growing quick.
2. To be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH. f. [from the verb.] 1. A broid excluded from the egg.
2. The act of exclusion from the egg.
4. [Hæc, Saxon.] The half door. Shakespeare.

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they defend from one deck or floor of a ship to another. Dryden.

6. To be under HATCHED. To be in a state of ignorance; poverty, or degradation. Locke.

To HATCHEL. a. [bachelor, German.] To beat flax to separate the fibres from the blite part. Webbe.

HATCHEL. f. [from the verb; bachelor, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HATCHELLER. f. [from hatchel.] A beater of flax.

HATCHET. f. [bæket, French.] A small axe.

HATCHET FACE. f. An ugly face.

HATCHMENT. f. [corrupted from attendant.] Armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral. Shakespeare.

HATCHWAY. f. [baches and way.] The way over or through the hatchets.

To HATE. v. n. [hætan, Saxon.] To deject; to abhor; to abominate.

HATE.

HAUGHTILY. adv. [from haughty.] Proudly; arrogantly. Dryden.

HAUGHTINESS. f. [from haughty.] Pride; arrogance. Dryden.


HAUL. v. a. [halar, French.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. Dryden.

HAUL. f. [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging. Thomson.

HAUM. f. [halm, Saxon.] Straw. Tuffer.

HAUNCH. f. [bancke, Dutch; banche, Fr. ance, Italian.] 1. The thigh; the hind hip. Locke. 2. The rear; the hind part. Shakespeare.

HAUNT. v. a. [banter, French.] To frequent; to be much about any place or person. Sidney. 2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome. Swift. 3. It is eminently used of apparitions. Shakespeare.

HAUNT. v. n. To be much about; to appear frequently. Shakespeare.

HAUNTER. f. [from haunt.] Frequenter; one that is found often in any place. Wotton.

HAVOCK. f. [bafg, Welsh.] Waste; wide and general devastation. Addison.

HAVOCK. interj. A word of encouragement to laughter. Shakespeare.

HAVOCK. v. a. [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy. Milton.

HAUTBOY. f. [baut and bois.] A wind instrument. Shakespeare.

HAUTBOY Strawberry. See STRAWBERRY.


HAWTHORN. f. [hæt & hæ, Saxon.] A
HAZELLY. a. Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

HAZY. a. [from hazè.] Dark; fogy; milly.

HE. pronoun, gen. him; plur. they; gen. them. [he, saxon.]

1. The man that was named before.

2. The man; the person.

3. Man or male being.

4. Male: as, a be bear, a be goat. Baron.

5. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought.

6. Person as exposed to any danger or pencyalty.

7. Denomination of any animals.

8. Chief; principal person; one to whom the reit are subordinate.

9. Place of honour; the first place.

10. Place of command.

11. Censure; preference.

12. Understanding; faculties of the mind.

13. Individual.

14. The top of any thing bigger than the reit.

15. Place of chief resort.

16. The fore part of any thing, as of a ship.

17. That which rises on the top.

18. The blade of an ax.

19. Upper part of a bed.

20. The brain.

21. Drefs of the head.

22. Principal topicks of discourse.


24. Crisis; pitch.

25. Power; influence; force; strength.


27. Power; armed force.

28. Liberty in running a horse.

29. It is very improperly applied to roots.

30. HEAD and Ears. The whole perfon.

31. HEAD and Shoulders. By force vio- lently.
3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.

4. To top trees.

HEADACH. f. Pain in the head. Sidney.

HEADBAND. f. [b·sd and hand.] 1. A fillet for the head; a topknot. If.

HEADBORDER. f. [head and borough.] A controllable; a subordinate controllable. Camden.

HEADADDRESS. f. [head and dress.] 1. The covering of a woman’s head. Pepys.

2. Any thing resembling a headress. Addison.

HEADER. f. [from head.] 1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.

2. The first brick in the angle. Moxon.


HEADINESS. f. [from heady.] Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitance; con
diencly. Spenier.


2. Ground under hedges. Tusser.

HEADLESS. a. [from head.] 1. Without an head; beheaded. Spenier.

2. Without a chief. Raleigh.

3. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant. Spenier.

HEADLONG. a. 1. Rash; thoughtless.

2. Sudden; precipitate. Sidney.

3. With the head foremost. Pope.

4. Rashly; without thought; precipitately. Dryden.

5. Hastily; without delay or respite. Dryden.

4. It is very negligently used by Shakespeare.

HEADMOULD SHOT. f. [head, mould, and shot.] This is when the cutures of the skull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges short over one another. Quincy.

HEADPIECE. f. [head and piece.] 1. Armour for the head; helmet; motion. Swift.

2. Understanding; force of mind. Prideaux.

HEADQUARTERS. f. [head and quarters.] The place of general rendezvous, or lodging for soldiers. Collier.

HEADSHIP. f. [from head.] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HEADSMAN. f. [head and man.] Executioner. Dryden.

HEADSTAFF. f. [head and staff.] Part of the bridge that covers the head. Shakspere.

HEADSTONE. f. [head and stone.] The first or capital stone, Ffalmes.

HEADSTRONG. a. Unrefrained; violent; ungovernable. Hooker, Philips.

HEADWORKMAN. f. [head, work, and man.] The foreman. Swift.


2. Apt to affect the head. Boyle.

3. To heal. v. a. [halian, Saxon.] 1. To cure a person; to relieve from hurt or sickness. Watts.

2. To cure a wound or disfigure. Wiseman.

3. To perform the act of making a sore to cicatrize. Wiseman.

4. To reconcile: as, he healed all dis
tensions.

THEAL. v. n. To grow well. Sharp.

HEALER. n.f. [from heal.] One who cures or heals. If.

HEALING. participial a. [from heal.] Mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive. HEALTH. f. [from Deul, Saxon.] 1. Freedom from bodily pain or sickness. Quincy.

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodness. Bacon.


HEALTHFUL. a. [healthful.] Free from sickens. Surb.

2. Well disposed. Shakspere.


HEALTHFULLY. ad. [from healthful.] In health.

2. Wholesomely.

HEALTHFULNESS. f. [from healthful.] State of being well.

2. Wholeommeness; salubrious qualities. Addison.

HEALTHILY. a. [from healthy.] Without sickens.

HEALTHINESS. f. [from healthy.] The state of health.

HEALTHLESS. a. [from health.] Weak; sickly; infirm. Taylor.

HEALTHSOME. a. [from health.] Whol
some; salutary. Shakspere.

HEALTHY. a. [from health.] In health; tree from sickens. Arbuthnot.

HEAM. f. In beasts, the same as the after
birth in women.

HEAP. f. [heap, Saxon.] 1. Many single things thrown together; a pile. Dryden.

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble. Bacon.

3. Clutter; number driven together. Dryden.

To HEAL. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To
HEART.

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together. Exek.
2. To accumulate; to lay up. Job.
3. To add to something else. Shaksp.

HEAVER, f. [from heap.] One that makes piles or heaps.

HEAPY, a. [from heap.] Lying in heaps.

To HEAR, v. n. [h'ar, Saxon.]
1. To enjoy the sense by which words are distinguished. Holder.
2. To listen; to hearken. Demb.m.
3. To be told; to have an account. Act.

To HEAR, v. a.
1. To perceive by the ear. 2 Obro.
2. To give an audience, or allowance to speak. Act.
3. To attend; to listen to; to obey. Meth.
4. To attend favourably. Disr.
5. To acknowledge. Heard.

HEARD signifies a keeper; as heardbeart, a glorious keeper.

HEARER, f. [from hear.] One who attends to any doctrine or discourse.

HEARING, f. [from hear.]
1. The sense by which sounds are perceived.
2. Audience.
4. Reach of the ear.

To HEARKEN, v. n. [hearpenn, Saxon.]
1. To listen by way of curiosity. Roger.
2. To attend; to pay regard. Pepe.

HEARKENER, f. [from hearken.] Listener; one that hearkens.

HEARSAY. [bear and say.] Report; rumour.

HEARSE. f. [of unknown etymology.]
1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.
2. A temporary monument set over a grave.

HEART. f. [hearp, Saxon.]
1. The muscle which by its contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion.

2. The chief part; the vital part. Bacon.
3. The inner part of any thing. Abbott.
7. Affection; inclination. Dyclen.
8. Memory. South.
9. Good-will; ardour of zeal. Clar.
10. Passions; anxiety; concern. Stai.
12. Disposition of mind.

14. To find in the heart. To be not wholly averse. Sidney.
15. Secret meaning; hidden intention. Shaksp.
16. Conscience; sense of good or ill. Locke.
17. Strength; power. Bacon.
19. It is much used in composition, for mind, or affection. Heart-ACH. f. [heart and ach.] Sorrow; pain; anguish. Shaksp.
24. Heart-BURNED. a. [heart and burn.] Having the heart inflamed. Shaksp.
25. Heart-BURNING. f. [heart and burn.] Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour. Woodward.
32. Heart-SICK, a.
2. Mortally ill; hurt in the constitution. Shaksp.
33. Heart-STRING, f. [siring and heart.] The tendons or nerves supped to brace and sustain the heart. Spenser. Taylor.
34. Heart-STRUCK, a.
1. Driven to the heart; inflamed for ever in the mind. Shaksp.
2. Shocked with fear or dismay. Milton.
36. Heart-WHOLE, a.
1. With the affections yet unfixed. Shaksp.
2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

Heart-WOUNDED. a. Filled with passion of love or grief. Pepe.

Heart-BURNED. a. It is only used in composition: as, hard hearted.

To HEARTEN. v. a. [from heart.]
1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up. Sidney.
2. To mollorate with manner. May.
HEART. a. [from heart.] 1. Sincere; undissimulated; warm; zealous.
2. In full health.
3. Vigorous; strong.
4. Strong; hard; durable.
HEARTLESSLY. adv. [from heartless.] Without courage; faintly.
HEARTLESSNESS. f. [from heartless.] Want of courage or spirit; defection of mind.
HEARTY. a. [from heart.] 1. Sincere; undissimulated; warm; zealous.
2. In full health.
3. Vigorous; strong.
4. Strong; hard; durable.
HEARTY-HALE. a. [heart and hale.] Good for the heart.
HEAT. f. [heat, h're, Saxon.] 1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire.
2. The cause of the sensation of burning.
3. Hot weather.
4. State of any body under the action of the fire.
5. One violent action unintermitted.
6. The state of being once hot.
7. A course at a race.
8. Pimples in the face; fluff.
9. Agitation of sudden or violent pain.
10. Faction; contest; party rage.
11. Ardour of thought or eloquence.
To HEAT. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To make hot; to endure with the power of burning.
2. To caufe to ferment.
3. To make the constitution feverish.
4. To warm with vehemence of pain or desire.
5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.
HEATER. f. [from heat.] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.
2. A place overgrown with heath.
3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.
HEATH-COCK. f. [beast and cock.] A large fowl that frequents heaths.
HEATH-PEAS. f. A species of bitter vetch.
HEATH-ROSE. f. [beast and rose.] A plant.
HEATHEN. a. Gentile; pagan. 
HEATHENISH. a. [from heathen.] Full of heath.
To HEAVE. v. a. pref. heaved, anciently hove; part. heaved, or hoven.
1. To lift; to raise from the ground.
2. To carry.
3. To raise; to lift.
4. To caufe to swell.
5. To force up from the breast.
6. To exalt; to elevate.
7. To puff; to elate.
To HEAVE. v. n.
1. To pant; to breathe with pain.
2. To labour.
3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall.
4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.
HEAVE. f. [from the verb.]
1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.
2. Rifting of the breast.
3. Effort to vomit.
4. Struggle to rise.
HEAVE Offering. f. An offering among the Jews.
HEAVEN. f. [heep, Saxon.]
1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.
2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.
3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven.
4. The pagan gods; the celestials.
5. Elevation; sublimity.
HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions.
HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven.
HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.
HEAVEN-DIRECTED.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEB</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Raised towards the sky.</td>
<td>Pope.</td>
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<td>2. Taught by the powers of heaven.</td>
<td>Pope.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HEAVENLY.</strong> a. [from heaven.]</td>
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<td>1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.</td>
<td>Sidney.</td>
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<td>2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.</td>
<td>Dryden.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HEAVENLY.</strong> adj.</td>
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<td>1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.</td>
<td>Pope.</td>
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<td>2. By the agency or influence of heaven.</td>
<td>Milton.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HEAVENWARD.</strong> ad. [heaven and peace, Saxon.] Towards heaven.</td>
<td>Prior.</td>
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<td><strong>HEAVILY.</strong> ad. [from heavy.]</td>
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<td>1. With great ponderousness.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
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<td>2. Grieviously; afflictively.</td>
<td>Cinque.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HEAVINESS.</strong> f. [from heavy.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight.</td>
<td>Wilkins.</td>
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<td>2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.</td>
<td>Hooker.</td>
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<td>3. Inaptitude to motion or thought.</td>
<td>Arbuthnot.</td>
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<td>4. Oppression; crush; affliction.</td>
<td>Arbuthnot.</td>
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<td>5. Deepness or richness of soil.</td>
<td>Arbuthnot.</td>
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<td><strong>HE'D.'V.'Y.</strong> ad. [heavy, Saxon.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the center.</td>
<td>Wilkins.</td>
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<td>2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
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<td>5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated.</td>
<td>Swift.</td>
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<td>6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.</td>
<td>Dryden.</td>
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<td>7. Drowsy; dull; torpid.</td>
<td>Lake.</td>
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<td>8. Slow; sluggish.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
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<td>11. Loaded; incumbered; burdened.</td>
<td>Bacon.</td>
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<td>13. Rich in foil; fertile, as heavy lands.</td>
<td>Ambros.</td>
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<td><strong>HE'D.'V.'Y.</strong> ad. As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily.</td>
<td>Matthew.</td>
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<td><strong>HE'D'OMAD.</strong> f. [heedomon, Latin.] A week; a space of seven days.</td>
<td>Brown.</td>
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<td><strong>HE'D'OMADAL.</strong> &amp; ad. [from heedomad.]</td>
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<td><strong>HE'D'OMADARY.</strong> f. [Latin.] Weekly; consisting of seven days.</td>
<td>Brown.</td>
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<td>To HED'ETATE w. a. [beheto, Latin.] To dull; to blunt; to stupefy.</td>
<td>Arbuthnot.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HE'BETATE.'T.'ION.</strong> f. [from bebetate.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. The act of dulling.</td>
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<td>2. The state of being dull.</td>
<td>Pope.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HE'BETUDE.</strong> f. [bebetudo, Latin.] Dullness; obtuseness; bluntness.</td>
<td>Harvey.</td>
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<td><strong>HE'BRAISM.</strong> f. [bebraisre, French; bebraismus, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom.</td>
<td>Speciator.</td>
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<td><strong>HE'BRAIST.</strong> f. [bebraeus, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.</td>
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<td><strong>HE'CATOMB.</strong> f. [tecambe, French.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle.</td>
<td>Donne.</td>
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<td><strong>HE'CICAL.</strong> ? ad. [bectique, French.]</td>
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<td><strong>HE'CTOR.</strong> f. [from Hector, the great Homer's warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, perversacious, noisy fellow.</td>
<td>South. Prior.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To HECTOR. v. a. [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent terms.</td>
<td>Arbuthnot.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To HECTOR. v. n. To play the bully.</td>
<td>Swift.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HE'DER.'AC.'EO.S.</strong> a. [bederaceus, Latin.] Producing ivy.</td>
<td>Dryden.</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>HEDGE.</strong> f. [hedge, Saxon.] A fence made round with prickly bushes.</td>
<td>Pope.</td>
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<td><strong>HEDGE,</strong> prefixed to any word, notes something mean.</td>
<td>Swift.</td>
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<tr>
<td>To HEDGE. v. a. [from the noun.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. To inclose with a hedge.</td>
<td>Bacon.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2. To obstruct.</td>
<td>Hes.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3. To encircle for defence.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. To shut up within an inclosure.</td>
<td>Locke.</td>
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<td>5. To force into a place already full.</td>
<td>Dryden.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To HEDGE. v. n. To shift; to hide the head.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HEDGE-BORN.</strong> a. [hedge and born.] Of no known birth; meanly born.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
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<td><strong>HEDGE-HOG.</strong> f. [hedge and hog.]</td>
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<td><strong>HEDGE-HYSSOP.</strong> f. [hedge and hyssop.] A species of willow wort.</td>
<td>Hill.</td>
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<td><strong>HEDGE-NOTE.</strong> f. [hedge and note.] A word of contempt.</td>
<td>Dryden.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HEDGE-PIG.</strong> f. [hedge and pig.] A young hedge hog.</td>
<td>Shakespeare.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HEDGE-ROW.</strong> f. [hedge and row.] The wires of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.</td>
<td>Milton.</td>
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<td><strong>HEDGE-</strong></td>
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HEG

HEG-SPARROW. f. [hedge and sparrow.] A sparrow that lives in hedges.
Shakespeare.

LEDDING-BILL. f. [hedge and bill.] A cutting hook used in making hedges.
Sidney.

HEDGER. f. [from hedge.] One who makes hedges.
Locke.

To HEED. v. a. [behold, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.
Locke.

HEED. f. [from the verb.]
1. Care; attention.
Addison.
2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.
Shakespeare.
3. Care to avoid.
Tilson.
4. Notice; observation.
Bacon.
5. Seriousness; slowness.
Shakespeare.
6. Regard; respeeful notice.
L'Estrange.

HE'EDFULNESS. a. [from heedful.]
1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.
Shakespeare.
2. Attentive; careful; observing.
Pope.

HEE'DFULLY. adv. [from heedful.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously.

HEE'DFULNESS. f. [from heedful.]
Caution; vigilance.

HEE'DILY. adv. Cautionally; vigilantly.

HEE'DINESS. f. Caution; vigilance.

HEE'DLESS. adv. [from heed.] Negligent; inattentive; careless.
Locke.

HEE'DLESSLY. adv. [from heedless.] Carelessly; negligently.
Arbuthnot.

HEE'DLESSNESS. f. [from heedless.]
Carelessness; negligence; inattention.
Locke.

HEEL. f. [hale, Saxon.]
1. The part of the foot that protruberates behind.
Denham.
2. The whole foot of animals.
Addison.
3. The feet, as employed in flight.
L'Estrange.

To HEEL. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To dance.
Shakespeare.
2. To lean on one side; as, the ship heels.

HEELER. f. [from heel.] A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEE'EL-PIECER. f. [heel and piece.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.

TO HEEL-PIECE. v. a. [heel and piece.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

HEFT. f. [from beare.] Arbutnot.
1. Heaving; effort.
Shakespeare.
2. [For haff.] Handle.
Wallace.

HEGOIRA. f. [Arabic.] A term in chronology, signifying the epochs, or account of time, used by the Arabians, who begin
from the day that Mahomet was forced to escape from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622.

HEPIFER. f. [heathpore, Saxon.] A young cow.
Pope.

HEIGH-HO. interj.
1. An expression of flight languour and uneasiness.
Shakespeare.

HEIGHT. f. [from high.]
1. Elevation above the ground.

2. Altitude; space measured upwards.
Donne.

3. Degree of latitude.
Abbott.
4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence.

5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity.
Daniel.

6. The utmost degree; full completion.
Bacon.

7. Utmost exertion.
Shakespeare.

8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.
Addison.

To HEIGHTEN. v. a. [from height.]
1. To raise higher.
2. To improve; to meliorate.
3. To aggravate.
Addison.
4. To improve by decorations.
Dryden.

HE'INOUS. ad. [baimeux, French.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

HE'INOUSLY. adv. [from bainous.] Atrociously; wickedly.

HE'INOUSNESS. f. [from bainous.] Atrocinfeus; wickedness.

HEIR. f. [heir, old French.] One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.
Swift.

To HEIR. v. a. [from the noun.] To inherit.
Dryden.

HEIRESS. f. [from heir.] An inheritch a woman that inherits.
Wallace.

HEIRLESS. a. [from heir.] Without an heir.
Shakespeare.

HEIRSHIP. f. [from heir.] The state, character, or privileges of an heir.
Ayliffe.

HEIRLOOM. f. [heir and gehalma, good.]
Saxon. Any furniture or movable deed to descend by inheritance, and therefore inseparable from the freehold.
Swift.

HELD. The pretense and part. p pall. of hold.
Dryden.

HELIACAL. a. [heliaque, Fr. from heliaque.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.
Brown.

HELICAL. ad. [helice, Fr. from helice.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.
Witkins.

HELIOLID. Parabola, in mathematicks, or the parabolic spiral, is a curve which arises from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then passing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the said circle.
Harris.
HELIOCENTRICK. a. [heliozentrique, Fr. ἑλιοκεντρικός, and κεντρός.] Harris.

HELIOSCOPE. f. [helioscope, Fr. ἑλιόσκοπος, and σκόπος.] A sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes.

HELIOTROPE. f. [हेलिओτ्रोप, and τροπός.] A plant that turns towards the sun; but more particularly the turnfoil, or sun-flow'r.

Government of the Tongue.

HELISPERICAL. a. [helix and σφαῖρα.] The helispherical line is the rhomb line in navigation.

HELIX. f. [helix, Fr. χελίς.] A spiral line. Wilkins.

2. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad. Apotheosis Creed.
3. The place at a running play to which those who are caught are carried. Sidney.
4. The place into which a taylor throws his threds. Hudibras.
5. The infernal powers. Cowley.


HELL-BROTH. f. [hell and broth.] A composition boiled up for infernal purposes. Shakespeare.

HELL-DOOMED. a. [hell and doom.] Consigned to hell. Milton.


HELL-KITE. f. [hell and kite.] Kite of infernal breed. Shakespeare.

HELLEBORE. f. [belleborus, Lat.] Christmas flower. Miller.

HELLEBORE White. f. [veratum, Latin.] A plant.

HELLENSIM. f. [ηλληνισμός.] An idiom of the Greek.

HELISH. a. [from hell.] 1. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked. South.
2. Sent from hell; belonging to hell. Sidney.

HELISHLY. ad. [from hellisb.] Infernally; wickedly.

HELISHNESS. f. [from hellisb.] Wickendness; abhorred qualities.

HELLWARD. ad. [from hell.] Towards hell.

HELM denotes defence. As Eadhelm, happy defence. Gibbon.

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. Camden.
3. The upper part of the retort. Boyle.


To HELM. v. a. [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. Shakespeare.


HELMET. f. A helm; a headpiece. Dryden.

HELMINTHICK. a. [from ἥλμινθ.] Relating to worms.

To HELP. v. a. To help, help'd, or help'; part. helped, or helpen. [help'an, Saxon.] 1. To assist; to support; to aid. Fairfax. Stillingfleet.
2. To remove, or advance by help. Locke.
3. To free from pain or disease. Locke.
4. To cure; to heal. Shakespeare.
5. To remedy; to change for the better. Dryden. Swift.
6. To forbear; to avoid. Pope.
7. To promote; to forward. Bacon.
8. To help to. To supply with; to furnish with. Pope.

To HELP. v. n. 1. To contribute assistance. Dryden.
2. To bring a supply. Rymer.

HELP. f. [from the verb; hulpe, Dutch.] 1. Assistance; aid; support; succour. Knolle, Smallridge.
2. That which forwards or promotes. Bacon.
3. That which gives help. Within.

HELPER. f. [from help.] 1. An assistant; an auxiliary. 2. Kings.
2. One that administers remedy. More.
3. A supernumerary servant. Swift.
4. One that supplies with any thing wanted. Shakespeare.

HELPFUL. a. [help and full.] 1. Useful; that which gives assistance. Dryden.
2. Wholesome; salutary. Raleigh.

HELPLESS. a. [from help'd.] 1. Wanting power to succour one's self. Rogers.
2. Wanting support or assistance. Pope.
4. Unsupplied; void. Shakespeare.

HELPLESSLY. ad. [from helpless.] Without succour.

HELPLESSNESS. f. [from helpless.] Want of succour.

HELTER-SKELTER. ad. In a hurry; without order. L'Esprange.

HELVE. f. [help, Saxon.] The handle of an ax. Raleigh.

To HELVE. v. a. [from the noun.] To fit with a helve.

HEM. f. [hem, Saxon.] 1. The
HEN

1. The edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading.

2. [Hemmen, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

3. interj. &amp; Hem! [Latin.]

To HEM. v. a.
1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together.
2. To border; to edge.
3. To enclose; to environ; to confine; to shut.

To HEM. v. n. [hemmen, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HEMICRANY. f. [hemipucus, half, and axion, the skull.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time.

HEMICYCLE. f. [εμίκυκλος.] A half round.

HEMINA. f. About ten ounces.

HEMIPLEGY. f. [εμιπλεγμ. half, and πλής, to strike.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereto, that feizes one side at a time.

HEMISPHERE. f. [εμίσφαιρα.] The half of a globe when it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

HEMISPHERICAL. a. [from hemsphere.] Half round; containing half a globe.

HEMISTICK. f. [εμίστικος.] Half a verte.

HEMLOCK. f. [hemloc, Saxton.] An herb.

HE' MORRAGE. ? f. [εμηραγχα.] A violent flux of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS. f. [αιμορροιδος.] The piles, the emrods.

HEMORRHOIDAL. a. [bemorrhoidal, Fr.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP. f. [henepe, Saxton; bampa, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

HEMPEN. a. [from hemp.] Made of hemp.

HEN. f. [henne, Saxton and Dutch.]
1. The female of a houle-cock.

HEN-DRIVER. f. [ben and driver.] A kind of hawk.

HEN HARM.


HEN-HEARTED. a. [hen and hearts.] Daubely; cowardly.

HEN-PECKED. a. [hen and pecked.] Governed by the wife.

HEN-ROOST. f. [ben and roost.] The place where the poultry rest.


HENBANE. f. [bysoyamis, Latin.] A plant.


HENCE. ad. or interj. [heonan, Saxton; benett, old English.]
1. From this place to another. Roeman.
2. Away; to a distance. Milton.
3. At a distance; in another place. Shakespeare.
4. From this time; in the future.

5. For this reason; in consequence of this. Tiltsbon.

6. From this cause; from this ground.

7. From this source; from this original; from this store.

8. From hence in a vicious expression.

To HENCE. v. a. [from the adverb.] To fend off; to dispatch to a distance. Sidney.

HENCEFORTH. ad. [henepope, Saxton.] From this time forward.

HENCEFORWARD. ad. [hence and forward.] From this time to futurity.

HENCHMAN. f. [hync, a servant, and man, Skinner.] A page; an attendant.

RENCE. v. n. [Denban, Saxton.]
1. To seize; to lay hold on.

2. To crowd; to surround. Shakespeare.

HENDECAGON. f. [uexka and yovia.] A figure of eleven fides or angles.

HEPATIC. a. [hepaticus, Latin.] Being belonging to the liver.

HEPATIC. f. [from hepatic.] Longing to the liver.


HEPTACPSULAR. a. [επτακασπολα.] Having seven cavities or cells.

HEPTAGON. f. [επτα and yovia.] A figure with seven fides or angles.

HEPTAGONAL. a. [from heptagon.] Having seven fides or fides.


HER. pron.
1. Belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman.

2. The oblique case of she. Cowley.

HERS. pron. This is used when it refers to a subjunctive going before: as, such are her charms, such charms are hers. Cowley.

HERALD. f. [heraut, French.]
1. An officer whose business it is to register genealogies, adorn ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and ancietly to carry messages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.

2. A
2. A precursor, a forerunner, a harbinger. Shakespeare.

To HERALD. v. a. [from the noun.] To introduce as an herald. Shakespeare.

HERALDRY. f. [heraudrie, French.] The art or office of a herald. Peacham.


HERB. f. [herbe, French; herba, Latin.] Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them; as grases and hemlock. Locke, Cowley.

HERB Christopher, or Bane-berris. A plant.


2. Feeding on vegetables. Darbam.


2. The tythe and the right of pastures. Ainstyward.


HERBARIST. f. [herbarius.] One skilled in herbs. Boyle.

HERBELET. f. [Diminutive of herb.] A small herb. Shakespeare.

HERBESCENT. a. [herbescent, Latin.] Growing into herbs.

HERBID. a. [herbidus, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

HERBOROUGH. f. [herberg, German.] Place of temporary residence. B. Johnson.

HERBOUS. a. [herbofus, Latin.] Abounding with herbs.

HERBULENT. a. [from herbula.] Containing herbs.

HERBOWMAN. f. [herb and woman.] A woman that tends herbs. Abbotbon.

HERBY. a. [from herb.] Having the nature of herbs. Bacon.

HERD. f. [hecph, Saxon.] 1. A number of beasts together. Flocks and herds are steep and oxen or kine. Addison.

2. A company of men, in contempt or detestation. Dryden.

3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, a fencel still retained in composition: as goatherd.

To HERD. v. n. [from the noun.] 1. To run in herds or companies. Dryden.

2. To associate.

To HERD. v. a. To throw or put into an herd. Ben. Johnson.

HERDROOM. f. [herd and room.] A keeper of herds. Spenser.

HERDMAN. f. [herd and man.] One employed in tending herds. Locke.

HERDSMAN. f. employed in tending herds. Locke.
HERITAGE. f. [héritage, French.] 1. Inheritance; estate devolved by succession. Rogers. 2. [In divinity.] The people of God. Common Prayer.

HERMAPHRODITE. f. [from ἡρμαφρόδιτης and ἀγένητος.] An animal uniting two sexes, Cleaveland.

HERMAPHRODITICAL. a. [from hermaphrodite.] Partaking of both sexes, Brown.

HERMETICAL. a. [from Hermes, or Mercury.] Chemical, Boyle.

HERMETICALLY. ad. [from hermetical.] According to the hermetic or chemic art, Bentley.

HERMIT. f. [ἐρημιτής.] 1. A solitary; an anchorite; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion, Addison. 2. A boatsman; one bound to pray for another.

HERMITAGE. f. [hermitage, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit, Add.

HERMITESS. f. [from hermit.] A woman retired to devotion.

HERMITICAL. a. [from hermit.] Suitable to a hermit.

HERMODACTYL f.[ἐρμόδακτης and δακτύλιος.] Hermodactyl is a root, and represents the common figure of a heart cut in two. The dried roots are a gentle purge, Hill.


HERM. f. [Latin.] Any kind of rupture, Wiseman.


HEROESS. f. [from hero.] A heroine; a female hero, Chapman.

HEROICAL. a. [from hero.] Being an hero; heroick, Dryden.

HEROICALLY. ad. [from heroical.] After the way of a hero, Sidney.

HEROICK. a. [from hero.] 1. Productive of heroes, Shakespeare. 2. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave, magnanimous, Waller. 3. Reciting the acts of heroes, Cowley.

HEROICKLY. ad. [from heroick.] Suitably to an hero, Milton.

HEROINE. f. [from hero; heroine, Fr.] A female hero, Addison.

HEROISM. f. [heroisme, French.] The qualities or character of an hero, Brooks.

HERON. f. [heros, French.] A bird that feeds upon fish, Bacon.

HERONY. f. [from heron.] A place where herons breed, Derby.

HERPES. f. [ἐρπης.] A cutaneous inflammation, Wiseman.

HERRING. f. [hareng, French; haring, Saxon.] A small sea-fish, Swift.

HER. f. [from the noun.] To put into an hero, Carew.

HERSELF. pron. The female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal, Dryden.

HERSELF LIKE. a. [herse and like.] Funeral; suitable to funerals, Bacon.

TO HER. v. a. [heiran, Saxon.] To guard as holy, Spenser.

HERITANCE. f. [from bestiate.] Dubious; uncertainty, Attewbury.

TO HERITATE. v. a. [bestiate, Latin.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pause, Pope.

HESITATION. f. [from bestiate.] 1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made, Woodward.

2. Intermission of speech; want of volubility, Swift.

HEST. f. [harp, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction, Shakespeare.

HETEROCLITE. f. [heteroclitum, Latin.] 1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension, Watts. 2. Anything or person deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLITICAL. a. [from heteroclite.] Deviating from the common rule, Brown.

HETERODOX. a. [hetero- and dox.] Deviating from the established opinion; not orthodox, Locke.

HETERODOX. f. An opinion peculiar, Brown.

HETERONEAL. a. [heterogene, Fr. ἑτερογενής and γένος.] Not of the same nature; not kindred, Newton.

HETEROGENEITY. f. [from heterogeneal.] 1. Opposition of nature; contrariety of qualities.

2. Opposite or dissimilar part, Boyle.

HETERGENEOUS. a. [hetero- and genos.] Not kindred; opposite or dissimilar in nature, Woodward.

HETEROSCIANS. f. [heteros and scia.] Those whose shadows fall only one way, as the shadows of us who live north of the Tropic fall at noon always to the North.

TO HEW, v. a. part. hewn or hewed, [he: pan, Saxon.] 1. To cut with an edged instrument; to hack, Hayward. 2. To
2. To chop; to cut. Dyden.
3. To fell, as with an ax. Sandys.
4. To form or shape with an axe. Addison.
5. To form laboriously. Dryden.

HEWER. s. [from hew.] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone. Brown.
HEXAGON. s. [Gr. and G.ωβω.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.
HEXAGONAL. a. [from hexagon.] Having six sides.
HEXAGONY. s. [from hexagon.] A figure of six angles.
HEXAMETER. s. [πέ & πετρόν.] A verse of six feet.

HEY, interj. [from high.] An expression of joy.
HEYDAY, interj. [for high day.] An expression of frolick and exultation.

HIE. s. A frolick; wildness.
HIEDEGIVES. s. A wild frolick dance.

HIA'TION. s. [from bio, Latin.] The act of going.
HIA'TUS. s. [biatus, Latin.]
1. An aperture; a breach. Woodward.
2. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel. Pope.

HIBER'NAL. a. [ibericus, Latin.] Belonging to the winter. Brown.
HICCIUS LOC'CIUS. s. A cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose.
HICCOUGH. s. [bicken, Danish.] A convulsion of the stomach producing fubs.

HICCOWAY. s. A bird. Aesopworth.
HID. 1. To hide. s. a. preter. hid; part. pass. bid or hidden. [from, Sax.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw, from sight or knowledge. Shakespeare.
To HIDE, s. n. To lyce hid; to be concealed. Pope.

HIDE and SEEK. s. A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

HIDE. f. [bi'z, Saxon; bade, Dutch.]
1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dressed. Pope.
2. The human skin: in contempt.

HIDEBOUND. a. [hide, baird.]
1. A horse is said to be bidbound when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or loosen the one from the other. Farrier's Dict.
2. [in trees.] Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth; Swift.


HIDEOUS. a. [hideux, French.] Horrible; dreadful. Woodward.
HIDEOUSLY. ad. [from hideous.] Horribly; dreadfully. Shakespeare.
HIDEOUSNESS. s. [from hideous.] Horribleness; dreadfulness.

HID'ER. s. [from the verb.] He that hides.
To HIDE. s. n. [hiegen, Sax.n.] To batten; to go in hastes. Dryden.

HIERARCH. s. [iē's, and e'x.] The chief of a sacred order. Milton.

HIERARCHICAL. a. [hierarchique, Fr.] Belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

HIERARCHY. s. [from hierarch.] 1. A sacred government; rank or subordination of holy beings; Fairfax.
2. Ecclesiastical establishment. South.

HIEROGLYP'H. s. [hieroglyphe, hieroglyphi.]
HIEROGLYP'HICK. s. French; idio, sacred, and γυλ, to carve.

1. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. Pope.
2. The art of writing in picture. Swift.

HIEROGLYP'HICAL. s. [hieroghlyphi-]
HIEROGLYP'HICK s. [que, Fr.] Emblematical; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears. Sandys.
HIEROGLYP'HICALLY, ad. [from hieroglyphical.] Emblematically. Brown.

HIEROGRAPHY. s. [idio; and γυλ.] Holy writing.
HIEROPHANT. s. [iē's, and e'x.] One who teaches rules of religion.

To HIGGLE. s. n.
1. To chatter; to be penurious in a bargain. Hale.
2. To go selling provisions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. ad. A cant word, corrupted from biggle, which denotes any confused mass.
HIGGLER. s. [from biggle.] One who sells provisions by retail.
HIG


HIGH. f. High place; elevation; superior region. On HIGH. Aloft; above; into superior regions. Dryden.


HIGH-BLOWN. Swelled much with wind; much inflated. Shakespeare.

HIGH-BORN. Of noble extraction. Rowe.

HIGH-COLOURED. Having a deep or glaring colour. Fayer.

HIGH-DESIGNING. Having great schemes. Dryden.

HIGH-FLIER. f. One that carries his opinions to extravagance. Swift.


HIGH-FLYING. Extravagant in claims or opinions. Dryden.

HIGH-HEADED. a. Covered with high piles. Pope.

HIGH METTLED. Proud or ardent of spirit. Garth.

HIGH MINDÉD. Proud; arrogant. Shakespeare.

HIGH-RED. Deeply red. Boyle.

HIGH-SEASONED. Piquant to the palate. Locke.

HIGH SPIRITED. Bold; daring; incen- lent.

HIGH-STOMACHED. Obstinate; lofty. Shakespeare.

HIGH-TASTED. Gaffful; piquant. Denham.

HIGH-VICED. Enormously wicked. Shakespeare.

HIGH-WROUGHT. Accurately finished. Pope.

HIGHLAND. f. [high and land.] Mountainous region. HIGHLANDER. f. [from highland.] An inhabitant of mountains. Addison.

HIGHLY. ad. [from high.] 1. With elevation as to place and situation. 2. In a great degree. Atterbury. 3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. Shakespeare. 4. With esteem; with estimation. Rom.

HIGHEST. a. Highest; topmost. Shakespeare.

HIGHNESS. f. [from high.] 1. Elevation above the surface. 2. The title of princes, ancienly of kings. Waller.


HIGH. 1. Was named; was called. Dryden. 2. Called; named. Hubberd's Tale.

HIGHWATER. f. [high and water.] The utmost flow of the tide. Mortimer.

HIGHWAY. f. [high and way.] Great road; publick path. Child.

HIGHWAYMAN. f. [highway and man.] A robber that plunders on the publick roads. Bentley.


HIELDING. f. 1. A sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. Shakespeare. 2. It is used likewise for a mean woman. Shakespeare.

HILL. f. [hil, Saxon.] An elevation of ground less than a mountain. Graville.

HILLOCK. f. [from hill.] A little hill. Sidney.


HILT. f. [hil, Saxon.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a sword. Pope.

HIM. [him, Saxon.] The oblique case of be. Genesius.

HIMSELF. pron. [him and self.] 1. In the nominative, be. Bacon. 2. In ancient authors itself. Shakespeare. 3. In the oblique cases it has a reciprocal signification.

HIN. f. [µν.] A measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints. Exodus.

HIND. a. compar. kinder; supercil. kindnosta. [bydian, Saxon.] Backward; contrary to opinion to the face. Ray.

HIND. f. [hine, Saxon.] 1. The she to a flag. Spenser. 2. [hine, Saxon.] A servant. Shakespeare. 3. [hineman, Saxon.] A peasant; a boor. Dryden. HIND-
HIND BERRIES. f. The same as Raspberry.

HIP. To HINDER. v. a. [hindin, Saxon.] To obstruct; to stop; to impede. Taylor.

HINDER. 

HINDERANCE. f. [from binder.] Inhibition; obstinacy; stubbornness; obstinacy; impedi ment; let; stop. Atterbury.

HINDERER. f. [from binder.] He or that which hinders or obstructs. Mayi.

HIND RENDING. f. [from bind or hinder.] A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal. Dryden, L'Estrange.

HINDMOST. a. Hindmost; last; in the rear. Pope.

HINDMOSTLY. adv. To the last; to the lag. Pope.

HINGE. f. 

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns. Dryden.

2. The cardinal points of the world. Crece.

3. A governing rule or principle. Temple. To be off the hinge. To be in a state of irregularity and disorder. Tillotson.

To HINGE. v. a. [from the noun.] 

1. To furnish with hinges.

2. To bend as an hinge. Shakespeare.

To HINT. v. a. [enter, French. Skinner.] To bring to mind by a flight mention or remote allusion. Pope.

To HINT at. To allude to; to touch lightly upon. Addison.

HINT. f. [from the verb.] 

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion.

2. Suggestion; intimation. Addison.

HIP. f. [hīp, Sax. n. ] 

1. The joint of the thigh; the fleshy part of the thigh. Brown.

2. To have on the hip. [A low phrase.] To have an advantage over another. Shakespeare.

3. To procure, to inflame or disgrace. Shakespeare.

HIP, f. [from heope, Saxon.] The fruit of the brier. Bacon.

To HIP, v. a. [from llp-. ] 

1. To press or shoot the hip. Shakespeare.

2. HIP HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of llp-. Congreve.

HIP, interj. An exclamation; or calling to one. Ainsworth.


HIP PISH. ? cordbrck.

HIP OCENTUR. f. [ιπικενταυρός.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half man. Dryden.

HIPPOCRASS. f. [οίκον Hippocrateos.] A medicated wine. King.

HIPPOCRATES'S Sleeve. f. A woollen bag made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification.


HIPPOPO TAMUS. f. [παννος, and μοσ-] The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIP SHOT. a. [lip and fact.] Sprained or dislocated in the hip. L'Estrange.

HIP WORTH. f. [lip and worth.] A plant.

To HIRE. v. a. [by hemp, Saxon.] 

1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price. Dryden.

2. To engage a man to temporary service for wages. Isaiah.

3. To bribes. Dryden.

4. To engage himself for pay. Sam.

HIRE. f. [hīpe, Saxon.] 

1. Reward or remuneration paid for the use of anything.

2. Wages paid for service. Spenser.

HIRELING. f. [from hire.] One who uses any thing paying a recompense; one who employs others paying wages.

HIST. pronoun pellissier. [hīp, Saxon.] 


To HISS. v. n. [bissen, Dutch.] To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. Shakespeare.

To HISS. v. a. [hipcean, Saxon.] 

1. To condemn by hissimg; to explode. More.

2. To procure hisses or disgrace. Shakespeare.

HISS. f. [from the verb.] 

1. The voice of a serpent.

2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres. Pope.


HISTORIAN. f. [historien, French.] A writer of facts and events. Pope.

HISTORICAL. ? [bistoricus, Latin.] Peer.

HISTORICK. ? taining to history. Prior.

HISTORICALLY. ad. [from historiaci.] In the manner of history; by way of narration. Heck.

To HISTORIFY. v. a. [from history.] To relate; to record in history. Brown.

HISTORIOG RAPHER. f. [ίστορια and γραφει.] An historian; a writer of history. Spenser.

HISTORIOGRAPHY. f. [ίστορια and γραφει.] The art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY. f. [ίστορια.]
1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.
   2. Narration; relation.  
   3. The knowledge of facts and events.

**HISTORY** Piece. s. A picture representing some memorable event.

**HISTORICAL**  
1. [from histor.]  
2. [from histori.]  
3. Befitting to Knollet, I.

**HISTORIC**.  
1. He being the rage; suitable to a player.

**HISTORICALLY**.  
1. [from histori-]  
2. Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

**To HIT.**  
1. To strike; to touch with a blow.
   2. To touch the mark; not to miss.

**To HIT.**  
1. To clash; to collide.  
2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident.
3. To succeed; not to miscarry.

**To HIT.**  
1. To strike a ruling passion.  
2. To hit off.  
3. To hit out; to fix or determine luckily.

**To HIT.**  
1. To hit out.  
2. To perform by good luck.

**To HITCH.**  
1. To crush.  
2. To make hitches.

**To HITCH.**  
1. To lay up.  
2. To lay in hoods; to husband prudily.

**HOB**  
1. With a rough harsh voice.

**HOB.**  
1. To make hobs.

**HOB.**  
1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other.

**HOB.**  
1. To make roughly or unevenly.

**HOB.**  
1. A species of hawk.

**HOB.**  
1. An Irish or Scottish horse.

**HOB.**  
1. A flatul fellow.

**HIVE.**  
1. The habitation or cell of bees.

**HIVE.**  
1. The bees inhabiting a hive.
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<td><strong>HOGGOBLIN.</strong> <em>f.</em> A sprite; a fairy. <em>Shakespeare.</em></td>
<td><strong>GULLIVER.</strong> The place in which swine are shut to be fed. <em>Swift.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HÔBÎT.</strong> <em>f.</em> A small mortar.</td>
<td><strong>HOGSTY.</strong> <em>f.</em> (bog and sty.) The draft which is given to swine. <em>Arbuthnot.</em></td>
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<td><strong>H'ÎBNOIl.</strong> <em>f.</em> [from bolby and nail.] A nail used in fhoing a horfe. <em>Shaksp.</em></td>
<td><strong>HOGWASH.</strong> [bog and wash.] The draft which is given to swine. <em>Arbuthnot.</em></td>
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<td><strong>HO'BHAI.LED. a.</strong> [from hobnail.] Set with hobnails. <em>Dryden.</em></td>
<td><strong>HO'IDEN. f.</strong> [kuoden, Welsh.] An ill-taught awkward country girl. To <strong>HO'IDEN, v. n.</strong> [from the noun.] To romp incoherently. <em>Swift.</em></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>HÔC.</strong> <em>f.</em> The same with <strong>lough.</strong> The joint between the knee and fetlock. To <strong>HÔC, v. a.</strong> [from the noun.] To disable in the hock.</td>
<td>To <strong>HOISE? v. a.</strong> [haufer, French.] To hoist. To <strong>HOIST.</strong> [from <strong>HÌC</strong>] raise up on high. <em>Chapman.</em></td>
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<td><strong>HOCK.</strong> <em>f.</em>* [from Hockheim on the Maine.] Old Strong Rhenish.</td>
<td>To <strong>HOLD. v. a.</strong> preter. held; part. past. held or holden. [Hans, Saxon.] 1. To grasp in the hand; to grip; to clutch. <em>Shakespeare.</em></td>
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<td><strong>HOCKAMORE.</strong></td>
<td>2. To keep; to retain; to grip at. <em>Spenser.</em></td>
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<td><strong>HO'CGEREL. f.</strong> A fish. <em>Bacon.</em> To <strong>HOE. v. a.</strong> [hoavn, French.] To cut or dig with a hoe. <em>Mortimer.</em></td>
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<td><strong>HOEPODE. f.</strong> [balk and bee.] A medley of ingredients boiled together. <em>Sandys.</em> To <strong>HOE. v. a.</strong> [hoavn, French.] To cut or dig with a hoe. <em>Mortimer.</em></td>
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<td><strong>HO'DÈR. a.</strong> [bodeinon, Latin.] Of to-day. To <strong>HOE. v. a.</strong> [hoavn, French.] To cut or dig with a hoe. <em>Mortimer.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HO'GÇOTE. f.</strong> [bog and cote.] A house for hogs. <em>Mortimer.</em></td>
<td>To <strong>HOE. v. a.</strong> [hoavn, French.] To cut or dig with a hoe. <em>Mortimer.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HO'GGEREL. f.</strong> A two year old ewe. <em>Ainsworth.</em></td>
<td>To <strong>HOLD forth.</strong> To offer to exhibit. <em>Locke.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HO'GH. f.</strong> [boagb, Welch.] 1. The general name of swine. <em>Pope.</em> To <strong>HOE. v. a.</strong> [hoavn, French.] To cut or dig with a hoe. <em>Mortimer.</em></td>
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<td>2. A clarified boar.</td>
<td>To <strong>HOE. v. a.</strong> [hoavn, French.] To cut or dig with a hoe. <em>Mortimer.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To bring <strong>HOGS</strong> to a fair market. To fail of one's design. <em>Sp. Ætzer.</em></td>
<td>To <strong>HOLD on.</strong> To continue; to protract. <em>Sanderfon.</em></td>
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<td><strong>HO'GÇOTE. f.</strong> [bog and cote.] A house for hogs. <em>Mortimer.</em></td>
<td>To <strong>HOLD on.</strong> To continue; to protract. <em>Sanderfon.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HO'GÇOTÉN. f.</strong> [bog and cote.] A house for hogs. <em>Mortimer.</em></td>
<td>To <strong>HOLD out.</strong> To extend; to stretch forth. <em>Epicer.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. A measure of liquids containing sixty gallons. <em>Arbuthnot.</em></td>
<td>To <strong>HOLD out.</strong> To offer; to propose. <em>Ben, Fränjon.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HO'GHOSCHI.</strong></td>
<td>29. To <strong>HOLD out.</strong> To continue to do or suffer. <em>Shakespeare.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To continue unbroken or unfudled. <em>Shakespeare.</em></td>
<td>31. To <strong>HOLD up.</strong> To sustain; to support. <em>Boyle.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To <strong>HOLD, v. n.</strong></td>
<td><strong>HORSE.</strong> A large animal. <em>Shaksp.</em></td>
</tr>
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HOL

3. To last; to endure. Bacon.
4. To continue. L'Estrange.
5. To refrain. Dryden.
6. To stand up for; to adhere. Halle.
7. To be dependent on. Africam.
8. To derive right. Dryden.
9. To Hold forth. To harangue; to speak in publick. L'Estrange.
10. To Hold in. To refrain one's felt. For.

11. To Hold in. To continue in luck. Scowft.
12. To Hold off. To keep at a distance without closing with offers. Decay of Piety.
13. To Hold on. To continue; not to be interrupted. Scowft.
15. To Hold out. To last; to endure. Titilodon.
16. To Hold out. Not to yield; not to be subdued. Collier.
17. To Hold together. To be joined. Dryden.
18. To Hold together. To remain in union. Locke.
19. To Hold up. To support himself. Thotfon.
20. To Hold up. Not to be foul weather. Hadibras.
21. To Hold up. To continue the same speed. Collier.

HOLD. interj. Forbear; stop; be still. Dryden.

HOLD. f. [from the verb.]
1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. Spenser.
2. Something to be held; support. Bacon.
3. Catch; power of seizing or keeping. Scowft.
7. Hold of a Skip. All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. Harris.
8. A lurking place.

HOLDER. f. [from hold.]
1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand. Mortimer.
2. A tenant; one that holds land under another. Crew.

HOLDERFORTH. f. [hold and forth.] An haranguer; one who speaks in publick. Addison.

HOLDFAST. f. [hold and fast.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook. Ray.

HOLDING. f. [from hold.]
1. Tenure; claim. Crew.

HOL. 1. It sometimes signifies the burthen or chorus of a long. Shakespeare.

HOLE. f. [hol, Dutch; hole, Saxon.] 1. A cavity narrow and long; either perpendicular or horizontal. Bacon.
3. A cave; a hollow place. Shakespeare.
5. A mean habitation. Dryden.

HOLLILY. ad. [from holy.] 1. Piously; with sanctity. Shakespeare.
2. Inviolably; without breach. Sidney.

HOLLINESS. f. [from holy.] 1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness. Rogers.
2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.
3. The title of the pope. Addison.

HOLL. a. [from hol.] 1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid. Dryden.
3. Not faithful; not found; not what one appears. Hadibras.

2. Cavern; den; hole. Prior.
3. Pit. Addison.
5. Passage; canal. Addicen.

To HOLLOW. a. n. [from the interjeftion.] To cry out loudly. Shakespeare.


HOLLOW. a. [from hol.] 1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid. Dryden.
3. Not faithful; not found; not what one appears. Hadibras.

HOLLOWLY. ad. [from hollow.] 1. With cavities. 2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly. Shakespeare.

2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery. South.


HOLLYHOCK. f. [holiho, Saxon.] Rosemallow. Mortimer.

HOLLYROSE. f. A plant.

HOLME. f. 1. Home or bosom. [Saxon holme.] A river island.
2. The ilex; the evergreen oak. Suf.
HOMACOST. f. [Saxon.] A burnt sacrifice.
HOLP. The old präterite and participle passive of help. Shakespeare.
HOLPEN. The old participle passive of help. Bacon.
HOLY. a. [Saxon.] 1. Good; pious; religious. Shakespeare.
2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use. Dryden, South.

HOLY-THURSDAY. f. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.
HOLY WEEK. f. The week before Easter.
HOLYDAY, f. [Saxon and day.] 1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival. Krolles.
3. A day of gayety and joy. Shakespeare.
HOMAGE. f. [hommage, French; homagium, low Latin.] 1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord. Davies.
2. Obedience; respect paid by external action. Dryden.
To HOMAGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay homage to; to profess fealty.
HOMAGER. f. [hommager, French.] One who holds by homage or from superior lord. Bacon.
HOMELINESS. f. [from lonely.] Plain; unadorned.
HOMELY. a. [from home.] Plain; homely; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse. South.
HOMELY. ad. Plainly; coarsely; rudely. Dryden.
HOMELIN. f. A kind of fish. Air. HOMEMADE. ad. [from home and made.] Made at home. Locke.
HOMER. f. A measure of about three pints. Lov.
HOMESPUN. a. [from spun.] 1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers. Swift.
2. Not made in foreign countries. Addison.
3. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant. Sandys.
HOMESTALL. f. [Saxon.] The place of the house. Dryden.
HOMENOWN. f. ad. [from Saxon.] Towards home; towards the native place. Sidney.
HOMICIDAL. a. [from homicide.] Murderous; bloody. Pope.
HOMILETICAL. a. [hominis, Latin.] Social; convertible. Afterbury.
HOMILY. f. [gospel.] A discourse read to a congregation. Hammond.
HOMOGENEOUS. a. [homogenes.] Having the same nature or principles. Newton.
HOMOGENEALNESS. f. Participation of the same nature or principles; similarity of kind. Celsius.
HOMOGENEITY. f. [genuine.] Joint nature. Bacon.
HOMOLOGOUS. a. [homologus.] Having the same manner or proportions.
HOMONYMOUS. a. [homonymus.] Deno-
minating different things; equivocal. Watts.
HOMONYMY. f. [homonyma.] Equiva-
lation; ambiguity.
HOMOTONOUS. a. [homous.] Equi-
ble; kind of such dissimulators as keep a constant tenor of life, state, and declension. Quincy.
HONE. f. [Saxon.] A whetstone for a razor. Telfer.
To HONE. v. t. [hongan, Saxon.] To whet; to sharpen.
HONEST. a. [bonifus, Latin.] 1. Upright;
HON

7. Upright; true; sincere. Watt.

To HONOR, v. a. [beneor, Latin.]
1. To reverence; to regard with veneration. Pope.
2. To dignify; to raise to greatness. Ex.

HONOURABLE, a. [honorable, French.]
1. Illustrious; noble. Shakespeare.
2. Great; magnanimous; generous. Shakespeare.
5. Not to be disgraced. Shakespeare.
6. Without taint; without reproach. 1 Mac.
8. Equitable.

HONOURABILITY, f. [from honourable.] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.

HONORABLY, ad. [from honourable.]
1. With tokens of honour. Shakespeare.
3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach. Dryden.

HONOURER. f. [from honour.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration. Pope.

HOOD, in composition, is derived from the Saxon hood, in German heit, in Dutch heid. It denotes quality; character: as, knight-hood; childhood. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, brother-hood, a confraternity.

HOOD, f. [hood, Saxon.]
1. The upper covering of a woman's head.
2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it. Wotton.
3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes.
4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

HOODMAN'S Blind, f. A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name. Shakespeare.

TO HOOD, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To draw in a hood. Pope.
2. To blind, as with a hood. Shakespeare.
3. To cover. Dryden.

HOODWINK. v. a. [hood and wink.]
2. To cover; to hide. Shakespeare.
3. To deceive; to impose upon. Sidney.

HOOF. f. [hoof, Saxon.] The hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals. More.
HOOF-BOUND. a. [hoof and bound.] A horse is said to be hoof-bound when he has a pain in the forefeet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. *Farrier’s Dict.*

HOOK. f. [hock, Saxon.] 1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold.

To HOOT. v. a. To drive with noise and hout. *Shakespeare.*

HOOT. f. [hou, French, from the verb.] Clamour; hout. *Glanville.*

To HOP. v. n. [hoppan, Saxon.] 1. To jump; to skip lightly. *Dryden.* 2. To leap on one leg. *Abbott.* 3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other. *Dryden.* 4. To move; to play. *Spenser.*

HOPE. f. [hopa, Dutch.] A plant. *To Hope.*

HOPE. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To hope; to expect with desire. *Dryden.*


HOPEFULLY. ad. [from hopeful.] 1. In such manner as to raise hope. *Dryden.*


HOPPER. f. [from hop.] One that has pleasing expectations. *Swift.*

HOPPINGLEY. ad. [from hopping.] With hope; with expectation of good. *Hammonds.*

HOPPERS. [commonly called Scotch hoppers.] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg. *Spenser.*

To HOOP. v. a. [hoop, Welsh.] 1. To hoop in contempt. *Sidney.*

To HOOP. v. n. To hoop. [hook, hook.] A hoop; one that hoops tubs. *Hooking-Cough.*

TO HOOT. v. n. [bout, Welsh.] 1. To shout in contempt. *Sidney.*
2. A basket for carrying feed.

HORAL. a. [from bord, Latin.] Relating to the hour.

HORARY. a. [horarius, Latin.]
1. Relating to an hour.

HORDE. f. A clan; a migratory crew of people.

HORIZON. f. [ὅριζον.] The line that terminates the view. The horizon is distinguished into sensible and real; the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere. Bacon.

HORIZONTAL. a. [horizontal, French.]
1. Near the horizon.
2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. Arbuthnot.

HORIZONTALLY. ad. [from horizontal.]
In a direction parallel to the horizon. Bentley.

HORN. f. [boarn, Gothic; ḫrnp, Sax.]
1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons.
3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon. Dryden. Thomson.
4. The feelers of a snail. Shakespeare.
5. A drinking cup made of horn.

HORSEBEAK. f. A kind of fish.

HORSEBEAM. f. [born and boam, Dutch.]
A tree.

HORSEBOOK. f. [born and book.]

HORSED. a. [from born.]
Furnished with horns. Denham.

HORNER. f. [from born.]
One that works in horn, and sells horns. Grev.

HORNET. f. [hyrnect, Saxon.]
A very large strong flinging fly. Denham.

HORNSFOOT. f. [born and set.]
Hoofed. Hakewill.

HORNOWL. f. A kind of horned owl.

HORNSPIPE. f. [born and pipe.]

HORNSTONE. f. A kind of blue stone.

HORNWORK. f. A kind of angular fortification.

HORNY. a. [from born.]
1. Made of horn.
3. Plaid as horn; callous. Arbuthnot.

HOROGRAPHY. f. [ὁγραφία and γράφω.] An account of the hours.

HOROLOGE. f. [hora, Latin.]
HOROLOGY. s. Any instrument that tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hour-glass. Brown.

HOROMETRY. f. [ἡμισελής and μέτρον.] The art of measuring hours. Brown.

HOROSCOPE. f. [ὁροσκόπος.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. Drummnd. Dryden.

HORRIBLE. a. [horribilis, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous. South.

HORRIBLENESS. f. [from horrible.]
Dreadfulness; hideousness; terribleness.

HORRIBLY. ad. [from horrible.]
1. Dreadfully; hideously.
2. To a dreadful degree. Locke.

HORRID. a. [horridus, Lat.]
1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking. Shakespeare.
2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing. Pope.

HORRIDNESS. f. [from horrid.]
Hideousness; enormity. Hammond.

HORRIFIC, a. [horrisus, Lat.]
Causing horror. Thomson.

HORRISONOUS. a. [horisonus, Lat.]
Sounding dreadful. Dift.

HORROUR. f. [horre, Lat.]
1. Terrour mixed with detestation. Daivies.
2. Gloom; dreariness. Pope.
3. [In medicine.] Such a shuddering or quivering as precedes an aegae-fit; a temes of shuddering or shrinking. Quincy.

HORSE. f. [horre, Saxon.]
1. A neighing quadruped, used in war, and draught and carriage. Greek.
2. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemens, or cavalry. Clarendon.
3. Something on which any thing is supported.
4. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of punishment.
5. J'ined to another substantive, it signifies something large or coarse; as, a borseface, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To mount upon a horse. Bacon.
2. To carry one on the back. Shakespeare.
3. To ride any thing. Mortimer.
4. To cover a mare. Mortimer.

HORSEBACK. f. [horse and back.]
The seat of the rider; the state of being on a horse. Brown.

HORSEBEAN. f. [horse and bean.] A small bean usually given to horses. Mortimer.

HORSEBLOCk. f. [horse and block.] A block on which they climb to a horse. HORSE-
HORSEBOAT. f. [horse and boat.] A boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBOY f. [horse and boy.] A boy employed in dreeving horses; a stableboy.

HORSEBREAKER. f. [horse and break.] One whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle.

HORSECHESNUT. f. [horse and chestnut.] A plant.

HORSECOURSER. f. [horse and courser.] 1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. 2. A dealer in horses.

HORSECRAB. f. A kind of fish.

HORSECUmBER. f. [horse and cucumber.] A plant.

HORSEDUNG. f. [horse and dung.] The excrements of horses.

HORSEEMMET. f. [horse and emmet.] An ant of a large kind.

HORSEFLESH. f. [horse and flesh.] The flesh of horses.

HORSEFLY. f. [horse and fly.] A fly that flies horses, and sucks their blood.

HORSEFOOT. f. An herb. The same with coltsfoot.

HORSEHAIR. f. [horse and hair.] The hair of horses.

HORSEHEEL. f. An herb.

HORSELAUGH. f. [horse and laugh.] A loud, violent rude laugh.

HORSELECH. f. [horse and lech.] 1. A great leech that bites horses, Stak.f. 2. A barier.

HORSELITTER. f. [horse and litter.] A carriage hung upon poles between two horses, on which the person carried lies along.

HORSEMAN. f. [horse and man.] 1. One skilled in riding.

2. One that serves in wars on horseback.

3. A rider; a man on horseback.

HORSEMANSHIP. f. [from horseman.] The art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

HORSEMARTEN. f. A kind of large bee.

HORSEMATCH. f. A bird.

HORSEMEAT. f. [horse and meat.] Provender.

HORSEMINT. f. A large coarse mint.

HORSEMUSCLE. f. A large muscle.

HORSEPLAY. f. [horse and play.] Coarse, rough, rugged play.

HORSEPOND. f. [horse and pond.] A pond for horses.

HORSEPAW. f. [horse and race.] A match of horses in running.

HORSEPADDISH. f. [horse and paddish.] A root acid and biting; a species of furvygrafe.

HORSESNEW. f. [horse and bone.] 1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses.

2. An herb.

HORSESTEALER. f. [horse and steal.] A thief who takes away horses.

HORSETAIL. f. A plant.

HORSETONGUE. f. An herb.

HORSEWAY. f. [horse and way.] A broad way by which horses may travel.

HORTATION. f. [hortatic, Latin.] The art of exhorting; advice or encouragement to something.

HORTATIVE. f. [from hortor, Latin.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

HOSPITAL. a. [from hortor, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; advising to anything.

HORTICULTURE. f. [hortus and cultura, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTULAN. a. [hortulanus, Latin.] Belonging to a garden.

HOSANNA. f. [lavra, Latin.] An exclamation of praise to God.


2. Stockings; covering for the legs. Gay.

HOSIER. f. [from hose.] One who sells stockings.

HOSPITAL. a. [hospitalis, Latin.] Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

HOSPITALLY. adv. [from hospitable.] With kindness to strangers.

HOSPITAL. f. [hospital, French; hospitat, Latin.] 1. A place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

2. A place for shelter or entertainment.

HOSPITALITY. f. [hospitalité, French.] The practice of entertaining strangers.

HOSPITALW. a. [hospitaris, low Latin, from hospital.] One residing in an hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger.

HOSPITAL. a. [hospitalis, Latin.] To reside under the roof of another. Cresw.

HOST. f. [hoste, French; hospe, hospitis, Latin.] 1. One who gives entertainment to another.

2. The landlord of an inn.

3. [From hostis, Latin.] An army; numbers assembled for war.

4. Any great number.

5. [Hostia, Latin.] The sacrifice of the mass in the Roman church.

HOST. a. [from the noun.] 1. To take up entertainment.

2. To encounter in battle.

5. To
HOT

3. To review a body of men; to muster.

HOSTAGE. f. [ofstige, French.] One given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

HOSTEL. ? f. [hostel, hosteller, Fr.] An inn.

HOSTESS. f. [hostesse, French.] A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.

HOSTESS-SHIP. f. [from hostes.] The character of an hostess.

HOSTILE. a. [hostils, Latin.] Adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

HOSTILITY. f. [hostilité, Fr. from hostile.] The practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

HOSTLER. f. [hosteller, from hostel.] One who has the care of horses at an inn.

HOSTRY. f. [corrupted from hostelry.] A place where the horses of guests are kept.

HOT. a. [hæ, Saxon.]
1. Having the power to excite the sense of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

2. Lustful; lewd.

3. Strongly affected by sensible qualities.

4. Violent; furious; dangerous.

5. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

6. Eager; keen in desire.

7. Piquant; acid.

HOTBED. f. A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

HOTBRAINED. a. [hot and brain.] Violent; vehement; furious.

HOTCOCKLES. f. [bautes coquettes, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and guests who strikes him.

HOTHEADED. a. [hot and head.] Violent; violent; passionate.

HOTHOUSE. f. [hot and house.]
1. A bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in.

2. A brothel.

HOTLY, ad. [from hot.]
1. With heat; not coldly.

2. Violently; vehemently.

3. Lutishly.

HOTMOUTHD. a. [hot and mouth.] Headstrong; untractable.

HOTNESS. f. [from hot.] Heat; violence; fury.

HOTCHPOTCH. f. [haché en potée, Fr.] A mingled hash; a mixture.

HOTSPUR. f. [hot and spur.]
1. A man violent, passionate, precipitate and heady.

2. A kind of pea of speedy growth.

HOTSPURRED. a. [from bospur.] Vehement; rath; heady.

HOVE. The preterite of hove.

HOVEL. f. [Diminutive of hope, house, Saxon.]
1. A shed open on the sides, and covered overhead.

2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

To HOVEL. v. a. [from the noun.] To shelter in an hovel.

HOVEN, part. psl. [from hove.] Raised; swelled; tumefied.

To HOVER. v. n. [bouio, to hang over, Welsh.]
1. To hang in the air over head.

2. To stand in suspense or expectation.

HOUGH. f. [hog, Saxon.]
1. The lower part of the thigh.

2. [Hue, French.] An adz; an hoe.

To HOUGH. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To hammer; to disable by cutting the fines of the ham.

2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.

HOULET. f. The vulgar name for an owl.

HOULT. f. [holt, Saxon.] A small wood.

HOUND. f. [hunh, Saxon.] A dog used in the chase.

To HOUND. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To let on the chase.

2. To hunt; to pursue.

HOUNDLISH. f. A kind of fish.

HOUNDSTO'NGUE. f. [cyngloffum, Lat.] A plant.

HOUNDSTREE. f. A kind of tree.

HOUP. f. [hop, Latin.] The plant.

HOUR. f. [beure, French; bora, Latin.]
1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.

2. A particular time.

3. The time as marked by the clock.

HOURGLASS. f. [burr and glads.] A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

HOURLY. a. [from bourn.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

HOURLY. ad. [from hour.] Every hour; frequently.

HOURPLATE. f. [beur and plate.] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

HOUSE. f. [hur, Saxon.]

1. A
HOUSELESS. a. [from house.] Without abode; wanting habitation. *Wet.

HOUSEMAID. f. [house and maid.] A maid employed to keep the house clean. *Swift.

Houseroom. f. [house and room.] Place in a house. *Dryden.

Housesnail. f. A kind of snail.

Housewarming. f. [house and warm.] A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

Housewife. f. [house and wife.]

Housewifely. a. [from housewife.] Skilled in the arts becoming a housewife.

Housewifely. ad. [from housewife.] With the economy of a housewife.

Housewifery. f. [from housewife.]
1. Domestic or female business; management. *Cooper.

Housing. f. [from house.]
2. [From houseaux, French.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to faddles as ornamental.

Houseling. a. [from house.] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; housewarming. *Spenier.


How. ad. [hu, Saxon.]
1. In what manner; to what degree. *Boyle.


6. It is used in a sense marking proportion or correspondence. *Hayward, Bentley.
7. It is much used in exclamation. *Lam.

Howbeit. 7 ad. [how be it.] Nevertheless.

Howbe. f. [how is it.] Notwithstanding; yet; however. Not now in use. *Hooker.

How'd ye. [Contrasted from how'd ye.] In what state is your health. *Pope.

However. ad. [how ever.] In what state is your health. *Pope.

1. In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree. *Shakespeare

2. At all events; happen what will; at least. *Tilleysen.


To howl. v. n. [luger, Dutch; ululo, Latin.]
1. To cry as a wolf or dog. *Shahoff.
2. To utter cries in distress. *Shakespeare.
3. To speak with a bellwain cry or tone. *A Philipps.

4. It is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid. *Howl.
HUG

HOWL. f. [from the verb.] 1. The cry of a wolf or dog. Swift. 2. The cry of a human being in honour. Dryden.


To HOK. v. a. [from heg, Sax.] To hough; to hamstring. Knolles.

HOV. f. [bou, old French.] A large boat sometimes with one deck. Watts.

HUBBRE. f. A tumult; a riot. Careless.

HUCKABACK. f. A kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HUCKLEBACKED. a. [bucker, German; a bunch.] Crooked in the shoulders.

HUCKLEBONE. f. [from bucken.] The hibbone.

HUCKSTER. 7. f. [beck, German, a pedlar,] 1. One who tells goods by retail, or in small quantities. South.

2. A trickish mean fellow.

To HUCKSTER. v. n. [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains. Swift.

To HUCKSTER. v. s. [probably from speed.] 1. To dres up close to as not to be discovered; to mobble.

2. To put on carelessly in a hurry. Swift.

3. To cover up in haste.

4. To perform in a hurry. Dryden.

5. To throw together in confusion. Locke.

To HUCKSTER. n. v. To come in a crowd or hurry. Milton.

HULL. f. [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confusion.

HUDDLE. f. [from huddle.] One whose business is to call out to others. Carew.


2. [Huée, French.] A clamour; a legal pursuit. Arbuthnot.

HUEI. f. [hure, French, to cry.] One whose business it is to call out to others. Carew.

HUFF. f. [from hove, or hoven, swelled.] 1. Swell of sudden anger or arrogance. Hudibras.

2. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value. South.

To HUFF. n. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To swell; to puff. Grew.

2. To hector; to treat with insolence and arrogance.

To HUFF. n. v. To bluster; to fume; to bounce. South. Occurs. Rescommon.

HUFFER. f. [from huff.] A blusterer; a bully. Hudibras.

HUFFISH. a. [from buff.] Arrogant; infident; hectoring.

HUFFISHLY. adv. [from buff.] With arrogant petulance.

HUFFISHNESS. f. Petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.

To HUG. v. s. [hegan, Saxon.]


2. To fondle; to treat with tenderness. Milton.

3. To hold fast.

HUG. f. [from the noun.] Close embrace. Gay.


2. Great even to deformity or tolerableness. HUGELY. adv. [from huge.] 1. Immensely; enormously. Shakespeare.

2. Greatly; very much. Swift.

HUGENESS. f. [from huge.] Enormous bulk; greatness. Shakspere.

HUGGEMUGGER. f. [corrupted from buck or merch, or hug in the dark. Mudder in Danifh is darkness, whence murky.] Secrecy; bye-place. Hudibras.

HUGY. a. [See HUCE. Val; great; huge. Carew.

HUKE. f. [buck, French.] A cloak. Bac.

HULK. f. [bulck, Dutch; hulk, Saxon.] 1. The body of a ship. Shakespeare.


To HUI K. v. n. To exenterate: is, to bulk a hare. Ainsworth.

HULL. f. [bulzon, Gothic, to cover.] 1. The bulk or integument of any thing; the outer covering.

2. The body of a ship; the bulk. Grew.

To HULL. v. n. [from the noun.] To fold; to drive to and fro upon the water without fails or rudder. Sidney.

HULLY. a. [from bull.] Silly; bulky.

Ainsworth.

Tuffier.

HULVER. f. Holly.

To HUM. v. a. [hommelen, Dutch.] 1. To make the noise of bees. Dryden.

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound. Shakspere.

3. To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath. Hudibras.


5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expressed in publick assemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

HUM. f. [from the verb.] 1. The noise of bees or insects. Shakespeare.


3. Any low dull noise. Pope.


HUM. interj. A sound implying doubt and deliberation. Shakespeare.


HUMANELY. a. [humanis, French.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured. Spratt.
HUMANELy, ad. [from humane.] Kindly; with good nature. 
Shakespeare.

HUMANIST. f. [humanisf, French.] A philologer; a grammarian.

HUMANITY, f. [humanitas, Latin.]
1. The nature of man. 
2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind. 
3. Benevolence; tenderness. 
4. Philology; grammatical studies.

To HUMANIZE. v. a. [humaniser, Fr.]
To soften; to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence. 

HUMANKIND. f. [human and kind.] The race of man.

HUMANLY. ad. [from human.]
1. After the notions of men. 
2. Kindly; with good nature. 

HUMBER. f. [from bum and bird.] The hummingbird. 

HUMBLE. a. [umble, French; humilis, Latin.]
1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant. 
2. To crush; to break; to subdue. 
3. To make to confide. 
4. To bring down from an height.

HUMBLEBEE. f. [bum and bee.] A buzzing wild bee. 

HUMBLEBEE. f. An herb. 

HUMBLEBEE Eater. f. A fly that eats the humbling bee.

HUMBLENESS. f. [from humble.] Humility; absence of pride. 

HUMBLER. f. [from humble.] One that humbles or subdues himself or others.

HUMBLEMOUTHED. a. [umble and mouth.] Mild; meek.

HUMBLEPLANT. f. A species of tender plant.

HUMBLES. f. Entrails of a deer.

HUMBLENESS. f. [from humble.] Humbleness; humility.

HUMBY, ad. [from humble.]
1. Without pride; with humility. 
2. Without height; without elevation.

HUMDRUM. a. [from dun, drone.] Dull; dronish; stupid.

To HUMECT. v. a. [humette, Lat.] 
To HUMECEATE. § To wet; to moisten.

HUMECTATION. f. [humectation, Fr.]
The act of wetting; moistening. 

HUMERAL. a. [humeral, Latin.] Belonging to the shoulder.

HUMICUBATION. f. [umi and cubo, Latin.] The act of lying on the ground.
HUN


HUNTER. f. [from hunt.]  1. One who chases animals for pellmain.  Davies.
2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey.  Shakespeare.

HUNTINGCHORN. f. [hunting and bourn.]  A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.  Prior.

HUNTRRESS. f. [from hunter.]  A woman that follows the chase.  Brooke.

HUNTSMAN. f. [hunt and man.]  1. One who delights in the chase.  Walker.
2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.  L'Estrange.

HUNTSMANSHIP. f. [from huntsman.]  The qualifications of a huntsman.  Donne.

HURLDE. f. [hurpel, Saxon.]  A texture of sticks woven together; a crate.  Dryd.

CURDS. f. The refuse of hemp or flax.  Ainsworth.

To HURL. v. a. [from hurlt, to throw down, Illandick.]  1. To throw with violence; to drive im-  petuouly.  Ben. Johnson.
2. To utter with vehemence. [burler, French, to make an howling or hideous noise.]  Spenser.
3. To play at a kind of game.  Carcv.

HURL. f. [from the verb.]  Tumult; riot; commotion.  Knolles.

HURLBAT. f. [burl and bat.]  Whirlbat.  Ainsworth.

HURLER. f. [from burl.] One that plays at hurling.  Carcv.

HURLWIND. f. [burl and wind.]  A whirlwind; a violent gust.  Sandy.

HURLY. f. Tumult; commotion; Hurlyburly.

HURRICANE. f. {baracan, Spanish.]  A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the easter and he- mishere.  Addisson.

HURRICANO. f. A violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemi-

To HURRY. v. a. [hurpian, to plunder, Saxson.]  To hasten; to put into precipi-
Pation or confusion.  Pope.

To HURRY. v. n.  To move on with precipita-

HURRY. f. [from the verb.]  Tumult; precipitiation; commotion.  Addisson.

HURST. f. [hyst, Saxson.] A grove or thicket of trees.  Ainsworth.

To HURT. v. a. preter.  I hurt; part. pass.  I have hurt.  Saxon.]  1. To mischief; to harm.  Milton.
2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm.  Watson.

HURT. f. [from the verb.]  1. Harm; mischief.  Hayward.
2. Wound or bruise.  Hayward.

HURTER.
HURTER, s. [from hurt.] One that does harm.

HURTIFUL, a. [burt and full.] Mischief; pernicious.
Dryden.

HURTIFULLY, adv. [from hurtful.] Mischievously; perniciiously.

HURTIFULNESS, f. [from hurtful.] Mischiefous; perniciousness.

To HURTLE. v. n. [beater, French.] To skimish; to run against any thing; to jostle.
Shakespeare.

To HURTLE. v. a. To move with violence or impetuosity.
Stener.

HURTLEBERRY, f. [biart bar, Danish.] Bilberry.

HURTLESS, a. [from hurt.] 1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm.
2. Receiving no hurt.

HURTLESSLY, adv. [from hurtless.] Without harm.

HURTINESS, f. [from hurtful.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND. f. [husband, mather, Danish.] 1. The correlutive to wife; a man married to a woman.
Locke.
2. The male of animals.

Dryden.
3. An economist; a man that knows and practises the methods of frugality and profit.

Davies.
4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

Stener.

To HUSBAND. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To supply with an husband.
Shakespeare.
2. To manage with frugality.
Shakespeare.
3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.

Bacon.

HUSBANDLESS, a. [from husbanded.] Without an husband.
Shakespeare.

HUSBANDLY, a. [from husbandly.] Frugal; thrifty.
Tulfer.

HUSBANDMAN. f. [husband and man.] One who works in tillage.
Broome.

HUSBANDRY. f. [from husband.] 1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.

Locke.
2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony. Swift.
3. Care of domestick affairs. Shakespeare.

HUSH. interj. [Without etymology.] Silence! be still! no noise! Shakespeare.

HUSH. a. [from the interjection.] Still; silent; quiet. Shakespeare.

To HUSH. v. n. [from the interjection.] To be still; to be silent.

Stener.
To HUSH. v. a. To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

Dryden.
To HUSH up. v. a. To suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned.

Pope.

HUSHMONEY. f. [husb and money.] A bribe to hinder information. Swift.

HUSK. f. [boldfey, Dutch.] The outmost integument of fruits.

Bacon.

To HUSK. v. a. [from the noun.] To strip off the outward integument.

HUSKED. a. [from husb.] Bearing an husk; covered with a husk.

HUSKY. a. [from husb.] Abounding in husks.

Phillips.

HUSY. f. [corrupted from busweyfe.] A forry or bad woman.

Southern.

HUSTINGS. f. [hurting, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To HUSTLE. v. a. [perhaps corrupted from burtle.] To shake together.

To HUSWIFE. f. [corrupted from busweyfe.] 1. A bad manager; a forry woman.

Shakespeare.

To HUSWIFE. v. a. [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality.

Dryden.

HUSWIFERY. f. [from busweyfe.] 1. Management good or bad.

Tulfer.
2. Management of rural busineses committed to women.

Tulfer.

HUT. f. [hut, Saxon; hure, French.] A poor cottage.
Swift.

Thomson.

HUTCH. f. [hpcca, Saxou; bache, Fr.] A corn chest.
Mortimer.

To HUZZ. v. n. To buzz; to murm.

HUZZA! interj. A shout; a cry of acclamation.

L'Estrange.

To HUZZA! v. n. [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

King.

To HUZZA! v. a. To receive with acclamation.

Addison.


2. The hyacinth is the same with the lapis lyncrius of the ancients. It is a-lefs shewy gem than any of the other red ones, but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is seldom smaller than a feed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg.

Hill.

HYACINTHINE. a. [vajn®&.] Made of hvacints.

HYADES. f. [vay®ç.] A watry confel.

HY'ADS, f. [vay®ç.] Hyacinth.

HY'ALINE. a. [vajn®&.] Glassy; crystaline.

Milton.

HY'BRIDOUS. a. [vibç; hybridus, Latin.] Begotten between animals of different species.

Ray.

HYDATIDES. f. [from v®ç.] Little transparent bladders of water in any part; most common in drophical perions. Quincy.

HYDRA. f. A monster with many heads slain by Hercules.

Dryden.

HYDROGOGUES f. [v®ç and a®ç; hydroygues, French.] Such medicines as occasion the dischage of watery humour, which is generally the case of the stronger catharticks.

Quincey.

P 3

HYDRAU-
HY DR AU LICA L. a. [ from hydraulicks.]  
HY DR AU LICK.  f. Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.  Derbam.  
HY DR AU LICKS. f. [ ụdẹ́gẹ́, water, and ọdọ́, a pipe.]  The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.  
HY DROCE LE. [ ụdẹ́gele ; hydrole, Fr.]  
A watery rupture.  
HY DROCE PHALUS. f. [ ụdẹ́gẹ́ and ọgụ́- ụla.]  A drop in the head.  Arbuthnot.  
HY DROG RAPH ER. f. [ ụdẹ́gẹ́ and ọgụ́- ụọ.]  One who draws maps of the sea.  Boyle.  
HY DROG RAP H Y. f. [ ụdẹ́gẹ́ and ọgụ́- ụọ.]  Description of the watery part of the terrificous globe.  
HY DROMANCY. f. [ ụdẹ́gẹ́ and maa- ụla.]  Prediction by water.  
HY DROM E L. f. [ ụdẹ́gẹ́ and maa- ụla.]  Honey and water.  
HY DROM E T ER. f. [ ụdẹ́gẹ́ and maa- ụọ.]  An instrument to measure the extent of water.  
HY DROM ETRY. f. [ ụdẹ́gẹ́ and maa- ụọ.]  The act of measuring the extent of water.  
HY DROPHOBIA. f. [ ụdẹ́ge- ụọ.]  Dread of water.  
HY DROПICAL  a. [ ụdẹ́ge- ụọ- ụla.]  Dropsical.  
HY DROPICK.  f. [ ụdẹ́gẹ́ ]  Portion of water, or phlegm.  Arbuthnot.  
HY'EN.  f. [ ụge, French ; byena, H'YENA.  f. [ Latin.]  An animal like a wolf.  Shakespeare.  
HY GROM E TER. f. [ ụge- ụla and ma- ụgụ.]  An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.  Arbuthnot.  
HY'GROСOPE. f. [ ụge- ụla and ma- ụgụ.]  An instrument to show the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.  Quincy.  
HY M EN. f. [ ụge- ụm.]  
1. The god of marriage.  
2. The virginal membrane.  
HY M E N E A N.  f. rįngge, Papea.  
HY ME NEAL.  a. Pertaining to marriage.  
HY M E N E A N.  Papea.  
HY M N. f. [ ụmen, Fr. ụmen.]  An encomistic song, or song of adoration to some superior being.  Sperfer.  

To HYMN. w. a. [diasia.]  To praise in song; to worship with hymns.  
To HYMN. w. n. To sing songs of adoration.  
HY'MNICK. a. [ ụmẹ́.]  Relating to hymns.  

To HY P. w. a. [ from hypocondriack.]  To make melancholy; to dispirit.  Speci.  
HY PALLAGE. f. [ ụsụsụ and ụla.ụ.]  A figure by which words change their cases with each other.  
HY PERBO L. f. [ ụsụsụ and ụla.ụ.]  A figure in rhetick by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth.  He was so great, the case of a flagellet was a monition for him.  Shakesp.  
HY PERO LICAL. f. [ from hyperbol.]  
HY PERO LICK.  f. [ from hyperbol.]  
1. Belonging to the hyperbola.  Greco.  
2. [ from hyperbol.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.  Boyle.  
HY PERO LICALLY, ad. [ from hyperbo lical.]  
1. In form of an hyperbola.  
2. With exaggeration or extenuation.  

HY PER BR O IFORM. a. [ from hyperbola and forma.]  Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.  
HY PERBO R EAN. f. [ hyperborius, Latin.]  Northem.  
HY PER CR I T I C K. f. [ ụge- ụla and ụla.ụ.]  A critic exact or captious beyond use or reason.  Dryden.  
HY PER CR I T I C AL. a. [ from hypercristick.]  Critical beyond use.  Sici.  
HY PER METER. f. [ ụge- ụla and ụla.ụ.]  Any thing greater than the standard requires.  Adolph.  
HY PER SAR COSIS. f. [ ụge- ụla and ụla.ụ.]  The growth of fudigious or proud flesh.  Wijeman.  
HY PNOT I C K. f. [ ụụsụ.] Any medicine that induces sleep.  
HY TOCH O NDR E S. f. [ ụụọọọọị.] The two regions lying on each side the cartilage enstomites, and thole of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen.  
Quincy.  
HY TOCH ON DR I A CAL.  f. [ from hy- 
HY TOCH ON DR I A CK.  f. ụụọọọọị.  
1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.  Decay of Pity.  
2. Pri-
HYPOCRIST, f. [ὑποκριτής.] Hypocrify is an
insipid juice in large flat mallets, con-
ciderably hard and heavy, of a fine thin-
ing black colour, when broken. It is an
astringent medicine of considerable power.

HYP'OCRISY, f. [ὑποκρίσις.] Dullness with regard to the moral or
religious character.

HYPOGASTRICK, a. [ὑπογαστρικός.] A distem-
er in morality or religion.

HYPOCRITICALLY, ad. Dissembling; infin-
cere; appearing differently from the real-
ity.

HYPOCRITICALLY, ad. [from hypocritic.] With dullness; without fin-
cerity.

HYPOGASTRICK. a. [ὑπο γαστρικός.] Seated in the lower part of the belly. 

HYPOGEUM. f. [ὑπογεώμ.] A name
which the ancient architects gave to cellars
and vaults.

HYPOSTASIS, f. [ὑποστάσις.] 1. Distinct subsistence.

HYPOSTATIONAL. a. [ὑποστατικός.] With dullness; without fin-
cerity.

HYROST. f. [from Saxon hýrst, a wood.

HYROST. f. [from Saxon hýrst, a wood.

HYSTERICALLY. ad. [from hypothe-
tical.] Upon supposition; conditionally.

HYSTERICKS. f. [ὑστερικός.] Fits of wo-
men, supposed to proceed from disorders in the
womb.

 I.

JAB

JAC

I. pronoun personal. [ik, Gothic; ic, Sax.] 1. gen. me; plural we, gen. us.
2. The pronoun of the first person, my-
self. Shakespeare.
3. More than once in Shakespeare,
written for ay, or yest.

To JABBER. v. n. [gabben, Dutch.] To
talk idly, without thinking; to chatter.

JABBERER. f. [from jabber. One who
talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JA'CENT. a. [jacens, Latin.] Lying at
length.

JACINTH. f. [for hyacinth, as Jeru-
alem for Hierusalem.] 1. The same with hyacinth,
2. A gem of a deep redish yellow ap-
proaching to a flame colour, or the deepest
amber.

2. The name of instruments which supply
the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull
off boots.

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off boots.
JAG

11. The colours or ensign of a ship.

12. A cunning fellow.

JACK. f. [Javish.] A gaol; a pr’ison.

JACK Boots, f. Boots which serve as armour.

JACK by the Hedge, f. An herb. Marshmallow.

JACK Pudding, f. [Jack and pudding.] A zani; a merry Andrew, Guardian.

JACK with a Lantern. An ignis fatuus.

JACKALENT. f. A simple sheepish fellow.

JACKAT, f. [ebocal, French.] A small animal suppos’d to flart prey for the Lyon.

JACKANAPES. f. [jack and apg.] 1. Monkey; an ape.

JACKDA’W. f. A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

JACKET. f. [jacquet, French.] 1. A short coat; a close waistcoat.

JACOB’S Ladder, f. The same with Greek valerian.

JACOB’S Staff, f. 1. A pilgrim’s staff.

JACOBINE. f. A pigeon with a high tuft.

JACTITATION. f. [jactito, Latin.] To fmg; motion; restlessnes.

JACULATION. f. [jaculatio.] The act of throwing missive weapons.

JADE. f. 1. A horfe of no spirit; a hired horfe; a worthless nag.

2. A forry woman.

JADE. f. A species of the jasper.

JAIL. f. [geol.] A gaol; a pr’ison.

JAILBIRD. f. [jail and bird.] One who has been in a jail.

JAILER. f. [from jail.] The keeper of a pr’ison.

JANGLES. f. A house of office.

JAMB. f. [jamb, French.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

JAMBICK. f. [jambic, Latin.] Verbes composed of a short and long syllable alternately.

JANGLES. v. n. [jangler, French.] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words.

JANUARY. f. A new year.

JANUARY. v. a. To make to found unutterable.

JANGLER. f. [from the verb.] A railing, chattering, noisy fellow.

JANUARY. v. a. [A Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king.

JANUARY. v. n. [from January in Asia.] Work varnished and railed in gold and colours.

JAR. f. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.

JARS. f. [from jar.] 1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle.

2. To strike or sound unutterably.

3. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition.

4. To quarrel; to dispute.

JAR. f. [from the verb?] A sort of jars; denticulation.

JARRING. a. Uneven; denticulated.

JARRINGNESS. f. [from jarring.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

JAR. f. A kind of rattling vibration of sound.
ICHNOGRAPHY. f. [Greek.] The groundplot.
ICHOR. f. [Greek.] A thin watery humour like serum.
ICHOROUS. a. [from icbor.] Sanious; thin; undisgelsest.
ICHTHYOLOGY. f. [Greek.] The doctrine of the nature of fish.
ICHTHYOPHAGY. f. [Greek; and φαγεῖ.] Diet of fish.
ICICLE. f. [from ic.] A shoot of ice hanging down.
ICINESS. f. [from icy.] The state of generating ice.
ICON. f. [ikon.] A picture or representation.
ICONOCLAST. f. [Greek.] A breaker of images.
ICONOLOGY. f. [iconologie, French; ikon and λογί.] The doctrine of picture or representation.
ICTÉRICAL. f. [icterus, Latin.] 1. Afflicted with the jaundice.
2. Good against the jaundice.
ICY. a. [from ice.] 1. Full of ice; covered with ice; cold; frothy.
2. Cold; free from passion.
3. Frigid; backward.
ID. Contracted for I would.
IDEA. f. [idea.] Mental imagination.
IDENER. n. [from idea.] Mental; intellectual.
IDEALLY. ad. [from ideal.] Intellectually; mentally.
IDENTICAL. a. [identique, French.] Identical.
IDENTICK. a. [the same; implying the same thing.
IDENTITY. f. [identitas, school Latin.] Sameness; not diversity.
IDES. f. [idus, Lat.] A term anciently used among the Romans. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, because in these four months it was fixed days before the nones, and in the others four days.
IDIOCRACY. f. [Greek and ευρεία.] Political constitution.
IDOCRATICAL. a. [from idocracy.] Particular in constitution.
IDIOCY. f. [idiota.] Want of understanding.
IDIOISM. f. [idiota.] A mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect.
IDIOCENTRICAL.  a. [from idol.] Particular to a tongue; phrasediagram.
IDIOPATHY. f. [Greek; and πάθη.] A primary disease that neither depends on nor proceeds from another.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDO</th>
<th>JER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IDIOSYNCRASY.</strong> f. [ɪdɪsɪnkrəs] A peculiar temper or disposition not common to another.</td>
<td><strong>Boyle.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IDIOT.</strong> f. [ɪˈdɪət] A fool; a natural; a changeling.</td>
<td><strong>Locke.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IDIOTISM.</strong> f. [ɪˈdɪətɪzəm] 1. Peculiarity of expression.</td>
<td><strong>Dryden.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.</td>
<td>1. Suficient in love,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IDLE.</strong> a. [ˈɪdəl, Saxon.] 1. Lazy; averse from labour.</td>
<td>2. Emulous; full of competition.</td>
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<td>2. Not busy; at leisure.</td>
<td>3. Zealously cautious against dishonour.</td>
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<td>3. Un-acute; not employed.</td>
<td>4. Suficiently vigilant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Uteles; vain; ineffectual.</td>
<td>5. Suficiently careful.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Worthless; barren; not productive of good.</td>
<td>6. Suficiently fearful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Trifling; of no importance.</td>
<td><strong>JEALOUSLY.</strong> ad. [ˈdʒeləsli] Suficiently; emulously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JEALOUSNESS.</strong> f. [ˈdʒeləsni] The state of being jealous.</td>
<td><strong>JEALOUSLY.</strong> f. [ˈdʒeləsli, French.] The state of being jealous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Suficient in love.</td>
<td>2. Suficient in love.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Suficiently careful.</td>
<td>3. Suficient caution, vigilance, or rivalry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JEER.</strong> v. n. To scold; to scoff; to make mock.</td>
<td>To JEER. v. a. To treat with scoffs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JEER.</strong> v. a. A lazy person; a flaggard.</td>
<td><strong>JEER.</strong> f. [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; bing jeff; flout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To JEER. v. a. To treat with scoffs.</td>
<td><strong>JEER.</strong> f. [from jeer.] A sciffer; a scorneer; a mocker.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JEERING.</strong> ad. [from jeering.] Scornfully; contemptuously.</td>
<td><strong>JEERINGLY.</strong> ad. [from jeering.] Scornfully; contemptuously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JEGET.</strong> f. A kind of sausage.</td>
<td><strong>JEGET.</strong> f. A kind of sausage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JEUNE.</strong> a. [ˈdʒyn] Latin.</td>
<td><strong>JEUNE.</strong> a. Latin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Wanting; empty; vacant.</td>
<td>2. Hungry; not satisfied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Dry; uneffecting.</td>
<td><strong>JEUNELESS.</strong> f. [from jeune.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JEUNENESS.</strong> f. [from jeune.]</td>
<td><strong>JEUNENESS.</strong> f. [from jeune.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Penance; poverty.</td>
<td>2. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Dryness; want of matter that can engage the attention.</td>
<td><strong>JEU LIED.</strong> a. Glutinous; brought to a state of viscoity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JEUNETING.</strong> f. [corrupted from juncting.] A species of apple soon ripe.</td>
<td>To JERK. v. a. To strike with a quick smart blow; to lath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JEUNETING.</strong> f. [corrupted from juncting.] A species of apple soon ripe.</td>
<td>To JERK. v. n. To strike up.</td>
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<td>To JERK. v. n. To strike up.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JEWELLER. f. [from jewel.] One who trafficks in precious stones, 

JEWS EARS. f. [from its resemblance of the human ear. Skinner.] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk. 

JEWS-MALLOW. f. [corchorus, Latin.] An herb. 

JEWS-STONE. f. An extraneous solid, being the elevated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle, and gradually tapering to each end. 

JEWS-HARP. f. A kind of musical instrument held between the teeth. 

JEWEL-HOUSE, or Office. f. The place where the regal ornaments are repolished. 

JEKYLL. s. [from the verb.] 

JERSEY. f. [from the island of Jersey. where much yarn is spun.] Fine yarn of wool. 

JERKET. f. [from the verb.] 

JERMOLES. s. [from jemole, French.] Short strips of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which they are held on the wrist.

JERSON. f. [from jerson.] 

JEST. f. [from jest.] 1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter. 

Tilott. 

2. The object of jests; laughing-stock. 

Ske. 

3. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real. 

Grew. 

JESTER. f. [from jest.] 

1. One given to merriment and pranks. Ske. 

2. One given to farcical. 

Swift. 

3. Buffoon; jack-pudding. 

Spenser. 

JET. f. [garg, Saxon; gaggas, Latin.] 1. Jett is a very beautiful fulfil, of a firm and very even structure, and of a smooth surface; found in mafles, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour, having a grain resembling that of wood. 

Hill. Drymton. 

Swift. 

2. Jett, French.] A spout or shoot of water. 

Blackmore. 

Tusser. 


To JET. v. n. [jitter, French.] 1. To shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jet out. 

Shakespeare. 

2. To flurt; to agitate the body by a proud gait. 

Shakespeare. 

3. To jolt; to be thaken. 

Whigman. 

JETSAM. f. [jetter, French.] Goods 

JETSON. which, having been cast over board in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore. 

Bailey. 

JEW. f. [joyaux, French; jweenen, Dutch.] 1. Any ornament of great value, used commonly of such as are adorned with precious stones. 

South. 

2. A precious stone; a gem. 

Pop. 

3. A name of fondness. 

Shakespeare. 

JEWEL-HOUSE, or Office. f. The place where the regal ornaments are repolished. 

Shakespeare.
ill

mill their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the pretension: all inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered.


IGNORANCE. f. [ignorance, French.]
1. Want of knowledge; unskilfulness. Hooker.
2. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a plural. Common Prayer.

IGNORANT. a. [ignorant, Latin.]
1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed. Shakespeare.
2. Unknown; undiscovered. Shakespeare.
5. Ignorantly made or done. Shakespeare.

IGNORANTLY. adv. [from ignorant.] Without knowledge; unskilfully; without information. Dryden.

To IGNORE. v. a. [ignore, French.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. Boyle.

IGNOSCIBLE. a. [ignoscibilis, Latin.] Capable of pardon.


To JIG. v. n. [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance. Locke.

JIGMAKER. f. [jig and make.] One who dances or plays merrily. Shakespeare.

JIGGUMBOQ. f. [A cant word.] A trinket; a knock-knick. Hudibras.

JILT. f. [Perhaps from gillet, or gilllat, the diminutive of gill, the ludicrous name for a woman.] One woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him. Ormoy.
2. A name of contempt for a woman. Pope.

To JILT. v. n. [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes. Locke.

To JINGLE. v. n. To clink; to sound correspondently. Shakespeare.

JINGLE. f. [from the verb.]
2. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell. Bacon.

ILE. f. [ailfe, French.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. Pope.

ILE. f. [eile, French.] An ear of corn. Webster.

ILEUS. f. [Latin.] The twining of the galls. Arbuthnot.

ILEX. f. [Latin.] The scarlet oak.

ILIAC Passion. f. A kind of nervous cholic, whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above.

ILK. ad. [eal, Saxon.] Eke; also. It is still retained in Scotland: ilk one of you, every one of you. It also signifies the same; as, Maiestas of that ilk, denotes a gentleman whose furniture and the title of his estate are the same.

ILL. a. [contrasted from Evil.] One of undiscovered. To Watts, not Duden. to contrary unwifefulness. un-Dunden. with. without. oth. ItLE-

Milton.

ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.

I, before words beginning with l, stands for in.


2. Sudden attack; casual coming.

To ILLAQUEATE. v. a. [illaqueo, Lat.] To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.

More.

ILLAQUEATION. f. [from illaqueate.] The act of catching or ensnaring.

Brown.

2. A snare; any thing to catch.

ILLATION. f. [illation, Latin.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.

ILLATIVE. a. [illa, Latin.] Relating to illusion or conclusion.

ILLAUDABLE. a. [illaudabilis, Latin.] Unworthy; of praise or commendation.

Milton.

ILLAUDABLY. ad. [from illaudable.] Unworthily; without deserving praise.

Dromes.

ILLLEGAL. a. [in and legalis, Latin.] Contrary to law.

ILLLEGALLITY. f. [from illegall.] Contrariety to law.

ILLGALLY. ad. [from illegall.] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLGIBLE. a. [in and legibilis, from lege, Latin.] What cannot be read. Illeuel.

ILLGITY. f. [from illegitimate.] State of bastardy.

ILLE-
ILLEGITIMATE. a. [in and legitimat; Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATELY. ad. [from illegitimate.] Not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATION. f. [from illegitimate.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEVIABLE. ad. [lever; French.] What cannot be levied or exacted.

ILLFAVoured. a. Deformed.

ILLFAVouredLY. ad. With deformity.

ILLFAVouredNESS. f. Deformity.

ILLIBERAL. a. [illiberalis; Latin.] Unnoble; not ingenuous.

ILLIBERALLY. ad. [from illiberal.] Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLIMITED. a. [illimitatus; Latin.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLIMITEDNESS. f. [from illimitated.] Exception from all bounds.

ILLITERATE. a. [illiteratus; Latin; illice; Fr.] Unlettered; unsought; unlearned.

ILLITERATENESS. f. [from illiterate.] Want of learning; ignorance of science.

ILLITERATURE. f. [in and literature.] Want of learning.

ILLNESS. f. [from ill.]
1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind; natural or moral.
2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.
3. Wickedness.

ILLNATURE. f. [ill and nature.] Habitual malvolence.

ILLNATURED. a. [from illnature.] Habitually malvolent; wanting kindness; or goodwill; malicious.

ILLNATUREDLY. ad. [from illnatured.] In a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS. f. [from illnatured.] Want of kindly disposition.

ILLLOGICAL. a. [in and logical.] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning.

ILLOGICALLY. ad. [from illogical.] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLUDE. v. a. [illumdo; Latin.] To deceive; to mock.

To ILLU'NE. v. a. [illuminer; French.] 1. To enlighten; to illuminate.
2. To brighten; to adorn.

To ILLU'MINE. v. a. [illuminer; French.] 1. To enlighten; to supply with light.
2. To decorate; to adorn.

To ILLU'MINATE. v. a. [illuminer; Fr.] 1. To enlighten; to supply with light.
2. To adorn with feftal lamps or bonfires.
3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.
4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.
5. To illustrate.

ILLU'MINATION. f. [illuminatio, Lat.] 1. The act of supplying with light.
2. That which gives light.
3. Feftal lights hung out as a token of joy.
4. Brightness; splendour.
5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.

ILLU'MINATIVE. a. [illuminatif; Fr. from illuminate.] Having the power to give light.

ILLU'MINATOR. f. [from illuminate.] 1. One who gives light.
2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLU'SION. f. [illudio, Lat.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error.

ILLU'SIVE. a. [illu'sire; Fr.] Deceiving by false show.

ILLU'SORY. a. [illu'soire; Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent.

To ILLU'STRATE. v. a. [illustro, Latin.] 1. To brighten with light.
2. To brighten with honour.
3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

ILLU'STRATION. f. [from illustrate.] Explanation; elucidation; exposition.

ILLU'SRIOUS. a. [illu'sris; Latin.] Conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.
ILLUSTRIOUSLY. adj. [from illustrious.] Contumaciously; nobly; eminently.
Atterbury. Pope.

ILLUSTRIOUSNESS, f. [from illustrious.] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.
IM. Contraled from I am.
IM is used commonly, in composition, for in before mute letters.

IMAGE. f. [image, French; image, Lat.] 1. Any corporeal representation, generally used of statues; a statue; a picture.
2. An idol; a false god.
3. A copy; representation; likenesses.
Shakespeare.
4. Simblance; show; appearance. Shakes.
5. An idea; a representation of anything to the mind.
Watts.

To IMAGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine. Dryden.

IMAGERY. f. [from image.] 1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues.
3. Copies of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantoms.
Atterbury.

IMAGINABLE. a. [imaginable, French.] Possible to be conceived. Tillotson.

IMAGNANT. a. [imaginant, French.] Imagining; forming ideas. Bacon.

IMAGINARY. a. [imaginable, French.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination. Raleigh.

IMAGINATION. f. [imaginatio, Latin.] 1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent to one's self or others.

Dennis. Pope.
2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Sidney.
3. Contrivance; scheme. Low.

IMAGINATIVE a. [imaginatif, French; from imagine.] Fantastick; full of imagination. Bacon. Taylor.

To IMAGINE. v. a. [imaginier, French.] 1. To fancy; to paint in the mind. Locke.
2. To scheme; to contrive. Ps.

IMAGINER. f. [from imagine.] One who forms ideas. Bacon.

IMBECILE. a. [imbecille, Latin.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

Boyle.

To IMBECILE. v. a. To weaken a flock or fortune by clandestine expenditures. Tayler.

IMBECILITY. f. [imbecilité, French.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body.

Hooker. Woodward.

To IMBIBE. v. a. [imbibe, Latin.] 1. To drink in; to draw in. Swift.
2. To admit into the mind. Watts.
3. To drench; to soak. Newton.

IMBIBITION. f. [imbibition, French; from imbibe.] The act of sucking or drinking in.
Bacon. Boyle.

To IMBIBER. v. a. [from bitter.] 1. To make bitter.
2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy. Addison.
3. To exasperate.

To IMBO'DY. v. a. [from body.] 1. To condenfe to a body.
2. To invest with matter. Dryden.
3. To bring together into one mass or company. Shakespeare.

To IMBO'DY. v. a. To unite into one mass; to coalesce. Milton. Locke.

To IMBO'IL. v. a. [from boil.] To exscurate; to effervescce. Spenfer.

To IMBO'LEDEN. v. a. [from hold.] To raise to confidence; to encourage. Shakep.

To IMBO'SOM. v. a. [from som.] 1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. Milton.
2. To admit to the heart; or to affecom. Sidney.

To IMBOUND. v. a. [from bound.] To inclofe; to shut in. Shakespeare.

To IMBO'W. v. a. [from bower.] To arch; to vault. Milton.

IMBO'WMENT. f. [from bower.] Arch; vault. Bacon.

To IMBO'WNER. v. a. [from bower.] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. Thomson.

To IMER'ANGLE. v. a. To intangle. A low word. Hidibrat.

IMBRICATED. a. [from imbricx, Latin.] Indented with concavities.

IMBRICATION. f. [imbricx, Latin.] Conca
cave indenture. Derben.

To IMBRO'WN. v. a. [from brown.] To make brown; to darken; to obscurc; to cloud. Milton. Pope.

To IM'BREU'TE. v. a. [from in and brute.] 1. To steep; to soak; to wet much or long. Clarisse.
2. To pour; to emit moisture. Obfolute, Spenfer.

To IM'BREU'TE. v. a. [from brute.] To degrade to brutality. Milton.

To IM'BREU'TE. v. n. [from brute.] To sink down to brutality. Milton.

To IM'BUE. v. a. [imbue, Latin.] To infufure deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die. Digby. Boyle. Woodward.

To IM'BURSE. v. a. [burse, French.] To fluck with money.


IMI-
IMITABLE. a. [imitabilis, Latin.]
1. Worthy to be imitated. 
Raleigh.
2. Possible to be imitated. 
Arberbury.
To IMITATE. v. a. [imito, Latin.]
1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble. 
Cowley.
2. To counterfeit. 
Dryden.
3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples. 
Gay.

IMITATION. f. [imitatio, Latin.]
1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble. 
Dryden.
2. That which is offered as a copy. 
3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign. 
Dryden.
IMITATIVE. a. [imitativus, Latin.] 
Inclined to copy. 
Dryden.
IMITATOR. f. [Latin; imitator, Fr.] One that copies another; one that endeavour to resemble another. 
Dryden.
IMITACULATE. a. [immaculatus, Latin.]
1. Spotless; pure, undefiled. 
Bacon.
2. Pure; limpid. Improper. 
Shakespeare.
To IMMACULATE. v. a. [from manacule.] To fetter; to confine. 
Milton.
IMITAE'. a. [immaculis, Latin.] Vaft; prodigiously great.
IMITANT. a. [in and manco, Latin.] Inimiticable; inherit. internal. 
Scotch.
IMITANFEST. a. [in and manifest.] Not manifect; not plain. 
Brown.
IMITANCY. f. [immanitas, Latin.] Barberity; evageneis. 
Shakespeare.
IMITACESSIBLE. a. [in and macefco, Latin.] Unfading.
IMITA'. a. [immaculatus, Latin.] Not warlike. 
Chapman.
To IMMA'SK. v. a. [in and manifest.] To cover; to difguife. 
Shakespeare.
IMITAMATERIAL. a. [immaterial, Fr.] 
1. Incorporated; diffinct from matter; void of matter. 
Hooker.
2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation.
IMITAMATERIALITY. f. [from immaterial.] Incorporated; distinctness from body or matter.
IMITAMATERIALLY. ad. [from immaterial.] In a manner not depending upon matter. 
Watts.
IMITAMATERIALIZED. a. [from in and materia, Latin.] Diffinct from matter; incorporeal. 
Glaville.
IMITAMATERIALNESS. f. [from immaterial.] Distinctness from matter.
IMITAMATERIAL. a. [in and materia, Lat.] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; without body. 
Bacon.
IMITATUE'. a. [immaturus, Latin.]
1. Not ripe.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fullness or completion. 
Dryden.
3. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time. 
Taylor.
IMITATURELY. ad. [from immature.] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.
IMITATUNESS. f. [from immature.]
IMITATURITY. 1. Unripe; incomplete; a state short of completion. 
Glaville.
IMITABILITY. f. [immanilis, Latin.] Want of power to pass. 
Arbuthnot.
IMITEASURABLE. a. [in and measure.] Immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive. 
Hooker.
IMITEASURABLY. ad. [from immeasurable.] Immense; beyond all measure.
IMITEANICAL. a. [in and mechanical.] Not according to the laws of mechanics. 
Cowper.
IMITEACIY. f. [from immediate.] Personal greatness; power of acting without dependence. 
Shakespeare.
IMITEATE. a. [immediat, French; in and medius, Latin.] 
1. Being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them. 
Burnet.
2. Not acting by second causes. 
Abbot.
3. Infant; present with regard to time. 
Prior.
IMITEATELY. ad. [from immediate.] 
1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event. 
Scotch.
2. Instantly; at the time present; without delay. 
Shakespeare.
IMITEATENESS. f. [from immediate.] 
1. Presence with regard to time.
2. Exception from second or intervening causes.
IMITEACIBLE. a. [immediciabilis, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable. 
Milton.
IMITEACIBLE. a. [immemorabilis, Lat.] Not worth remembering.
IMITEACIAL. a. [immemorial, French.] Past time of memory; to ancient that the beginning cannot be traced. 
Hale.
IMITEACSE. a. [immece, French.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite. 
Greene.
IMITEACSELY. ad. [from immece.] Ininitely; without measure. 
Bentley.
IMITEACSIY. f. [immerse, French.] Unbounded greatness; infinity. 
Blackmore.
IMITEACURABILITY. f. [from immeasurable.] Impossibility to be measured.
IMITEACURABLE. a. [in and mensurabilis, Latin.] Not to be measured.
TO IMME. v. a. [immergo, Latin.] To put under water.
IMITEIT. f. [immerito, Latin.] Want of worth; want of defect. 
Suckling.
3 Q 2  IMMERSE.
IMPE'NTRABLE. a. [impenetrable, Fr.] Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force. Dryden.

IMPERVIOUS. a. [imperieux, French.] Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command. Locke.

IMPERIUM. a. [imperium, Latin.] Authority; air of command. Sidney.

IMPREGNABLE. a. [imperishable, Fr.] Not to be destroyed. Milton.

IMPREGNATION. s. [impregnation, Latin.] With hardness to a degree incapable of impregnation. Pope.

IMPREGNATION. s. Impregnation; want of repentance in sins; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy. Pope.


IMPRESS. a. [imperat, Latin] Done with confidence; done by direction of the mind. South. Hale.

IMPRESSIVE. a. [impressif, Fr. imperatif, Latin.] Commanding; expressive of command. Clarke.

IMPRESSIBLE. a. [imperishable, Fr.] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived. Woodward.

IMPRESSIBILITY. s. [from imperishable.] The quality of eluding observation. Hale.

IMPRESSIBLY. ad. [from imperishable.] In a manner not to be perceived. Addison.


IMPERFECTLY. ad. [from imperfect.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure. Addison.

IMPERFORABLE. a. [in and perforatus, Latin.] Not to be bored through. Sharp.

IMPERFORATE. a. [in and perforatus, Latin.] Not pierced through; without a hole. Sharp.


3: Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical. Dryden.

IMPERIALIST. s. [from imperial.] One that belongs to an emperor. Kinkel.

IMPISH. s. [from impious.] With arrogance of command; with influence of authority. Garth.


IMPISHLY. ad. [from impious.] Powerful; ascendant; overbearing. Tillotson.

IMPIETY. s. [from impious.] With arrogance of command; with influence of authority. Garth.

IMPERSONAL. a. [impersonal, Latin.] Not varied according to the persons. Locke.

IMPERSONALLY. ad. [from impersonal.] According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPUDENT. a. [in and persuadibilis, Latin.] Not to be moved by persuasion. Decay of Piety.

IMPUDENTNESS. s. [impudibleness, Latin.] 1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand. Bacon. 2. Folly; rambling thought. Shakespeare. 3. Troubleomece; intrusion. Watson. 4. Trifle; thing of no value. Evelyn.

IMPUDENTLY. ad. [from impudent.] 1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight. Tillotson. 2. Inopportune; intrusive; meddling. Pope.

IMPUDENTLY. ad. [from impudent.] 1. Without relation to the present matter. 2. Troubleome; officiously; intrusively. Suckling.


2. Inaccessible; perhaps improperly used. Pope.

IMPERVERVISHNESS. s. [from impervious.] The state of not admitting any cajolage. Hale.

IMPERVOSITY. s. [in and per-transeat, Latin.] Impoibility to be parted through. Hale.

IMPETITIOUS. a. [from impetigo, Latin.] Scurfy; covered with small feals. Scurfy.

IMPE'RTINENT. a. A triffer; a meddler; an intruder. L'Estrange.

IMPE'RTINENCY. s. [from impertinent.] 1. Without relation to the present matter. 2. Troubleome; officiously; intrusively. Suckling.

3. Foolish; trifling. Shakespeare.

IMPETUOSITY. s. A triffer; a meddler; an intruder. L'Estrange.
IMPETRATION. f. [impetratio, Latin.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intercessory prayer. Taylor.


IMPETUOUS. a. [impetuus, Fr. from imperat, Latin.] 1. Violent; forcible; fierce. Prior.

2. Vehement; passionate. Rowe.

IMPETUOUSLY. ad. [from impetuus.] Violently; vehemently. Addison.

IMPETUOUSNESS. f. [from impetuus.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort. Bentley.

IMPE'CIBLE. a. [in and pierce.] Impenetrable; not to be pierced. Spencer.

IMPIETY. f. [impietas, Latin.] 1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion. Shakespeare.


To IMPIGNORATE. v. a. To pawn; to pledge.

To IMPIGNORATION. f. The act of pawn- or parting to pledge.

To IMPINGE. v. n. [impingo, Latin.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with. Newton.

To IMPINGUATE. v. a. [in and pungueo, Latin.] To make fat; to make fat. Bacon.

IMPIOUS. a. [impius, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane. Forbes.

IMPIOUSLY. ad. [from impiuus.] Profanely; wickedly. Graveville.

IMPLACABILITY. f. [from impalacabile.] Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; determined malice. Marot.

IMPLACABLE. a. [implacabilis, Latin.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity. Addison.

IMPLACABLY. ad. [from implacable.] With malice not to be pacified; inexorably. Carenden.

To IMPLANT. v. a. [in and planto, Lat.] To infest; to infect; to place; to engratish. Sidney. Ray. Locke.

IMPLANTATION. f. [implantation, Fr. from implant.] The act of setting or planting.

IMPLAUSIBLE. a. [in and plausible] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade. Storr.

IMPLEMENT. f. [implementum.] 1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants. Hooker.

2. Tool; instrument of manufacture. Broome.

3. Vessels of a kitchen.

IMPLETION. f. [impleo, Latin.] The act of filling; the state of being full. Brown.

IMPLEX. a. [implitus, Latin.] Intricate; entangled; complicated. Suetonius.

To IMPLICATE. v. a. [impliees, Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to infuld. Boyle.

IMPLICATION. f. [impliatio, Latin.] 1. Involution; entanglement. Boyle.

2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly in- cited. Ayliffe.


2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed. Smolridge.

3. Referring upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power. Denham.


2. By connexion with something else; dependently; with unfreew will or obedience. Restor. Rogers.

To IMPLORE. v. a. [imploro, Latin.] 1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit. Pope.

2. To ask; to beg. Shakespeare.

IMPLOR'EE. f. [from the verb.] The act of begging. Spencer.

IMPLOR'ER. f. [from imploro.] The act of imploring. Siddons.

IMPLU'MED. a. [implunus, Latin.] Without feathers. Diac.

To IMPLY. v. a. [implicco, Latin.] 1. To infold; to cover; to intangle.

2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant. Dryden.

3. To corrupt with poison. Shakespeare.

4. To kill with poison. Shakespeare.

IMPOLARILY. ad. [in and polar.] Not according to the direction of the poles. Lacon.

IMPOLITICAL. a. [in and politick.] Improvident; imprudent; ineffectual; void of art or forecast. Hooker.

IMPOLITICALLY. ad. [in and political.] Without art or forecast.

IMPO'ISON. v. a. [impoisoner, Fr.] 1. To corrupt with poison. Shakespeare.

2. To kill with poison. Shakespeare.


IMPOROSITY. f. [in and porous.] Ab- sence of interfaces; emptiness; emptiness; closely; closely. Bacon.

IMPO'ROUS. a. [in and porous.] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interfaces. Brown.

To IMPORT. v. a. [importe, Latin.] 1. To carry into any country from abroad. Pope.

2. To imply; to infer. Hooker. Bacon.

3. To produce in consequence. Shakespeare.

4. [importer, French.] To be in a moment. Dryden.

IMPORT. f. [from the verb.] 1. Import-
### IMP

1. **Importance**: moment; consequence.
   - Dryden.
2. **Tendency**.
3. **Anything imported from abroad**.
4. **Importable**. *a.* [in and portable.] Unsupportable; not to be endured. *Spenser.*

### IMPORTANT

1. **Importance**. *f.* [French.]
   - Thing imported or implied. *Shakespeare.*
4. **Importunity, Shakespeare.*

### IMPORTANT

1. **Important**. *f.* [important, French.]
   - Momentous; weighty; of great consequence. *Wotton, Irene.*
2. **Momentous**; forcible; of great efficacy. *Spenser.*

### IMPORTANCE

1. **Importance**. *f.* [from import.] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad. *Addison.*
2. **Importer**. *f.* [from import.] One that brings in from abroad. *Swift.*
3. **Importless**. *a.* [from import.] Of no moment or consequence. *Shakespeare.*

### IMPORTATE

1. **Importate**. *a.* [importatus, Latin.]
   - Unreasonable and insistent in solicitations; not to be repulsed. *Smalridge.*
2. **Importunately**. *ad.* [from importunately.] With insistent solicitation; pertinaciously. *Dippa.*

### IMPORTUNE

1. **Importune**. *v. a.* [importunus, Lat.]
   - To seize; to harass with flight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest. *Swift.*
2. **Importune**. *a.* [importunus, Latin.]

### IMPORTUNITY

1. **Importunity**. *f.* [importunitas, Lat.]

### TO IMPROSE

1. **To impose**. *v. a.* [improper, French.]
   - To lay on as a burthen or penalty. *Shakespeare.*
2. **To imjoin as a duty or law.** *Waller.*
3. **To fix on; to impute to.** *Brook.*
4. **To obtrude callously**. *Dryden.*
5. **To impose on.** To put a cheat on; to deceive. *Locke.*
6. **[Among printers.]** To put the pages on the file, and fit on the chases, in order to carry the forms to press. *Dryden.*

### IMPRISON

1. **The act of laying any thing on another.** *Hammond.*
2. **The act of giving a note of distinction.** *Boyle.*
3. **Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.** *Shakespeare.*
4. **Constraint; oppression.** *Shakespeare.*
5. **Cheat; fallacy; imposition.** *Watts.*

### IMPOSSIBLE

1. **Impossible;** the state of being not feasible. *Whitgift, Rogers.*
2. **That which cannot be done.** *Cowley.*

### IMPOSSIBILITY

1. **Impossibility**. *f.* [impossibilitate, Fr.]
   - Impracticability; the state of being not feasible. *Whitgift, Rogers.*

### IMPONENTIAL

1. **Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness.** *Bentley.*
2. **Ungovernmentalness of passion.** *Pepe.*
3. **Incapacity of propagation.** *Pepe.*

### IMPONTENT

1. **Impotent**. *a.* [impotentia, Latin.]
   - Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power. *Hooker.*
2. **Disabled by nature or disease.** *Shakespeare.*
3. **Without power of restraint.** *Dryden.*
4. **Without power of propagation.** *Tatler.*

### IMPONENTLY

1. **Imponently**. *ad.* [from imponent.] without power.

### IMPOUND

1. **To impound.** *v. a.* [in and pound.]
   - To inclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine. *Bacon.*
2. **To shut up in a pinfold.** *Dryden.*

### IMPRACTICABLE

1. **ImpRACTICABLE**. *a.* [impracticable, Fr.]
   - Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible. *Rogers.*
2. **Untractable; unmanageable.** *Rowe.*

### IMPRACTICABILITY

1. **ImpRacticability.** *f.* [from impracticable.] Impossibility. *Swift.*

### IMPROVEMENT

1. **To improve.** *v. a.* [improver, Latin.]
   - To call for evil upon himself or others. *Impro-
1. To mark upon any substance by pressure.

2. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.

To IMPRISON, v. a. [imprisoner, Fr. in and prison.] To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty.

IMPONENT. f. [ attorneyment, F.] Confinement; clausure; state of being shut in prison.

IMPROBABILITY. f. [from improbable.] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

IMPROBABLE. a. [improbable, French.] Unlikely; incredible.

IMPROBABILITY. ad. [from improbable.] Without likelihood.

1. In a manner not to be approved. Obsolete.

Bey's.

To IMPROBATE. v. a. [in and prove, Latin.] Not to approve.

Ainsworth.

IMPROBATION. f. [improbatio, Latin.] Act of disallowing.

Ainsworth.

IMPROBITY. f. [improbitas, Lat.] Want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness.

Hooke.

To IMPROLIFICATE. v. a. [in and prolixify.] To impregnate; to seeduncate.

Brown.

IMPROPER. a. [improper, Fr. improprie.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

Burnet.

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

Abbot.

3. Not just; not accurate.

Dryden.

IMPROPERLY. ad. [from improper.]

1. Not fitly; incongruously.

2. Not justly; not accurately.

Dryden.

To IMPROPRIATE. v. a. [in and proprius, Latin.]

1. To convert to private use; to seize to himself.

Bacon.

2. To put the possessious of the church into the hands of laicks.

Spelman.

IMPROPRIATION. f. [from improperly.]

An improprication is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house.

Apisfe.

IMPROPRIATOR. f. [from improperly.]

A layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

Astle.

IMPROPERTY. f. [from improperly, Lat.] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaccuracy; want of justness.

Brown. Swift.

IMPROSOPHEROUS. a. [in and prosperous.] Unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.

Hammond.

IMPROSPEROUSLY. ad. [from improspeterous.] Unhappily; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.

Boyle.
IMPRO'VABLE. a. [from improve.] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better state. Grew.

IMPRO'VABLENESS. f. [from improvable.] Capabilities of being made better.

IMPRO'VABLY. ad. [from improvable.] In a manner that admits of improvement.

To IMPROVE. v. a. [in and probus. Quaest probum facere.]
1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. Pope.
2. To disprove. Wirtzlie.

To IMPROVE. v. n. To advance in good-faith. Afterbury.

IMPRO'VEMENT. f. [from improve.]
1. Melioration; advancement from good to better. Tillson.
3. Progress from good to better. Addison.
4. Improvement; edification. Scott.
5. Effect of improvement. South.

IMPROVER. f. [from improve.]
1. One that makes himself or any thing else better. Clarendon. Pope.
2. Any thing that meliorates. Mtermer.

IMPROV'D. a. [improvisus, Latin.] Unforeseen; unexpected; unprovided against. Spenser.

IMPROV'IDENCE. f. [from improvident.]
Want of forethought; want of caution. Hale.

IMPROV'DENT. a. [improvidus, Latin.] Wanting foresight; wanting care to provide. Clarendon.

IMPROV'DENTLY. ad. [from improvident.]
Without forethought; without care. Donne.

IMPRO'VISON. f. [in and provision.]
Want of forethought. Browne.

IMPRU'DENCE. f. [imprudentus, Latin.]
Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

IMPRU'DENT, a. [imprudentus, Fr. imprudent, Latin.]
Wanting prudence; indiscreet; indisceret; negligent. Tilborus.

IMPRU'DENCE. f. [imprudens, Fr. imprudent, Latin.]
Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to interest.

IMPRU'DENT, a. [imprudent, Fr. imprudent, Latin.]
Wanting prudence; injudicious; indisceret; negligent. Tilborus.

IMPRU'DENCE. f. [imprudens, Fr. imprudentia, Lat.]

IMPRU'DENT, a. [imprudent, Fr. imprudent, Latin.]
Shameless; wanting modesty. Dryden.

IMPRU'DENTLY. ad. [from imprudent.]
Shamelessly; without modesty. Sandy.

To IMPUGN. v. a. [impugner, Fr. impugno, Lat.]
To attack; to assault. South.

IMPU'GNER. f. [from impugn.] One that attacks or invades.

IMPU'ISSANCE. f. [French.]
Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness.

IMPU'LESS. 1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another. South.
2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea. Locke.

IMPSION. f. [impulsion, Fr.]
1. The agency of body in motion upon body. Bacon.
2. Influence operating upon the mind. Milton.

IMPULSIVE. a. [impulsif, Fr.]
Having the power of impulsion; moving; impelling.

IMPURITY. f. [impureus, Fr.]
Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

IMPURE. a. [impurus, Latin.]
1. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy.

IMPUR'ED. a. [impuris, Fr.]
3. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; impure. South.

IMPURELY. ad. [from impure.]
With impurity.

IMPURENESS. f. [impu'ritas, Lat.]
1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness.

To IMPURPLE. v. a. [empurple, Fr. from purple.] To make red; to colour as with purple. Milton.

IMPUTABLE. a. [from impute.]
1. Chargeable upon any one. South.
2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. Ayliffe.

IMPUT'ABLENESS. f. [from imputeable.]
The quality of being imputable. Norris.

IMPUTATION. f. [imputation, Fr. from impute.
1. Attribution of any thing; generally of ill. Dryden.
2. Sometimes of good. Shakespeare.
3. Censure; reproach. Addison.

IMPUTATIVE. a. [from impute.]
That which may impute. Ainsfworth.

To IMPUTE. v. a. [imputer, Fr. impute, Latun.]
1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; sometimes good. Temple.
2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. Milton.

IMPUTER. f. [from impute.] He that imputes.

IN. prep. [in, Latin.]
1. Noting the place where any thing is present. Fairfax.
2. Noting the state present at any time. Smalridge.
3. Noting the time. Locke.
4. Noting
INA

4. Noting power.
5. Noting proportion.
6. Concerning.
7. For the fake. A solemne phrase.
8. Noting cause.
10. In as much. Since; seeing that.

IN.  a. [in, French.] 
   1. Without some place; not out. South.
   2. Engaged to any affair. Daniel.
   3. Placed in some state. Pope.
   5. Into any place. Collier.
   6. Clofe; home.

IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative fene. In before r is changed into r; before l into l; and into m before some other consonants.

INABILITY.  f. [in and ability.] Impudence; impotence; want of power.

INA'BSTINENCE.  f. [in and abstinence.] Intemperance; want of power to abtain.

INA'ACCESSIBLE.  a. [inaccessible, Fr. in and accessible.] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

INA'CURACY.  f. [from inaccurate.] Want of exactnes.

INA'CURATE.  a. [in and accurate.] Not exact; not accurate.

INA'CTION.  f. [inaction, Fr.] Ceflallon from labour; forbearance of labour.

INA'CTIVE.  a. Not bufy; not diligent; idle; indolent; fuggifh.

INA'CTIVELY.  ad. [from inactive.] Idly; without labour; fuggifhly.

INA'CTIVITY.  f. [in and activity.] Idle-ness; reft; fuggifhnes.

INA'DEQUATE.  a. [in and adequate, Latin.] Not equal to the purpofe; defective.

INA'DEQUATELY.  ad. [from inadequate.] Defectively; not completely.

INA'DVERTENCE.  f. [inadvertence, Latin.] Carefeifsnes; negligence; mattenion.

INA'DVERTENT.  a. [in and advertens, Latin.] Negligenf; carelesf.

INA'DVERTENTLY.  ad. [from inadvertent.] Carefelly; negligently. Clarifht.

INA'LIENABLE.  a. [in and alienable.] That cannot be alienated.

INA'LIMENTAL.  a. [in and alimental.] Affuring no nourifhment.

INA'MISSIBLE.  a. [inamissible, French.] Not to be lofl.

INA'NE.  a. [inanis, Latin.] Empty; void.

To INA'INIMATE.  v. a. [in and animo, Latin.] To animale; to quicken.

INA'IMATE.  7. a. [imanimatus, Latin;] INA'INIMATED.  f. Void of life; without animation.

INA'NITION.  f. [inanimation, Fr.] Emptiness of body; want of fulneffs in the vefels of the animal.

INA'NITY.  f. [inanis, Latin.] Emptines; void space.

INA'PETENCY.  f. [in and appetentia, Latin.] Want of ilemch or appetite.

INA'PLICABLE.  a. [in and applicable.] Not to be put to a particular use.

INA'PLICATION.  f. [inapplication, Fr.] Indolence; negligence.

INA'RABLE.  a. [in and are, Latin.] Not capable of tillage.

To INA'ARCH.  v. a. [in and arch.] Inarch- ing is a method of grafting, called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the flock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would inarch, and having fitted it to that part of the flock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one side about three inches in length; after the same manner cut the flock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally together that the sap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the flock to admit it; so that, when they are joined, the tongue will prevent their slipping. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be sufficiently united. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtes, jalmifes, walnuts, firs, and pines.

INA'RICULATE.  a. [inariculte, Fr. in and articulate.] Not uttered with diftin[nt]nes like that of the syllables of human speech.

INA'RICULATELY.  ad. [from inarticulate.] Not difftircly.

INA'RICALNESS.  f. [from inarticulate.] Confusion of founs; want of diftin[nt]nes in pronouncing.

INA'RTIFICIAL.  ad. [in and artificial.] Contrary to art.

INA'RTIFICIALLY.  ad. [from inartificial.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INA'TENTION.  f. [inattention, French.] Disregard; negligence; neglect.

INA'TENTIVE.  a. [in and attentive.] Carelesf; negligent; regardles.

3 R 2

INA.U.
INAUDIBLE. a. [in and audible.] Not to be heard; void of sound. Shakespeare.

To INAUGURATE. v. a. [inaugurare, Lat.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites. Wotton.

INAUGURATION. f. [inauguration, Fr. inaugurare, Latin.] Investiture by solemn rites. Howel.

INAURATION. f. [inauro, Latin.] The act of guiding or covering with gold. Arbuthnot.

INAUSPICIOUS. a. [in and auspicious.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate. Addison.

INBEING. f. [in and being.] Inherence; inexplicable. Watts.

IN'BORN. a. [in and born.] Innate; implanted by nature. Dryden.

IN'BREATHED. a. [in and breath.] Inhaled; inspired by inspiration. Milton.

IN'BRED. a. [in and bred.] Produced within; hatched or generated within. Milton.

To INCAGE. v. a. [in and cage.] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space. Shakespeare.

INCALE'NCED. f. [incaele, Latin.] Incense.

INCALESCE. 7. f. [incaele, Latin.] The flame of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat. Ray.

INCANTATION. f. [incantation, French.] Enchantment. Raleigh.

INC'A'NATORY. a. [from incantae, Lat.] Incantation; by enchantment; magical. Brown.

To INCANTON. v. a. [in and canton.] To unite to a canton or separate community. Addison.

INCAPABILITY. f. [from incapable.] Inability not; inability not legitimate. Suckling.

INCAPABLE. a. [incapable, Fr.] 1. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand. Shakespeare.


3. Unable; not equal to any thing. Shakespeare.


INCAPACIOUS. a [in and capacious.] Narrow; of small content. Burner.

INCAPACIOUSNESS. f. [from incapacious.] Narrowness; want of containing space.

To INCAPACITATE. v. a. [in and capacitate.] 1. To disable; to weaken. Clariis.

2. To disable; equality. Arbuthnot.

INCAPACITY. f. [incapacité, Fr.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind. Arbuthnot.

To INCARCERATE. v. a. [incarcere, Latin.] To imprison; to confine. Harvey.

INCARCERATION. f. [from incarcerate.] Imprisonment; confinement.

To INCARN. v. a. [incarnae, Latin.] To cover with flesh. Wotton.

To INCARN. v. n. To breed flesh. Wotton.

To INCARNADINE. v. a. [incarnadine, pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once. Shakespeare.

To INCARNATE. v. a. [incarnum, Fr.] To cloath with flesh; to embody with flesh. Milton.

INCARNATE. partic. a. [incarnat, Fr.] Cloathed with flesh; embodied in flesh. Sanderson.


2. The state of breeding flesh. Wotton.

INCARNATIVE. f. [incarnatif, Fr.] A medicine that generates flesh. Wotton.

To INCASE. v. a. [in and case.] To cover; to inclose; to inwrap. Pope.

INCAUTIOUS. a. [in and cautious.] Unwary; negligent; heedless. Keil.

INCAUTIOUSLY. ad. [from incautious.] Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently. Arbuthnot.

INCENDIARY. f. [incendiarius, from incendo, Latin.] 1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery. 2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels. King Charles, Bentley.

INCENSE. f. [incensum, Latin, excert, French.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god, or goddess. Prior.

To INCENSE. v. a. [in and sense.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enraged; to provoke; to exasperate. Milton, Dryden.

INCENSEMENT. f. [from incorne,] Rage; heat; fury. Shakespeare.

INCENSION. f. [incense, Latin.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. Bacon.

INCENSOR. f. [Lat.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions. Hayward.

INCENSORY. f. [from incense.] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. Ainsworth.

INCENTIVE. f. [incentivum, Latin.] 1. That which kindles. King Charles. 2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitemat; motive; encouragement; spur. Addison.

INCENTIVE. a. Inciting; encouraging. Decay of Virt. 5.


INCEP-
INCEPTIVE. a. [inceptius, Latin.] Noting beginning. 
Locke.
INCEPTOR. s. [Latin.] A beginner; one who are in his rudiments. 
Tennant.
INCERATION. s. [incerto, Latin.] The act of covering with wax. 
INCENTITUDE. s. [incertitude, Fr. incertitude, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.
INCESSANT. a. [in and cessans, Latin.] Unceasing; uninterrupted; continual; un-interrupted. 
Pope.
INCESSANTLY. ad. [from incessant.] Without intermission; continually. 
Addison.
INCEST. s. [incest, French; incestum, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited. 
Shakespeare.
INCESTUOUS. a. [incestueux, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation. 
South.
INCESTUOUSLY. ad. [from incestuous.] With unnatural love. 
Dryden.
INCH. s. [in, Saxon; unci, Latin.] 1. A measure of length suffixed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot. 
Holder. 2. A proverbial name for a small quantity. 
Done.
3. A nice point of time. 
Shakespeare.
To INCH. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To drive by inches. 
Dryden. 2. To deal out by inches; to give fearfully. 
Ainsworth.
TO INCH. v. a. To advance or retire a little at a time. 
Inched. a. [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth. 
Shakespeare.
INCHPIN. s. Some of the incife of a deer. 
Ainsworth.
INCHMEAL. s. [inch and meat.] A piece an inch long. 
Shakespeare.
To INCHOTE. v. a. [inchoo, Latin.] To begin; to commence. 
Raleigh.
INCHOATION. s. [inchoatus, Lat.] Incipience; beginning. 
Hale.
INCHOATIVE. a. [inchoaticus, Latin.] -Inceptive; noting incipient or beginning. 
To INCLIDE. v. a. [from incide, to cut, Latin.] Medicines inside which consist of pointed and sharp particles; by which the particles of other bodies are divided. 
Quincyn.
INCIDENCE. s. [incide, to fall, Latin; incidence, French.] 1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another; and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of incidence. 
Quincy. 2. [Incident, Latin.] Accident; hap; casualty. 
Shakespeare.
INCIDENT. a. [incident, French, incident, Latin.] 1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design. 
Watts. 2. Happening; apt to happen. South.
INCIDENTLY. ad. [from incident.] Beside the main design; occasionally. 
Sanderfon.
INCIDENTLY. ad. [from incident.] Occasionally; by the bye; by the way. 
Bacon.
TO INCINERATE. v. a. [in and ciner.] To burn to ashes. 
Harvey.
INCIPERATION. s. [inciperation, Fr.] The act of burning any thing to ashes. 
Boyle.
INCIRCUMCISION. f. [in and circumcifion.] Want of caution; want of heed. 
Brown.
INCISED. a. [incitus, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting. 
Wife man.
INCISION. s. [incision, Fr.] 1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. 
South. 2. Division of viscelistics by medicines. 
Bacon.
INCLISIVE. a. [inciff, Fr. from incitus, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing. 
Boyle.
INCLISOR. s. [inciser, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth. 
INCLISORY. a. [incisura, French.] Having the quality of cutting. 
INCLISURE. s. [incisura, Latin.] A cut; an aperture. 
Dorbam.
INCITATION. s. [incitatio, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse. 
Milton.
To INCITE. v. a. [incito, Lat.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on. 
Swift.
INCITEMENT. s. [from incite.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting power. 
Milton.
INCVIL. a. [incivil, Fr.] Unpolished. 
INCVILITY. s. [incivility, Fr.] 1. Want of courtesy; rudeness. 
Tillotson. 2. Act of rudeness. 
Taylor.
INCLEMENCY. s. [inclementia, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness. 
Dryden.
INCLEMENT. a. [in and elemens, Latin.] Unmerciful; un pitying; void of tender ness; harsh. 
Milton.
INCLINABLE. a. [inclinabilis, Latin.] 1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing. 
Hooker. 2. Having
2. Having a tendency. *Bentley.*

**INCLINATION.** *f.* [Inclination, Fr. inclina- natio, Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point. *Newton.*
6. The tendency of the magnetic needle to the East or West.
7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off by only steeping the vessel.

**INCLINATIONARY.** *a.* [from incline.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other. *Brown.*

**INCLINATORILY.** *ad.* [from inclination.] Oliguously; with inclination to one side or the other. *Brown.*

To **INCLINE.** *v. n.* [Inclino, Lat.]*

1. To bend; to lean; to tend towards any part. *Rove.*
2. To be favourably disposed to; to feel desire beginning. *Shakespeare.*

To **INCLINE.** *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or flate. *Milton.*
2. To turn the defire towards any thing. *Dryden.*
3. To bend; to incurvate. *Shakespeare.*

To **INCLIP.** *v. a.* [in and clip.] To grasp; to inclife; to surround. *Shakespeare.*

To **INCLOISTER.** *v. a.* [in and cloister.]

To shut up in a cloister.

To **INCLOUD.** *v. a.* [in and cloud.]

To darken; to opfure. *Shakespeare.*

To **INCLUDE.** *v. a.* [include, Latin.]

1. To inclife; to shut.
2. To comprife; to comprehend. *Bacon.*

**INCLUSIVE.** *a.* [inclusif, French.]

1. Inclufing; ercing. *Shakespeare.*

2. Comprehended in the sum or number. *Swift.*

**INCLUSIVELY.** *ad.* [from inclusif.]

The thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

**INCOAGULABLE.** *a.* [in and coagulable.]

Incable of coagulation.

**INCOEXISTENCE.** *f.* [in and coexistence.]

The quality of not excising together.

**INCOG.** *ad.* [corrupted by mutilation from incognitum, Latin.] Unknown; in private. *Addison.*

**INCOGITATION.** *f.* [incognitum, Latin.]

Want of thought. *Boyle.*

**INCOGITIVE.** *a.* [in and cognitiva.]

Wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*

**INCOGNITO.** *ad.* [incognitus, Latin.]

In a state of concealment. *Prior.*

**INCOHERENCE.**

**INCOHERENCY.** *f.* [in and coherence.]

1. Want of connection; incongruity; in-

consequence; want of dependance of one part upon another. *Locke.*

2. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts. *Boyle.*

**INCOHERENT.** *a.* [in and coherent.]

1. Inconsequent; inconspicuous. *Locke.*


**INCOHERENTLY.** *ad.* [from incoherent.]

Inconspicuously; inconsequently. *Burnet.*

**INCOHUMITY.** *f.* [incumitus, Latin.]

Safety; securitiy. *Prior.*

**INCOMBUSTIBILITY.** *f.* [from incombustible.] The quality of retarding fire. *Ray.*

**INCOMBUSTIBLE.** *a.* [incombustible, Fr.]

Not to be consumed by fire. *Wotton.*

**INCOMBUSTIBLINESSE.** *f.* [from incombustible.]

The quality of not being walled by fire.

**INCOME.** *f. [in and come.]

Revenue; produce of any thing. *South.*

**INCOMMISSURABILITY.** *f.* [from incommisurable.]

The rate of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure.

**INCOMMENSURABLE.** *a.* [in, con, and mensurabilis, Latin.]

Not to be reduced to any measure common to both.

**INCOMMISSURATE.** *a. [in, con, and mensura, Latin.]

Not admitting one common measure. *More, Holder.*

To **INCOMMODE.** *

To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury. *Woodward.*

**INCOMMODIOUS.** *a.* [incommodus, L.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great mischief. *Hooker.*

**INCOMMODIOUSLY.** *ad.* [from incommo- domous.]

Inconveniently; not at ease.

**INCOMMODIOUSNESS.** *f.* [from incommo- domous.]

Inconvenience. *Burnet.*

**INCOMMODITY.** *f.* [incommodite, Fr.]

Inconvenience; trouble. *Wotton.*

**INCOMMUNICABILITY.** *f.* [from incommunicabilis.]

The quality of not being impartible.

**INCOMMUNICABLE.** *a.* [incommunicable, Fr.]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not to be expressed; not to be told. *South.*

**INCOMMUNICABLY.** *ad.* [from incommunicable.]

In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hakevell,*

**INCOMMUNICATING.** *a.* [in and communicating.]

Having no intercourse with each other. *Hale.*

**INCOMPACT.** *f.* [in and compacted.]

**INCOMPACTED.** *f.* Not joined; not co- hering. *Boyle.*

**INCOMPLICE.**
INCOMPARABLE. a. [incomparable, Fr.] Excellent above comparison; excellent beyond all competition. Sidney, Dryden.

INCOMPARABLY. ad. [from incomparable.]
1. Beyond comparison; without competition. Hooker.
2. Excellently; to the highest degree. Addison.

INCOMPASSIONATE. a. [in and compas-

INCOMPATIBILITY. f. [in and compete, Latin.] Inconstancy of one thing with another. Hale.

INCOMPATIBLE. [in and compete, Lat.] Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be posited together with something else.

INCOMPATIBILITY. ad. [from incompatible.]

INCOMPETEENCY. f. [incompetence, Fr.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPETENT. a. [in and competent.]
Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. Dryden.

INCOMPETENTLY. ad. [from incompetent.]
Unsuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLETE. a. [in and complete.]
Not perfect; not finished. Hooker.

INCOMPLETENESS. f. [from incomplete.]
Imperfection; unfinished state. Boyle.

INCOMPLETENESS. f. [in and compliance,]
1. Unpractical; impracticable; contradictory temper. Tineton.

INCOMPONED. a. [in and compos'd.] Diffused; discomposed; disordered. Howel.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY. f. [from incomp.
Quality of being not possible but by the negation of destruction of something, More.

INCOMPRESSIBLE. a. [in, con, and pos-
Not possible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY. f. [incompre-
Unconceivable; superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE. a. [incompre-
1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood. Hammond.
2. Not to be contained. Hooker.

INCOMPREHENSIBILITY. f. [from incompre-
Unconceivable, Wat.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY. ad. [from incompre-
In a manner not to be conceived. Locke.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY. f. [from incom-
Capacity to be squeezed into little room.

INCONCURRING. a. [in and concur.] Not concurring.

INCONCEALABLE. a. [in and conceal.]
Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

INCONCEIVABLE. a. [inconceivable, Fr.] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.

INCONCEIVABLY. ad. [from inconceivable.]
In a manner beyond comprehension.

INCONCEPTIBLE. a. [in and conceivable.]
Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable.

INCONCLUDING. a. [in and concluding, Latin.] Inferring no consequence. Aystiffe.

INCONCLUSIVE. a. [inconclusiveness, Latin.] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLUSIVELY. ad. [from inconclusi-
Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLUSIVENESS. f. [from inconclusi-
Want of rational cogency. Locke.

INCONC. 3. a. [in and concl.]

INCONC.ED. 3. Unrified; immature.

INCONC.ION. f. [from inconcl.]
The state of being indigested. Baron.

INCONDITE. a. [inconditus, Latin.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. Phillips.

INCONDITIONAL. a. [in and conditional.]
Without exception; without limitation.

INCONDITIONATE. a. [in and condition-
Not limited; not restrained by any conditions.

INCONFORMITY. f. [in and conformity,]
With the practice of others. Hooker.

INCONFUSION. f. [in and confusion,] Difficulties, Baxon.

INCONGRUENCE. f. [in and congruence,]
Unsuitable; want of adaptation. Boyle.

INCONGRUTY. f. [incongrutis, French.]
1. Unsuitability of one thing to another.

2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety.

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

INCONGRUOUS. a. [incongru, French.]
1. Unsuitable; not fitting. Stillingsfleet.
2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCONGRUOUSLY. ad. [from incongru-
Improperly; unjustly.

INCONNEXEDLY. ad. [in and connex.]
Without any connexion or dependence.

INCONSEQUENCE. f. [inconsequent, Fr. inconsequentia, Latin.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference. *Stirling.*

INCONSEQUENT. a. [in and consequent, Latin.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference. *Brooke.*


INCONSIDERABLENESS. f. [from in-considerable.] Small importance. *Tilson.*

INCONSIDERATE. a. [inconsideratus, Latin.] 1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; in-attentive; inadvertent. *Done.*

2. Wanting due regard. *Decay of Pi-ty.*

INCONSIDERATELY. ad. [from incon-derate.] Negligently; thoughtlessly. *Addison.*

INCONSIDERATENESS. f. [from in-con siderate.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence. *Tilson.*

INCONSIDERATION. f. [inconsideration, French.] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence. *Taylor.*

INCONSISTING. a. [in and consist.] Not consistent; incompatible with. *Dryden.*

INCONSISTENCE. f. [from inconsti stence, ent.] 1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together. 2. Absurdity in argument or narrative; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other.


INCONSISTENT. a. [in and consistent.] 1. Incompatible; not suitable; incongru-ous. *Clarendon.*


INCONSISTENTLY. ad. [from inconsist ency.] Aburdly; incongruously; with selfcontradiction. *Boyle.*

INCONSOABLE. a. [inconspicuous, Fr. in and conspicuous.] Not to be perceived; for-rowful beyond susceptibility of comfort. *Fiddes.*

INCONSONANCY f. [in and consonancy.] Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPICUOUS. a. [in and conspicuous.] Indiscernible; not perceivable by the sight. *Boyle.*

INCONSTANCY. f. [inconstancy, Latin.] Unfeeling; want of steady adherence; mutability. *Woolward.*

INCONSTANT. a. [inconstant, French; inconstans, Latin.] 1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable. *Shakespeare.*

INCONSUMABLE. a. [in and consume.] Not to be wasted. *Brown.*

INCONSUMPTIBLE. a. Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end. *Digby.*

INCONTESTABLE. a. [incontestable, Fr.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontroversiable. *Locke.*

INCONTESTABLY. ad. [from incontestable.] indisputably; uncontroversibly.

INCONTIGUOUS. a. [in and contiguous.] Not touching each other; not joined to-gether. *Boyle.*

INCONTINENCE. f. [incontinentia, incontinency.] Indisposed to refrain the appetites; unchastity. *Milton.*

INCONTINENT. a. [incontinens, Latin.] 1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.


INCONVERTIBLE. a. [in and con-terrible.] Indisputable; not to be disproved. *Isaac.*

INCONVERTIBLY. ad. [from in-con-vertible.] To a degree beyond controversy or dispute. *Brown.*

INCONVENIENCE. f. [ininent, inconvenience.] 1. Unfitness; inexpedience. *Hooker.*


INCONVENIENT. a. [inconvertible, Fr.] 1. Incommodeous; disadvantageous. *Small.*


2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty. *Tillotson.*

INCO'NY. a. [from in, and con, to know.] 1. Unlearned; artless. *Shakespeare.*

2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky. *Shakespeare.*

INCOR'PORAL. a. [in and corporal.] Im-material;
INCORRUPTIBILITY, f. [incorruptible, Fr.] 
1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.
2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRA'SATE, v. a. [in and corru'p-
1. The act of thickening.
2. The state of growing thick.
3. To increase; that which is added to the original stock.
4. To increase; more or greater.
5. To increase; to make more or greater.
6. The state of waxing.

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INCUBATION, f. [incubation, Fr. incubation, Lat.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them. Raleigh. Arbuthnot.

INCUBUS, f. [Latin; incubo, French.] The night-mare. Floyer.

To INCULCATE. v. a. [inculco, Latin.] To impress by frequent admonitions. Browne.

INCULATION, f. [from inculcate.] The act of implanting by frequent admonition. Locke.

INCULT. a. [incule, Fr. incultus, Lat.] Uncultivated; untilled. Thoonson.

INCULPABLE. adj. [in and culpabili, Lat.] Unblameable. Subt.


INCUMBENCY. f. [from incumbent.] 1. The act of lying upon another.
2. The state of keeping a benefice. Swift.

2. Imposed as a duty. S sprite.

INCUMBENT. f. [incumbens, Latin.] He who is in present possession of a benefice. Swift.

To INCUMBEE. v. a. [encombrer, Fr.] To embarras.

To INCUR. v. a. [incurre, Latin.] 1. To become liable to a punishment or recpehenfion. Hayward.
2. To occur; to press on the senses. South.

INCURABILITY. f. [incurabili, Fr. from incurable.] Impossibility of cure. Horrey.

INCURABLE. a. [incurable, French.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless. Swift.

INCURABLENESS. f. [from incurable.] State of not admitting any cure. Westas.

INCURIOUS. a. [in and curious.] Negligent; inattentive. Deringam.

2. [incurion, Fr.] Invasion without conquest. Bacon.

INCURVATION. f. [from incurvo, Lat.] 1. The act of bending or making crooked. Glassville.
2. Flexion of the body in token of reverence. Stillingfleet.

To INCURVATE. v. a. [incuro, Latin.] To bend; to croak. Boyle.

INCURVITY. f. [from incurvus, Latin.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward. Brown.

To INDAGATE. v. a. [indago, Latin.] To search; to beat out.

INDAGATION. f. [from indagate.] Search; enquiry; examination. Boyle.

INDAGATOR. f. [indagator, Latin.] A searcher; an enquirer; an examiner. Boyle.

To INDART. v. a. [in and dart.] To dart in; to strike in. Shakspeare.

To INDEBT. v. a. 1. To put into debt.
2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

INDEBTED. participle. a. [in and debt.] Obliged by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. Driver.

INDEBENCY. f. [indebence, French.] Any thing uneconomic; any thing contrary to good manners. Locke.

INDECENT. a. [indecent, French.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears. South.

INDECENTLY. ad. [from indecent.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.


INDECLINABLE. a. [indeclinabilis, Lat.] Not varied by terminations. Arbuthnot.

INDECOROUS. a. [indecorum, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming.

INDECORUM. f. [Latin.] Indecency; something uneconomic.

INDEED ad. [in and deed.] 1. In reality; in truth; in verity. Sidney. Spencer.
2. Above common rate.
3. This is to be granted that. Wake.
4. It is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable. Dryden.
5. It is used to note concession in comparisons. Bacon.

INDEFATIGABLE. a. [indesfatigabilis, Latin.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour. South.

INDEFATIGABLY. ad. [from indefatigable.] Without weariness. Dryden.

INDESCRIPTIBILITY. f. [from indefinibilia.] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect. Bacon.

INDEFECTIBLE. a. [in and defectus, Lat.] Untainting; not liable to defect or decay. Bacon.

INDEFESIBLE. a. [indeffesible, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated: irre- vocable. Decay of Piety.

INDEFENSIBLE. a. [in and defenjum, Latin.] What cannot be defended or maintained. Sanders.

INDEFINITE. a. [indefinitus, Latin.] 1. Not determined; not limited; not fatted. Bacon.
2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. Speculator.

INDEFINITELY. a. [from indefinite.] 1. Without any settled or determinate limitation. Hooker.
2. To a degree indefinite. Ray.
INDEMNIFICATION. s. [from indemnify.] 1. Security against loss or penalty. 2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

INDEMNIFY. v. a. [in and damnify.] 1. To secure against loss or penalty. 2. To maintain unhurt.

INDEMNITY. s. [indemnity, French.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment. King Charles.

TO INDENT. v. a. [in and dent, a tooth, Latin.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth. Woodward.

TO INDENT. v. n. [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact. Decay of Piety.

INDENT. s. [from the verb.] Inequality; incurrence; indention. Shakespeare.

INDENTATION. s. [in and dent, Latin.] An indenture; waving in any figure. Woodward.

INDENTURE. s. [from indent.] A covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other. Addison, Pope.

INDEPENDENCE. s. [independence, French.] Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power. South.

INDEPENDENT. a. [independent, French.] 1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. Boeby.

INDEPENDENCE. s. [independence, French.] Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power. Sardeson.

INDEPENDENTLY. ad. [from independent.] Without reference to other things. Dryden.

INDESRRT. s. [in and shunt.] Want of merit. Addison.


INDENDEmoTIBLE. a. [in and destructible.] Not to be destroyed. Boyle.

INDETERMINABLE. a. [in and determinable.] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or settled. Brown.

INDETERMINATE. a. [indeterminate, French.] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite. Newton.

INDETERMINATELY. ad. Indefinitely; not in any settled manner. Green.

INDETERMINED. a. [in and determined.] Unsettled; unfixed. Locke.

INDETERMINATION. s. [in and determination.] Want of determination. Bacon.

INDEX. s. [Latin.] 1. The discoverer; the pointer out. A buttnot.


INDEXERY. s. [in and dexterity.] Want of dexterity; want of readiness. Dryden.

INDIAN Arrow root. s. A root; a medicinal plant; it being a sovereign remedy for curing the bite of wasps, and expelling the poison of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. Miller.

INDIAN Cepos. s. [ofriuols, Latin.] A plant. Miller.

INDIAN Fig. s. [opuntia, Latin.] A plant. Miller.

INDIAN Red. s. A kind of mineral earth. Hill.

INDICANT. a. [indicant, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

TO INDICATE. v. a. [indicato, Latin.] 1. To show; to point out. Beneby.

INDICATION. s. [indication, French.] 1. Mark; token; sign; note; symptoms. Addison.

2. [In phystick.] Indication is of four kinds; vital, preservative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cause of an approaching disenterer, curing it whilst it is actually present, or lessening its effects. Quincy.

3. Discovery made; intelligence given. Beneby.


2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of
of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication. 

Carle.

INDICATIVELY. ad. [from indicative.]

In such a manner as shows or betokens.

Grew.

To INDICT. See INDIATE, and its derivatives.

INDICATION. f. [indication, Fr. indite, Latin.]

1. Declaration; proclamation. Exon.

2. {In chronology.} The indication, instituted by Constantine the great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly disposed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympiads; but that the indication should be made use of, which has its epocha A. D. 313. Jan. 1.

INDIFFERENCE. f. [indifference, Fr.]

1. Neutrality; fuldpenion; equipoise or freedom from motives on either side. Locke.

2. Impartiality. Whitfield.

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness. Addison.

4. State in which no moral or physical reason preponderates. Hooker.

INDIFFERENT. a. [indifferent, Fr. indiscriminate, Latin.]

1. Neutral; not determined to either side. Addison.

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardles.

3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other. Davie.


5. Paffable; having mediocrity; of a middling state. Rollemon.

6. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb. Shakespeare.

INDIFFERENTLY. ad. [indifferenter, Latin.]


2. In a neutral state; without with or aversion. Shakespeare.

3. Not well; tolerably; passably; middling. Carew.

INDIGENCE. f. [indigence, Fr. inegiene, Latin.] Want; poverty; want; privation; poverty. Burnet.

INDIGENCY. f. [indigentia, Latin.] Want; penury; poverty. Burnet.

INDIGENOUS. a. [indigene, Fr. indigene, Latin.] Native to a country. Arbuth.

INDIGENT. a. [indigens, Latin.]

1. Poor; needy; necessary; Addison.

2. In want; wanting; Phillips.

INDIGEST. a. [indigeste, Fr. indigeste, Latin.]

1. Not separated into distinct orders. Raleigh.

2. Not formed, or shaped. Shakespeare.

3. Not well considered and methodized. Hooker.


5. Not brought to suppuration. Wifeman.

INDIGESTIBLE. a. [from in and digeste-

ible.] Not conquerable in the stomach. Arbuthnot.

INDIGESTION. f. [indigestion, French.]

The state of meats unconcocted. Temple.

To INDIGITATE. a. a. [indigite, Lat.] To point out; to show. Brown.

INDIGITATION. f. [from indigitate.]

The act of pointing out or showing. Mort.

INDIGN. a. [indign, Fr. indignus, Lat.]

1. Unworthy; undervering. Bacon.


INDIGNANT. a. [indignans, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain. Arbuthnot.

INDIGNATION. f. [indignation, French; indignatio, Latin.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or difgust. Claudson.

2. The anger of a superiour. 2 Kings.


INDIGNITY. f. [indignitas, from indignus, Latin.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult. Hooker.

INDIGO. f. [indicum, Latin.] A plant; by the Americans called anil, used in dying for a blue colour. Miller.

INDIRECT. a. [indirecous, Latin.]

1. Not straight; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwise than collateral or consequentially to a point. Shakespeare.


INDIRECTION. f. [in and direction.]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a straightforward line. Shakespeare.


INDIREC TLY. ad. [from indirecous.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquity.


3. Unfairly; not rightly. Taylor.

INDIRECTNESS. f. [in and directness.]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairness.

INDISCREET. a. [in and disposed.]

Not perceptible; not discoverable. Denb.

INDISCREETLY. ad. [from indiscreet.]

In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCREETIBLE. a. [in and indiscreet.]

Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or dissolved by dissipation of parts.

INDISCREETIBILITY. f. [from indis-

credibly.] Incapability of dissolution.

INDISCREET.  a. [indiscreet, French.]  Imprudent; incautious; unconsiderate; injudicious.  Spen.  

INDISCRETLY.  ad. [from indiscreet.]  Without prudence.  Sand.  

INDISCRITION.  f. [indiscrétion, French.]  Impudence; raillery; inconsideration.  Hay.  

INDISCRIMINATE.  a. [indiscriminatus, Latin.]  Undistinguishable; not marked with any note of distinction.  Dry.  

INDISCRIMINATELY.  ad. [from indiscriminate.]  Without distinction.  Kippin.  

INDISPENSABLE.  a. [French.]  Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.  Add.  

INDISPENSABLENESS.  f. [from indispen-sable.]  State of not being to be spared; necessity.  Wood.  

INDISPENSABLY.  ad. [from indispen-sable.]  Without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.  Add.  


2. To disincline; to make averse. With to.  South.  

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.  Clar.  

4. To disorder slightly with regard to health.  Walton.  

5. To make unfavourable. With towards.  Clarend.  

INDISPOSEDNESS.  f. [from indisposed.]  State of unfitness or disinclination; depraved state.  Dry.  

INDISPOSITION.  f. [indisposition, Fr.]  1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness.  Hay.  

2. Disinclination; dislike.  Hook.  


INDISPENSABLENESS.  f. [from indis-pensable.]  The state of being indisputable; certainty.  Hooks.  


INDISSOLVABLE.  a. [in and disso-lvable.]  1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts.  New.  

2. Not to be broken; binding for ever.  Ay.  

INDISSOLUBILITY.  f. [indissolu-bility, French.]  Resilience of a dissolving power; firmness; stability.  Lock.  

INDISSOLUBLE.  a. [indissoluble, French; indissolubilité, Latin.]  1. Reaffirming all separation of its parts; firm; stable.  Boyle.  


INDISSOLUBLINES.  f. [from indissolu-lable.]  Indissolubility; resilience to separation of parts.  Male.  

INDISSOLUBLY.  ad. [from indissoluble.]  

1. In a manner redefining all separation.  Boyle.  

2. For ever obligatorily.  

INDISTINCT.  a. [indisfin, French.]  1. Not plainly marked; confused.  Dry.  

2. Not exactly discerning.  Sh.  


2. Oblivion of discrimination.  Spr.  

INDISTINCTLY.  ad. [from indistinctly.]  


INDISTRIBUTNESS.  f. [from indistinctly.]  Confusion; uncertainty.  New.  

INDISTRIBUTANCE.  f. [in and disturb.]  Calmness; freedom from disturbance.  Temple.  

INDIVIDUAL.  a. [indivi'du, individual, French.]  1. Separate from others of the same species; single; numerically one.  Prior.  

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.  Mil.  

INDIVIDUALITY.  f. [from individual.]  Separate or distinct existence.  Arch.  

INDIVIDUALLY.  ad. [from individual.]  With separate or distinct existence; numerically.  Hook.  

To INDIVIDUATE.  v. a. [indivi'duatus, Latin.]  To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.  More.  

INDIVIDUATION.  f. [from individual,] That which makes an individual.  Watts.  

INDIVIDUALITY.  f. [from indivi'duus, Lat.]  The state of being an individual; separate existence.  


INDIVISIBILITY.  f. [from indivisible.]  

INDIVISIBILITY.  f. [in and indivisibleness.]  State in which no more division can be made.  Locke.  

INDIVISIBLE.  a. [indivisible, French.]  What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller.  Dig.  

INDIVISIBLY.  ad. [from indivisible.] So as it cannot be divided.  

INDOCIBLE.  a. [in and docible.] Un-teachable; insusceptible of instruction.  

INDOCIL.  a. [docile, French.] Unteachable; incapable of being introd.  

INDOCILITY.  f. [docil'i'ty, French.] Un-teachableness; residue of instruction.  

To INDOCINATE.  v. a. [edocinar, old French.] To instruct; to inculcate with any science or opinion.  

INDOCIL-
INDOCTRINATION, f. [from indoctrinate.] Instruction; information. Brown.

INDOLENCE, f. [in and dolo, Latin.] Freedom from pain.
1. Laziness; inattention; lillation.
2. Laziness; inattention; lillation.

INDOLENT, a. [French.]
1. Free from pain.
2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; lillified.

INDOLENTLY, ad. [from indolent.]
1. With freedom from pain.
2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; lillified.

INDOLous, a. [in and dubious.] Not doubtful; not suspecting; certain. Hare.

INDUBITABLE, a. [indubitabilis, Latin.] Undoubted; unquestionable.

INDUBITABLY, ad. [from indubitablist.] Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

INDUCE. v. a. [indue, Fr. induce, Latin.]
1. To persuade; to influence to any thing. Hayward.
2. To produce by persuasion of influence. Bacon.
3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning. Brown.
4. To inculcate; to enforce.
5. To cause extrinsically; to produce. Bacon.
6. To introduce; to bring into view. Brown.
7. To bring on; to superinduce. Bacon.

INDUCEMEnT, f. [from induce.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing. Rogers.

INDUCER. f. [from induce.] A persuader; one that influences.

INDUCT. v. a. [indueus, Latin.]
1. To introduce; to bring in. Sundy.
2. To put into actual possession of a benefice. Asliffe.

INDUCTION. f. [indueion, Fr. indueio, Latin.]
2. Induction is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general. Watts.

1. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE. a. [from induce.]
2. Capable to infer or produce. Hale.

INDUCE. v. a. [indue, Latin.] To induce.

INDULGE. v. a. [indulge, Latin.]
1. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with conciliations. Dryden.
2. To grant not of right, but favour. Taylor.

INDULGENCE. f. [from indulgence, French.]
1. Fondness; fond kindness. Milton.
2. Forbearance; tenderness; opposite to rigour. Hammond.

INDULGENT. a. [indulgent, French.]
1. Kind; gentle. Rogers.
3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to. Dryden.

INDULGENTLY, ad. [from indulgent.]
Without severity; without censure. Hammond.

INDULT. f. [Ital. and French.] Privilege or exemption.

INDULGENCE. f. [from indulgence.] To indulge.

INDUSTRIOUS. a. [industrius, Latin.]
1. Diligent; laborious. Mten.
2. Disposed; done for the purpose. Watts.

INDUSTRIOUSLY, ad. [from industrius.]
1. Diligently; laboriously; affluently. Shakespeare.
2. For the set purpose; with design. Bacon.

INDUSTRY. f. [industria, Latin.]
1. Industry; diligence; industry. Shakespeare. Crell.
To INEBRIATE. v. a. [inbrius, Latin.]
1. To intoxicate; to make drunk. Sandys.
2. To INEBRIATE. v. n. To grow drunk; to be intoxicated. Bacon.


INEFFABILITY. f. [from ineffable.] Unspeakingbleness.

INEFFABLY. a. [ineffable, Fr. ineffabilis, Latin.] Unspeaking. South. INE?
INEFFABLE. adj. [from ineffable.] In a manner not to be expressed. Milton.

INEFFECTIVE. adj. [ineffectif, Fr. in and effectiv.] That which can produce no effect. Taylor.

INEFFECTUAL. adj. [in and effectual.] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power. Hooker.

INEFFECTUALLY. adv. [from inefficual.] Without effect.

INEFFECTUALNESS. f. [from inefficual.] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect. Wake.

INEFFICACIOUS. a. [inaccess, Fr. inefficace, Latin.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. Hooker.

INEFFICACY. f. [in and efficacia, Latin.] Want of power; want of effect. Want of power; want of strength. Want of effect.

INELEGANCE. f. [from inelegant.] Absence of beauty; want of elegance.

INELEGANT. a. [instaunt, Latin.]
1. Not becoming; not beautiful; opposite to elegant. Woodward.
2. Mean; despicable; contemptible. Brooke.

INELOQUENT. a. [in and eloquens, Lat.] Not persuasive; not oratorical. Locke.

INEPT. a. [ineptus, Lat.] Unfit; useless; trifling; foolish. More.
INEPTLY. adv. [inept, Latin.] Triflingly; foolishly; unfitly. More.
INEPTITUDE. f. [from ineptus, Latin.] Inefficiency.

INEQUALITY. f. [from inequalitas and in equalis, Latin.]
2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts. Newton.
3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate; inadequateness. South.
5. Difference of rank or station. Hooker.

INERRAIIiliTY. f. [from inerrable.] Exemption from error. King Charles.

INERRABLE. a. [in and err.] Exempt from error. Hammond.

INERRAIIINITY. f. [from inerrable.] Exemption from error. Hammond.

INERRABLY. adv. [from inerrable.] With security from error; infallibly.

INERRINGLY. adv. [in and erring.] Without error. Glanville.

INERT. a. [inertus, Latin.] Dull; sluggish; motionless. Blackmore.

INERTLY. adv. [from inertus.] Sluggishly; dully. Pope.

INESCA'IION. f. [in and sculpture, Lat.] The act of battening.

INESCOTHERY. adv. [from inescot.] To a degree beyond atonement. Bacon.

INESSPIRABLE. a. [inspirabilis, Latin.] To a degree beyond atonement. Refcommom.

INESPLEASING. a. [in and expleo, Lat.] Inoffensive.


INESPIRABLY. adv. [from inespirable.] In a manner not to be explained.
INFERNAL. s. [from infern.] The lunar cauldron; prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. 

INFERTILE. a. [infrertile, Fr.] Unfruitful; not productive; infecund.

Infertility. s. [infrertilité, Fr. from infrertile.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

To INFEST. v. a. [infestó, Lat.] To harass; to disturb; to plague. 

INFESTATION. s. (in and feudum, Lat.) The act of putting one in possession of a farm or estate.

INFECTIONS. s. (infected, Lat.) An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity.

INFLAMMABILITY. s. [from inflammable.] The quality of catching fire.

INFLAMMABLE. a. [French.] Easy to be set on flame.

INFECT. v. a. [inficé, Lat.] To infest.

INFECTIVE. a. [infestive, Fr. from infertile.] Uninfertile; want of cheerfulness.

INFECTIOUS. s. [infertious, Lat.] Uninfertile; uninfertile; unlimited; immeasurably.

INFECT. v. a. [inficó, Lat.] To infect.

INFECURITY. s. (infertéciritt, Lat.) Want of security; want of cheerfulness.

INFECTIOUS. s. (infertious, Lat.) Uninfertile; unlimited; immeasurably.

INFIRM. a. [infirmus, Lat.]

1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body.

2. Weak of mind; irresolute.

3. Not stable; not solid.

To INFIRM. v. a. [infirmo, Lat.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble.

INFIRMITY. s. [infrmité, French.] 

1. Weakness of sex, age, or temper.

2. Failing; weakness; fault.

3. Diseased; malady.

INFIRMNESS. s. [from infirm.] Weakness; feebleness.

To INFIX. v. a. [inficxus, Latin.] To drive in; to fix.

To INFLEX. v. a. [infiammo, Latin.]

1. To kindle; to set on fire.

2. To kindle desire.

3. To exasperate; to aggravate.

4. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter.

5. To provoke; to irritate.

To INFLEXION. s. [from inflexus, Lat.] The thing or person that inflexes.

INFLEXION. s. [from inflexible.] The quality of being inflexible.

INFLEXIBLE. s. [from inflexible.] The quality of being inflexible.
INFLEXIBLE. a. [French; inflexibilité, Latin.] 1. Not to be bent or incurvated. Brown. 2. Not to be prevailed on; immovable. Addison.
3. Not to be changed or altered. Watts.

INFLLEXIBILTY, ad. [from inflexible.] Inexorably; invariably. Locke.

To INFLECT, v. a. [inflige, inflatus, Lat.] To put in act or impose as a punishment. Temple.

INFLECTER, f. [from inflē.] He who punishes. Government of the Tongue.


INFLICTIVE, a. [inflē'tive, Fr. from inflē.] That which is laid on as a punishment.


To INFLUENCE, v. a. [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose. Newton.

INFLUENT, a. [influent, Latin.] Flowing in.

INFLUENTIAL, a. [from influence.] Exerting influence or power. Glanville.


INFLUOUS, a. [from influence.] Influential. Howel.

To INPOLD, v. a. [in and pool.] To involve; to inwpred; to incline with involution. Pope.

To INFOLIATE, v. a. [in and folium, Lat.] To cover with leaves. Howel.

To INFORM, v. a. [in and informe, Latin] 1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers. Dryden. 2. To instuct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. Carendon. 3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate; to bring. Adams.

To INFORM, v. n. To give intelligence. Shakespeare.

INFORMAL, a. [from inform.] Offering an information; accusing. Shakespeare.

INFORMANT, f. [French.] 1. One who gives information or instruction. Watts. 2. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION, f. [information, Lat.] 1. Intelligence given; instruction. Soulé. Rogers. 2. Charge or accusation exhibited. 3. The act of informing or actuating.


INFORMIDABLE, a. [in and formidabilis, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded. Milton.


INFORMOUS, a. [informe, Fr. informis, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure. Brown.

INFORTUNATE, a. [infortunatus, Lat.] Unhappy. To INFRINGE, v. a. [infringeus, Latin.] To break.

INFRACTION, f. [infraction, Fr.] The act of breaking; breach; violation. Waller.

INFRA-NGIBLE, a. [in and Irangible.] Not to be broken. Cheyne.


INFREQUENT, a. [infrequens, Latin.] Rare; uncommon.

To INFRIDATE, v. a. [in and frigidus, Lat.] To chill; to make cold. Boyle.

To INFRINGE, v. a. [infringe, Latin.] 1. To violate; to break laws or contracts. Waller. 2. To destroy; to hinder. Waller.

INFRACTION, f. [from infringe.] Breach; violation. Clarendon.

INFRINGER, f. [from infringe.] A breaker; a violator. Ayliffe.

INFUNDIBLE, f. [infundibulum and fundus, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.


INFUSION, f. [infusus, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFUSE, v. a. [infusor, Fr. infusif, Latin.] 1. To pour in; to infil. Denham. 2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into. Davies. 3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat. Bacon. 4. To tincture, to saturate with any thing infused. Bacon. 5. To inspire with. Shakespeare.


INFUSION, f. [influence, Fr. inspection, Lat.] 1. The act of pouring in; infililation. Addison. 2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration. Hooker. Clarendon. 3. The
INGOT. f. [ingot, French.] A mass of metal. 

To INGRAFF. v. a. [in and graft.] 1. To propagate trees by budding. 

2. To plant the sprig of one tree in the flock of another. 

3. To plant any thing not native. Milton. 

4. To fix deep; to settle. Hooker.

INGRAFTMENT. f. [from ingraft.] 

1. The act of ingrafting. 

2. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRATE. f. To 

1. Ungrateful; unthankful. Shakespeare. 

2. Unpleasing to the sense. Bacon.

To INGRATIATE. v. a. [in and grata, Lat.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindreds.

INGRATITUDE. f. [ingratitude, Fr. in and gratitude.] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness. Dryden.

INGREDIENT. f. [ingredient, French; ingrediens, Latin.] Component part of a body, consisting of different materials. Milton.

INGRESS. f. [ingress, French; ingressus, Latin.] Entrance; power of entrance. Arbuthnot.

INGRESSION. f. [ingressus, Latin.] The act of entering.

INGUINAL. a. [inguinal, French; inguinal, Latin.] Belonging to the groin. Arbuthnot.

To INGUIF. v. a. [in and gulf.] 1. To swallow up in a vast profundity. Milton.

2. To cast into a gulf. Haywood.

To INGURGITATE. v. a. [ingurgito, Latin.] To swallow. D'A.

INGURGITATION. f. [from ingurgitate.] Voracity.

INGUSTABLE. a. [in and gula, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taste. Browne.

INHABILE. a. [inhabilis, Lat.] Unskillful; unready; unfit; unqualified. 

To INHABIT. v. a. [habito, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller. Hooker.

To INHABIT. v. n. To dwell; to live. Milton.

INHABITABLE. a. [from inhabit.] 1. Capable of affording habitation. 

2. [Inhabitabilis, French.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Shakespeare.

INHABITANCE. f. [from inhabit.] Residence of dwellers. Cato.

INHABITANT. f. [from inhabit.] Dweller; one that lives or resides in a place. Abbot.


2. The...
2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited.  

3. Quantity of inhabitants.  

INHABIT.  

Brown.  

To INHALE.  

Brown.  

INHABITR.  

One that inhabits a dwelling.  

To INHALE.  

v. a. [inhalo, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inspire.  

INHARMONIOUS.  

as. [in and harmonious.]  

Unmusical; not sweet of sound.  

To INHER.  

v. a. [inherere, Lat.] To exist in something else.  

INHERENT.  

v. a. [inherent, French; inherere, Lat.] Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; innate; born.  

Swift.  

To INHERIT.  

v. a. [enheiriter, French.]  

1. To receive or possess by inheritance.  

Addison.  

2. To possess; to obtain possession of.  

Shakespeare.  

INHERITABLE.  

as. [from inherit.] Trans- 

missible by inheritance; obtainable by suc- 

cession.  

Carew.  

INHERITANCE.  

as. [from inherit.]  

1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.  

Milton.  

2. In Shakespeare, possession.  

3. The reception of possession by heredity.  

right.  

Locke.  

INHERITOR.  

v. a. [inheritor, French.] An heir; one who receives anything by succession.  

Bacon.  

INHERITRESS.  

as. [from inheritor.] An heiress.  

INHERITRIX.  

as. [from inheritor.] An heiress.  

Shakespeare.  

To INHERSE.  

v. a. [in and behe.] To in- 

clude, in a funeral monument.  

Shakespeare.  

INHESION.  

as. [inhefsa, Latin.] In- 

heritance; the state of existing in something else.  

To INHIBIT.  

v. a. [inhibo, Lat. inhibito, 

French.]  

1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check.  

Bentley.  

2. To prohibit; to forbid.  

Clarendon.  

AYLiffe.  

INHIBITION.  

as. [inhibition, Fr. inhibito, 

Latin.]  

1. Prohibition; embargo.  

Government of the Tongue.  

2. [In law.] Inhibition is a writ to inhi- 

bit or forbid a judge from further proceeding 

in the cause depending before him.  

Cowle.  

To INHOLD.  

v. a. [in and hold.] To have 

inherent; to contain in itself.  

Raleigh.  

INHOSTIPABLE.  

as. [in and hospitable.] 

Aftording no kindness nor entertainment to 

strangers.  

Dryden.  

INHOSPITABLY.  

ad. [from inhostipable.] Unkindly to strangers.  

Milton.  

INHOSPITABleness.  

as. [inhostipitate, Fr. hospitabilite, 

Latin.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.  

INHUMAN.  

as. [inhumanus, Fr. inhumanus, 

Latin.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; un- 

compromised.  

Atterbury.  

INHUMANITY.  

as. [inhumanitate, French.] 

Cruelty; savageness; barbarity.  

Sidney, King Charles.  

INHUMANLY.  

ad. [from inhuman.] 

Savage; cruelly; barbarously.  

Swift.  

To INHUMATE.  

v. a. [inhume, Fr.]  

1. To bury; to inter.  

Pope.  

To INJECT.  

v. a. [injicat, Latin.]  

1. To throw in; to dart in.  

Glare.  

2. To throw up; to cast up.  

Pope.  

INJECTION.  

as. [injection, Latin.]  

1. The act of calling in.  

Boyle.  

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body.  

3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their shapes and ramifications.  

Queney.  

INIMITABILITY.  

as. [from inimitable.] 

Incapacity to be imitated.  

Norris.  

INIMITABLE.  

as. [inimitabilis, Lat.] A- 

bove imitation; not to be copied.  

Milton, Denham.  

INIMITABLY.  

ad. [from inimitable.] In 

a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.  

Pope.  

To INJOIN.  

v. a. [enjindrend, French.]  

1. To command; to enforce by authority.  

See ENJOIN.  

Milton.  

2. In Shakespeare, to join.  

INJUDICIOUS.  

as. [inique, Fr. from ini- 

quity.] Unjust; wicked.  

Hooke.  

INJUDICIOUS.  

as. [iniquitas, Lat.]  

1. Injustice; unreasonablebleness.  

Smallridge.  

2. Wickedness; crime.  

Hosker.  

INJUDICIAL.  

as. [initial, French; initi- 

um, Lat.]  

1. Placed at the beginning.  

Pope.  

2. Incipient; not complete.  

Harvey.  

To INITIATE.  

v. a. [initi, French; ini- 

tio, Lat.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art.  

More.  

To INITIATE.  

v. n. To do the first part; to perform the first rite.  

Pope.  

INITIATE.  

as. [initialis, Fr. initiatus, Lat.] Unpracticed.  

Shakespeare.  

INITIATION.  

as. [initiation, Lat. from ini- 

tiate.] The act of entering into a new 

order into any art or trade.  

Hammond.  

INJUDICIOUS.  

as. [in and jucundity.] 

Unpleasantselves.  

INJUDICABLE.  

as. [in and justice, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.  

INJU-
INLAND. s. Interior or midland parts.

INLANDER. s. [from inland.] Dweller remote from the sea.

INLAND'P'IDATE. v. a. [in and lapido, Lat.] To make stone; to turn to stone.

INLAY. v. a. [in and lay.] 1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum.

2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to varigate.

INLAY', f. [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; wood formed to inlay.

To INLA'/W. v. a. [in and law.] To clear of outlawry or attainder.

INLET. f. [in and let.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.

INLY. a. [from in.] Interior; internal; secret.

INLY. ad. Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.

INMATE. f. [in and mate.] Inmates are those that are admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man.

INMOST. a. [from in.] Deepest within; remotest from the surface.

INN. s. [inn, Saxox, a chamber.] 1. A house of entertainment for travellers.

2. A house where students were boarded and taught.

To INN. v. n. [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging.

To INN. v. a. To house; to put under cover.

INNATE. a. [inn, Fr. innatus, Lat.] Inborn; innate; natural; not superadded; not adventitious.

INNATENESS. f. [from innate.] The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE. a. [innavigabilis, Lat.] Not to be passed by sailing.

INN'NER. a. [from inn.] Interior; not outward.

INNERMOST. a. [from inner.] Remotest from the outward part.

INNOVIDER. f. [inn and hold.] A man who keeps an inn.

INNINGS. s. Lands recovered from the sea.

INNU'PER. f. [inn and keeper.] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE. f. [innocentia, Latin.] 1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.

INOCULATE. v. t. To infuse with any disease; to administer an inoculation.

INOCULATION. f. The act of inoculating; the operation by which a person is inoculated.

INOCULUM. n. [from inoculate.] That which is administered in inoculation.

INORDER. s. [in and order.] The place of things in order.

INORDINATE. a. Not in order; disorderly.

INORDINATENESS. f. [from inordinate.] Disorderliness; disorder.

INORIENT. a. [from in and orient.] Lost; not knowing the right way.

INORDINATION. f. The act of orienting.

INO'RIENTED. a. Not knowing the right way.

INQUIRE. v. t. To seek after; to ask diligently.

INQUIRER. f. [from inquire.] Seeker; inquirer.

INQUIR'rÉ. f. [inquire.] Quality of being inquired into.

INQUISITOR. f. [inquisitor.] Inquisitor; investigator.

INQUI'SITION. f. [inquisitio.] 1. Act of inquiring; investigation.

2. Act of inquisitors; the inquisition; a court of inquisition.

3. Act of inquiring into religious matters.

4. Inquisition; the inquisition; the Roman Catholic inquisition.

INQUISTIVE. a. [from inquisition.] Having to do with inquisition; inquisitive.

INQUISTIVENESS. f. Quality of being inquisitive.

INK. f. [inquebra, Italian.] 1. The black liquor with which men write.

2. Ink is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red ink; green ink.

To INK. v. a. [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink.

INK'BO'RN. s. [ink and born.] A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

INKLE. s. A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.

INKLING. s. Hint; whisper; intimiation.

INKMAKER. s. [ink and maker.] He who makes ink.

INKY. a. [from ink.] 1. Containing of ink.

2. Resembling ink.

3. Black as ink.

INKLAND. a. [in and land.] Interior; lying remote from the sea.

Swift.
INO

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness, Shakespeare.

INNOCENT. a. [innocent, Latin.]  
2. Free from any particular guilt. Dryden.
3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects. Pope.

INNOCENT, f.  
1. One free from guilt or harm. Spencer.

INNOCENTLY, ad. [from innocent.]  
1. Without guilt. South.
2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.

INNOCUOUS. a. [innocous, Latin.] Harmless in effects. Grew.
INNOCUOUSLY, ad. [from innoceus.] Without mischievous effects. Brown.
INNOCUOUSNESS, f. [from innoceus.] Harmlessness. Digby.

To INNOVATE, w. a. [innova, Latin.]  
1. To bring in something not known before. Bacon.
2. To change by introducing novelties. South.

INNOVATION, f. [innovation, French.] Change by the introduction of novelty. Swift.

INNOVATOR, f. [innovateur, French.]  
2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties. South.

INNOXIOUS, a. [innoxius, Latin.]  
1. Free from mischievous effects. Digby.
2. Pure from crimes. Pope.


INNUENDO. f. [innuende, from innu, Latin.] An oblique hint. Swift.

INNUMERABLE. a. [innumerabilis, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude. Milton.
INNUMERABLY, ad. [from innumerabre.] Without number.

INNUMEROUS. a. [innumerous, Latin.] Too many to be counted. Ppr.

To INOCULATE, w. a. [inocul, in and ecuus, Latin.]  
1. To propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock. May.
2. To yield a bud to another stock. Cleaveland.

INOCULATION. f. [inoculare, Latin.]  
1. Inoculation is practised upon all sorts of stone-fruit, and upon oranges and jasmines.
2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfeeted, in hopes of procuring a milder fort than what frequently comes by infection. Quincy.

INOCLUSOR. f. [from inoculate.]  
1. One that practices the inoculation of trees.
2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation. Friend.

INO DOROUS. a. [inodorus, Latin.] Wanting scent; not affecting the nose. Arbuth.

INOFFENSIVE. a. [in and offendere.]  
1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation. Fleetwood.
2. Giving no pain; causing no terror. Locke.
3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent. Milton.
4. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction. Milton.

INOFFENSIVELY, ad. [from inoffensive.] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. f. [from inoffensive.] Harmlessness.

INOFFICIOUS. a. [in and efficie.] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INOPINATE. a. [insipinatus, Lat. insinire, French.] Not expected.

INOPPORTUNE. a. [inopportunus, Lat.] Unseasonable; inconvenient.

INORDINACY. f. [from inordinate.] Irregularity; disorder. Gov. of the Tongue.

INORDINATE. a. [in and ordinatus.] Irregular; disorderly; deviating from right. Spencer.

INORDINATELY. ad. [from inordinate.] Irregularly; not rightly.

INORDINATENESS. f. [from inordinate.] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINATION. f. [from inordinate.] Irregularity; deviation from right. South.

INORGANICAL. a. [in and organical.] Void of organs or instrumental parts.

INOSCULATE, w. n. [in and osculum, Latin.] To unite by apposition or contact. Dorham.

INOSCULATION. f. [from insculate.] Union by conjunction of the extremities. Roy.

INQUEST. f. [enquisi, Fr. inquisitio, Lat.]  
1. Judicial enquiry or examination. Afterbury.
2. [In law.] The inquisit of jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; for in civil causes, after proof is made on either side, so much as each part thinks good for himself, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, and as they bring in their verdict so judgment passeth: for the judge, the jury, finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and so we judge. For the inquisit in criminal causes, see JURY.

3. En-
3. Enquiry; search; study. South.

INQUIETUDE. f. [inquietude, French.] Disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet. Witten.

To INQUINATE. v. a. [inquoine, Latin.] To pollute; to corrupt. Brown.

INQUISITION. f. [inquisione, Latin.] Corruption; pollution. Bacon.

INQUIRABLE. a. [from inquire.] That of which inquisition or inquest may be made.

To INQUIRE. v. n. [inquiro, Latin.]
1. To ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion. Swift.
2. To make examination. Dryden.

To INQUIRE. v. a.
1. To ask about; to seek out; as, he inquired the way.
2. To call; to name. Obsolete. Spencer.

INQUIRER. f. [from inquire.]
1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive. Locke.
2. One who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUIRY. f. [from inquire.]
1. Interrogation; search by question. Ais. 1.
2. Examination; search. Locke.

INQUISITION. f. [inquisiition, Latin.]
2. Examination; disjunction. Ely.
3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. Cuvial.

4. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy. Corbet.

INQUISITIVE. a. [inquisitus, Latin.] Curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing. Watts.

INQUISITIVELY. adv. [from inquisitivae.]
With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUISITIVENESS. f. [from inquisitivae.] Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden. Sidney, South.

INQUISITOR. f. [inquisitor, Latin.]
1. One who examines judicially. Dryden.
2. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

To INRAIL. v. a. [in and rails.] To enclose with rails. Hooker. Gay.


INSAnable. a. [insanabilis, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSA’NE. a. [insanus, Latin.] Mad; making mad. Shakespeare.

INSA’TIABLE. a. [insatiabilis, Latin.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy to as not to be satisfied.

INSA’TIABLENESS. f. [from insatiab.] Greediness not to be appeased. K. Charles.
INSENSIBILITY, f. [inflexibiltat, French.] 1. Inability to perceive. Glanville. 2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception. 3. Torpor; dulness of corporal sense.


INSSENSIBLENESS, f. [from infeeling.] Absence of perception; inability to perceive.

INSensibly, ad. [from infeeling.] 1. Imperceptibly; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses. Addison. 2. By slow degrees. Swift.

Inseparability, 2. f. [from inseparabilis, Latin.] The quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided. Locke.

Inseparably, ad. [from inseparable.] With indissoluble union. Bentley.

Inseparable, a. [inseparable, French; inseparabilis, Latin.] Not to be disjoined; united to as not to be parted. Bacon.

Inseparably, ad. [from inseparable.] To insert; to place in or amongst other things. To strengthen, to confirme. Shakespeare.


To insert. v. a. [inserere, Latin.] To be of use to an end.

Inservient, a. [inservent, Lat.] Conducive; of use to an end.

To insheil. v. a. [in and sheil.] To hide in a shell. Shakespeare.

To inship. v. a. [in and ship.] To shut in a ship; to draw; to embark. Shakespeare.

To insinuate. v. a. [in and sinere.] To inculc in a shrine or precious case. Milton.

Inside, f. [in and side.] Interspace part; part within. Addison.

Insidiator, f. [Latin.] One who lies in wait.

Insidious, a. [insidieus, French; insidiosus, Latin.] Sly; circumventive; dili- gent to entrap; treacherous. Aubrey.

Insidiously, ad. [from insidious.] In a sly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice. Government of the Tongue.

Insight, f. [inspiciere, Dutch.] Inspection; deep view; knowledge of the interio- r parts. Sidney.


INSIGNIFICANT, a. [in and significat.] 1. Wanting meaning; void of signification. Blackmore. 2. Unimportant; wanting weight; infe- chual.

INSIGNIFICANTLY, ad. [from insignificant.] 1. Without meaning. Hale. 2. Without importance or effect. South.

Insuberce, a. [ininsereus, Latin.] 1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dis- sembling; unfaithful. 2. Not found; corrupted. Pope.

Insubrancy, f. [from insinere.] Dis- simulation; want of truth or fidelity. Broome.

To insinue v. a. [in and swe.] To strengthen; to confirm. Shakespeare.

Insinuant, a. [French.] Having the power to gain favour. Wotton.

To insinuate, v. a. [insinuer, French; insinuare, Latin.] 1. To introduce any thing gently. Woodward. 2. To push gently into favour or regard; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun. Clarendon.

3. To hint; to impart indirectly. Swift.

4. To inful; to infue gently. Locke.

To insinuate, v. n. 1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. Shakespeare.

2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. Harvey.

3. To enfold; to wreath; to wind.

Insinituation, f. [insinuatio, Latin.] The power of pleasing or gaining upon the affections. Clarendon.

Insinuative, a. [from insinuare.] Stealing on the affections. Gov. of the Tongue.

Insinuator, f. [insinuare, Latin.] He that insinuates. Ainsworth.

Inspirid, a. [inspiridus, Latin.] 1. Without taste; without power of af- fectioning the organs of gust. Floyer. 2. Without spirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy. Dryden.


2. Want of life or spirit. Pope.

Inspiridly, ad. [from inspirid.] Without taste; duliy. Locke.

Insipience, f. [insipiens, Latin.] Fol- ly; want of understanding.

To insist. v. n. [insistere, French; insistere, Latin.] 1. To stand or rest upon. Ray. 2. Not
INS

To INSPECT. v. a. [in-\textit{spectio}, \textit{inspectum}, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.

**INSPECTION. f.** [\textit{inspectio}, French; \textit{inspicio}, Latin.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey.
2. Superintendence; presiding care. Bentley.

**INSPECTOR. f.** [Latin.]

1. A prying examiner. Denham.

**INSPESSION. f.** [\textit{inspersion}, Latin.] A sprinkling.

To INSPIRE. w. a. [\textit{inspiro}, \textit{inspirare}, Latin.] To draw in the breath.

**INSPIRATION. f.** [from \textit{inspire}.]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

2. The act of breathing into any thing.
3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power. Denham.

To INSPIRE. w. a. [\textit{inspiro}, \textit{inspirare}, Latin.] To draw in the breath.

**INSPIRE. f.** [from \textit{inspire}.] He that inspires.

To INSPIRER. f. [from \textit{inspire}.]

1. To animate by supernatural infusion. Addison.
2. To draw in with the breath. Harvey.

**INSPIRATION. f.** [from \textit{inspicio}.] The act of making any liquid thick. \textit{Abstr.}

**INSPISSATION. f.** [from \textit{inspicio}.

1. The act of giving visible perfection of a rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

**INSTALMENT. f.** [from \textit{install}.

1. The act of installing. Shakespeare.
2. The seat in which one is inhaled. Shakespeare.

**INSTANT.** f. [\textit{instant}, French.

1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation. Hooker.
2. Motive;
INSTINCT, f. [inintinctus, Latin.] Defile or averien
Prior.
INSTINCTED. a. [inintinctus, Latin.] Im-
pressed as an animating power, Betnet.
INSTINCTIVE, a. [from instinct.] Act-
ing without the application of choice of
reason, Brome.
INSTIPNCTIVELY. ad. [from instinctive.] By instinct; by the call of nature.
Shakespeare.

To INSTITUTE. v. n. [instituo, Latin.]
1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to
enact; to settle. Hale.
2. To educate; to instruct; to form by
instruction. Decay of Piety.
INSTITUTE. f. [institutum, Latin.]
1. Established law; settled order. Dryd.
2. Precept; maxim; principle. Dryden.
INSTITUTION. f. [institutio, Latin.]
1. Act of establishing.
2. Establishment; settlement, Swift.
4. Education. Hammed.
INSTITUTIONARY. a. [from institution.]
Elemental; containing the first dectines,
or principles of dectine. Brown.
INSTITUTOR. f. [institutor, Latin.]
1. An eflablisher; one who uttles. Holder.
2. Instritor or educator. Walker.
INSTITUTIST. f. [from institute.] Writer
of institutes, or elemental incuctions.
Harvy.

To INSTOP. v. a. [in and stop.] To close
up; to stop. Drydn.

To INSTRUCT. v. a. [instrue, Latin.]
1. To teach; to form by precept; to in-
forn authoritatively. Milton.
2. To model; to form. Ayliife.
INSTRUCTER, f. [from instruct.] A teach-
er; an instructer. Addison.

INSTRUCTION. f. [from instruct.]
1. The act of teaching; information.
Locke.
2. Precepts conveying knowledge. Young.
3. Authoritative information; mandate.
Shakespeare.

INSTRUCTIVE. a. [from instruct.] Con-
veying knowledge. Holder.

INSTRUMENT. f. [instrumentum, Latin.]
1. A tool used for any work or purpose.
Blackmore.
2. A frame constructed so as to yield har-
monious sounds. Dryden.
3. A writing containing any contract or
order. Tob.
4. The agent or mean of any thing.
Sidney, Locke.
5. One who acts only to serve the purposes
of another. Dryden.

INSTRUMENTAL. a. [instrumental, Fr.]
1. Conductive as means to some end; or-
organical. Smaridge.
2. Acting
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<td>2. Act in some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful. Swift.</td>
<td>Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured. Bestley.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Confusing not of voices but instruments. Hooker.</td>
<td>INSUPPORTABLENESS. f. [from insupportable.] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance. Sidney.</td>
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<tr>
<td>INSTRUMENTALITY. f. [from instrumental.] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end. Hale.</td>
<td>INSURMOUNTABLE. a. [insurmountable, French.] Insuperable; unconquerable. Locke.</td>
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<tr>
<td>INSTRUMENTALLY. ad. [from instrumental.] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. Digby.</td>
<td>INSURMOUNTABLY. ad. [from insurmountable.] Invincibly; unconquerably.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSTRUMENTALNESS. f. [from instrumental.] Usefulnesse as means to an end. Hammond.</td>
<td>INSURRECTION. f. [insurge, Latin.] A tedious rising; a rebellious commotion. Arbuthnot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSUFFERABLE. a. [in and sufferable.] 1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance. Locke.</td>
<td>INSURGENT. f. [Lat.] The act of whispering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Detestable; contemptible. Dryden.</td>
<td>INTACTIBLE. a. [in and tacidum, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSUFFERABLY. ad. [from insufferable.] To a degree beyond endurance. South.</td>
<td>INTA格尔io. f. [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it. Addison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSUFFICIENT. a. [inficient, French.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities. Rogers.</td>
<td>INTEGER. f. [Latin.] The whole of any thing. Arbuthnot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSUFFICIENTLY. ad. [from insufficient.] With want of proper ability.</td>
<td>INTEGRAL. a. [integral, French.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSUFFICTION. f. [in and suffit, Latin.] The act of breathing upon. Hammond.</td>
<td>1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts. Bac.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTEGRALITY. f. [integritas, Latin.] Not contiguous on any side.</td>
<td>2. Uninjured; complete; not defective. Holder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSULASE. a. [insulfus, Latin.] Dull; insipid; heavy. Dist.</td>
<td>INTEGRUM. a. [integralitas, Lat.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. To treat with insolence or contempt. Pope.</td>
<td>INTRODUCTION. f. [introduction, Lat.] The act of understanding. South.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To trample upon; to triumph over. Shakespeare.</td>
<td>INTELLECTIVE. a. [intellectivus, French.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSULTER. f. [from insult.] One who treats another with insolent triumph. Rowe.</td>
<td>Having power to understand. Glanville.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSULTINGLY. ad. [from insulting.] With contemptuous triumph. Dryden.</td>
<td>INTELLECTUAL. a. [intellectual, Fr.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSUPERABLE. f. [from insuperable.] The quality of being invincible.</td>
<td>1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transcended by the understanding. Taylor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSUPERABLE. a. [insuperabilis, Latin.] Invincible; insuperable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome. Pope.</td>
<td>2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding. Watts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSUPERABleness. f. [from insuperable.] Invincible; insuperable; not to be surmounted.</td>
<td>3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses. Cowley.</td>
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<td>INSUPERABLY. ad. [from insuperable.] Invincibly; insuperably. Grew.</td>
<td>4. Having the power of understanding. Mitre.</td>
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<tr>
<td>INSUPPORTABLE. a. [insupportable, Fr.]</td>
<td>INTELLECTUAL. f. Intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties. Glanville.</td>
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INTENT. f. [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the public business.

INTELLIGENCE. j. [intelligens, Lat.]
1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication. Haywood.
2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another. Bacon.

INTELLIGENS. f. [from intelligence.]
One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions. Howel.

INTELLIGENT. a. [intelligens, Latin.]
1. Knowing; instructed; skilful. Milton.

INTELLIGENCE. a. [from intelligence.]
2. Intellectual; exercising understanding. Milton.

INTELLIGIBILITY. f. [from intelligible.]
1. Possibility to be understood.
2. The power of understanding; intelligence.

INTELLIGIBLE. a. [intelligibilis, Latin.]
To be conceived by the understanding.

INTELLIGIBLENESS. f. [from intelligible.] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity. Locke.

INTELLIGIBLY. ad. [from intelligible.]
So as to be understood; clearly; plainly. Woodward.

INTEMEMERATE. a. [intemperatus, Latin.]
Undeceived; unpolluted.

INTEMPERATE. f. [in and temperate.] Bad constitution. Harvey.

INTEMPERANCE. f. [intemperancia.] Want of temperance; want of moderation; excess in meat or drink. Huxley.

INTEMPERATE. a. [intemperatus, Lat.]
1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink. South.
2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule. Shakespeare.

INTEMPERATELY. ad. [from intemperate.]
2. Immoderately; excessively. Spratt.

INTEMPERATENESS. f. [from intemperate.]
1. Want of moderation.

INTEMPERATURE. f. [from intemperate.]. Excess of some quality.

To INTEND, v. a. [intende, Latin.]
2. To enforce; to make intense. Newton.
3. To regard; to attend; to take care of. Hooker.
4. To pay regard or attention to. Bacon.
5. To mean; to defign. Dryden.

INTENDMENT. f. Attention; patient hearing. Spener.

INTENDMENT. f. [intendement, Fr.]
1. Intention; design. L'Estrange.
2. To INTEMEMERATE, v. a. [in and tender, Latin.] To make tender; to soften.

INTENERATION. f. [from intenerate.] The act of softening or making tender. Bacon.

INTEMINIBLE. a. [in and tenible.] That cannot hold. Shakespeare.

INTELLENCE. a. [in tensus, Latin.]
1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not light; not lax. Boyle.
2. Vehement; ardent. Addison.

INTENSELY. ad. [from intense.] To a great degree. Addison.

INTEMINESS. f. [from intense.] The state of being affected to a high degree; contrariety to laxity or remission. Woodhouse.

INTENSION. f. [intensio, Latin.] The act of forcing or straining anything. Taylor.

INTENSIVE. a. [from intense.]
1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself. Hale.
2. Intent; full of care. Wotton.
3. INTENSIVELY. ad. To a greater degree. Bramhall.

INTENT. a. [intensus, Latin.] Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application. Watts.

INTENT. f. [from intend.] A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning. Hooker.

INTENTION. f. [intention, Latin.]
1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. South.
2. Design; purpose. Arbuthnot.
3. The state of being intense or strained. Locke.

INTENTIONAL. a. [intentional, French.] Designed; done by design. Rogers.

INTENTIONALLY. ad. [from intentional.]
1. By design; with fixed choice. Hale.
2. In will, if not in action. Atterbury.

INTENTIVE. a. [from intent.] Diligently applied; busily attentive. Brown.

INTENTIVELY. ad. [from intensive.]
With application; closely.

INTENTLY. ad. [from intent.] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire. Hammond.

INTENTNESS. f. [from intent.] The state of being intent; anxious application. Swift.
To INTER. v. a. [interrer, Fr.] To cover under ground; to bury.  
Shakespeare.

INTERCalar.  a. [intercalari, Lat.]  
INTERCalarY.  s. Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an intercalary day.

To INTERCALATE. v. a. [intercalo, Lat.] To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALATION. f. [intercalatio, Lat.] Inference of days out of the ordinary reckoning.  
Brown.

To INTERCede. v. n. [intecede, Latin.]  
1. To pass between.  
Newton.
2. To mediate; to act between two parties.  
Calamy.

INTERCEnder. f. [from intercede.] One that intercedes; a mediator.

To INTERCEPT. v. a. [interceptus, Lat.]  
1. To stop and seize in the way.  
Shakespeare.
2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated.  
Newton.

INTERCEPTION. f. [interceptio, Latin.] Stoppage in course; hindrance; obstruction.  
Wotton.

INTERCESSION. f. [intecffio, Latin.] mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another.  
Romans.

INTERCESSOUR. f. [intercessor, Latin.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.  
South.

To INTERCHAIN. v. a. [inter and chaine.]  
To chain; to link together.  
Shakespeare.

To INTERCHANGE. v. a. [inter and change.]  
1. To put each in the place of the other.  
Shakespeare.
2. To succeed alternately.  
Sidney.

INTERCHANGE. f. [from the verb.]  
1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.  
Hovell.
2. Alternate succession.  
Holder.
3. Mutual donation and reception.  
South.

INTERCHANGEABLE. a. [from interchange.]  
1. Given and taken mutually.  
Bacon.
2. Following each other in alternate succession.  
Tillotson.

INTERCHANGEABLY. adv. Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.  
Shakespeare.

INTERCHANGEMENT. f. [inter and change.] Exchange; mutual tranference.  
Shakespeare.

INTERCepT. f. [interceptum, Latin.] An intercepting power; something that cuts a floppage.  
Wisdeman.

INTERCesION. f. [inter and eardo, Lat.] Interruption.  
Brown.

To INTERCLude. v. n. [interclude, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening.  
Holder.

INTERCLOSiON. f. [interclusus, Latin.] Obstruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIAiON. f. [inter and columna, Latin.] The space between the pillars.  
Wotton.

To INTERCOMMUN. v. n. [inter and common.] To feed at the same table.  
Bacon.

INTERCOMMUNITY. f. [inter and community.] A mutual communication or community.

INTERCOstAL. a. [inter and costa, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.  
More.

INTERCOURSE. f. [entrecourt, French.]  
1. Commerce; exchange.  
Milton.
2. Communication.  
Bacon.

INTERCURRENT. a. [intercurrent, Lat.] Running between.  
Boyle.

INTERDEAL. f. [inter and deal.] Traffic; intercourse.  
Spenser.

To INTERDICT. v. a. [interdieo, Lat.]  
1. To forbid; to prohibit.  
Tielck.
2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.  
Alystae.

INTERDICT. f. [from the verb.]  
1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.  
Dryden.
2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.  
Wotton.

INTERDICTION. f. [interdictio, Lat.]  
1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.  
Milton.
2. Curfe: from the papal interdict.  
Shakespeare.

INTERDICTORY. a. [from interdict.] Belonging to an interdiction.  
Addison.

To INTERESS. v. a. [interesser, Fr.]  
To INTEREST.  
To concern; to affect; to give share in.  
Dryden.

To INTEREST. v. n. To affect; to move.  

INTEREST. f. [interest, Latin; interest, French.]  
1. Concern; advantage; good.  
Hammond.
2. Influence over others.  
Clarendon.
3. Share; part in any thing; participation.
4. Regard to private profit.  
Swift.
5. Money paid for use; usury.  
Arbuthnot.
6. Any surplus of advantage.  
Shakespeare.

To INTERFERENCE. v. n. [inter and feria, Lat.]  
1. To interpose; to intermeddle.  
Swift.
2. To clash; to oppose each other.  
Smallbridge.
3. A horse is said to interfere, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks, or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin.  
Farrier's Disf.
INTERFLOUENT. a. [interflect, Lat.] Flowing between.
INTERFULGENT. a. [inter and fulgent, Latin.] Shining between.
INTERFUSED. a. [intersust, Latin.] Poured or scattered between.
INTERJACENCY. f. [from interjacens, Latin.]
1. The act or state of lying between.

2. The thing lying between.
INTERJACENT. a. [interjacens, Latin.] Intervening; lying between.
INTERJECTION. f. [interjection, Latin.] A part of speech that discovers the mind to be feized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, O! alas! ob!

1. Invention; interposition; act of something coming between.
INTERIM. f. [interim, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time.
INTERJOIN. a. [inter and join.] To join mutually; to intermarry.
INTERIOUR. a. [interior, Lat.] Internal; not outward; not superficial.
INTERKNOWLEDGE. f. [inter and knowledge.] Mutual knowledge.
INTERLABEL. v. a. [entrelafer, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.
INTERLAPSE. f. [inter and lapae.] The flow of time between any two events.
INTERLARDER. v. a. [entrelarder, Fr.] To mix meat with bacon, or fat.

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat.
2. To interpope; to inter between.

1. To diversify by mixture.
INTERLEAVE. v. a. [inter and leave.] To chequer a book by the infection of blank leaves.
INTERLINE. v. a. [inter and line.] 1. To write in alternate lines.
2. To correct by something between the lines.
INTERLINEATION. f. [inter and lineation.] Correction made by writing between the lines.
INTERLINK. v. a. [inter and link.] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

1. Dialogue; interchange of speech.
INTERLOCUTION. f. [interlocutio, Lat.] Dialogue; interchange of speech.

2. Preparatory to decision.

To INTERLOPE. v. n. [inter and loopen, Dutch.] To run between parties and interceptr the advantage that one should gain from the other.
INTERLOPER. f. [from interlope.] One who runs into busines to which he has no right.

INTERLUCENT. a. [interlucens, Latin.] Shining between.
INTERLUME. f. [inter and lusus, Latin.] Something pleasant at the intervals of servility; a farce.
INTERLUENCY. f. [interlace, Latin.] Water interposed; interposition of a flood.
INTERLUNAR. f. a. [inter and luna, Latin.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.
INTERMARRIAGE. f. [inter and marriage.] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.
INTERMARRY. v. n. [inter and marry.] To marry some of each family with the other.

INTERMEDDLE. v. n. [inter and meddle.] To interpose officiously.
INTERMEDDLE. v. a. To intermix; to mingle.
INTERMEDDLER. f. [from intermeddle.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into busines to which he has no right.
INTERMEDIACY. f. [from intermediate.] Interposition; intervention.
INTERMEDIATE. a. Intervening; lying between; intervened.

INTERMEDIATELY. ad. [from intermediate.] By way of intervention.
INTERMELL. v. a. [extremifer, Fr.] To mix; to mingle.
INTERMENT. f. [interremment, French.] Burial; sepulture.
INTERMIGRATION. f. [intermigration, Fr.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other.

INTERMINABLE. a. [in and termino, Latin.] Immense; admitting no boundary.
INTERMATE. a. [intermateus, Lat.] Unbounded; unlimited.
INTERMINATION. f. [intermina, Lat.] Menace; threat.
INTERMINED. v. a. [inter and mingle.] To mingle; to mix some things amongst others.
INTERMINABLE. v. n. To be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMISSION. f. [intermission, Fr. interammission, Lat.] 1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop. 2. Intervening time. 3. State of being intermitted. 

INTERMISSIVE. a. [from intermit.] Coming by fits; not continual. 

To INTERMIT. v. a. [intermitto, Lat.] To forbear anything for a time; to interrupt. 

To INTERMIT. v. n. To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms.

INTERMITTENT. a. [intermittens, Lat.] Coming by fits.

To INTERMIX. v. a. [inter and mix.] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others.

To INTERMIX. v. n. To be mingled together.

INTERMIXTURE. f. [inter and mixtura, Latin.] 1. Mists formed by mingling bodies. 2. Something additional mingled in a mass.

INTERMUNDANE. a. [inter and mundus, Latin.] Substituting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

INTERMURAL. a. [inter and murus, Lat.] Lying between walls.

INTERMUTUAL. a. [inter and mutual.] Mutual; interchanged.

INTERN. a. [internus, Latin.] Inward; interline; not foreign.

INTERNAL. a. [internus, Latin.] 1. Inward; not external. 2. Intrinsick; not depending on external accidents; real.

INTERNALLY. ad. [from internal.]

1. Inwardly.
2. Mentally; intellectually.

INTERNECINE. a. [interneccius, Latin.] Endevouring mutual destruction.

INTERNECION. f. [interneccio, Latin.] Malsacre; slaughter.

INTERNUNCIO. a. [internuncius, Lat.] Mellenger between two parties.

INTERPELLATION. f. [interpellatio, Lat.] A summons; a call upon.

INTERPOLATOR. f. [Latin.] One that foils in counterfeit passagings.

INTERPOSAL. f. [from interpose.]

1. Interposition; agency between two persons.
2. Intervention.

To INTERPOSE. v. a. [interpose, Latin.] 1. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.
2. To offer as a succour or relief.

To INTERPOSE. v. n.

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.
2. To put in by way of interruption.

INTERPOSER. f. [from interpose.]

1. One that comes between others.
2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION. f. [interposicio, Lat.] 1. Intervening agency.
2. Mediation; agency between parties.

INTERPRET. v. a. [interpreter, Lat.] 1. To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution. 2. Any thing interposed.

To INTERPRET. v. a. [interpretor, Lat.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution.

INTERPRETABLE. a. [from interpret.] Capable of being expounded.

INTERPRETATION. f. [interpretatio, Lat.] 1. The act of interpreting; explanation.
2. The sense given by an interpreter; exposition.
3. The power of explaining.

INTERPRETATIVE. a. [from interpret.] Collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETIVELY. ad. [from interpretative.] As may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER. f. [interpret, Latin.] 1. An expounder; an expounder.
2. A translator.

INTERFUNCTION. f. [interpungo, Lat.] Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM. f. [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

INTERREIGN. f. [interregn, Fr. interregnus, Latin.] Vacancy of the throne.

INTERROGATE. v. a. [interrogo, Lat.] To examine; to question.

T. INTERROGATE. v. n. To ask; to put questions.
INTERROGATION. s. [interrogation, Fr. interrogatio, Lat.] 1. A question put; an enquiry.  
2. A note that marks a question: thus?

INTERROGATIVE, a. [interrogativus, Lat.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVE. s. A pronoun used in asking questions; as, who? what?

INTERROGATIVELY. ad. [from interrogative.] In form of a question.

INTERROGATOR, f. [from interrogate.] An answer to questions.

INTERROGATORY, f. [interrogatoire, French.] A question; an enquiry.

Shakespeare.

INTERROGATORY, a. Containing a question; expressing a question.


INTERRUPTEDLY. ad. [from interrupted.] Not in continuity; not without stoppage. *Boyle.*

INTERRUPTER. f. [from interrupt.] He who interrupts.


INTERSCAPULAR, a. [inter and scapula, Latin.] Placed between the shoulders.

To INTERSCAP. v. a. [inter and scindo, Latin.] To cut off by interruption.

INTERSCRIBE. v. a. [inter and scriba, Lat.] To write between.

INTERSECT. a. [intersecans, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSECT. v. a. [intersec, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually. *Browne.*

To INTERSECT, v. v. To meet and cross each other. *Wilsan.*

INTERSECTION. f. [intersection, Latin.] Point where lines cross each other.

Bentley.

To INTERSECT. v. a. [interseco, Lat.] To put in between other things. *Brearwood.*

INTERSECTION. f. [from intersec.] An intersection, or thing intersected between any thing. *Hammond.*

To INTERSECT. v. a. [intersecus, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things. *Steff.*

INTERSPERSION. f. [from interperse.] The act of scattering here and there. *Watts.*

INTERSTATE/LLAR. a. Intervening between the flars.


INTERSTITIAL, a. [from interstitium.] Containing interstices. *Brown.*

INTERTEXURE. f. [intertexta, Latin.] Diversification of things mingled or woven among another.

To INTERTWINE. v. a. [inter and to intertwist.] To unite by twining one in another. *Milton.*


To INTERVENE. v. n. [intervenio, Lat.] To come between things or persons.

INTERVENE. f. [from the verb.] Opposition. *Wotton.*

INTERVENIENT. a. [interveniens, Lat.] Intercedent; interposed; passing between. *Bacon.*


To INTERVERT. v. a. [intervertio, Lat.] To turn to another course. *Wotton.*

INTERVIEW. f. [interview, French.] Mutual sight; sight of each other. *Hooker.*

To INTERVOLVE. v. a. [intervolvere, Latin.] To involve one within another. *Milton.*

To INTERWAVE. v. a. interwove, part. pass. interwoven, interwove, or interwaved. [inter and wave.]. To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle. *Milton.*

To INTERWISH. v. a. [inter and wish.]. To wish mutually to each other. *Donne.*

INTERSTABLE. a. [interstabilis, Lat.] Distinguished to make a will. *Aylyffe.*

INTERSTATE. a. [interstitium, Latin.] Wanting a will; dying without will. *Dryden.*

INTERSTINAL. a. [interstinal, Fr. from interstine.] Belonging to the guts. *Abulb.*

INTESTINE. a. [intestin, Fr. intestinus, Latin.] 1. Internal; inward; not external. *Duppa.*

2. Con-
To INTONATE. \textit{v. a.} \textit{[intone, Lat.]} To thunder.

INTONATION. \textit{f.} \textit{[intonation, Fr. from intimate.]} The act of thundering.

To INTO\'NE. \textit{v. n.} \textit{[from ten.]} To make a slow protracted noise.

To INTO\'RT. \textit{v. a.} \textit{[intortus, Latin.]} To twist; to wrench; to wring.

To INTOXICATE. \textit{v. a.} \textit{[in and toxicum, Latin.]} To inebriate; to make drunk.

INTO\'CA\'TION. \textit{f.} \textit{[from intoxicate.]} Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

INTRA\'CTABLE. \textit{f.} \textit{[intransabilitas, Lat.]} 1. Ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate.

2. Unmanageable; furious. Woodward.

INTRA\'CTABLENESS. \textit{f.} \textit{[from intransa-}t\-\textit{ble.]} Obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRA\'CT\-\textit{ABLY.} \textit{ad.} \textit{[from intransa-}t\-\textit{ble.]} Unmanageably; stubbornly.

INTRANQUILLITY. \textit{f.} \textit{[in and tranquili-}\textit{ty.]} Unquietness; want of rest. Temple.

INTRANSMUTABLE. \textit{ad.} \textit{[in and tran-}\textit{mutable.]} Unchangeable to any other substance.

To INTRA\'SURE. \textit{v. a.} \textit{[in and treasure.]} To lay up as in a treasury.

INTRENCH. \textit{v. n.} \textit{[in and trencher, French.]} 1. To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. Dryden.

2. To break with hollows. Milton.

3. To fortify with a trench.

INTRE\'CHANT. \textit{a.} Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

INTRE\'CHMENT. \textit{f.} \textit{[from intrench.]} Fortification with a trench.

INTREPID. \textit{a.} \textit{[intrepide, Fr. intrepidus, Latin.]} Fearless; daring; bold; brave.

INTRE\'PIDITY. \textit{f.} \textit{[intrepidity, Fr.]} Fearlessness; courage; boldness. Gulliver.

INTRE\'PIDLY. \textit{ad.} \textit{[from intrepid.]} Fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

INTRICACY. \textit{f.} \textit{[from intricate.]} State of being entangled; perplexity; involutio-

INTRICATE. \textit{a.} \textit{[intricatus, Lat.]} Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

To INTOXICATE. \textit{[from the adjective.]} To perplex; to darken. Not proper, not in use.

INTERRICATE. \textit{ad.} \textit{[from intricate.]} With involution of one another; with perplexity.

INTRICATES. \textit{f.} \textit{[from intricate.]} Perplexity; involution; obscurity.
INTRODUCTION.  f. [introducere, Lati.] To take a view of the infinite.

INTROSPICION.  f. [from introsect.] A view of the inside.

INTROVEMENT.  a. [intro and vium, Latin.] Entering; coming in.

INTROVUDE.  w. n. [introduc, Latin.]
1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.
2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted.

INTROUDE.  w. a. To force without right or welcome.

INTROUDER.  f. [from introduc.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right.

INTRODUCTION.  v. a. [introduce, Lat.]
1. To conduct or usher into a place, or to a person.
2. To bring something into notice or practice.
3. To produce; to give occasion.
4. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

INTRODUCT.  a. [introducere, Lati.]
1. One who conducts another to a place or person.
2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODUCTIO.  v. a. [introducere, Lat.]
1. The act of conducting or ushering to any place or person.
2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.
3. The presence or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE.  a. [introducere, Fr.]
Serving as the means to something else.

INTRODUCTORY.  a. [from introducere, Latin.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

INTROGRESS.  f. [introrsus, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTROIT.  f. [introit, French.] The beginning of the Mass; the beginning of public devotions.

INTROMISS.  f. [intromissio, Latin.]
The act of sending in.

INTROMIT.  v. a. [intromittre, Lat.]
To lend in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter.

To INTROPECT.  v. a. [intropectur, Lat.] To take a view of the infinite.

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INV'ALID. a. [invalidus, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

To INV'ALIDATE. v. a. [from invalid.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

INV'ID. f. [Fr.] One dissuaded by fick-

INVALIDITY. f. [invalidité, French.] 1. Weakness; want of cogency. 2. Want of bodily strength.

INV'ALUABLE. a. [in and valuable.] Precious above estimation; inestimable.

INV'ANGLE. a. [invariable, French.] Unchangeable; constant.

INV'ARIALNESS. f. [from invariable.] Immutability; constancy.

INV'ARIBLY. ad. [from invariable.] Unchangeably; constantly.

INV'asion. f. [invasie, Latin.] 1. Hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachments.


INV'ASIVE. a. [from invade.] Entering hostilely upon other men possessions.

INV'ECTIVE. f. [invective, French.] A cenure in speech or writing.

INV'ECTIVE. a. [from the noun.] Satirical; abusive.

INV'ECTIVELY. ad. [from invariable.] Unchangeably; abusively.

To INV'EIGH. v. a. [inveigh, Latin.] To utter censure or reproach.

INV'EIGHER. f. [from inviagh.] Vehement raider.

INV'EIGLE. v. a. [inseiglier, Ital.] To persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure.

INV'EIGLER. f. [from invigele.] Seducer; deceiver; sluter to ill.

To INV'ENT. v. a. [inventor, French.] 1. To discover; to find out; to excogitate.

2. Tu forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

4. To light on; to meet with.

INV'EENTER. f. [from inventeur, French.] One who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before.

2. A forger.

INV'ENTION. f. [invention, French.] 1. Fiction.

2. Discovery.

3. Excogitation; act of producing something new.

4. Forgery.

5. The thing invented.

INV'ENTIVE. a. [inventif, Fr.] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.


2. A contriver; a maker.

INV'ENTORY. f. [inventarium, Latin.] An account or catalogue of moveables.

To INV'E'TORY. v. a. [inventor, Fr.] To register; to place in a catalogue.

INV'E'TRESS. f. [inven trice, Fr. from inventor.] A female that invents.

INVERSE. a. [invers, Fr. inversus, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal; opposed to direct.

INV'ERSION. f. [inversion, Fr. inversion, Latin.] 1. Change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last.

2. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INV'ERT. v. a. [inverts, Latin.] 1. To turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

2. To place the last first.

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to impebble.

INV'E'TEDLY. ad. [from inverted.] In contrary or reversed order.

INV'E'T. v. a. [inves, Latin.] 1. To dref; to clothe; to array.

2. To place in possession of a rank or office.

3. To adorn; to grace.

4. To confer; to give.

5. To inscribe; to surround so as to intercept succours or provisions.

INV'E'TIENT. a. [inventient, Latin.] Covering; clothing.

INV'E'TIGABLE. a. [from investigate.] To be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

INV'E'TIGATE. v. a. [inves, Latin.] To search out; to find out by rational disquisition.

INV'E'TIGATION. f. [invesigatio, Latin.] 1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered.

2. Examination.

INV'E'TITURE. f. [French.] 1. The right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

2. The act of giving possession.

INV'E'TMENT. f. [in and investment.] Drefs; clothes; garment; habit. 

1. To bid; to ask to any place. Swifts.
2. To allure; to persuade. Bacon.
To INVITE. v. a. [invito, Lat.] To ask or call to any thing pleasing. Milton.
INVITER, f. [from invite.] He who invites.
INVITINGLY. ad. [from inviting.] In such a manner as invites or allures.

Decay of Piety.

To INUMBRATE. v. a. [inumbro, Lat.] To fade; to cover with shades. Dry.
INUNCTION. f. [inunctus, Latin.] The act of smearing or anointing. Ray.
To INVOCATE. v. a. [invocar, Lat.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to. Milton.
2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being. Wofe.

INVOCATE, v. a. [invoxar, Lat.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to. Milton.
2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being. Wofe.

VOICE, f. A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor. To INVOKE. v. a. [invox, Latin.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to. Sidney.

INVOLVEMENT, f. [involucre, Latin.] 1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent. Dryden.
2. To imply; to comprise. Tillofin.
3. To entwine; to join. Milton.
4. To take in; to catch. Spratt.
5. To intangle. Locke.
6. To complicate; to make intricate. Locke.
7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly. Milton.

INVOLUNTARILY, ad. [from involuntary.] Not by choice; not spontaneous.
INVOLUNTARY, a. [involontaire, Fr.] 1. Not having the power of choice. Pope.

INVOLUTION. f. [involution, Latin.] 1. The act of involving or inwrapping.
2. The state of being entangled; complication. Glanville.
3. That which is wrapped round any thing. Brown.

INVOLVING, v. a. [involvus, Latin.] To involve; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom. Daniel.
2. To bring into use; to practice again. Spenzer.

INUREMENT. f. [from inure, Pratise; habit; use; custom; frequency. Wofen.
To INURE, v. a. To intomb; to bury. Dryden.
INUSTION,
JOE

JUBER. f. [from imb.] A man who sells stocks in the publick funds.

JO'BES tears. f. An herb.

JO'BNER, f. [from job.] 1. A man who sells stock in the publick funds.

JOBBERNO'WL. f. [jobber, Flemish, dull; knoll, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.

JO'CKEY. f. [from jack.] 1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.

JO'CULAR, a. [jocul'aris, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; wag'ish.

JO'CULARITY. f. [from jocular.] Merri ment; disposition to jest.

JO'CUND. a. [jocun'dus, Latin.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.

JO'CUNDLY. ad. [from jocund.] Merrily, gayly.

JO'CUNDITY. f. gery; merriment.

JO'CULARITY. f. [from jocular.] Merri ment; disposition to jest.

JO'CUNDLY. ad. [from jocund.] Merrily, gayly.

JO'GB. f. [from the verb.] 1. A push; a flight shake; a sudden inter ruption by a push or shake.

JO'GER. f. [from jog.] One who moves heavily and dully.

JO'GGLER. f. [from jog.] One who moves heavily and dully.

JO'HAPPLE. f. A sharp apple.

JO'IN. v. a. [joidre, French.] 1. To add one to another in continuity.

JO'IN. v. n. 1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous.

JO'I. 2. To close; to clash.

JO'IN. v. a. [joidre, French.] 1. To add one to another in continuity.
4. To become confederate. 

JOINDER, n. [from join.] Conjunction; joining. 

JOINTER. n. [from join.] One whole trade is to make utensils of wood joined. 

JOINERY. n. [from joiner.] An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together. 

JOINT. n. [jointure, French.] 
1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies. 
2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. 
3. [In joinery.] Strait lines, in joiners' language, is called a joint, that is, two pieces of wood are shot. 
4. A knot or commissure in a plant. 
5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. 
6. Out of Joint. Luxated; flipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves. 
7. Out of Joint. Thrown into confusion and disorder. 

JOINT. a. 
1. Shared among many. 
2. United in the same possession. 
3. Combined; acting together in consort. 

To JOIN. v. a. [from the noun.] 
1. To join together in confederacy. 
2. To form many parts into one. 
3. To form in articulations. 
4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. 

JOINTED. a. [from joint.] Full of joints, knots, or commissures. 

JOINER. [from joint.] A sort of plane. 

JOINTLY. ad. [from joint.] 
1. Together; not separately. 
2. In a state of union or co-operation. 

JOINTRESS. f. [from jointure.] One who holds any thing in jointure. 

JOISTTOOL. f. [joint and tool.] A tool made not merely by infection of the feet. 

JOINTURE. f. [jointure, French.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease. 

JOIST. f. [from joindre, French.] The secondary beam of a floor. 

To JOIST. v. a. [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring. 

JOKE. f. [jocus, Latin.] A jest; something not serious. 

To JOKE. v. n. [jocor, Latin.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions. 

JOKER. f. [from joker.] A jester; a merry fellow. 

JOLE. f. [goule, French.]
IRK

IRKSOME, a. [from irk.] Wearisome; tedious; troublesome. Swift.

IRKSOiE\Y, ad. [from irksome.] Wearisomely; tediously.

IRKSOMENESS, f. [from irksome.] Tediouness; wearilurneness.

IRON, f. [ipen, Saxon.]
1. A metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in most, and of a small price. Though the lightest of all metals except tin, it is considerably the hardest; and, when pure, naturally malleable, when wrought into steel, or when in the impure state from its first fusion, in which it is called cast iron, it is scarce malleable. Iron is more capable of rust than any other metal, is very honorous, and requires the strongest fire of all the metals to melt it. The specific gravity of iron is to water as 7652 is to 1000. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. Hill.
2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron. Pope.

IRON, a.
2. Refembling iron in colour. Woodward.
3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable. Cradock.
4. Indissoluble; unbroken. Philippus.

IRON, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To smooth with an iron. 
2. To thackle with irons.

IRONICAL, a. [from ironic.] Expressing one thing and meaning another. Brown, Swift.

IRONICALY, ad. [from ironical.] By the use of irony. Bacon.

IRONMONGER, s. [iron and monger.] A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD, s. A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water. Ironwort, s. A plant. Miller.

IRONY. a. [from iron.] Made of iron; partaking of iron. Hammond.

IRONY, f. [ironic, French.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. Swift.

IRRADIANCE?, f. [irradiance, French.]
1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object. Brown.

To IRRADIAIE, v. a. [irradiis, Latin.]
1. To adorn with light emitted upon it to brighten. South. 
2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate. Milton.
3. To animate by heat or light. Hale.
4. To decorate with shining ornaments. Pope.

IRRAD-
IRRADIATION. f. [irradiation, French.] 
2. Illumination; intellectual light. Hale.

IRRATIONAL. a. [irrationalis, Latin.]
2. Absurd; contrary to reason. Harvey.

IRRATIONALITY. f. [from irrational.]
Want of reason.

IRRATIONALLY. ad. [from irrational.] Without reason; absurdly.

IRRCLAIMABLE, a. [in and reclaimable,] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better. Addison.

IRRRECONCILABLE. a. [irreconcilable, French.]
1. Not to be reconciled; not to be appeased. Dryden.
2. Not to be made consistent. Roger.

IRRRECONCILABILITY. f. [from irreconcilable.] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRRECONCILABLY. ad. [from irreconcilable.] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRRECONCILED. a. [in and reconciled.] Not atoned. Shakespeare.

IRRECOVERABLE. a. [in and recoverable.]
1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired. Roger.
2. Not to be remedied. Hooker.

IRRECOVERABLY. ad. [from irrecoverable.] Beyond recovery; past repair. Milton.

IRREDEDUCIBLE. a. [in and reducible.] Not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABILITY. f. [from irrefragable.] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRAGABLE. a. [irrefragable, Lat.] Not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition. Swift.

IRREFRAGABLY. ad. [from irrefragable.] With force above confusion. Atterbury.

IRREFUTABLE. a. [irrefutabilis, Latin.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRREGULAR. a. [irregularis, Fr. irregularis, Latin.]
1. Deviating from rule, custom or nature. Prior.
2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order. Milton, Cowley.
3. Not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULARITY. f. [irregularitatem, Fr.]
1. Deviation from rule.

IRREGULARLY. ad. [from irregular.] Without observation of rule or method.

To IRREGULATE. v. a. To make irregular; to disorder. Brown.

IRRELATIVE. a. [in and relativus, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

IRRELIGION. f. [irreligion, Fr.] Contempt of religion; impiety. Rogers.

IRRELIGIOUS. a. [irreligiosus, French.]
1. Contemning religion; impious. South.
2. Contrary to religion. Swift.

IRRELIGIOUSLY. ad. [from irreligion.]
With impiety; with irreligion.

IRREMENABLE. a. [irrememabilis, Latin.] Admitting no return. Dryden.

IRREMEDIABLE a. [irremediable, Fr.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied. Bacon.

IRREMEDIABLY. ad. [from irremedi able.] Without cure. Taylor.

IRREMISIBLE. a. [irremissible, French.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMISIBILITY. f. The quality of being not to be pardoned. Hammond.

IRREMOVABLE. a. [in and remove.] Not to be moved; not to be changed. Shakespeare.


IRREPARABLE. a. [irreparabilis, Lat.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired. Addison.

IRREPARABLY. ad. Without recovery; without amends. Boyle.

IRREPLEVIALE. a. [in and repliey.] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

IRREPREHENSIBLE. a. [irreprehensibilis, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

IRREPREHensibly. ad. [from irreprehensibl e.] Without blame.

IRREPRESENTABLE. a. [in and represent.] Not to be figured by any representation. Stillingfleet.

IRREPROACHABLE. a. [in and reproachable.] Free from blame; free from reproach. Atterbury.

IRREPROACHABLY. ad. [from irreproachable.] Without blame; without reproach.

IRREPROVEABLE. a. [in and reprovable.] Not to be blamed; irreprouachable.

IRRRESISTIBILITY. f. [from irrefrangible.] Power or force above opposition. Hume.

IRRRESISTIBLE. a. [irresistible, French.] Superior to opposition. Hooker.

IRRRESISTIBLY. ad. [from irrefrangible.] In a manner not to be appeared. Rogers.

IRRRESOLUBLE. a. [in and resolubilis, Latin.] Not to be broken; not to be diffused. Boyle.

IRRRESOLUBleness. f. [from irrefrangible.] Resistance to separation of the parts. Boyle.


IRRE-
IRR

IRRESOLUTE. a. [in and resolute.] Not constant in purpose; not determined.

IRRESOLUTELY. ad. [from irresolute.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.


IRRESCIENT. a. [in and respect.] Having no regard to any circunstances.

IRRESCIENTLY. ad. [from irresolution.] Without regard to circumstances. Hammond.

IRRITABLE. a. [in and receive.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRITABLY. ad. Irreparably; irrecoverably. "Woodward.

IRRITATION. f. [irritation, Lat.]
1. Want of reverence; want of veneration. Pope.

IRRITATIVE. a. [irritant; French.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

IRRITABLY. ad. [from irration.] Without due respect or veneration. Government of the Tongue. "Boyle.

IRRITABLE. a. Not to be recalled; not to be changed. Rogers.

IRRITABLY. ad. [from irriable.] Without change. Hammond.

IRRIVABLE. a. [irrivabilis, Lat.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back.

IRRIVABLY. ad. [from irriable.] Without recall. To Irrigate. "Boyle.

IRRIGATION. f. [from irrigate.] The act of watering or moistening. Bacon.

IRRIGOUS. a. [from irrigate.]
1. Watery; watery.
2. Dry; moist.

IRRISCTION. f. [irrisio, Lat.] The act of laughing at another. Woodward.

IRRITATE. v. a. [iritate, Lat.] 1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate. Clarendon.
2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or uncustomed contact.
3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.

IRRITATION. f. [irritation, Lat.]
1. Provocation; exasperation.

IRR UPTION. f. [irruptio, Lat.] 1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.

ISO

ISO. [sp. Saxon.] 1. The third person singular of to be: I am, thou art, he is.

ISCHIA/DICK. a. [ischaidic.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural. "Harris.

ISCHURY. f. [ischecys.] A flux of urine, ISCHURETICK. f. [ischetikus, French.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISH. [sp. Saxon.] 1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution: as, bluijs, tending to blue.
2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or puitive adjective: as, Sewedjs, Danjs.
3. It is likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive: as, man, mannis.

ISICLE. f. [from ice.] A pendent foot of ice. "Dryden.

ISINGLA'S. f. [from ice, or isle, and glass, that is, matter congealed into glass.] Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue, but cleaner and sweeter. The fish from which isinglass is prepared is one of the cartilaginous kind, and a species of Sturgeon. It is frequent in many of the larger rivers of Europe. From the intestines of this fish the isinglass is prepared by boiling. Hill. "Flower.

ISINGLASS Stone. f. This is a solid which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses, composed of a multitude of extremely thin plates or flakes. The masses are of a brownish or reddish colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourless, and pellucid. It is found in Muscovy, Persia, Cyprus, the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. The ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. Hill.


ISLE. f. [isle, French. Pronounce is.] 1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

SUPERMETRICAL. f. [et, met., and metron.] In geometry, are such figures as?
have equal perimeters or circumstances, of which the circle is the greatest.

ISO'SCLES. & That which hath only two
sides equal.

ISSUE. s. [issue. French.] The act of parting out.
1. Exit; egress; or passage out. Pron.
2. Event; consequence. Fairfax.
3. Termination; conclusion. Broome.
5. Sequel deduced from premises. Shaks.
6. A fantanel; a vent made in a music for
the discharge of humours. Wiseman.
8. Prognost; offspring. Dryden.
9. [In law.] Issue hath divers applications:
sometimes used for the children begotten
between a man and his wife; sometimes
for profits growing from an amercement;
sometimes for profits of lands or tenents;
sometimes for that print of matter depend-
ing in suit, whereupon the parties join and
put their cause to the trial of the jury.

To ISSUE. v. t. [usare, Italian.]
1. To come out; to pass out of any place.
Pope.
2. To make an erection. Dryden.
3. To proceed as an offspring. 2 Kings.
4. To be produced by any fund. Apiales.
5. To run out in lines.

To ISSUE, v. a.
1. To send out; to send forth. Bacon.
2. To send out judicially or authoritatively.
Clariden.

ISSUELESS. a. [from issue.] Without off-
spring; without descendants. Carew.

ISTHMUS, s. [isthmus, Latin.] A neck of
land joining the peninsula to the continent.
Sandsy.

IT, pronoun. [hie, Saxon.]
2. It is sometimes expressed by ye.
Hudibras.
3. It is used ludicrously after neutral verbs,
to give an emphat. Locke.
4. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously,
or rudely to persons. Shakespeare.

ITCH, s. [itcha, Saxon.]
1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagi-
ous, which over-spreads the body with small
pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised
as microscopics have discovered, by a small
animal. It is cured by Sulphur. Hudibras.
2. The fention of uneasiness in the skin
which is raved by rubbing.
3. A continual testing disease.
Pope.

To ITCH, v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which
is raved by rubbing. Dryden.
2. To long; to have continual disease.
Shakespeare.

ITCHY, a. [from itch.] Infected with the
itch.
7. Sentence against a criminal. Milton.


JUDICATORY, s. [judic, Lat.]
2. Court of Justice. Atbury.


JUDICIAL, a. [judicia, Lat.]
2. Inflicted on as a penalty. South.

JUDICIALLY, adv. [from judicial.] In the forms of legal justice. Grew.

JUDICARY, a. [judiciaire, French.] Passing judgment upon any thing. Boyle.

JUDICIOUS, a. [judicieux, French.] Prudent; wise; skilful. Lokr.

JUDICIOUSLY, adv. [from judicious.] Skillfully; wisely. Dryden.

JUG. s. [jug, Danith.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbos or swelling belly. Swift.

To JUGGLE. v. n. [juggle, Fr.]
1. To play tricks by flight of hand. Digby.
2. To practise artifice or imposture. Shakespeare.

JUGGLE. s. [from the verb.]
1. A trick by legerdemain.}
2. An imposture; a deception. Tillotson.

JUGGLER, s. [from juggle.]
1. One who practises flight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance. Sanelys.
2. A cheat; a trick'eth fellow. Donne.

JUGGLINGLY, adv. [from juggle.] In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR, a. [jugulum, Lat.] Belonging to the throat. Wiseman.

JUICE. s. [jas, French.]
1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits. Watts.

JUICELESS, a. [from juice.] Dry; without moisture. Mare.

JUICINESS. f. [from juice.] Plenty of juice; succulence.

JUCY, a. [from juice.] Moist; full of juice. Milton.

To JUKE. v. n. [jucher, French.] To perch upon any thing: as, birds.

JUJUB. s. [A plant. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh. Miller.

JULAP. s. [Arabick, julapium, low Lat.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened. Quincy.

JULUS, s.
1. Juicy Flower.
2. Those long worm-like tufts or plumes, as they are called, in will-worts, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular. Miller.

JULY. s. [Julius, Lat.] The month anciently called quintilis, or the fifth from March, named July in honour of Julius Caesar; the seventh month from January. Peckham.

JUMART. s. [French.] The mixture of a bull and a mare. Locke.

To JUMBLE. v. a. To mix violently and confudedly together. Locke.

To JUMBLE. v. n. To be agitated together. Swift.

JUMBLE. f. [from the verb.] Confuded mixture; violent and confused agitation. Swift.

JUMENT. s. [jument, Fr.] Beast at burthen. Brown.

To JUMP. v. n. [jumper, Dutch.]
1. To leap; to skip; to move forward without stop or sliding. Gulliver.
2. To leap suddenly. Collier.
3. To jolt. Nab. ill.
4. To agree; to tally; to join. Hook, cowll. Hadibrat. Pope.

JUMP. ad. Exactly; nicely. Shakespeare.

JUMP. s. [from the verb.]
1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip. Locke.
3. [jape, French.] A waifcoat; a timber flays worn by fickly ladies. Coveland.

JUNCATE. s. [juncus, Fr.]
1. Cheeseberries; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.
3. A furtive or private entertainment. 

JUNCOSUS, a. [juncus, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION. f. [jonction, French.] Union; coalition. Addison.

JUNCTURA. f. [junctura, Latin.]
1. The line at which two things are joined together. Boyle.
2. Joint; articulation. Hulse.
3. Union; amity. King Charles.
4. A critical point or article of time. Addison.

JUNE s. [June, Fr.] The sixth month from January.

JUNIOR. a. [junior, Lat.] One younger than another. Swift.

JUMPER. s. [jumperus, Lat.] A plant. The berries are powerful attendant, disturbers, and carminative. Hill.

JUNK. s. [probably an Indian word.]
2. Pieces of old cable.
JUR


JUNTO. s. [Italian.] A cabal. Scroope.

IVORY. s. [jurisprud., Fr.ch.] Ivory is a hard substance, of a white colour; the elephant, carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length, of the thickest of a man's thigh at the base, and almost entirely solid; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these ivory tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance. Hill.


JURAT. f. [juratus, Lat.] A magistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY. a. [juratoire, Fr.] Giving oath. Ayliffe.


2. Used in courts of justice. Hall.

JURIDICALLY. a. [from juridical.] With legal authority.

JURISCONSULT. f. [juris consultus, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in law. Arch. not.

JURISDICTION. f. [jurisdiction, Lat.] 1. Legal authority; extent of power. Hayward.

2. Distinct to which any authority extends. Journ.

JURISPRUDENCE. f. [jurisprudencia, Fr. jurisprudencia, Lat.] The science of law. Bacon.

JURIST. f. [juris, Fr.] A civil lawyer; a civilian.

JUROR. f. [juro, Lat.] One that serves on the jury.

JURY. f. [jurati, Lat. juré, Fr.] Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. Trial by assizes, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, perilous or real, is referred for the fact to a jury, and as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This jury, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half year courts of the justices errants, commonly called the great assizes, and in the quarter-sees, and in them it is most ordinarily called a jury, and that in civil causes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. The grand jury consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, Billa vera, or disallow by writing Ignoramus. Such as they do approve, are farther referred to another jury to be considered of. These that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred, where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the left. Cowell.

JURYMAN. f. [jury and man.] One who is ippannelled on a jury. Swift.

JURYMAST. f. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm. Harris.

JUST. a. [juste, Fr.] 1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable. Dryden.

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others. Tillotson.

3. Exact; proper; accurate. Granville.

4. Virtuous; innocent; pure. Matthew.

5. True; not forged; not falsely imputed. Milton.


7. Complete without superfluity or defect. Bacon.

8. Regular; orderly. Addison.


11. Exact in retribution. Vanity of Human Wishes.

JUST. ad. 1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. Hooker.


JUST. s. [juste, French.] Mock encounter on horseback. Dryden.

To JUST. v. n. [juster, French.] 1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.

2. To outf; to drive; to jutle.

JUSTICE. f. [justice, French.] 1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. Locke.


3. Right; affection of right. Shakespeare.

4. [Jurisdiction, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. Cowell.

5. JUSTICE of the King's Bench. [justiciarius de Banqu Regis.] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the reit; wherefore he is also called capitis justiciarius Angliae. His office especially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the king, as treasons, felonies, mayhems, and such like.

6. JUSTICE of the Common Pleas. Is a lord by his office, and is called dominus justiciarius.
JUSTICE

JUY

rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

JUSTIFIABLE. ad. [from justifiable.] Rightly; so as to be supported by right.

JUSTIFICATION. f. [justification, Fr.] 1. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support.

JUSTIFIER. f. [from justify.] One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JUSTICABLE. a. [from justice.] Proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTIFICABLENESS. f. [from justifiable.]
K.

KEE

A letter borrowed by the English. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, keen, ken, kid. K. is silent in the present pronunciation before n: as, kniFe, kne/e, knell.

KALENDAR. f. [now written calendar.] An account of time. Shakespeare.

KALI. f. [an Arabic word.] Sen-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made, whence the word alkali. Becon.


To KAW. v. n. [from the found.] To cry as a raven, crow, or rook. Locke.

KAW. f. [from the verb.] The cry of a raven or crow. Dryden.

KAYLE. f. [guile, French.] Sidney.

1. Ninepin; Kettlepins.

To KECK. v. n. [keck'em Dutch.] To heave the stomatch; to reach at vomiting. Bacon.

To KECKLE a cable. To defend a cable round with rope. Airyverre.

KECKSY. f. [commoaly kx; cigne, Fr. cicuta, Latin.] It is used in Staffordshire both for hemlock, and any other hollow jointed plant. Shakespeare.

KECKY. a. [from kx.] Refinishing a keg. Grew.

KEDECGER. f. [from kedge.] A small anchor used in a river. Walton.

KEE, the provincial plural of cow, properly kine. Guy.

KEELLACK. f. A weed that grows among corn; charlock. Tuller.

KEEL. f. [cyle, Saxan; kiel, Dutch.] The bottom of the ship. Swift.

To KEEL. v. a. [celan, Saxan.] To cool. Shakespeare.

KEELFAT. f. [celan, Saxan, to cool.] Cooler: tub in which liquor is let to cool. Harris.

KEELSON. f. The next piece of timber in a ship to her keel. Drayden.

To KEELHALE. v. a. [kel and hale.] To punish in the seams way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other. Dryden.

KEEN. a. [cene, Saxan.]
1. Sharp; well edged; not blunt. Dryden.
2. Severe; piercing. Ether.
3. Eager; vehement. Tuller.

To KEEN, v. a. [from the adjective.] To sharpen. Thanley.

KEENLY. a. [from keen.] Sharply; vehemently.

KEENNESS. f. [from keen.]
37. To KEEP up. To maintain without abatement. 
38. To KEEP up. To continue; to hinder from ceasing. 
39. To KEEP under. To oppress; to subdue. 

To KEEP, v. n. 
1. To remain by some labour or effort in a certain state. 
2. To continue in any place or state; to stay. 
3. To remain unhurt; to last. 
4. To dwell; to live constantly. 
5. To adhere firmly. 
6. To Keep on. To go forward. 
7. To KEEP up. To continue undiminished. 

KEEP. f. [from the verb.] 
1. Custody; guard. 
2. Guardianship; restraint. 
KEEPER. f. [from keep.] 
1. One who holds any thing for the use of another. 
2. One who has prisoners in custody. 
3. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase. 
4. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing. 

KEEPER of the great seal. Is a lord by his office, called lord keeper of the great seal of England, &c. and is of the king's privy council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king, strengthened by the great or broad seal, without which seal all such instruments by law are of no force. This lord keeper, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18, hath the like jurisdiction, and all other advantages, as hath the lord chancellor of England. 

KEEPSHIP. f. [from keeper.] Office of a keeper. 
KEO. f. [capce, French.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel. 
KELL. f. A sort of potage. 
KELL. f. The omenutum; which includes the guts. 
KELP. f. A felt produced from calcined sea weed. 
KELSON. f. [more properly keelson.] The wood next the keel. 
KEMB. v. a. [cemban, Saxon.] To separate or disentangle by an instrument. 

To KEN. v. a. [cennan, Saxon.] 
1. To see at a distance; to detect. 
2. To know. 

KEN. f. [from the verb.] View; reach of light. 

KENNEL. f. [czen, French.] 
1. A cot for dogs. 
2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel. 

KERNEL. f. [cynnel, Dutch.] The water-course of a street. 

KERNS. f. Korns is a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour, covered when most perfect with a purplish grey dust. It contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed yield a scarlet juice. It is found adhering to a kind of holm oak. 

Kern. f. An Irish word.] Irifh foot follower. 

Kern. f. A hand-mill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground. 

To KERN. v. n. 
1. To harden as ripened corn. 
2. To take the form of grains; to granulate. 

KERNEL. f. [cynnel, a gland, Saxon.] 
1. The edible substance contained in a shell. 
2. Any thing included in a husk or integument. 
3. The seeds of pulpy fruits. 
4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted. 

Kern. f. An herb. 
Kerin. f. An herb. 
Kersey. f. [karjaye, Dut.] Coarse stuff. 

KETTLE. f. [ceel, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. 

KETTEDRUM. f. [kettle and drum.] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brafs. 

KEN.
KID

KEY. f. [cegy, Saxon.]
1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock.
Fairfax.
2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned.
Swift.
3. An explanation of any thing difficult.
Burnet.
4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers.
Pamela.
5. [In music.] Is a certain tone where-to every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted.
Harris.
6. Kaye, Dutch; quai, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of landing and unloading ships.
Dryden.
KEYAGE. f. [from key.] Money paid for lying at the key.
Ainsworth.
KEYHOLE. f. [key and hole.] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.
Prior.
KEYSTONE. f. [key and stone.] The middle stone of an arch.
Maxon.
KIRE. f. [from kerb, a cut, German.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel.
Wifeman.
KIBED. a. [from kibe.] Troubled with kites.
To KICK. v. a. [kucken, German.] To strike with the foot.
Swift.
To KICK. v. n. To beat the foot in anger or contempt.
Tilboton.
KICK. f. [from the verb.] A blow with the foot.
Dryden.
KICKER. f. [from kick.] One who strikes with his foot.
KICKSHAW. f. A corruption of quelque chose, something.
1. Something uncommon; fantasical; something ridiculous.
Milton.
2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.
Fenton.
KICKSEY-WICKSEY. f. A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife.
Shakespeare.
KID. f. [kid, Danish.]
1. The young of a goat.
Spenser.
2. [From cibdelen, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.
To KID. v. a. [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.
Kieder. f. An ingrosser of corn to enhance its price.
Ainsworth.
To KIDNA. P. v. a. [from kind, Dutch, a child, and nap.] To fial children; to steal human beings.
KIDNAPPER. f. [from kidnap.] One who steals human beings.
Specktor.
KIDNEY. f.
1. There are two in number, one on each side: they have the tame figure as k doey-beans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thicknes two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidney is to separate the urine from the blood.
Quirey.
2. Race; kind: in ludicrous language.
L'Estrange.
KIDNEYBEAN. f. An herb.
Miller.
KIDNEYVETCH. f. Plants.
Ainsworth.
KIDNEYWORT. f. [kindekin, a baby, Dut.] A small barrel.
Dryden.
To KILL. v. a. [spellen, Saxon.] 1. To deprive of life; to put to death as an agent.
2. To destroy animals for food.
Shakespeare.
3. To deprive of life as a cause or instrument.
Bacon.
4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.
Flyer.
Killer. f. [from kill.] One that deprives of life.
Sidney, Waler.
KILLER. f. [from kill.] One that deprives of life.
Sydney, Waler.
KILL. f. An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.
Wordsworth.
KILN. f. [kiln, Saxon.] A stove; a fabric formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things.
Bacon.
To KILDRI. DRY. v. a. [kiln and dry.] To dry by means of a kiln.
Mortimer.
KILT. For killed.
Spenser.
KIMBO. a. [from cembe, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched.
Arbutnott.
KIN. f. [cyne, Saxon.]
1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.
Bacon.
2. Relatives; those who are of the same race.
Dryden.
3. A relation; one related.
Davies.
4. The same general class.
Boyle.
5. A diminutive termination from kind, a child, Dutch.
KIND. a. [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]
1. Benevolent; filled with general goodwill.
South.
2. Favourable; beneficent.
Lake.
KIND. f. [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Race; general class.
Hooker.
2. Particular nature.
Bacon.
3. Natural state.
Bacon, Arbuthnot.
Shakespeare.
5. Manner; way.
Bacon.
Bacon.
To KINDLE. v. a.
1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn.
King Charles.
2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate to animate.
Daniel.
To KINDLE. v. n. [sinu, Welsh; cyn-
delan, Saxon.]
1. To catch fire.
Isaiah.
2. [From cennan, to bring forth, Saxon.]
KIND-
To KNACK, v. n. [from the noun.] To make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks.

KNACKER, s. [from knack.]
1. A maker of small work. Mortimer.

KNAG. s. [knag, a wart, Danish.] A hard knot in wood.

KNAGGY, a. [from knag.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.

KNAP. s. [nap, Welsh, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence.

To KNAP. v. a. [knappen, Dutch.] To break off with a sharp quick noise.

KNAPSACK, s. [from knappen, to eat.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions. K. Charles.

KNAPWEED. s. A plant. Miller.

KNARE. s. [knoor, German.] A hard knot.

KNAVE. s. [napa, Saxon.]
1. A boy; a male child.
2. A serf. Both these are obsolete.

3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel. Sidney.
4. A card with a soldier painted on it. South.

KNAVERY. s. [from knave.]
1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villainy. Shakespeare, Dryden.
2. Mischievous tricks or practices. Shakespeare.

KNAVISH. a. [from knave.]
1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent. Pope.
2. Wagish; mischievous. Shakespeare.

KNAVISHLY, ad. [from knavish.]
1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.
2. Wagishly; mischievously.

To KNEAD. v. a. [ceanban, Saxon.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. Donne.

KNEADINGTROUGH. s. [knead and trough.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together. Exodus.

KNEE. s. [cearp, Saxon.]
1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

3. A knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.

To KNEE. v. a. [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling.

KNEELED. a. [from knee.]
1. Having knees: as in-kneed.
2. Having joints: as knee'd graits.

KNEEDEEP. a. [knee and deep.]
1. Rising to the knees.
2. Sunk to the knees.

KNEEHOLM. s. An herb.

KNEEPAN. s. [knee and pan.] A little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside.

To KNEEL. v. n. [from knee.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

KNEETRIBUTE. s. [knee and tribute.] Genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

KNEL. s. [ceal, Welsh, cnyllan, Sax.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

KNIGHT. s. [cnipte, Sax.]
1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man, of rank or fortune, in England knighthood confers the title of sir: as, Sir Thomas, Sir Richard. When the name was not known, it was usual to say sir knight.

2. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets.

3. A champion.

KNIFF. s. plur. knives. [ceup, Sax.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut.

KNIGHTLY. a. [from knight.] Being a knight; befitting a knight; befitting a knight.

KNIGHTHOOD. s. [from knight.] The character or dignity of a knight.

KNIGHTLESS. a. [from knight.] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete.

To KNIT. v. n. pret. knit or knitted. [cniptan, Saxon.]
1. To make or unite by texture without a loom.
2. To yee.
3. To join; to unite.
4. To contract.
5. To
KNOWINGLY.

KNIT. v. n. 1. To weave without a loom. Sid. Dryden.
2. To join; to close; to unite. Shaks.

KNITTER. f. [from the verb.] Texture. Shaks.

KNITTING-NEEDLE. f. [knit and needle.] A wire which women use in knitting. Arbuthnot.

KNITTED. a. [from knitt.] Set with knobs; having protuberances. Grew.

KNITTERINESS. f. [from knitt.] The quality of having knobs.

KNobby. a. [from knobs.] 1. Full of knobs.

KNOP. To KNOCK. v. n. [cnevan, Saxon.] 1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together. Bentley.
2. To beat as at a door for admittance. Dryden.
3. To KNOCK under. A common expression, that denotes when a man yields or submits.

To KNOCK. v. a. 1. To affect or change in any respect by blows. Dryden.
2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise. Dryden, Rowe.
3. To KNOCK down. To fell by a blow. Addison.
4. To KNOCK on the head. To kill by a blow; to destroy. South.

KNOCKED. a. [from knock.] 1. He that knocks.
2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike. Pope.

To KNOLL. v. a. [from knoll.] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral. Shaks.

To KNOZL. v. n. To sound as a bell. Dryden.


KNOT. f. [knot, Saxon.] 1. A complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled. Addison.
2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other. Prior.
3. Any bond of association or union. Crowley.

4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. Wids.
6. Difficulty; intricacy. South.
7. An intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs. Dryden.

To KNOT. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To complicate in knots. Sidley.
2. To intangle; to perplex.
3. To unite. Bacon.

To KNOT. v. n. 1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation. Mortimer.
2. To knit knots for fringes.


KNOT-GRASS. f. [knott and gras.] A plant.

KNOTTED. a. [from knot.] Full of knots.

KNOT-TINESS. f. [from knott.] Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy.

KNOTTy. a. [from knot.] 1. Full of knots. Shaks.
3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed. Bacon.

To KNOW. v. a. preter. I knew, I have known. [csepan, Saxon.]
1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive. Locke.
2. To be informed of; to be taught. Milton.
3. To distinguish. Locke.
4. To recognize. Shaks.
5. To be no stranger to. Shaks.
6. To converse with another sex. Gen.
7. To see with approbation. Hous.

To KNOW. v. n. 1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. Aths.
2. Not to be ignorant. Bacon.
3. To be informed. Shaks.
4. To KNOW f.r. To have knowledge of. Shaks.
5. To KNOW of. To take cognizance of. Shaks.

KNOW'ABLE. a. [from know.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood. Glavvile.

KNOW'ER. f. [from know.] One who has skill or knowledge. Glavvile.

KNOW'ING. a. [from know.] One who has skill or knowledge. Glavvile.

KNOW'INGLY. ad. [from knowing.] With skill; with knowledge. Atterbury.

KNOW-
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<tr>
<th><strong>KNOWLEDGE</strong></th>
<th><strong>KYD</strong></th>
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<td>1. Certain perception.</td>
<td>1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.</td>
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<td>2. Learning; illumination of the mind.</td>
<td>2. The knee joint of a calf.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Skill in any thing.</td>
<td>3. The articulation or joint of a plant.</td>
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| 4. Acquaintance with any fact or person. |  | }

**To KNOWLEDGE.** *v. a.* [not in use.]

To acknowledge; to avow.

**To KNU'CKLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To submit.

**KNU'CKLED.** *a.* [from knuckle.] Jointed.

**To KNUFF.** *f.* A lout. An old word.

**KNUR.** *f.* [knor, German.] A knot.

**KNURLE.** *s.* A hard substance.

**KONED** for *knew.*

**To KYD.** *v. n.* [cuæ, Saxon.] To know.

**To KYD.** *v. n.* [cuæ, Saxon.] To know.